

OS/390



SDSF Guide and Reference

OS/390



SDSF Guide and Reference

Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under "Appendix. Notices" on page 171.

Fifth Edition (September 2000)

This edition applies to Version 2 Release 10 of OS/390 (5647-A01) and to all subsequent releases and modifications unless otherwise indicated in new editions.

This is a major revision of SC28-1622-03.

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Contents

Figures	xi
Tables	xiii
About This Book	xv
What's Changed in This Book?	xv
Supported Releases	xv
SDSF Library	xv
Related Publications	xv
Summary of Changes	xvii
Changes OS/390 Version 2 Release 10	xvii
Changes for OS/390 Release 5 SDSF	xviii
Changes for OS/390 Release 4 SDSF	xviii
Changes for OS/390 1.3.0	xviii
Chapter 1. Introduction to SDSF	1
What Is SDSF?	1
Benefits of Using SDSF	1
Better Manage Jobs	1
Better Manage Output	1
Control Devices	2
Better Manage System Resources	2
Issue Commands Easily	3
Controlling User Access	3
Chapter 2. Using SDSF	5
Starting an SDSF Session	6
Ending an SDSF Session	6
View the SDSF Panels	7
Panel Layout	7
Using the SDSF Windows	8
Using the Action Bar	9
Using the Online Help	9
Using the Online Tutorial	10
Using BookManager	10
Locating Information on SDSF Panels	11
Changing Values with Overtypable Fields	12
Issuing Commands with Action Characters	13
Repeating Action Characters or Overtyped Commands	13
Customizing Your SDSF Panels	14
Arrange Columns on Tabular Displays	15
Filtering and Sorting Panel Information	16
Filter Any Row	17
Temporary Filters	17
Saving and Querying Current Values	18
Issuing MVS or JES2 Commands from the Command Line or Pop-Up	19
Browsing Output on the ODS Panel	20
Browse Output	20
Browse or Edit Using ISPF	20
Printing from SDSF Panels	21
Fast Path Printing	22
Print Using Action Characters	22

Print Using SDSF Commands	23
Print Using the Print Pull-Down	23
Using Split-Screen Mode	24
Permitting Other Users to View Your Jobs	24
Specifying a Language	24
Specifying a Date Format	25
Using SDSF in Batch	25
Invoking SDSF in Batch	25
Using Program Name SDSF	26
Using Program Name ISFAFD	26
Chapter 3. SDSF Commands	33
Format Notation	33
Pattern Matching	33
Substituting Multiple Characters.	33
Substituting a Single Character	34
Displaying Values With ?	34
Specifying a Column Name	34
Entering Times and Dates	34
? — Use the Alternate Form of a Panel	35
Format	35
Example	35
? — Display SYSOUT Attributes	35
Format	35
Example	35
/ — Issue MVS and JES2 Commands	36
Format	36
Notes to Users	36
Examples	37
Related Commands	37
& — Reissue a Command.	37
Format	38
Notes to Users	38
Examples	38
ABEND — Abend SDSF	38
Format	39
Note to Users	39
Example	39
ACTION — Control Display of WTOR Messages	39
Format	39
Notes to Users	40
Examples	40
Related Command	40
APPC — Control Display of APPC Transactions.	40
Format	40
Note to Users	41
Example	41
ARRANGE — Reorder Columns on Tabular Panels	41
Format	41
Notes to Users	42
Example	42
BOOK — Use BookManager for Online Documentation	42
Format	42
Notes to Users	42
Examples	43
Related Command	43

I

BOTTOM — Scroll to the Bottom of Data	43
Format	43
Example	43
COLS — Display Column Information	44
Format	44
Example	44
Related Command	44
DA — Display Active Users	44
Format	44
Notes to Users	46
Examples	46
Related Commands	47
DEST — Limit Panels by Destination	47
Format	47
Notes to Users	48
Examples	48
Related Command	48
DOWN — Scroll Down	49
Format	49
Examples	49
END — End a Panel	49
Format	50
Example	50
FILTER — Filter Rows on the Tabular Panels	50
Format	50
Note to Users	51
Examples of the Command	51
Examples of the Pop-Up	51
Related Commands	52
FILTER — Filter Data on the OPERLOG Panel	52
Format	52
Notes to Users	54
Examples of the Command	54
Examples of the Pop-Up	54
Related Commands	54
FIND — Find a Character String	54
Format	54
Notes to Users	56
Examples	57
Related Commands	57
FINDLIM — Reset FIND Limit	57
Format	57
Example	58
H — Display Held Output Queue	58
Format	58
Notes to Users	58
Examples	59
Related Commands	60
HELP — Display SDSF Help	60
Format	60
Example	60
Related Commands	60
I — Display the Input Queue	61
Format	61
Notes to Users	61
Examples	61

Related Commands	62
INIT — Display Initiators	62
Format	62
Example	62
Related Commands	62
INPUT — Change Display to Include SYSIN Data Sets	63
Format	63
Notes to Users	63
Examples	63
JC — Display Job Classes	63
Format	63
Examples	64
Related Commands	64
LEFT — Scroll Left	64
Format	64
Example	65
LI — Display Lines	65
Format	65
Examples	65
Related Commands	65
LOCATE — Locate a Line or Column on a Tabular Panel	66
Format	66
Examples	66
LOCATE — Locate Data on the Browse Panels	66
Format	66
Note to Users	67
Examples	67
Related Command	67
LOG — Display SYSLOG or OPERLOG	67
Format	68
Notes to Users	68
Examples	68
Related Commands	68
LOGLIM — Limit Filter on Operlog.	69
Format	69
Notes to Users	69
Example	69
Related Command	70
MAS — Display the JES2 Multi-Access Spool	70
Format	70
Examples	70
Related Command	70
NEXT — Scroll Forward through Data Sets	70
Format	71
Note to Users	71
Example	71
NEXT — Scroll Forward through OPERLOG	71
Format	71
Examples	72
Related Command	72
NODES — Display Nodes	72
Format	72
Examples	72
Related Commands	72
O — Display Output Queues	73
Format	73

Notes to Users	73
Examples	73
Related Commands	74
OWNER — Limit Panels by Owner ID	74
Format	74
Examples	74
Related Commands	75
PR — Display Printers	75
Format	75
Note to Users	76
Examples	76
Related Commands	76
PREFIX — Limit Panels by Prefix	76
Format	76
Notes to Users	77
Examples	77
Related Commands	77
PREV — Scroll Backward through Data Sets	78
Format	78
Note to Users	78
Examples	78
PREV — Scroll Backward through OPERLOG	78
Format	79
Examples	79
Related Command	79
PRINT — Print Screen Images or Data	79
Opening the Print Data Set	80
Printing the Selected Data	83
Closing the Print Data Set	84
PUN — Display Punches	85
Format	85
Examples	86
Related Commands	86
QUERY AUTH — Display Authorized Commands	86
Format	86
Note to Users	86
Example	86
RDR — Display Readers	87
Format	87
Examples	88
Related Commands	88
RES — Display Resources	88
Format	88
Example	88
Related Commands	89
RESET — Reset a Previous COLS Command	89
Format	89
Example	89
RETRIEVE — Retrieve the Previous Command	89
Format	89
Notes to Users	89
Example	90
RIGHT — Scroll Right	90
Format	90
Example	90
RSYS — Filter WTORs on the Log	90

I	Format	91
I	Note to Users	91
I	Examples	91
I	Related Commands	91
	SE — Display Scheduling Environments	91
	Format	91
	Example	92
	Related Commands	92
	SELECT — Limit Rows on the Tabular Panels	92
	Format	93
	Examples	94
	SET ACTION — Set Display of Action Characters On or Off	94
	Format	94
	Note to Users	94
	Examples	94
	Related Command	95
	SET CONFIRM — Action Character Confirmation	95
	Format	95
	Example	96
	SET CONSOLE — Set Extended Console	96
	Format	96
	Notes to Users	96
	Examples	97
	Related Command	97
	SET CURSOR — Cursor Placement	97
	Format	97
	Note to Users	97
	Example	97
	SET DATE — Date Format	98
	Format	98
	Notes to Users	98
	Examples	98
	Related Commands	99
	SET DELAY — Set / Timeout Value	99
	Format	99
	Note to Users	99
	Examples	99
	SET DISPLAY — Display Characteristics	99
	Format	100
	Notes to Users	100
	Example	100
	Related Command	100
	SET HEX — View in Hexadecimal	100
	Format	101
	Example	101
	SET LANG — Select a Language	101
	Format	101
	Note to Users	102
	Example	102
	SET LOG — Log Default	102
	Format	102
	Examples	103
	Related Command	103
	SET SCHARS — Set Generic Values	103
	Format	103
	Example	103

	Related Commands.	104
	SET SCREEN — Customize Your Display Screen	104
	Format	104
	Notes to Users	104
	Example	104
	SET SHELF — Set a Default Bookshelf	105
	Format	105
	Notes to Users	105
	Example	105
	Related Command	105
I	SET TIMEOUT — Set Timeout Value	105
I	Format	106
I	Examples	106
I	Related Commands.	106
	SO — Display Spool Offloaders	106
	Format	106
	Examples	107
	Related Commands.	107
	SORT — Sort Data on Tabular Panels	107
	Format	107
	Notes to Users	108
	Examples	109
	Related Command	109
I	SR — Display System Requests	109
I	Format	109
I	Example	110
I	Related Commands.	110
	ST — Display Job Status.	110
	Format	110
	Examples	111
	Related Commands.	111
	SYSID — Select the System for the SYSLOG Panel.	111
	Format	111
	Notes to Users	112
	Examples	112
	Related Command	112
	SYSNAME — Limit Rows to Selected Systems in the Sysplex	112
	Format	112
	Note to Users	113
	Examples	113
	Related Commands.	113
	TOP — Scroll to the Top of the Panel	113
	Format	113
	Example	113
	TRACE — Create Trace Records.	114
	Format	114
	Notes to Users	116
	Examples	116
	TUTOR — Display the SDSF Tutorial	116
	Format	116
	Example	116
	Related Commands.	116
	ULOG — Display the User Log	116
	Format	117
	Notes to Users	117
	Examples	117

Related Commands	117
UP — Scroll Up	118
Format	118
Example	118
WHO — Display User Information	118
Format	119
Notes to Users	119
Example	120
Chapter 4. SDSF Messages and Codes.	121
Displaying Message Help	121
User Authorization	121
SDSF Messages	121
Messages with Message Numbers	147
SDSF User Abend Codes	167
Appendix. Notices.	171
Trademarks.	172
Glossary	173
Index	177

Figures

1.	A Sample SDSF Tabular Panel	7
2.	Example of Repeating an Overtime	13
3.	Example of Repeating a Block of Overtypes	14
4.	Example of Repeating a Block of Action Characters	14
5.	Examples of the Arrange Command	16
6.	Sample Syntax Diagram for an SDSF Command	33

Tables

1. Panel Names	6
2. Contents of the Log Stamp	27

About This Book

This book describes how to use the OS/390 System Display and Search Facility (SDSF) and is intended for operators and end users. It assumes you are familiar with MVS and JES2.

What's Changed in This Book?

This book describes the enhancements in OS/390 Version 2 Release 10 (V2R10) SDSF. A summary of new functions in SDSF releases appears in "Summary of Changes" on page xvii and details are contained in the chapters that describe the function.

The chapter in previous editions that described the columns on SDSF panels has been omitted in this edition. For a description of the columns, action characters and overtypeable columns for each panel, see either the online help or *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*, SC28-1623.

Supported Releases

The information in this document pertains to all the supported releases, unless specifically noted.

SDSF can be installed with the OS/390 V2R10 level of the BCP (5647-A01), and any level of JES2 that is supported by OS/390 V2R10. For more information, see *OS/390 Planning for Installation*, GC28-1726.

SDSF Library

- *OS/390 SDSF Guide and Reference*, SC28-1622, explains how to use SDSF.
- *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*, SC28-1623, helps the system programmer customize SDSF and establish security.
- ISPF help panels and tutorial and TSO help panels are included with the SDSF program product.
- *OS/390 Collection*, SK2T-6700, includes the SDSF softcopy library.

Related Publications

You may want to order some of the related IBM publications listed in *OS/390 Information Roadmap*, GC28-1727.

The following documents are specifically referred to in this document:

- OS/390
OS/390 Planning for Installation, GC28-1726
- OS/390 Security Server (RACF Feature)
OS/390 SecureWay Security Server RACF Command Language Reference, SC28-1919
- OS/390 MVS
OS/390 MVS Planning: Operations, GC28-1760
- RMF
RMF Report Analysis, SC28-1950
- BookManager
IBM BookManager READ/MVS: Displaying Online Books, SC38-2034

- GDDM
 - GDDM Messages*, SC33-0869
 - GDDM Base Application Programming Guide*, SC33-0867
- ISPF
 - OS/390 ISPF Dialog Developer's Guide and Reference*, SC28-1273
 - OS/390 ISPF Services Guide*, SC28-1272
- MQSeries for OS/390
 - MQSeries for OS/390 Messages and Codes*, GC34-5375

Summary of Changes

Changes OS/390 Version 2 Release 10

SDSF adds the following new function for end users.

Sysplex-Wide Panels

SDSF adds sysplex support to the PR and INIT device panels and to its browse function. It is assumed that all systems in the sysplex are in the same MAS.

With this support, the PR and INIT panels are enhanced to show all printers and initiators for all systems, regardless of which system the user is logged on to. Users are given the ability to control which systems are to be included in the panel, and a column is added to indicate which system the device is on.

SDSF's browse function, which is used to browse a job's output and to browse the syslog, is enhanced to include data from in-core buffers from any system. With this enhancement, browse always shows the most complete and current information, regardless of which system the user is logged on to.

Filter WTORs on the Log Panels

SDSF displays the outstanding WTORs for all systems after the last line of syslog data on the Log (Syslog and Operlog) display. SDSF adds the ability to limit the WTORs to one or more systems with the RSYS command.

New Panel for System Requests

SDSF adds a new tabular System Requests (SR) panel for outstanding system requests, which includes WTORs and action messages. With the new panel, users can easily find and respond to these messages. The panel has all the benefits of SDSF tabular panels, such as the ability to sort rows, arrange columns, filter rows, and so on.

Mixed Case Column Titles

For readability, the headings for all the columns in the variable field list of all panels are changed to use mixed case when they are displayed. To set it apart, the fixed field on each panel remains in uppercase.

This support affects only the display of the default column headings. It does not change the behavior of commands that accept column headings as parameters, for example, ARRANGE or SORT.

Note: Mixed-case column titles are not available if the language is set to Japanese.

New Action Characters and Overtypes

JES2 APAR OW38962 adds command support for changing a job's or job class's scheduling environment. SDSF exploits this change by making the Scheduling-Env column on the I and ST panels overtypable, and adding an overtypable Scheduling-Env column to the JC panel.

SDSF also adds new support for FSS on the PR panel, consisting of:

- New columns, FSSName and FSSProc. The FSSName column is overtypable.
- A new K action character, which forces termination of the FSS. K is valid only for FSS printers.

Main Menu Reorganization

The SDSF main menu is reorganized to group panels by type (job, device, system resource). The menu continues to include only those panels the user is authorized to display.

This book includes 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.

Changes for OS/390 Release 5 SDSF

SDSF adds output descriptors to the OD and JDS panels.

Changes for OS/390 Release 4 SDSF

Scheduling Environment Panel

A Scheduling Environment (SE) panel simplifies the new Workload Manager (WLM) support for scheduling environments. The panel shows the scheduling environments that have been defined along with their descriptions and a list of the systems on which they are available. For a selected scheduling environment, users can display the resource definitions, on the Resource panel, or all jobs requiring the scheduling environment, on the Status panel.

Resource Panel

A Resource (RES) panel compliments the Scheduling Environment panel. It can be used to show all WLM resources or the resources for a particular scheduling environment. Users can display and modify the state of each resource on each system.

Job Information Pop-up

A pop-up helps users see at a glance a variety of things that might be responsible for delaying the processing of their jobs, such as the job class being held or job class limit exceeded. It shows the scheduling environment required for the job and the average time a job is on that queue awaiting processing.

Job Class Panel

SDSF adds a panel to help system programmers and operators display and control job classes. The tabular format makes it easy to scan the information about each class, such as counts of jobs waiting and in hold status. Overtypes and action characters allow users to control the classes, eliminating the need for complex JES2 commands.

High Return Code

A new column on the H, O and ST panels shows information about the maximum return code for each job. This column allows users to quickly see if a job has run without errors.

Changes for OS/390 1.3.0

Security Assist

Conversion tools help customers migrate SDSF security from SDSF's internal parameters, ISFPARMS, to RACF. Using RACF for security offers many advantages, including improved auditability and granularity. The conversion tools take ISFPARMS as input and produce RACF commands that can be used or modified to provide equivalent security.

Punch Panel

A Punch panel lets operators and system programmers display and control JES2 punches. With action characters, users can do such things as start, stop, halt, forward and backward space, and restart the punches. Overtypable fields let users control the characteristics of the punches.

Reader Panel

A Reader panel lets operators and system programmers display and control JES2 readers. With action characters, they can do such things as start, stop and halt a reader. Overtypable fields let users control the characteristics of the readers.

Arrange column widths

End users can change the widths of SDSF columns. This allows them to customize the columns to their specific needs, and make more efficient use of the space on SDSF panels. With this support, SDSF has nearly eliminated the need for system programmers to maintain field lists for SDSF panels in ISFPARMS.

Overtyping extension

Users can overtype sets of related fields that could previously be modified only through system commands. In addition, users can extend the width of overtypable columns through a pop-up. Users can exploit this along with the new support for defining column widths to make efficient use of SDSF tabular panels.

Select date

Users can select new alternate date formats. This allows SDSF users in all parts of the world to work with the most familiar date format.

Default log

End user and installation control is added to specify the default log. The default log (SYSLOG or OPERLOG) is displayed when the LOG command is entered with no parameters.

Chapter 1. Introduction to SDSF

What Is SDSF?

The IBM System Display and Search Facility (SDSF), an optional feature of OS/390, provides you with information to monitor, manage, and control your MVS/JES2 system. With SDSF, you can:

- Control job processing (hold, release, cancel, and purge jobs)
- Monitor jobs while they are running
- Browse jobs without printing
- Control job classes
- Control printers, punches, readers and initiators
- Control network lines and nodes
- Control spool offload devices
- Display and control WLM scheduling environments and resources
- Issue JES2 and MVS commands that affect jobs

SDSF panels provide current information about jobs, printers, queues, and resources in an OS/390 JES2 system. From these panels, you can enter SDSF commands or MVS and JES2 system commands to control the processing of jobs and the operation of system resources.

Benefits of Using SDSF

With SDSF you can better manage jobs, output, devices, and system resources.

Better Manage Jobs

SDSF provides an easy way to manage JES2 jobs, which can help you work more efficiently. It gives immediate, up-to-date, sysplex-wide information about jobs waiting to be processed or in execution, such as:

- The status, class, priority, date and time of a specific job
- All jobs on a specific queue, such as the input or held output queue
- Detail for a job no matter where it is in the sysplex
- Reasons a job might be delayed
- Output from a job as it is created

Using the SDSF panels, SDSF commands and action characters, and by overtyping panel fields, you can hold or release jobs, cancel jobs, filter the jobs displayed to show just the jobs that interest you, or change a job's priority, class, or destination.

Better Manage Output

SDSF displays detailed information about output that is ready to be printed, including:

- The total number of lines to be printed
- Classes the output is assigned to
- Forms needed for printing
- Date the output was created
- Maximum return code for the job

SDSF allows you to control how and where your output is printed. You can browse the output, including page-mode output. You can print selected portions of the output, hold the output or purge it. You can change the output's class, destination or

forms, or set output descriptors to be printed on separator pages. You can work with all of the output for a job, or individual output data sets.

Control Devices

With SDSF you have a single interface to the most important devices on your system.

Control Local and Remote Printers and Punches

The Printer panel lets you control local and remote printers in the MAS. SDSF displays the status for each printer (for example, active, inactive, halted, or drained), the output class associated with each printer, and information about the job currently being processed. Using this information, you can better decide how to schedule output for printing. By simply typing over certain fields, you can further select jobs and specify modes of printer operation. You can limit the number of local and remote printers that SDSF displays through filtering. SDSF makes it easy to schedule output for processing by remote printers. You can start, stop, halt, restart, interrupt, forward space, and backward space remote printers.

The Punch panel provides similar function for local and remote punches; it displays data for all punches assigned to the system.

Control Initiators

SDSF displays the class and status of all initiators defined in the MAS, and the name and number of the job assigned to each initiator. Using this information, you can decide how to schedule jobs to make optimal use of the system's resources. With action characters, you can easily start and stop initiators.

Control Lines

SDSF shows the status of each NJE and RJE line, and its associated transmitters and receivers. With action characters, you can start, drain, and restart the devices. By typing over fields, you can change characteristics of the devices.

SDSF also shows information about the job currently being processed by a transmitter or receiver, such as the number of lines that have been processed. This information allows you to quickly monitor activity. With filtering, you can limit the number of devices that SDSF displays.

Offload the Spool

A Spool Offload panel makes it easy to control the spool offload devices. SDSF displays the status of each offloader and its associated transmitters and receivers, and shows information about the jobs being processed. You can start, drain, and restart the devices. Simply typing over fields lets you set characteristics of the devices, and control the jobs that are selected.

Control Readers

A Reader panel lets you display and control JES2 readers. SDSF displays the status of each reader, and information about the job being processed by the reader. You can start, stop and halt a reader, and cancel a job being processed by a reader. By typing over fields, you can modify selection criteria and destination information.

Better Manage System Resources

SDSF provides an effective way of managing resources, which can help your system run more efficiently.

Control and Manage Nodes

You can see the status of each node and modify its characteristics, such as what the node transmits and receives. With action characters, you can start node communication on a line, and display information about the network connections or paths for a node.

Reduce Problem Management Time

Problem management often involves reviewing a printed copy of the system log, a process that is tedious and time-consuming. SDSF lets you view the system log online and search for specific information using SDSF commands. You can also view and filter a merged sysplex-wide log.

Avoid Printing the System Log

With SDSF, you can view an up-to-date copy of the log online, and therefore, print the log less often. Individual users can have a private online log of their own activity.

Control and Manage a Multi-access Spool (MAS)

SDSF displays a full screen list of status for all the systems, simplifying your task of controlling and managing a MAS. You can start, restart, or stop a member, and change characteristics.

Control Job Classes

A Job Class panel lets you display and control job classes managed by JES2 and WLM. SDSF displays the status of each class, as well as information about the number of jobs active, held, and waiting in each class. You can modify the characteristics of a class, such as output disposition and whether jobs in the class are held. You can hold or release a job class, and display all the jobs in that class.

Control and Manage WLM Resources

A Scheduling Environment panel lets you see all the scheduling environments that are defined, their description, and the systems on which they are available. From this panel you can display all jobs requiring a scheduling environment. You can also display, on the Resource panel, the WLM resources that make up the scheduling environment. The Resource panel can also be made to show all the WLM resources that have been defined. You can use it to display and modify the state of each resource on each system in the MAS or sysplex.

Issue Commands Easily

You can enter MVS or JES2 commands from the SDSF command line or on a pop-up window. The response to the command is displayed on the SDSF panel, and in your user log (ULOG).

The system's response to MVS/JES2 commands often fills the MVS system log. With the same information on full-screen panels, you can issue these commands less often and use less spool space. Also, problem management is simpler with fewer extraneous commands and responses.

Controlling User Access

You can tailor SDSF to meet the needs of your users and the security requirements of your system. For example, you can decide which columns of information on a panel are displayed to each user and what those columns are named. You also can control:

- Who can use SDSF
- Which users can issue SDSF control commands
- Which users can issue MVS and JES2 system commands

- For which jobs users can issue commands
- Which jobs and output you want displayed on SDSF panels
- Which users can display output data sets

SDSF allows you to do all of these things

- Through the System Authorization Facility (SAF) interface and an external security program (such as RACF).
- By coding parameters in SDSF's internal parameters, ISFPARMS
- With a combination of both security schemes
- With installation exits

SDSF provides a utility to assist you in converting from ISFPARMS security to RACF. See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* about using the SAF interface, ISFPARMS, the conversion utility and the installation exit points.

In addition, SDSF displays the terminal address of all TSO users who are logged on to the system, and it issues a write-to-operator message if someone who is not authorized to use SDSF tries to begin an SDSF session.

Chapter 2. Using SDSF

Starting an SDSF Session	6
Ending an SDSF Session	6
View the SDSF Panels	7
Panel Layout	7
Using the SDSF Windows	8
Using the Action Bar	9
Using the Online Help	9
Using the Online Tutorial	10
Using BookManager	10
Locating Information on SDSF Panels	11
Changing Values with Overtypable Fields	12
Issuing Commands with Action Characters	13
Repeating Action Characters or Overtyped Commands	13
Customizing Your SDSF Panels	14
Arrange Columns on Tabular Displays	15
Examples	16
Filtering and Sorting Panel Information	16
Filter Any Row	17
Temporary Filters	17
Saving and Querying Current Values	18
Issuing MVS or JES2 Commands from the Command Line or Pop-Up	19
Browsing Output on the ODS Panel	20
Browse Output	20
Browse or Edit Using ISPF	20
Editing Just the JCL	21
Printing from SDSF Panels	21
Fast Path Printing	22
Print Using Action Characters	22
Print Using SDSF Commands	23
Print Using the Print Pull-Down	23
Using Split-Screen Mode	24
Permitting Other Users to View Your Jobs	24
Specifying a Language	24
Specifying a Date Format	25
Using SDSF in Batch	25
Invoking SDSF in Batch	25
Using Program Name SDSF	26
SDSF Panels and Commands	26
Action Characters	26
Using Program Name ISFAFD	26
Commands	26
PF Keys	30
Action Characters	30
Overtypable Fields	30
Notes on Using Program Name ISFAFD	31

This chapter shows you how to use SDSF under TSO or ISPF and includes some tips and techniques for experienced users.

A Note on PF Keys

In this chapter, the PF key settings are described with the default settings.

You can change the settings under ISPF. Use the ISPF KEYS command to change the primary set of keys that is used for most SDSF panels. Use the ISPF KEYLIST command to change the keys for pop-ups and a few panels (such as Edit).

You can also use the Options pulldown to see or change the current PF key settings.

See the online help index for more information about using and changing the PF keys.

Starting an SDSF Session

SDSF runs either:

- Interactively under ISPF, as a TSO command processor or as a TSO Terminal Monitor Program (TMP)
- As a batch job (you can set up SDSF to “automatically” display specific panels)

Begin an interactive session as follows:

- From the ISPF Primary Option Menu, type `s` or, to go directly to a particular SDSF panel, `s.panel`, for example, `s.da`
- From TSO, type SDSF
- For TMP, use the logon procedure (PROC) set up by your system programmer.

SDSF batch is described in “Using SDSF in Batch” on page 25.

Table 1. Panel Names

LOG	The system log	ULOG	User session log
DA	Active users in the sysplex	LINE	JES2 lines on this system
I	Jobs in the JES2 input queue	NODE	JES2 nodes on this system
O	Jobs in the JES2 output queue	SO	Offloaders in this system
H	Jobs in the JES2 held output queue	PUN	Punches on this system
ST	Status of jobs in the JES2 queues	RDR	Readers on this system
JC	Job classes in the MAS	SE	Scheduling environments in the MAS or sysplex
PR	JES2 printers in the MAS	RES	WLM resources in the MAS or sysplex
INIT	JES2 initiators in the MAS	SR	System requests (WTORs and action messages)
MAS	JES2 members in the MAS		

Ending an SDSF Session

To end an SDSF session press PF4 (RETURN) . Exit the current panel with END (PF3).

When you end a session under ISPF, certain values are saved for the next session. For more information, see “Saving and Querying Current Values” on page 18.

View the SDSF Panels

You access most panels with a command or by using the Display pull-down from the action bar. Some panels are accessed with action characters.

Panel Layout

The SDSF **tabular** panels display data in rows and columns. You can work with a particular row by typing an action character in the NP column or by typing over the value in a column.

SDSF **browse** panels show logs or output data sets.

Figure 1 uses a sample tabular panel to show the layout of an SDSF panel.

```

Display Filter View Print Options Help 1
-----
SDSF SAMPLE SYS1 2 3 LINE 1-22 (31)
COMMAND INPUT ==> 4 SCROLL ==> PAGE
PREFIX=* DEST=(ALL) OWNER=SHERRYF FILTERS=2 5
JOBNAME 6 ProcStep JobID Owner C Pos DP PGN Real Paging
CATALOG CATALOG IEFPROC NS FF 3228 0.00
TAPEPOL PROC01 M02XF83L TSU19596 TAPEPOL OT FF 69 0 0.00
TANDA E52TOOL1 M02SA06L TSU18751 TANDA OT FF 63 1488 0.00
KSHEL PROC01 M02PV317 TSU07739 KSHEL OT FF 60 0 0.00
BNELSON PROC01 M02SD04N TSU18635 BNELSON OT FF 60 0 0.00
MAHONEY G51PROC2 PQCA3604 TSU15633 MAHONEY OT FF 62 552 0.00
FRUSSO E52TOOL1 M02SBC0Q TSU12357 FRUSSO OT FF 62 0 0.00
CAROLW E52TOOL1 PQ9A0E06 TSU18742 CAROL IN 72 67 0 0.00
AMARTIN D87 M02PV269 TSU00303 AMARTIN OT FF 71 0 0.00
PGULMAN PROC01 PQ9BA403 TSU19363 PGULMAN OT FF 65 0 0.00
MEYERDM E52TOOL1 PQ9B6A05 TSU19360 MEYERDM OT FF 62 748 0.00
D96GMD1 E52TOOL1 PQ9A1C04 TSU18081 D96GMD1 OT FF 89 0 0.00
PFUNIRM UNISTEP JOB17419 PFUNIR J IN 80 1 1928 0.00
BROWNAC PROC01 M02WF073 TSU18744 BROWNAC OT FF 51 0 0.00
SLOUA E52TOOL1 M02VBC36 TSU19354 SLOUA OT FF 53 0 0.00
OTTINGR E52TOOL1 M02VBC3G TSU19138 OTTINGR OT FF 54 0 0.00
DB2LMSTR DB2LMSTR IEFPROC STC12471 SYSUSER LO AD 13 216 0.00
ASCHINT ASCHINT IEFPROC STC12472 ++++++++ OT FF 0 0.00
ASCHINT ASCHINT IEFPROC STC12473 ++++++++ OT FF 0 0.00
ASCHINT ASCHINT IEFPROC STC12474 ++++++++ OT FF 0 0.00

```

Figure 1. A Sample SDSF Tabular Panel

- 1 Action bar** The action bar permits you to select a pull-down menu to accomplish various SDSF tasks. The browse panels that invoke ISPF edit do not have an action bar.
- 2 Title line** The title line shows the *panel name* as well as status information. Information about the lines being displayed also appears here.
- 3 Message area** Error messages appear here.
- 4 Command line** The command line lets you enter SDSF, MVS, or JES2 commands. The SCROLL ==> PAGE controls the scrolling as described on page 11.
- 5 Message and information lines** Longer messages appear below the command line. The information lines display responses when you issue one of the SDSF set commands (such as set action or set display). You can change the color, highlighting, and intensity for the information lines with the SET SCREEN command and the Set Screen Characteristics pop-up.

- 6 Data area** The data area contains the information that is displayed on the panel. On tabular panels, the data is in columns and rows. Each row represents a single job, TSO user, task, data set, resource, or other system entity.
- Column headings describe the information in the columns. The column headings are different for each panel, and may vary with your environment, such as JES2 level. They may be tailored by the system programmer.
- The first column is a fixed field; when you scroll right or left, it remains in the same position. In the sample panel, the JOBNAME field is fixed.
- The columns on the OD panel are arranged vertically rather than horizontally.
- Scaling (Use of T, M, B):** If a column is not wide enough to display all the digits of a number supplied by MVS or JES2, SDSF scales the number. It divides the number by one thousand, one million, or one billion and then truncates the least significant digits so that the quantity fits in the available space.
- Truncation:** If a column on a panel is not wide enough to display all the characters of a string supplied by MVS or JES2, the rightmost characters of the string are truncated.
- Refreshing Data:** Press Enter whenever you want to refresh the data on the panel.

See the online help for specific information about the content of each panel.

Using the SDSF Windows

SDSF gives you a choice of how to enter SDSF commands. You can type them on the command input line or you can use the action bar and related pull-down menus and pop-up windows. The action bar is especially helpful for learning new functions, or for new or occasional users.

The action bar is optional. You can control the display of it with the Set Screen Characteristics pop-up. Your system programmer can set the display on and off for groups of users with ISFPARMS.

The pull-down menus from the action bar are:

Display

Lets you select an SDSF panel. If you are not authorized for a particular panel, you'll see an * preceding it.

Filter Lets you define filter criteria, such as owner, prefix, or destination. Pop-up windows let you select fields and columns.

View Lets you control your view of the data (by sorting, arranging, setting hex on/off, changing the field list to the alternate one).

Print Lets you print data (open, print, and close data sets) and screens.

Options

Lets you set global options such as a search limit, setting SYSIN, default bookshelf for BookManager, screen characteristics, delay time, console name, search characters, display PF keys, change the settings or language.

Help Offers you three types of help: the SDSF help panels, the SDSF tutorial, and online books through BookManager.

Using the Action Bar

To move the cursor to the action bar, use the ACTIONS command, or the tab or cursor keys.

```
_Display Filter View Print Options Help  
-----
```

Tab to the choice you want.

```
Display Filter _View Print Options Help  
-----
```

To display the pull-down, press Enter.

```
_ 1. Sort...  
  2. Arrange...  
  3. Set hex to ON  
  4. Change field list to ALTERNATE  
  5. Who...
```

To select a choice in a pull-down, type its number or position the cursor on it and press Enter. Choices with ... display a pop-up.

To get help on a pull-down choice, place the cursor on it and press PF1.

Using the Online Help

SDSF has context-sensitive online help that you can use as a quick reference to commands and other information about the product. Help is available in both English and Japanese (when the language feature is installed).

Access help with F1 or the HELP command.

Help contains such information as:

- Syntax of commands
- Action characters that can be used on each panel
- Fields that can be overtyped on each panel
- Explanations of fields
- Commands that are useful on each panel
- Meanings of messages and abend codes
- More information about highlighted topics (under ISPF)
- Using the PF keys

Function key information at the bottom of each help panel lists functions that let you move around in the help.

Under ISPF, highlighted reference phrases provide links to other help topics. To follow a link, tab to the phrase and press F1.

```

HELP: SDSF -- Table of Contents
COMMAND INPUT ==>

Select a topic by number, or press Enter to view topics in sequence.

1 - What's new
2 - Panels (LOG, DA, I, O, etc.)
3 - Search and scroll commands
4 - Filter commands
5 - View commands
6 - Print command
7 - Options commands
8 - Other commands
9 - Server commands
10 - Help commands

11 - Action bar
12 - PF keys
13 - Action characters
14 - Overtimeable fields
15 - JES2 and MVS commands
16 - SDSF messages

F1=Help      F2=Split      F4=Tutor      F5=Exhelp     F7=Up
F9=Swap      F10=Previous  F11=Index     F12=Cancel

```

Using the Online Tutorial

The tutorial (available only under ISPF) introduces SDSF and some of SDSF's most useful functions. It is available in both English and Japanese (when both language features are installed).

The tutorial is interactive and includes:

- Descriptions of the SDSF panels and how to use them.
- How to browse, print, and purge output. This includes an explanation of action characters and overtimeable fields.
- How to monitor and control jobs.
- A quick summary.

```

TUTOR - System Display and Search Facility
COMMAND INPUT ==>

The SDSF tutorial introduces SDSF and lets you
try some of SDSF's most useful functions. For detailed
information such as command syntax, use the help facility.

The whole tutorial takes about 25 minutes. Press Enter to
begin viewing it, or begin with a particular topic by
typing one of the numbers below:

1 - Using the tutorial      5 - Purging output
2 - SDSF panels            6 - Controlling jobs
3 - Monitoring jobs        7 - Printing data
4 - Displaying output      8 - Filtering and sorting

9 - Quick summary

F1 = Help      I = Index      Enter = Topic 1
F3 = Exit
TOC = Help contents

```

Using BookManager

ISPF users can view online documentation directly from within SDSF, using BookManager.

BookManager lets you organize online books on bookshelves, perhaps sorted by subject. You can set one bookshelf that you use most often as your default bookshelf.

For SDSF, you must set up a default bookshelf if you want to search directly for a topic. You can do this with either the SET SHELF command or the Options pull-down.

See the BOOK command on page 42, SET SHELF command (page 105), or *IBM BookManager READ/MVS: Displaying Online Books, SC38-2034* for more details.

To set a default bookshelf from within SDSF, use `set shelf` or the associated choice in the Options pull-down.

To open a bookshelf, use `book` or the Book choice of the Help pull-down, which displays a pop-up that lets you enter a search string before opening the bookshelf.

Book: Display an Online Book

To search the default bookshelf, type a search string below.
To define the default bookshelf, press F6/18.

Search for _____

F1=Help F6=Bookshelf F12=Cancel

To search for a string when opening the bookshelf, you can also type the string with the BOOK command:

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> book ISF031I
```

If the string is displayed on the panel, you can place the cursor on it and press F6 (BOOK):

SDSF ULOG CONSOLE KEN	LINE 3,523 COLUMNS 2 81
COMMAND INPUT ==>	SCROLL ==> HALF
SYS510 97131 15:34:21.19	ISF031I CONSOLE KEN ACTIVATED
SYS510 97131 15:34:23.07	-\$DA
SYS510 97131 15:34:24.22	\$HASP612 NO ACTIVE JOBS
SYS510 97131 15:34:45.02	-D R,L
SYS510 97131 16:12:21.43	IEE112I 12.49.45 PENDING REQUESTS 18
	RM=0 IM=0 CEM
	NO MESSAGES

Locating Information on SDSF Panels

Because SDSF displays more information than you can see on one screen, you can scroll the SDSF panels up, down, left and right. You can also locate specific information. Scroll with commands or PF keys, using these amounts:

- HALF** Scroll half a screen
- PAGE** Scroll a full screen
- MAX** Scroll the maximum distance
- CSR** Scroll to the cursor position
- DATA** Scroll a full screen minus one line

number

Scroll the specified number of lines

The scroll commands are:

FIND Find a character string

FINDLIM

Set the number of lines searched

LOCATE

Locate a line by number or column by title

UP, DOWN, LEFT, RIGHT

Scroll in a specific direction

TOP, BOTTOM

Scroll to the first or last line

NEXT, PREV

Scroll output data to the next dataset, or the Operlog to the next unit of time

Changing Values with Overtypable Fields

You can overwrite some fields on the tabular panels to change their values. By default, overtypeable fields are green or red on the SDSF panels. You can find information about valid values in the online help.

To extend the width of the overtypeable field, or to overwrite a set of related fields in a pop-up, type + by itself in the field.

For example, to overwrite multiple SFORMS, type a + in the SFORMS column to display this pop-up:

```
Overtime Extension  
  
Column SFORMS  
Maximum length 8  
  
Type values or use blanks to  
erase values.  
==> STD  
==> NAR  
==>  
==>  
==>  
==>  
==>  
==>  
  
F1=Help F12=Cancel
```

You can restore the value in a column if you overtyped it but did not press Enter by typing reset on the command line.

To keep the cursor on the row you overtyped, type set cursor on on the command line.

Issuing Commands with Action Characters

Action characters are short commands, usually a one or two characters, that you type in the NP column.

Use them to take actions against specific objects (jobs, initiators, printers, and so on). See the online help for details about the action characters for each panel.

To display valid action characters with a description, type `set action` on the command line.

To display just a list of action characters, type `set action short`.

```
SDSF INPUT QUEUE DISPLAY ALL CLASSES                LINES 1-5 (5)
COMMAND INPUT ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> HALF
ACTION=//,+,?,A,C,CA,CD,CDA,D,E,H,L,P,PP,Q,S,SB,SE,SJ,X,XC,
ACTION=XD,XDC,XF,XFC,XS,XSC
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C  POS  PRTDEST  RMT  NODE
   ISF2CMDS JOB08765 DLR      7 H   16  LOCAL      1
   ISF2ALL  JOB08871 DLR      7 H    3  LOCAL      1
   ISF2FILT JOB08883 DLR      7 H   14  LOCAL      1
```

To keep the cursor on the row you entered the action character against, type `set cursor` on the command line.

Repeating Action Characters or Overtyped Commands

On tabular displays, you can avoid retyping action characters or overtypeable field values with the SDSF repeat and block action characters (= and //).

Repeat (=)

Repeats a previous action.

Use to repeat a previous action character or overtype without having to retype the data. Type = on a row in the NP column on a tabular display to indicate the repeat.

```
Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF OUTPUT ALL CLASSES  ALL FORMS  LINES 16,442,503 LINE 1-4 (13445)
COMMAND INPUT ==>>                                SCROLL ==>> PAGE
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C  FORMS  DEST  TOT-REC
   THERESA  JOB06550 THERESA  7 A  STD  p1f587  2,558
 =  BILL27   JOB04316 BKELLER  7 A  STD  LOCAL   15
   SCOTT4   JOB06424 SYSUSER  7 A  STD  P12N0030 26
 =  RSCS1957 JOB23606 COOP    7 A  STD  PRT20   19
```

Figure 2. Example of Repeating an Overtyping

Block (//)

Processes a block of rows.

Use to process a range of rows. Type // at the start of the rows being processed and type another // on the last row to be processed.

```

Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF OUTPUT ALL CLASSES  ALL FORMS  LINES 16,442,503 LINE 1-4 (13445)
COMMAND INPUT ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C FORMS  DEST  TOT-REC
//  THERESA  JOB06550  THERESA  7 A STD  p1f587  2,558
//  LAURIELL  JOB04316  LAURIEL  7 A STD  LOCAL  15
//  SCOTT4  JOB06424  SYSUSER  7 A STD  P12N0030  26
//  RSCS1957  JOB23606  COOP  7 A STD  PRT20  19

```

Figure 3. Example of Repeating a Block of Overtypes

```

Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF OUTPUT ALL CLASSES  ALL FORMS  LINES 16,442,503 LINE 1-4 (13445)
COMMAND INPUT ==>
SCROLL ==> PAGE
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C FORMS  DEST  TOT-REC
//p SHERRYFA  JOB06550  SHERRYF  7 A STD  P2D236  2,558
//  NICKIJOB  JOB04316  NICKIJOE  7 A STD  LOCAL  15
//  SCOTT5  JOB06424  SYSUSER  7 A STD  P12N0030  26
//  RSCS1957  JOB23606  COOP  7 A STD  PRT20  19

```

Figure 4. Example of Repeating a Block of Action Characters

Note: You can cancel repeat and block actions by typing reset.

Customizing Your SDSF Panels

Under ISPF, you can set the color, highlighting, or intensity on portions of the panels to suit your working environment.

The colors on tabular panels indicate whether the object represented by the row (job, printer, and so on) is active and the field is overtypeable. The default colors are:

Blue Not active, not overtypeable

White Active, not overtypeable

Green Not active, overtypeable

Red Active, overtypeable

In addition to setting these colors, you can rearrange the columns on tabular panels (see “Arrange Columns on Tabular Displays” on page 15) and turn the action bar on or off.

The system programmer can further customize panels using SDSF initialization parameters.

Type set screen or select Options from the action bar and then select Set screen characteristics...

```

Set Screen Characteristics

Display the action bar      1 1. Yes
                          2. No

Type a value or blank a field to restore the default.
Press F5/17 to see changes.

Panel Element             Color   Highlight Intensity
Title line                WHITE  NORMAL   HIGH
Command input line       WHITE  NORMAL   HIGH
Column headings          BLUE   NORMAL   LOW
Message lines            TURQ   NORMAL   HIGH
Information lines        BLUE   NORMAL   LOW
Output fields for active jobs WHITE  NORMAL   HIGH
Input fields for active jobs RED    NORMAL   HIGH
Output fields for inactive jobs BLUE   NORMAL   LOW
Input fields for inactive jobs GREEN   NORMAL   LOW

F1=Help  F5=Refresh  F10=Color  F11=Cuaattr  F12=Cancel

```

Select a setting for the display of the action bar by typing a number. Change the color, highlighting or intensity values by typing over them.

Press F5 to see the changes on the pop-up. Press PF11 (Cuaattr) to change the common-user access (CUA) characteristics.

Arrange Columns on Tabular Displays

Under ISPF, type arr ? or select Arrange... from the View pull-down.

On the Arrange pop-up, select the column to move, then type A or B to indicate after or before.

Type a new value to change the width.

```

Arrange                               Row 1 to 11 of 31
Command ===>

Select a column or block with / or // then type A (after)
or B (before) to move. Special function keys:
F5/17=Refresh list  F11/23=Clear input  F6/18=Default order

Column      Width  Description
JOBID              8
OWNER             8
PRTY              4
C                 1
/  FORMS          8
DEST             8
TOT-REC          9
PRT-REC          9
TOT-PAGE         9
a  PRT-PAGE       9
DEVICE           8

```

To use the command, type arrange or arr followed by the parameters to move a column:

- Use A to move a column *after* another one.
- Use B to move a column *before* another one.
- Use last to move a column *last* on the panel.
- Use first to move a column *first* behind the fixed field.

See “ARRANGE — Reorder Columns on Tabular Panels” on page 41 for details.

Examples

```
COMMAND INPUT==> arr queue a jobid
JOBNAME JOBID OWNER PRTY QUEUE C POS PRTDEST
ACTAPS02 JOB23991 SCHED 15 INPUT J LOCAL
IBMUSERU JOB09173 RACF2ND 7 EXECUTION A 1 LOCAL
```

Results:

```
JOBNAME JOBID QUEUE OWNER PRTY C POS PRTDEST
ACTAPS02 JOB23991 INPUT SCHED 15 J LOCAL
IBMUSERU JOB09173 EXECUTION RACF2ND 7 A 1 LOCAL
```

```
COMMAND INPUT==> arrange jobid last
JOBNAME JOBID OWNER PRTY QUEUE C POS PRTDEST ...
ACTAPS02 JOB23991 SCHED 15 INPUT J LOCAL ...
IBMUSERU JOB09173 RACF2ND 7 EXECUTION A 1 LOCAL ...
```

Results:

```
JOBNAME OWNER PRTY QUEUE C POS PRTDEST ... JOBID
ACTAPS02 SCHED 15 INPUT J LOCAL ... JOB23991
IBMUSERU RACF2ND 7 EXECUTION A 1 LOCAL ... JOB09173
```

Figure 5. Examples of the Arrange Command

To restore the original column order and widths, type `arr default`.

Filtering and Sorting Panel Information

You can limit your SDSF panels to display only what you want to see by using these SDSF commands.

Command	Use	Panels	Page
DEST	Filter data by destination	H, I, O, PR, PUN, ST	47
FILTER	Filter data on any column or combination of columns.	Tabular, OPERLOG	17, 50
INPUT	Include SYSIN data sets when you display the ODS panel.	ODS	63
OWNER	Filter data by owning user IDs	DA, I, O, H, ST	74
PREFIX	Filter data by its job name	DA, I, O, H, ST	76
RSYS	Filter WTORs on the Log panels	SYSLOG, OPERLOG	90
SELECT	Fast path to display a job without changing other filters	Tabular panels	17, 92
SORT	Sort the field columns in ascending or descending order	Tabular panels	107

Command	Use	Panels	Page
SYSNAME	Limit rows to include selected systems in a sysplex	DA, INIT, PR	112

Tabular panels are any that display data in a tabular format.

FILTER and SELECT are described in detail in the next sections.

Filter Any Row

The Filter function can be used to define up to 25 filters with boolean operators.

Under ISPF, type `fil ?` or select `Filter...` from the Filter pull-down to display the Filter pop-up.

Type values on the pop-up or select from lists of valid values. When entering multiple filters, use AND or OR to specify their relationship. There is a setting for filters

between columns

Use this when filtering on two or more different columns, such as TOT-REC and FORMS

within a column

Use this when filtering on two or more values in the same column, such as a value of STD or NAR for FORMS

Filter Row 1 to 11 of 25

Command ==>

Type filter criteria. Type a / in the Column or Oper fields for valid values. Press F11/23 to clear input.

AND/OR between columns AND (AND/OR)
AND/OR within a column OR (AND/OR)

Column	Oper	Value (may include * and %)
prefix _____	eq	gilg* _____
prefix _____	eq	kidfr* _____
_____	—	_____

To turn off filtering type `filter off`.

The filter command also lets you enter one filter at a time. For example,

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> fil jobid eq t*027%
```

To display the number of filters in effect, type `set display`.

Temporary Filters

To set a temporary filter without changing your existing values for such things as DEST, OWNER, and FILTER, use SELECT. Type `select` or `s` with the value of the row you want selected (for example, *jobname*, *job number*, *job ID* or *ddname*). Select overrides any other filter settings if you are authorized to change those settings. See page 92 for additional information.

```

Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF STATUS DISPLAY ALL CLASSES                LINE 1-6 (6)
COMMAND INPUT ==> s j5412                      SCROLL ==> CSR
PREFIX=BKELLER* DEST=(ALL) OWNER=*
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY  QUEUE  C  POS  PRDEST  STAT
   BKELLER  TSU10787 BKELLER  15  EXECUTION  LOCAL
   BKELLER  JOB17024 BKELLER  1  PRINT  A  9796 BKELLER
   BKELLERA JOB23104 BKELLER  1  PRINT  U 10630 LOCAL
   BKELLERB JOB21474 BKELLER  1  PRINT  U 11266 LOCAL
   BKELLER  JOB28231 BKELLER  1  PRINT  A 11361 BKELLER
   BKELLER  JOB05640 BKELLER  1  PRINT  A 11428 BKELLER

```

Results:

```

Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF STATUS DISPLAY ALL CLASSES                LINE 1-6 (6)
COMMAND INPUT ==>                             SCROLL ==> CSR
PREFIX=BKELLER* DEST=(ALL) OWNER=*
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY  QUEUE  C  POS  PRDEST  STAT
   DROYEKA  JOB05412 DROYEK  8  EXECUTION  LOCAL

```

To restore the original filters, type s with no parameters.

Saving and Querying Current Values

SDSF saves the values of most commands across sessions when you use SDSF under ISPF.

You can query most SDSF values by typing the command with the ? parameter. For example, action ? displays the setting for ACTION on the message line.

To display the settings for PREFIX, DEST, OWNER and SORT, as well as the number of filters in use, use SET DISPLAY.

For example:

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> set display on
```

Results:

```

SDSF INPUT QUEUE DISPLAY ALL CLASSES          LINE 22-42 (69)
COMMAND INPUT ==>                             SCROLL ==> PAGE
PREFIX=* DEST=LOCAL OWNER=THERESA SORT=JOBNAME/A RNUM//D
FILTERS=3
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY  C  POS  PRDEST  RMT  NODE  SAFF  A
   #CLRRCG  JOB26658 THERESA  8  D  19  LOCAL  1
   #CLRRCG  JOB26693 THERESA  8  D  20  LOCAL  1
   JYINBKUP  JOB27326 THERESA  7  D  21  LOCAL  1
   JYINFPS  JOB32332 THERESA  7  D  22  LOCAL  1
   JYINFPS  JOB32333 THERESA  7  D  23  LOCAL  1
   JYINS    JOB32337 THERESA  7  D  24  LOCAL  1

```

Following are the commands you can query, save, or display.

Query Indicates you can check its current value with the ? command parameter.

Saved across sessions

Indicates commands whose values are saved across SDSF sessions under ISPF.

Saved by panel

Indicates the value is saved for a specific panel. All other values are saved across SDSF panels.

Command	Query	Saved across Sessions	Saved by Panel
ACTION	✓		
APPC	✓	✓	
ARRANGE	✓	✓	✓
DEST	✓	✓	
FILTER	✓	✓	✓
FINDLIM	✓	✓	
LOGLIM	✓	✓	
OWNER	✓	✓	
PREFIX	✓	✓	
PRINT DATASET		✓	
PRINT FILE		✓	
PRINT SYSOUT		✓	
RSYS	✓	✓	
SET ACTION	✓	✓	
SET CONFIRM	✓	✓	
SET CONSOLE	✓	✓	
SET CURSOR	✓	✓	
SET DATE	✓	✓	
SET DELAY	✓	✓	
SET DISPLAY	✓	✓	
SET LANG	✓	✓	
SET LOG	✓	✓	
SET SCHARS	✓	✓	
SET SCREEN		✓	
SET SHELF	✓	✓	
SET TIMEOUT	✓	✓	
SORT	✓	✓	✓
SYSID	✓	✓	
SYSNAME	✓	✓	
TRACE	✓		

Issuing MVS or JES2 Commands from the Command Line or Pop-Up

You can issue MVS and JES2 commands from the SDSF command line, or from a pop-up. You can see the response on the information lines of the panel you are on. The complete set of responses is displayed in the ULOG.

If the MVS or JES2 command contains the ISPF end-of-line character as part of the command, SDSF processes the command only up to the EOL character.

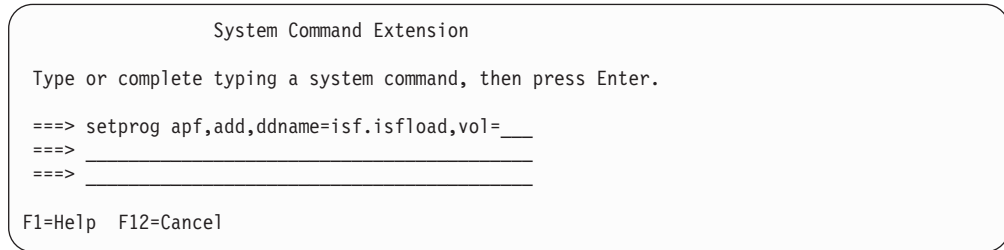
To issue a short MVS or JES2 command, type a slash (/) followed by the command on the command line. For example, you would type /d a,1

To issue a longer command, type a slash by itself on the command line to display a pop-up. Then type the command on the pop-up.

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> /
```

Or, begin typing the command on the command line and add a + at the end of the command text to display the pop-up primed with the text.

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> /setprog apf,add,ddname=isf.isfload,vol= +
```



Messages issued within the delay interval are displayed on the message lines of the panel you are on. The delay interval is the maximum amount of time SDSF will wait for messages before displaying them on the message lines. To change the delay interval, type set delay followed by a number of seconds. The default is 1 second. A delay of 0 (i.e. set delay 0) specifies that messages issued in response to / commands should not be displayed on the message lines.

If you need to issue command parameters in lowercase, use the pop-up under ISPF and enclose the command parameters in single quotation marks.

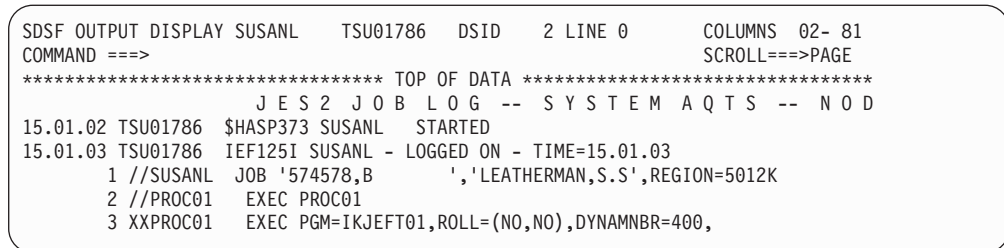
For more information, see “/ — Issue MVS and JES2 Commands” on page 36.

Browsing Output on the ODS Panel

You can browse output on the ODS panel through SDSF. If SDSF is running under ISPF, you can also use ISPF browse and edit.

Browse Output

To browse output, type s in the NP column next to the job. The ODS panel also shows the JES2 job log, JCL for the job, and job-related messages.



Browse or Edit Using ISPF

To invoke ISPF browse or edit from SDSF, type the sb or se action character next to a job. You can enter ISPF commands. For example, you can search using the ISPF

FIND command, or invoke a macro you've written for recurring tasks. You can make changes in the display, but they are not saved when you exit. You cannot use SDSF commands.

With browse, you see new records as they are added to the file. With edit, new records created by the job are not added to the file you are editing.

```

SDSF EDIT -- BKELLERZ (JOB26263) ----- COLUMNS 001-081
COMMAND ==>                               SCROLL==>PAGE
                                     J E S 2  J O B  L O G  --  S Y S T E M  A Q F T  --  N O D

00001 09.25.05 JOB26263  IRR010I  USERID BKELLER  IS ASSIGNED TO THIS JOB.
00002 09.25.06 JOB26263  ICH70001I BKELLER  LAST ACCESS AT 09:25:06 ON MONDAY, A
00003 09.25.06 JOB26263  $HASP373 BKELLERZ STARTED - INIT 12 - CLASS T - SYS AQ
00004 09.25.07 JOB26263  IEF403I  BKELLERZ - STARTED - TIME=09.25.07

```

Editing Just the JCL

To edit just the JCL for the job, type the sj action character. You can make changes and resubmit the job without leaving SDSF. The changes will not be saved when you exit. The JCL is available with SJ if the job executed on your node or is pre-execution.

```

SDSF EDIT  HOLDE  (JOB00017) JCLEEDIT                               Columns 00001 00072
Command ==>                               Scroll ==> PAGE
***** ***** Top of Data *****
000001 //HOLDE  JOB CLASS=E,MSGCLASS=E
000005 //STEP1  EXEC PGM=IEBDG
000006 //OUTA  DD SYSOUT=E,DCB=(LRECL=80,RECFM=FB,BLKSIZE=800)
000007 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=E
000008 //SYSIN  DD *

```

With ISPF browse or edit, you can also view the double-byte character set (DBCS) sysout data. To display DBCS data, use a device that supports it and set your terminal type through ISPF Option 0 to the appropriate device.

Printing from SDSF Panels

With SDSF, you can print:

- Output data
- Data from the log panels
- Screen images of SDSF panels

The print output goes to SYSOUT, to a data set, or a print file (specified with a *ddname*).

You can print with default attributes and to a default data set with either the Print command or the X action character.

If you want more control, you can follow these steps:

OPEN Open a print data set to receive the printed output and define it, using commands or optional SDSF open print panels to specify print data set values. Once you have opened a data set, you can keep printing to it until you close it.

PRINT Print the data.

CLOSE

Close the print data set.

Through SDSF, you can print these ways:

1. Type action characters in the NP column on tabular panels (page 22).
2. Type SDSF commands on the command line (page 23).
3. Select the Print pull-down from the action bar. Choose options from the pop-up (page 23).

Fast Path Printing

With a few keystrokes, you can print all of a job's output to sysout with default characteristics. You can either:

- Type the `xc` action character in the NP column next to the job.
- Browse the job with the `s` action character, then type `print` on the command line and press Enter.

Print Using Action Characters

The X action character is the easiest way to print with SDSF. The X action character accepts several parameters; some of those display panels for opening the print data set and specifying attributes. For example:

```

SDSF OUTPUT ALL CLASSES  ALL FORMS  LINES 499  LINE 1-2 (18)
COMMAND INPUT ==>>
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C FORMS  FCB  DEST
   TCAS     STC00007  IBMUSER  144 A STD  **** LOCAL
XS CLRMANB  STC00009  ++++++++  144 A STD  **** LOCAL
  
```

results in:

```

                                SDSF Open Print
COMMAND INPUT ==>>

Enter SYSOUT attributes below:

Class      ==>>      (A through Z, 0 through 9)
Copies     ==>>      (1 to 255)
Forms      ==>>      **
Destination ==>>
FCB        ==>>
UCS        ==>>
Process Mode ==>>      **
Pagedef    ==>>      **
Formdef     ==>>      **
  
```

Task	Action Character
Open sysout and print to it.	X
Open sysout, print to it, and then close it.	XC
Display a panel to open a data set and print after the panel is completed.	XD
Display a panel to open a file and print after the panel is completed.	XF
Display a panel to open sysout and print after the panel is completed.	XS
Display a panel to open a data set, print after the panel is completed, then close the data set.	XDC
Display a panel to open a file, print after the panel is completed, then close the file.	XFC
Display a panel to open sysout, print after the panel is completed, then close sysout.	XSC

Print Using SDSF Commands

Type the print command on the command input line. Some commands bring up a panel for you to complete, such as the Open Print File panel.

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> print file
```

Results in:

SDSF Open Print File

COMMAND INPUT ==>

Type a preallocated DDNAME to be used as the reference for the print file.
The data will be printed as is.

DDNAME ==>

Task	Command
Print browse files	<p>Logs COMMAND INPUT ==> print <i>firsttime (firstdate)</i> <i>lasttime (lastdate)</i></p> <p>ODS print <i>firstline lastline</i></p>
Enter sysout values	COMMAND INPUT ==> print sysout
Open a sysout	COMMAND INPUT ==> print open
Open a data set	COMMAND INPUT ==> print odsn
Open a print file	COMMAND INPUT ==> print file
Close	COMMAND INPUT ==> print close
Print a screen image	<p>ISPF print-hi (prints to an ISPF list file)</p> <p>TSO print screen</p>

See pages 79 through 85 for all possible print parameters.

Print Using the Print Pull-Down

Under ISPF, you can use the Print pull-down.

Task	Pull-Down Selection
Open sysout, data set, or file for printing	Select 1. Print open sysout...
Print a range of lines on the log or ODS.	Select 4. Print... The pop-up allows you to specify a range of lines or all lines.
Print a screen image	Select 6. Print screen with ISPF. (This prints to an ISPF list file.)

Task	Pull-Down Selection
Close print	Select 5. Print close...

Using Split-Screen Mode

Under ISPF, you can operate in split-screen mode to have multiple logical sessions. The active panel is controlled by the location of the cursor. See the appropriate ISPF documents for more information.

The SDSF trace facility works only with one screen while you are operating in split-screen mode.

If you are using the user log to record all your commands and want to start a second SDSF session, you need to assign a different name for a user log on one of the sessions. Type `SET CONSOLE console-name`, where *console-name* is a name other than your user ID (see page 96).

Permitting Other Users to View Your Jobs

The SAF security interface allows you to permit others to view your jobs or you to view others jobs. Consult your security administrator or use the set of Resource Access Control Facility (RACF*) commands that allow USER1 to browse USER2's output described in the process for authorizing others.

For information about using SAF, see *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*. For more information on the commands used to permit users, see *OS/390 SecureWay Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*.

An easy way to allow another user to view a particular job is to overtype the DEST field for the job with the other person's user ID on either the O or H panels.

The long-term and general way to allow another user to view your jobs is to:

1. See your security administrator to activate the JESSPOOL class and GENERICOWNER processing.
2. Define the profile, where N1 is the node:

```
RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.your_userid.*.D*.*
```
3. Permit someone else to your output:

```
PERMIT N1.your_userid.*.D*.* CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(other_userid)
ACCESS(READ)
```

Specifying a Language

You can select the language to be used for the help and tutorial panels when running SDSF under ISPF. To use Japanese, type `set lang jpn`. (The Japanese language feature must have been installed.) To use English if the language has been set to Japanese, type `set lang eng`.

Specifying a Date Format

You can choose the format for dates displayed on SDSF panels and entered as input (with print, locate, and filter). The date format can be *month day year*, *day month year*, or *year month day*. The separator between month, day, and year can be slash (/), dash (-), or period (.).

For example, to set the date format to *year-month-day*, type

```
SET DATE YYYY MM DD -
```

Using SDSF in Batch

Using batch processing, you can issue often-repeated SDSF commands for SDSF to process serially by creating a list of the commands as control statements. In the list, you specify the SDSF panel you wish to use and the operation you wish to perform on it.

Invoking SDSF in Batch

Invoke SDSF on an EXEC statement with one of two program names:

- SDSF, which supports commands and action characters.
- ISFAFD, which supports commands, action characters, and overtyping of fields on tabular and other panels, such as the print panels.

Follow the EXEC statement with an ISFIN DD for batch input, and an ISFOUT DD for the batch output.

For example, a batch job to invoke program name ISFAFD might use these statements:

```
//      EXEC PGM=ISFAFD
//ISFOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//ISFIN  DD *
```

To change screen width and depth of the batch output, use `PARM='++xxx,yyy'`, following the program name, where `xxx` is the depth of the screen (number of lines) and `yyy` is the width (number of characters). For example, to set the depth to 32 and the width to 1000, use:

```
//      EXEC PGM=SDSF,PARM='++32,1000'
//ISFOUT DD SYSOUT=*
//ISFIN  DD *
```

If you do not use the PARM statement, the width defaults to 132 and the depth to 60. The maximum for width and depth is 9999.

You can change the name of the SDSF server when invoking SDSF in batch. In the following example, the server name is SDSFT.

```
// EXEC PGM=SDSF,PARM='SERVER(SDSFT)'
```

If you add the server name when invoking SDSF in batch, you cannot combine it with changes to the dimensions of the screen.

A return code of 0016 when SDSF is invoked in batch indicates that the user could not be placed in any of the groups defined with ISFPARMS. See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for a description of ISFPARMS.

Using Program Name SDSF

SDSF Panels and Commands

To access a panel and display its contents, use the panel command and ++ALL. For example, to select the H panel and display its contents, use:

```
H
++ALL
```

When ++ALL is specified, anything else on the card is ignored.

To move around on the panel, you can use scroll commands (RIGHT, LEFT, UP, DOWN, TOP, BOTTOM).

Use any SDSF command as you would enter it on the command line, following the syntax described in “Chapter 3. SDSF Commands” on page 33. The command line is 42 characters long.

Action Characters

To use an action character, code ++*action-character* in your batch job.

To prevent a confirmation pop-up from being displayed for destructive action characters, use the SET CONFIRM OFF command.

You must do a successful FIND prior to issuing an action character. This protects you from issuing an action character against the wrong row.

To allow for an unsuccessful FIND, you should follow each action character with a RESET command, which clears pending action characters. For example, to find job jobxyz on the O panel, browse it with the S action character and issue a RESET in case the job is not found, you would use:

```
O
FIND 'jobxyz'
++S
RESET
```

Using Program Name ISFAFD

When you invoke SDSF with program name ISFAFD, it works the same as when you invoke it with program name SDSF, with these differences:

- Action characters do not require a successful FIND
- Overtypes and PF keys are supported
- You must explicitly request a panel to be updated. You do this with the AFD REFRESH command.
- Attribute bytes (used to define characteristics of fields such as color and conditioning for input) are present on the SDSF panels. These attribute bytes are translated out when you invoke SDSF with program name SDSF.

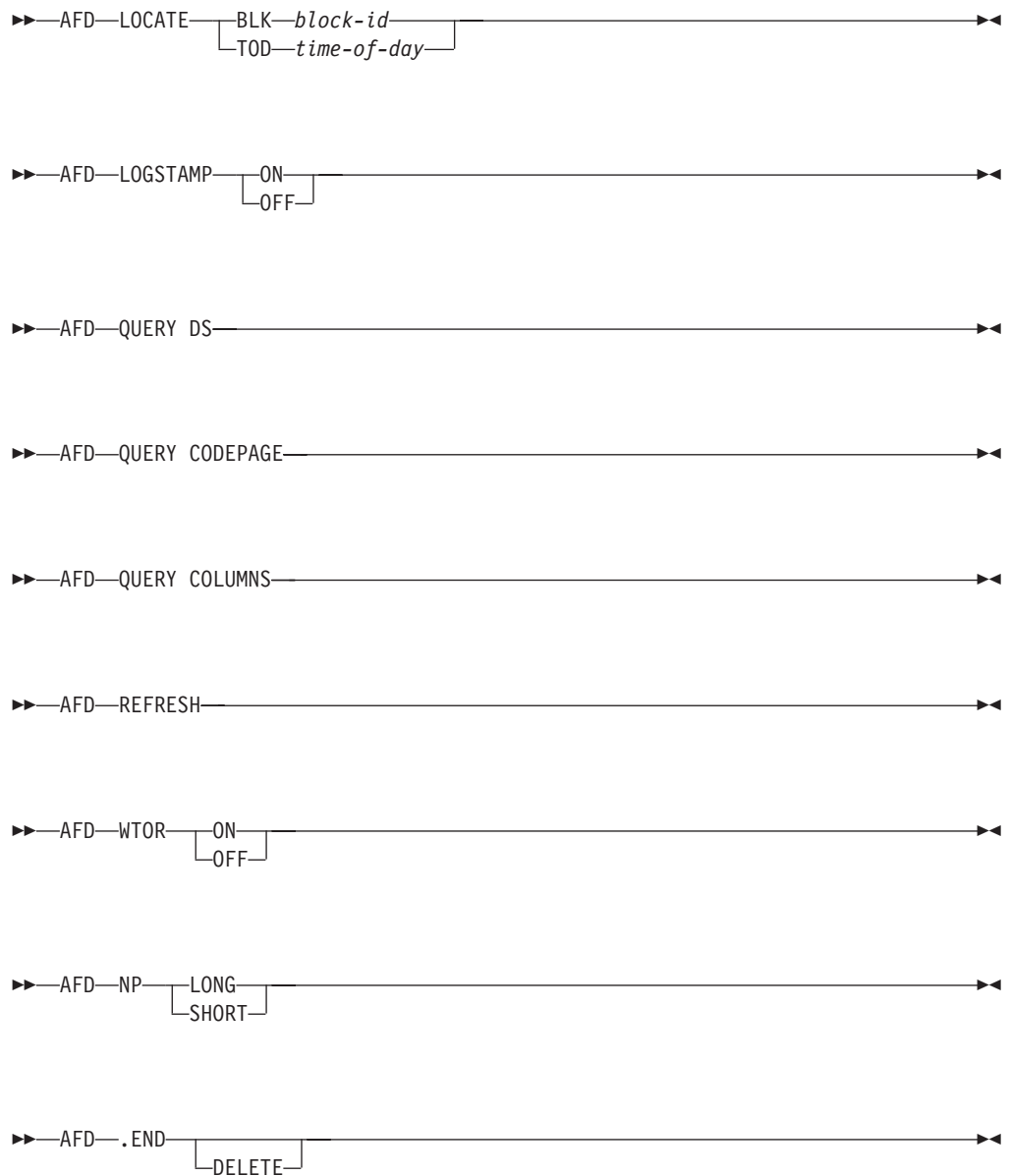
Commands

With program name ISFAFD, you can use the SDSF commands as you would with program name SDSF. You can also use the AFD command, which is described on page 26.

AFD Command: Use the AFD command when running SDSF in batch mode with program name ISFAFD.

Format

The syntax of the command is shown below.



LOGSTAMP

controls the addition of a log stamp prefix for each record in the OPERLOG or SYSLOG when printing the log with SDSF's PRINT function. The logstamp is added only when printing to a ddname (for example, PRINT FILE). LOGSTAMP ON causes the log stamp prefix to be added; LOGSTAMP OFF causes the log stamp prefix to not be added. The log stamp of the OPERLOG is a 32-byte prefix. It is described in Table 2.

Table 2. Contents of the Log Stamp

Word	SYSLOG	OPERLOG
Words 1-2	First time in block	Local TOD value returned by IXGBRWSE
Words 3-4	Job key and data set key	Block ID returned by IXGBRWSE
Word 5	Relative record number within data set	Relative record number within block

Table 2. Contents of the Log Stamp (continued)

Word	SYSLOG	OPERLOG
Word 6	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Byte 1: level (must be 01) 2. Byte 2: reserved (must be 00) 3. Bytes 3,4: reserved 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Byte 1: level (must be 01) 2. Byte 2: reserved (must be 00) 3. Bytes 3,4: reserved
Word 7	0	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Byte 1: Control 2. Byte 2: Color 3. Byte 3: Highlight 4. Byte 4: Intensity
Word 8	Reserved	Reserved

LOCATE BLK *block-id*

scrolls the OPERLOG to the first record in the log block identified by *block-id*. *block-id* is 16 hexadecimal digits.

LOCATE TOD *time-of-day*

scrolls the OPERLOG to the first record for the time of day identified by *time-of-day*. *time-of-day* is 16 hexadecimal digits.

QUERY DS

displays information about the current data set or log on the message line. The information includes record count, record length, and carriage control. For SYSLOG and OPERLOG, the information also includes the length of the logstamp. (The record count is not displayed for the SYSLOG or OPERLOG panel. In cases where the record length is not available to SDSF, SDSF uses the maximum record length for the job plus 1, or if that is unknown, the screen width plus 1.) This command is valid only on browse panels.

QUERY CODEPAGE

displays the code page that is in use on the message line. If the installation has defined its own code page in ISFPARMS, rather than naming one in the ISFTR macro or TRTAB statement, the code page value is displayed as N/A.

QUERY COLUMNS

displays information about the columns on the current tabular panel, using the message lines. The format is as follows:

- Overtypable columns: 'title'=(O,length)
- Overtypable columns with related columns: 'title'=(O,length, number-of-values)
- Non-overtypable columns: 'title'=(N)

REFRESH

requests that SDSF refresh the current display.

WTOR

controls the display of WTORs at the bottom of the Log panel. WTOR ON turns on the display of WTORs on the Log panel. SDSF shows those WTORs defined for the user by the ACTION command or the ACTION parameter of ISFPARMS. WTOR OFF turns off the display of WTORs on the Log panel.

NP

controls the width of the NP column.

NP LONG sets the NP column on all tabular panels to the extended width, which is 10 characters on the PR display and the PUN display, and 5 characters on all other displays.

NP SHORT sets the NP column to the standard width.

.END

assigns a label, .END, to the current top line of the SYSLOG or OPERLOG. .END overrides the ending line value when printing the SYSLOG or OPERLOG with the PRINT command.

Use the DELETE keyword to delete a previously assigned label.

Note to Users: You can also temporarily extend the NP column on a single tabular panel by typing a + in the NP column. Then, to reset the NP column, use the RESET command.

Examples

- AFD WTOR OFF

This command turns off the display of WTORS at the bottom of the Log panel.

- AFD QUERY DS

Entered when the current panel is the SYSLOG, this command displays information about the SYSLOG on the message line, as follows:

```
Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
SDSF SYSLOG 29435.152 AQTS AQTS 23/02/1996 LINE      489      COLUMNS  1  80
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                SCROLL ==>  CSR
AFD QUERY DS LRECL=130,LSLEN=32,CCTL=NONE
N 0020000 AQTS      96054 11:14:09.67 JOB32625 00000081 ICH70002I YOUR PASSWORD
N 0000000 AQTS      96054 11:14:09.71 TSU32628 00000090 IEF453I D10SWL1 - JOB FA
N 4000000 AQTS      96054 11:14:09.72 TSU32628 00000091 $HASP395 D10SWL1 ENDED
N 0000000 AQTS      96054 11:14:10.00 TSU32627 00000090 IEF453I BULL - JOB FAILE
N 4000000 AQTS      96054 11:14:10.01 TSU32627 00000091 $HASP395 BULL ENDED
N 0100000 AQTS      96054 11:14:10.03 JOB32625 00000081 $HASP530 GWOTINST ON L9.
N 0100000 AQTS      96054 11:14:11.18          00000081 $HASP534 L9.ST1 INACTI
N 0200000 AQTS      96054 11:14:11.21 JOB32625 00000090 $HASP250 GWOTINST PURGED
```

- AFD LOCATE BLK 1A45B3218C32D862

This command scrolls the OPERLOG panel to the first record for the log block with an ID of X'1A45B3218C32D862'.

- AFD NP LONG

This command sets the width of the NP column on all SDSF tabular displays to the extended width.

- AFD QUERY CODEPAGE

This command displays the code page in use on the message line, as follows:

```
Display Filter View Print Options Help
-----
HQX7703 ----- SDSF PRIMARY OPTION MENU -----
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                SCROLL ==>  HALF
AFD QUERY CODEPAGE=CP00037
LOG - Display the system log
DA - Display active users of the system
```

- AFD .END

This command assigns the label .END to the current top line of the SYSLOG or OPERLOG. To use this label with PRINT, you could then:

1. Scroll the log so that the current top line is the line with which you want to begin printing.
2. Issue PRINT * 99999999

SDSF would then print from the current top line to the line that was previously marked with .END.

PF Keys

With program name ISFAFD, you can use selected PF keys by coding ++AFD PFxx, where xx is the 2-digit PF key number. For example, to perform a repeat-find, you would code:

```
++AFD PF05
```

The PF keys you can use are:

Key	Function
PF03	End the current panel
PF05	Repeat the previous FIND

Action Characters

The syntax for action characters is the same as for program name SDSF: see "Action Characters" on page 26. However, because a successful FIND is not required, the action character will always be issued against the top row on the panel. To avoid issuing action characters against the wrong row, you might want to first set filters to be sure that only the appropriate row or rows is displayed.

Overtypable Fields

You can overwrite columns on tabular panels and on other SDSF panels, such as panels for printing.

Overtyping Columns on Tabular Panels: You can overwrite columns on any tabular panel except OD. The syntax for overtyping columns on tabular panels is the column title followed by = and the new value, all within <>. Enclose the column title and value in single quotation marks.

For example, on the O display, to change the forms for job JFROSTA to STD, change the destination to KGNVMC.JFROST, and refresh the screen, you would use:

```
O
FIND 'JFROSTA'
++<'FORM'='STD'><'DEST'='KGNVMC.JFROST'>
AFD REFRESH
```

You can abbreviate column titles to the shortest title that is unique for the display. If you want the overtypes to be continued on the next card, use a trailing comma.

Where it is valid when using SDSF interactively, you can combine an action character and overtypes; the action character must precede the overtypes. For example, on the H display, to release job SMOSES with the O action character, change the class to A, and refresh the screen, you would use:

```
H
FIND 'SMOSES'
++O<'C'='A'>
AFD REFRESH
```

Although you cannot overwrite output descriptors on the OD panel, you can overwrite most of them on the JDS panel. The JDS panel supports only the first value for output descriptors with multiple values (such as ADDRESS and NOTIFY). To modify the other values for these fields, overwrite the first value with a +, then specify the values on the Overtyping Extension pop-up. To erase an output descriptor on the JDS panel, type a comma (,) in the field.

Overtyping Fields on Other Panels: You can overwrite fields on any other panels that do not require ISPF, such as the print panels, the system command extension pop-up, and the Overtyping Extension pop-up.

The syntax for providing values on other types of SDSF panels is similar to the syntax for overtyping fields on tabular panels, except that no column name is used, only *=value*, within <>. The values are positional; in other words, the first value supplied goes into the first field on the panel, the second value supplied goes into the second field on the panel, and so on. On panels with a command line (for example, the print panels), the command line is not counted as an input field.

Use ++AFD END or ++AFD PF03 to end processing of the panel.

For example, on the Open Print panel, to specify H as the class and 3 as the number of copies (the first and second fields) you would use:

```
PRINT S
++<='H'><='3'>
++AFD PF03
```

To skip a field on the panel, specify < > with no enclosed text. For example, on the Open Print panel, to specify H as the class and STD as the forms (the first and third fields), you would use:

```
PRINT S
++<='H'>< ><='STD'>
++AFD PF03
```

To blank a field, specify <=' '> (a blank enclosed in single quotation marks).

When entering a data set name on the Open Print Data Set panel, enclose it in three sets of single quotes to indicate that it is a fully qualified name. Enclose the data set name in one set of single quotes if you want the TSO prefix to be added.

Notes on Using Program Name ISFAFD

- You can use a trailing comma as a continuation character, so that you can continue overtypes across several cards. The continuation character is required when overtypes that must be processed together (for example, values on a print panel) are specified on multiple cards. To enter a data set name, member name, and disposition on the Open Print Data Set panel, you could use:

```
PRINT D
++<='droyek.sdsfdata.december'>,
<='report'>,
<='o1d'>
++AFD PF03
```

- You can include comments, enclosed in /* */, or blank lines; they will be ignored when the input is processed.
- To avoid an error message (AFD CURSOR *row,column*) set SET CURSOR to OFF, so that the cursor always returns to the command line.

Chapter 3. SDSF Commands

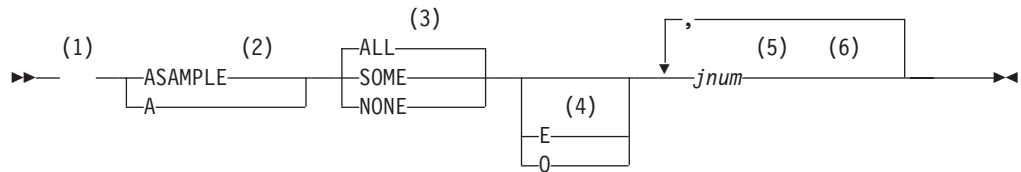
This chapter presents the SDSF commands in alphabetical order. You must be authorized to use some of these commands.

The chapter does not describe MVS or JES2 commands. For descriptions of MVS and JES2 commands see the appropriate manuals.

Format Notation

The description of each SDSF command includes the format of the command in a syntax diagram. The diagram shows the operands for the command. Use blanks to separate the operands, unless otherwise stated.

To construct a command from the diagram, follow the diagram from left to right, choosing the path that suits your needs. Figure 6 shows a sample syntax diagram and explains how to use it to construct a command. This command is for illustration only. Do not attempt to enter it.



Notes:

- 1 Start here.
- 2 Choose either ASAMPLE or A.
- 3 Choose one of the options. The default is always above the main line. In this case, ALL is the default.
- 4 Choose E, Q, or neither.
- 5 Repeat *jnum* any number of times, following each with a comma. Variables are always in italics.
- 6 End here.

Examples: COMMAND INPUT ==> asample some q 10

Figure 6. Sample Syntax Diagram for an SDSF Command

Pattern Matching

Some commands let you issue a character string as a parameter. You can substitute a character in the string with special characters, called *pattern matching* or *wild card* characters.

Substituting Multiple Characters

An asterisk (*) can represent any string of characters. As many asterisks as are required can appear anywhere in the string. For example, T*E*S represents both T4EDS and TDCE0MVS.

Substituting a Single Character

A percent sign (%) represents any single character. You can use as many percent signs as you want anywhere in the string. For example, T%DE%%S represents either T0DE010S or TADE003S.

* and % are the defaults and can be changed by your system programmer in ISFPARMS.

Displaying Values With ?

Some commands let you display the current value or setting by typing ? on the command line. Under ISPF, you may see the current value in a pop-up window or on the information line. Under TSO, you see the value on the command line or on the information line.

Your system programmer can change the ? character to something else.

Specifying a Column Name

Specify column names using these rules:

- Use the heading exactly as it appears on the panel.
- You can shorten the column heading to a name that is unique on the panel.
For example, if a defined column heading (such as C) is itself shorter than an abbreviation of another column heading on the panel (such as CR), then you can use C because SDSF recognizes it as a heading defined for the panel.
On the other hand, if a panel has headings such as CRDATE and CDUMP, but not C, then you cannot use C because it can stand for either CRDATE or CDUMP.
- If the column heading contains embedded blanks, either shorten it so that the blanks are not included or enclose the entire heading in quotes (for example 'xxx xxx').
Be sure all single quotes are balanced (that is, use an even number of them).
- You can enter text in upper and lower case; however SDSF translates it to uppercase. SDSF does not distinguish between duplicate column names that vary only by case.

Entering Times and Dates

In general, use the same format for time and date as shown on the SDSF panel. The valid formats for times and dates are:

Time hh:mm:ss

Date mm-dd-yy

SDSF converts 2-digit years to 4-digit years by prefixing them with the first 2 digits of the current year. Note that when you enter a year with periods as separators, you must enter a 4-digit year. This allows SDSF to distinguish a year from a time.

With date/time fields, the time is optional and defaults to all 0s.

For information on specifying the date format, see “SET DATE — Date Format” on page 98.

? — Use the Alternate Form of a Panel

Use the ? command to display the alternate form of a tabular panel when entered on a tabular panel.

When installing SDSF, the system programmer defines a primary and an alternate form for each SDSF panel. The primary form is displayed upon entry to the panel and typically contains data that can be obtained immediately. The alternate form is displayed by use of the ? command and typically contains data that is deferred.

When you access a panel, SDSF always displays the primary form of the panel. You can switch back and forth between primary and alternate forms with the ? command. You can have to scroll right to display the alternate fields.

Type ? on the command line or set the toggle on or off using Change field list to ... from the View pull-down.

Format

▶▶?◀◀

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> ?

If entered on a tabular panel, SDSF displays either the alternate form of that panel or, when the alternate is already being displayed, the primary form.

? — Display SYSOUT Attributes

Use the ? command to display the attributes of a SYSOUT data set currently being displayed.

The attributes are shown on the message line. To remove the attributes, press Enter.

Type ? on the command line of the ODS panel.

Format

▶▶?◀◀

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> ?

On an ODS panel, this shows the attributes of the data set.

?

```
SDSF OUTPUT DISPLAY RAMSEYX JOB00037 DSID 2 LINE 0 COLUMNS 02- 81
COMMAND INPUT ==> SCROLL ==> PAGE
FORMS FCB UCS WTR FLASH C CPY REC-CNT LRECL CCTL DEST
STD **** ** H 1 21 5674 NONE DETROIT
15.43.54 JOB00037 $HASP373 RAMSEYX STARTED - INIT 21 - CLASS T - SYS SP31
```

/ — Issue MVS and JES2 Commands

Use the / command to issue any MVS or JES2 system command from the SDSF command line or to display a pop-up to enter long MVS or JES2 commands.

Type / on the command line any SDSF panel (except the help and tutorial panels).

Format



M indicates the Master console for MVS commands or an internal console ID of 0 for JES2 commands will be used when issuing the command.

I indicates the Internal console ID of 0 will be used when issuing the command.

with no command

displays a primed pop-up with the last / command you entered.

command

is any valid MVS or JES2 command.

+ displays the system command extension pop-up, which allows you to enter longer system commands. If you have already entered some command text on the command line, it appears on the pop-up and you can continue typing the command.

Notes to Users

1. To use the / command, you must be authorized to issue the MVS and JES2 command that you type after the /. In a non-SAF environment, you must have the correct command level. In a SAF environment, SDSF does not check the command text entered with the / command.
2. To see a response to the command, you must have access to the ULOG panel and be authorized to use an extended console. You can see:
 - No response, if the current delay response time (set with the SET DELAY command) is 0 or if the response arrives after the specified timeout.
 - One-line responses; if they are wider than the screen width, they wrap onto a second line.
 - Multi-line responses; if there is more text than can fit onto one screen, you see a trailing + sign. You cannot scroll forward to see the rest of the response, but can view it on the ULOG panel.
 - A subset of responses; if there are multiple messages issued, you may not see all of them. The number of messages displayed may vary. All the messages will appear on the ULOG panel.
3. When issuing commands, SDSF uses either the

- Extended console ID (or migration ID) if it is active
- Master console for MVS commands or console ID of 0 for JES2 commands
- Console ID of zero

You can override these if you use the M and I parameters.

- To cancel the system command extension pop-up without issuing any command typed there:
 - Under ISPF, press PF3 or PF12 (Cancel).
 - Under TSO, press PF3 (End).
- In batch, a / followed with no command or a + is invalid.
- Commands are converted to uppercase. With the system command extension pop-up under ISPF, you can preserve the case of command parameters by enclosing them in single quotation marks.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> /`
This command displays a pop-up primed with the last command you entered in your current session.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> / +`
This command displays a blank system command extension pop-up so that you can enter a long system command.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> m/d a,l`
This command indicates you want to use the master console and issue D A,L.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> /setprog apf,add, +`
This command displays the system command extension pop-up primed with the text you've already entered and lets you continue adding to the command.

```

System Command Extension

Type or complete typing a system command, then press Enter.

==> SETPROG APF,ADD,_
==>
==>

F1=Help  F12=Cancel

```

Related Commands

SET DELAY

sets the default timeout value to await responses (page 99).

SET SCREEN

changes the color and highlighting characteristics of the response (page 104).

ULOG

logs all your commands and responses (page 116).

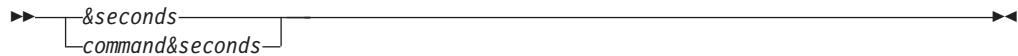
& — Reissue a Command

Use the & command with a time interval by itself or after any SDSF command to reissue the command at the given time interval. This can be useful when you want to periodically update a panel or to periodically scroll to the bottom of the log panel to see the most recent information.

&

Type & on the command line with a time interval, and with or without an accompanying SDSF command.

Format



command

is any valid SDSF command. Do not follow it with a blank and do not use a blank to separate *command* and *&second*.

seconds

is a 1–3-digit number specifying the time interval in seconds.

Notes to Users

1. The system programmer can set the minimum time interval at installation time.
2. You can cancel the effect of the & command at any time by pressing the RESET key followed by the PA1 key. If you are using a SNA terminal, you must press the ATTN key to end the automatic update.
3. If you enter & plus the time interval without a command, SDSF updates the current panel periodically at the given time interval. If you enter & plus a command (like RETRIEVE), instead of seeing any input back from the command you see **** AUTO UPDATE - *n* seconds **** on the command line.
4. You cannot use the & command on the Set Screen panel.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da ojob&10
This command causes the DA panel (showing only jobs) to be refreshed every 10 seconds.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> &5
This command causes the current SDSF panel to be refreshed every 5 seconds.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> bot&3
When issued on the SYSLOG panel, this command causes the SYSLOG to be refreshed every 3 seconds. On other displays, the panel is not refreshed.

ABEND — Abend SDSF

Use the ABEND command to cause SDSF to abend with a user 222 abend code. The system writes a dump if SYSABEND, SYSMDUMP, or SYSUDUMP data sets have been allocated.

SDSF takes an SDUMP to the SYS1.DUMPxxx data sets. If you allocated an SDSF dump data set, SDSF additionally writes a SNAP dump to the SDSFDUMP data set.

The ABEND command can be useful in documenting a problem with SDSF.

Type ABEND on the command line.

Format

```
▶▶ ABEND ◀◀
```

Note to Users

The authority to issue the ABEND command can be limited to specific users by the system programmer.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> abend
```

This command causes SDSF to abend with a user 222 abend code. If a dump data set has been allocated, you can then press Enter to get a dump.

ACTION — Control Display of WTOR Messages

Use the ACTION command to control which write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) messages are displayed at the bottom of the logs.

Type ACTION on the command line.

Format

```
▶▶ ACTION [ OFF
           ALL
           routing-code-list
           ? ] ◀◀
```

OFF

displays no WTOR messages. This is the default.

ALL

displays all WTORS for all routing codes.

routing-code-list

is a list made up of one or more of the following:

routing-code

is one to four numeric routing codes. The possible numeric routing codes are 1 through 28. Messages with the specified routing codes are added to the list of messages that are displayed.

USER

enables the routing codes reserved for customer use.

MVS

enables the routing codes used by MVS (1-12).

The effects of multiple ACTION commands are cumulative.

The various MVS routing codes and their meanings can be found in the appropriate manual.

? displays the current setting for ACTION.

ACTION

Notes to Users

1. You can use up to four parameters. The routing-code-list, MVS, and USER parameters can be combined. The effects are cumulative.
2. ACTION ALL and ACTION OFF are mutually exclusive with other forms of the ACTION command.
3. ACTION commands are cumulative within a session.
4. The authority to issue the ACTION command can be limited to specific users by the system programmer.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action`
This command nullifies the list of routing codes. No WTOR messages are displayed at the bottom of the log panel.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action all`
When this command is in effect, all WTOR messages are displayed at the bottom of the log panel.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action 1 4 5`
This command adds WTORs with routing codes of 1, 4, and 5 to the list of WTOR messages to be displayed at the bottom of the log panel.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action mvs`
`COMMAND INPUT ==> action 13 14 15`
This series of commands adds all WTORs with MVS routing codes of 1–12 and 13, 14, and 15 to the list of messages at the bottom of the log panel.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action user 1 2 3`
This command adds WTORs with the routing codes reserved for customer use and routing codes 1, 2, and 3 to the list of messages to be displayed at the bottom of the log panel.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> action ?`
This command displays the current setting for ACTION on the message line.

Related Command

RSYS

filters WTORs based on system (page 90).

APPC — Control Display of APPC Transactions

Use APPC to control the display of advanced program-to-program communication (APPC) transactions on the H and O panels.

Type APPC on the command line of any SDSF panel or toggle it on or off with the Filter pull-down. It affects only the H and O panels.

Format



with no parameters

displays APPC transactions on the H and O panels.

ON

displays APPC transactions on the H and O panels. This is the default.

OFF

ends the display of APPC transactions on the H and O panels.

? displays the current setting for APPC on the command line.

Note to Users

You can improve SDSF performance by displaying APPC transactions only when you need to see them.

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> appc off

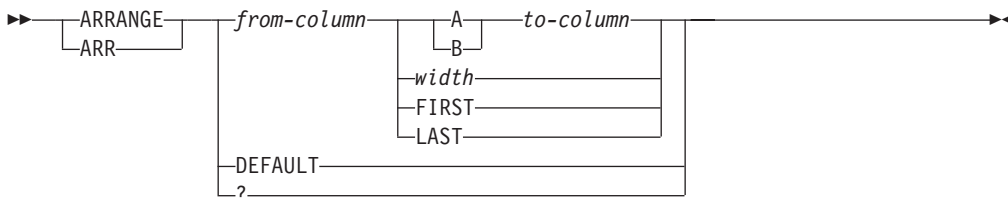
This command prevents the display of the APPC transactions on the H and O panels.

ARRANGE — Reorder Columns on Tabular Panels

Use the ARRANGE command to reorder the columns on tabular panels and to change the widths of the columns.

Type ARRANGE on the command line or use the View pull-down.

Format



from-column, to-column

are the names of columns on the SDSF panel.

For tabular panels, see “Specifying a Column Name” on page 34 for the rules on specifying a column name.

A move *from-column* **after** *to-column*

B move *from-column* **before** *to-column*

width

sets the width of column *from-column*; *width* is a number from 1 to 127.

FIRST

makes the column *from-column* the first column after the fixed field.

LAST

makes the column *from-column* the last column (furthest to the right).

ARRANGE

DEFAULT

reset the column arrangement and widths to the default.

- ? under ISPF, this displays the Arrange pop-up. (See “Arrange Columns on Tabular Displays” on page 15 for an example.)

Notes to Users

1. Arrange works on the current field list (primary or alternate).
2. You cannot move a fixed field, and you cannot put anything before the fixed field.
3. If you set the column width to shorter than the column title, the title is truncated on the panel. However, the column continues to be known to SDSF by the full title. SDSF functions that use column titles (SORT, FILTER, and LOCATE) will still accept the full title or any unique abbreviation of the column title. In some cases, to enter a unique column title on an SDSF command, you may need to type more than is displayed for the column title. You can display full column titles on the Arrange pop-up.
4. If you set the column width to shorter than the data, numeric data is scaled if possible and displayed as asterisks otherwise. Character data is truncated.
5. To view the full width of an overtypable column, type a + in the column. A pop-up is displayed for that column and row.

Example

- COMMAND INPUT ==> arrange pgn a dp
This command moves the PGN column after the DP column.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> arrange dest 8
This command makes the DEST column 8 characters long.

BOOK — Use BookManager for Online Documentation

Use the BOOK command to invoke the BookManager READ/MVS product to display or search online books.

Type BOOK on the command line or select it from the Help pull-down.

Format

►► BOOK search-string ◀◀

with no parameters

invokes BookManager to allow you to select a bookshelf and open a book.

search-string

indicates an optional string to be used as a search argument when the default bookshelf is opened. Enclose the *search-string* in quotes if it contains blanks or special characters. Case does not matter; SDSF converts all input entered on the command line to upper case.

Notes to Users

1. The BOOK command is valid only when SDSF is running as an ISPF dialog.

2. If you enter the BOOK command without a parameter, SDSF can provide a default *search-string* determined by the cursor position.
 - If the cursor is anywhere below the command line, the *search-string* is the word under which the cursor is placed. The cursor must be under an alphabetic or numeric character and the string preceded and followed by a non-alphabetic or non-numeric character (such as a blank or punctuation). BookManager limits the length of the *search-string* to 44 characters. If the word is longer than 44 characters, SDSF uses the maximum number of characters prior to the cursor to build the string.
 - When the cursor is in the message area, SDSF uses the entire message text as the *search-string*.
3. When you invoke BookManager, expect some delay.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==>> book`
This command invokes BookManager but does not provide a *search-string*.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==>> book isf002i`
This command invokes BookManager and searches the default bookshelf for the string “ISF002I.”

SDSF OUTPUT ALL CLASSES ALL FORMS LINES 123 INVALID VALUE
 COMMAND INPUT ==>> BOOK SCROLL ==>> PAGE

The cursor is under the message “INVALID VALUE” when the BOOK command is entered. This command invokes BookManager using “INVALID VALUE” as the *search-string*.

Related Command

SET SHELF
sets up a default bookshelf (page 105).

BOTTOM — Scroll to the Bottom of Data

Use the BOTTOM command to scroll the SDSF panel directly to the last line of data.

Type BOTTOM or BOT on the command line.

Format



Example

`COMMAND INPUT ==>> bot`

This command scrolls to the last line of data.

COLS

COLS — Display Column Information

Use the COLS command on the tabular panels. It changes the normal title line message (which indicates lines displayed and total lines) to a message that indicates the number of the top line displayed and the columns displayed.

Use the COLS command on a browse panel to display a columns line. The format of this columns line is:

```
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5 ...
```

Type COLS on the command line.

Format

```
▶▶ COLS ◀◀
```

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> cols
```

Related Command

RESET

 cancels the result of a COLS command (page 89).

DA — Display Active Users

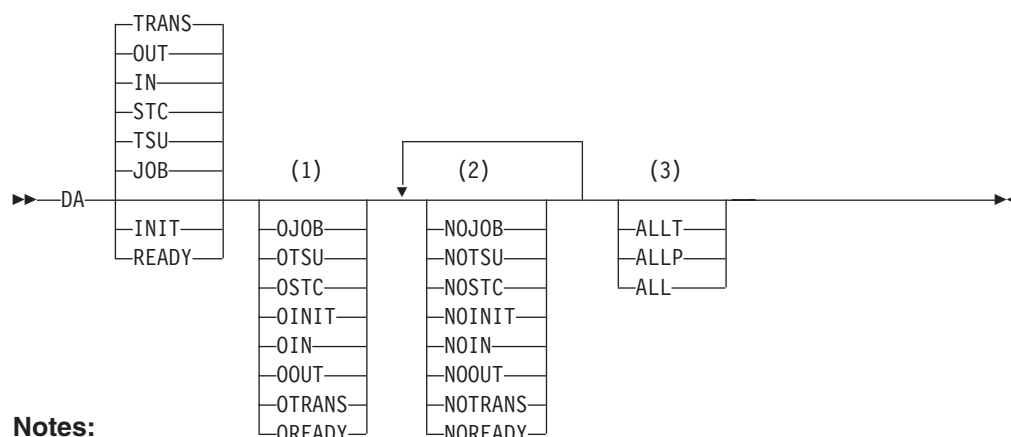
Use the DA command to view jobs running on any system in a sysplex.

You can list the active users and display information about MVS address spaces for jobs, started tasks, initiators, or TSO users on the DA panel. When RMF is installed, SDSF uses it as the source of data for the panel.

The DA command accepts parameters to limit the address spaces that are displayed according to type and position (location). The parameters control the type (jobs, started tasks, TSO users, or initiators) and position (swapped in, swapped out, in transition, or ready) of address spaces that are displayed.

Type DA on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down. You can follow the DA command with as many as four parameters.

Format

**Notes:**

- 1 ONLY COLUMN
- 2 NO COLUMN
- 3 ALL COLUMN

with no parameters

displays information for all active jobs, started tasks, and TSO users that are swapped in, swapped out, or in transition.

JOB

includes jobs in the display.

TSU

includes TSO users in the display.

STC

includes started tasks in the display.

IN includes swapped-in positions in the display.

OUT

includes swapped-out positions in the display.

TRANS

includes positions in transition in the display.

INIT

includes initiators in the display.

READY

includes positions that are ready in the display.

OJOB

displays only jobs.

OTSU

displays only TSO users.

OSTC

displays only started tasks.

OINIT

displays only initiators.

OIN

displays only swapped-in positions.

OOUT

displays only swapped-out positions.

DA

OTRANS

displays only positions in transition.

OREADY

displays only positions that are ready.

NOJOB

displays no jobs.

NOTSU

displays no TSO users.

NOSTC

displays no started tasks.

NOINIT

displays no initiators.

NOIN

displays no swapped-in positions, unless they are in the ready state.

NOOUT

displays no swapped-out positions, unless they are in the ready state.

NOTRANS

displays no positions in transition, unless they are in the ready state.

NOREADY

displays no positions that are ready.

ALLT

displays all jobs, TSO users, started tasks, and initiators.

ALLP

displays all positions.

ALL

displays all jobs, TSO users, started tasks, and initiators in all positions.

Notes to Users

1. JOB, TSU, STC, IN, OUT, and TRANS are the defaults supplied by SDSF. If your system programmer has changed the defaults, you can see other address space types and positions.
2. You can choose only one parameter from the ONLY column. If you choose more than one, the last ONLY you enter is the one that SDSF acts on.
3. When two parameters conflict, the last one you entered is the one SDSF acts on. The ONLY parameter conflicts with all other parameters when entered last. In those cases, ONLY takes precedence over all the other parameters.
4. You can choose as many as four parameters from the NO column.
5. You can choose only one parameter from the ALL column. If you choose more than one, the last parameter you enter is the one that SDSF acts on.
6. If you use ALL with any other parameters, you will get unexpected results.
7. The sysplex DA view requires RMF. The system programmer can control whether the DA panel is sysplex-wide or not.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> da nojob oin`

This command causes SDSF to display jobs, TSO users, and started tasks that are swapped in. Notice that when the last parameter you enter is an ONLY parameter, it takes precedence over all the other parameters.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da ojob allp oin

This command also causes SDSF to display jobs, TSO users, and started tasks that are swapped in. Again, notice that when the last parameter you enter is an ONLY parameter, it takes precedence over all the other parameters.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da nojob notrans

This command causes SDSF to display only started tasks and TSO users that are swapped in, swapped out, or ready.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da otsu init

This command causes SDSF to display TSO users and initiators.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da init otsu

This command causes SDSF to display only TSO users.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> da otsu oinit

This command causes SDSF to display only initiators.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, PREFIX, OWNER, SELECT

limit what DA displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the DA panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

SYSNAME

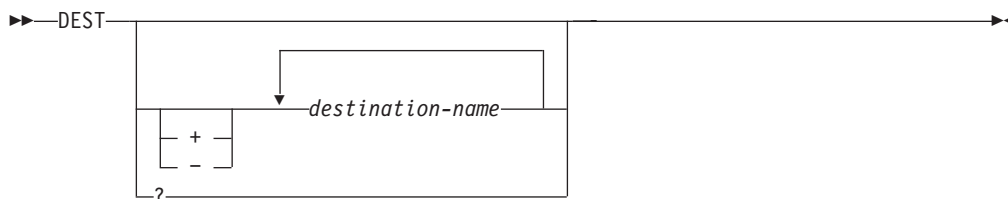
limits the rows to include systems you select (page 112).

DEST — Limit Panels by Destination

Use the DEST command to limit jobs on the SDSF panels to those with particular destinations.

Type DEST on the command line or select it from the Filter pull-down. It affects only the H, I, O, PR, PUN, and ST panels.

Format



with no parameters

displays jobs for all authorized destinations, if no IDEST list is specified in ISFPARMS. If both IDEST and DEST lists are specified in ISFPARMS, the jobs for authorized destination names in the IDEST list are displayed. See the following notes for more information.

DEST

destination name

can be from one to four destination names that replace the current destination list, in any format acceptable to JES2.

- + adds the destination name that follow to the current destination list.
- deletes the destination names that follow from the current destination list.
- ? displays the current setting for DEST.

Notes to Users

1. You can enter the destination name in any format acceptable to JES2. If you enter the node name without a user ID you'll see all jobs and outputs destined for the node.
2. You can add or delete selective destinations in all JES2 environments.
3. If you enter the DEST command with no destination names specified, you either see jobs for all authorized destinations, or jobs for those authorized destinations that your session is initialized with.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest chicago omaha
This command displays all jobs with destinations of CHICAGO and OMAHA. This list replaces the current destination list.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest + laramie
This command adds all jobs with the destination of LARAMIE.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest - chicago
This command deletes CHICAGO from the current destination list and removes all jobs with destination of CHICAGO from the display. If CHICAGO is not in the list, SDSF issues an error message.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest
This command displays all jobs with destinations you are authorized to access.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest + billings.john
This command adds all jobs with the specific destination of BILLINGS .JOHN to the current destination list.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> dest kgnvmc
This command lists all jobs and outputs destined for the node KGNVMC.

```
SDSF STATUS DISPLAY ALL CLASSES                                LINE 1-3 (3)
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                           SCROLL ==> PAGE
PREFIX=BKELLER* DEST=KGNVMC OWNER=*
NP JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY QUEUE  C  POS  PRTDEST
BKELLERP  JOB23751 BKELLER  1  PRINT  U  6874 KGNVMC.BKELLER
BKELLERP  JOB28271 BKELLER  1  PRINT  U  8959 KGNVMC.BKELLER
BKELLERP  JOB30676 BKELLER  1  PRINT  U 10680 KGNVMC.DLR
```

Related Command

SET DISPLAY

displays the current setting for DEST (page 99).

DOWN — Scroll Down

Use the DOWN command to scroll the SDSF panel from top to bottom.

Type DOWN on the command line.

Format



with no parameter

uses the SCROLL amount.

number of lines

controls the number of lines to be scrolled.

MAX

scrolls as far as possible in the indicated direction.

PAGE

scrolls the panel down one page.

HALF

scrolls half the number of lines on the panel.

DATA

scrolls the panel one line less than one page.

CSR

scrolls the panel to the position of the cursor.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> down 100
Under ISPF, this command causes the panel to be scrolled 100 lines toward the bottom of the data.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> down CSR
Under ISPF, this command causes the panel to be scrolled to the cursor location, making that line the top line.

END — End a Panel

Use the END command to either terminate SDSF or return to a previously displayed panel or the SDSF Primary Option Menu, depending where it is entered. It is equivalent to PF3.

- Use this command with the SDSF Primary Option Menu to terminate SDSF and return to either TSO or ISPF, depending on how the SDSF session was started.
- Use this command with the JDS, ODS, OD, ULOG, or a HELP panel to return to the panel from which the panel was accessed. For example, if SDSF is displaying an ODS panel that was selected from the DA panel, issuing the END command causes the DA panel to be re-displayed.

END

- Use this command with any other SDSF panel to return to the SDSF Primary Option Menu.

Type END on the command line.

Format

▶▶—END—▶▶

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> end

FILTER — Filter Rows on the Tabular Panels

Use the FILTER command to limit rows on the tabular panels to only those you want to display. It allows you to display the Filter pop-up, turn filters on and off, or enter a single filter. A filter entered with the FILTER command replaces any previous filters.

The command filters only the panel on which it is entered.

Type FILTER on the command line of any tabular panel or select it from the Filter pull-down.

Format

▶▶—FILTER—▶▶
└─FIL─┘
┌──OFF──┐
├──column──┤ ┌──operator──┤ ┌──value──┐
└──?──┘

OFF

Turns off filtering and discards any saved filter criteria.

column

is the column name, and indicates that you want filtering on that column.

See page 34 for rules about specifying column names.

operator

is the operator to be used in comparing the filter field with the value. The following are valid for *operator*:

EQ or =

Equal (this is the default)

NE or !=

Not equal

LT or <

Less than

GT or >

Greater than

LE or <=
Less than or equal to

GE or >=
Greater than or equal to

Operators with less than or greater than are valid only when you don't use pattern matching (* and % by default). See page 33 for a description of pattern matching.

value

is the value to be used for comparison, from one to 25 characters. The value must be consistent with the column format. For example, if the column is numeric, use a numeric value. If the column is hexadecimal, use a hexadecimal value. See page 34 for rules about specifying column names.

- ? under ISPF, this displays the Filter pop-up where you can type either filter criteria or select from a list of filters. Under TSO, it displays the current filter on the command line. If the filter doesn't fit on the command line, SDSF displays it on the message line.

Note to Users

The Filter pop-up lets you enter multiple filters. You can also specify whether SDSF should AND or OR the filters. You select AND or OR to apply across different columns (for example, JOBNAME and PRTY) and a different AND or OR to apply across values for a single column.

See "Filtering and Sorting Panel Information" on page 16 for more details.

Examples of the Command

- COMMAND INPUT ==> fil status ne active
This command displays all rows with not-active status.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> fil jobid lt job30000
This command displays all job identifiers with a number less than 30000.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> filter off
This command turns off and discards all filters.

Examples of the Pop-Up

Filter Row 1 to 9 of 25

Command ==> _____

Type filter criteria. Type a / in the Column or Oper field for valid values. Press F11/23 to clear input.

AND/OR between columns ___ (AND/OR)
AND/OR within a column or (AND/OR)

Column	Oper	Value (may include * or %)
owner_____	eq	theresa_____
owner_____	eq	nickijoe_____

These filters display all jobs with owner THERESA or NICKIJOE.

FILTER

```
Filter Row 1 to 9 of 25
Command ==> _____

Type filter criteria. Type a / in the Column or Oper
field for valid values. Press F11/23 to clear input.

AND/OR between columns and (AND/OR)
AND/OR within a column ___ (AND/OR)

Column Oper Value (may include * or %)
jobname_____ eq laurie*_____
owner_____ ne lauriel_____
```

These filters display all jobs with names beginning with LAURIE except with owner LAURIEL.

Related Commands

DEST, OWNER, PREFIX

Further limits the display (pages 47, 74, 76).

SET DISPLAY

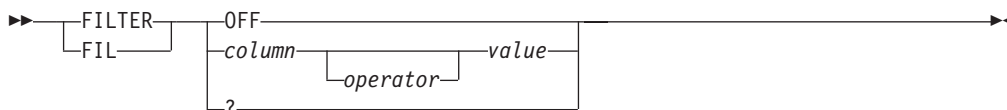
Displays the number of filters in effect (page 99).

FILTER — Filter Data on the OPERLOG Panel

Use the FILTER command to limit the data displayed on the OPERLOG panel. It allows you to display the Filter pop-up, turn filters on and off, or enter a single filter. A filter entered with the FILTER command replaces any previous filters.

Type FILTER on the command line of the OPERLOG panel or select it from the Filter pull-down.

Format



OFF

Turns off filtering and discards any saved filter criteria.

column

is the column name, and indicates that you want filtering on that column. The valid columns for the OPERLOG panel are shown below. You can abbreviate the column names to the shortest name that is unique.

SYSNAME

MVS system name

DATE date the message was logged, in character format. When using the DATE field, enter the date as it is displayed on the screen. Use any operator.

TIME time the message was logged, in character format. When using the TIME field, enter the time as it is displayed on the screen. Use any operator.

DATETIME date and time the message was logged, in date/time format. DATETIME allows you to enter the date and time in several formats. See page 34 for rules.

When using DATETIME, use an operator with greater than or less than (LT, LE, GT, GE). Using EQ as the operator will result in no matches, because the precision of the time prevents an exact match.

JOBNAME
originating job name

JOBID
job ID

CONSOLE
console name

MSGID
message ID (first 8-character token of message text)

MSGTEXT
message text (includes message ID)

operator

is the operator to be used in comparing the filter field with the value. The following are valid for *operator*:

EQ or =
Equal (this is the default)

NE or !=
Not equal

LT or <
Less than

GT or >
Greater than

LE or <=
Less than or equal to

GE or >=
Greater than or equal to

Operators with less than or greater than are valid only when you don't use pattern matching (* and % by default). See page 33 for a description of pattern matching.

value

is the value to be used for comparison, from one to 25 characters.

- ? under ISPF, this displays the Filter pop-up, which allows you to combine filters. Under TSO, it displays the current filter on the command line. If the filter doesn't fit on the command line, SDSF displays it on the message line.

FILTER

Notes to Users

1. The Filter pop-up lets you enter multiple filters. You can also specify whether SDSF should AND or OR the filters. You select AND or OR to apply across different columns (for example, SYSNAME and JOBNAME) and a different AND or OR to apply across values for a single column. See “Filtering and Sorting Panel Information” on page 16 for more details.
2. If any line of a multi-line message meets the filter criteria, all lines of the message are displayed.

Examples of the Command

- COMMAND INPUT ==> fil sysname ne sy1
This command displays all messages except those for system SY1.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> filter off
This command turns off and discards all filters.

Examples of the Pop-Up

Filter Row 1 to 9 of 25

Command ==> _____

Type filter criteria. Type a / in the Column or Oper field for valid values. Press F11/23 to clear input.

AND/OR between columns ___ (AND/OR)
AND/OR within a column or_ (AND/OR)

Column	Oper	Value (may include * or %)
sysname _____	eq	sy1 _____
sysname _____	eq	sy2 _____

These filters display all messages for system SY1 or SY2.

Related Commands

ACTION

Filters the WTORs displayed at the bottom of the OPERLOG panel (page 39).

LOGLIM

Limits the amount of OPERLOG data searched for records that match filter criteria (page 69).

FIND — Find a Character String

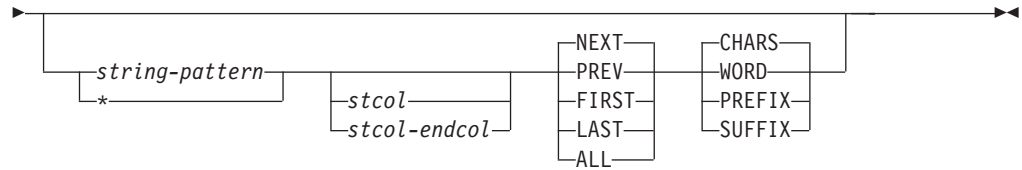
Use the FIND command to search the data for and scroll the data to the first occurrence of a specified character string. SDSF searches

- All the data in the logs and ODS panels
- The fixed field on tabular panels (for example, the job name field of the DA, I, ST, O, H panels)

Type FIND on the command line.

Format

►► — FIND — ►►
 └─┬─┘
 └─┬─┘



with no parameters

reissues the previous FIND command. The *stcol* and *endcol* parameters are remembered between the browse panels but are not remembered between any other panels. ALL is never remembered.

string-pattern

is the character string to which SDSF is to scroll the data. On the tabular panels, *string* is limited to 8 characters, except on the INIT panel where it is limited to 4. If the character string contains blanks, or if it is an asterisk, it must be enclosed in single quotation marks. If it begins with a single quotation mark, it must be enclosed in double quotation marks. The FIND command does not differentiate between uppercase and lowercase letters. That is, both the character string and the data are converted to uppercase for the purposes of the search.

On the browse panels, you can specify a string of up to 18 hexadecimal characters using *X'string'*. This string can contain only hexadecimal digits (0–9, A–F) and there must be an even number of digits. In the related message, SDSF displays the *actual* hexadecimal string, not the translated hexadecimal string.

- * causes SDSF to search for the character string that was entered on the *previous* FIND command. *string* and * are mutually exclusive, but * can be entered with the other parameters to modify the previous FIND command. If no other parameters are entered, the defaults (NEXT and CHARS) are assumed.

SDSF “remembers” the previous string even if there have been intervening scrolls or other commands.

stcol

specifies that the character string being searched for must begin in the column number indicated by *stcol*. *stcol* should not be larger than the logical record length of the field being searched. *stcol* can be omitted.

stcol endcol

is optional and limits the search to the range specified by *stcol* and *endcol*. The string specified must be less than or equal to the range in length.

NEXT

causes SDSF to search forward (toward the end of the data) from the cursor position. NEXT is the default and can be omitted.

PREV

causes SDSF to search backward (toward the beginning of the data) from the cursor position.

FIRST

is an optional parameter that finds the first occurrence of the string. It starts the search at the beginning of the data and continues forward until the character string is found or until the end of the data is reached. **FIRST** is not limited by FINDLIM.

FIND

LAST

is an optional parameter that finds the last occurrence of the string. It starts the search at the end of the last line of data and continues backward until the character is found or until the beginning of the data is reached. **LAST** is not limited by FINDLIM.

ALL

is an optional parameter that starts the search at the beginning of the data and continues to the end of the data. If the character string is found, SDSF displays the line with the first occurrence. A message tells you how many times SDSF found that character string. On the tabular panels, the character string is counted only once in the searched field, even if it occurs more than once in that field. **ALL** is not limited by FINDLIM.

CHARS

indicates a character string. It is optional and it is the default.

WORD

is optional and indicates that the string is preceded and followed by a nonalphanumeric character. This is only valid on the browse panels.

PREFIX or PRE

is optional and indicates that the string is preceded by a nonalphanumeric character and followed by an alphanumeric character. This is only valid on the browse panels.

SUFFIX or SUF

is optional and indicates that the string is preceded by an alphanumeric character and followed by a nonalphanumeric character. This is only valid on the browse panels.

Notes to Users

1. If you use FIND ALL in the browse panels, or in an output data set, SDSF truncates the digits above 999999. You will see 999999+.
2. If the start column is specified without an end column, the string must begin in that column.
3. SDSF “remembers” the *string* and other parameters you entered with the FIND command until you enter a FIND command with new parameters, or until you end the SDSF session. This is true in all cases except:
 - The ALL parameter is not remembered
 - The *stcol* and *endcol* parameters are remembered only between the browse panels.

To reissue the previous FIND command, enter FIND with no parameters or use the Repeat-Find PF key (PF5 by default, which is defined as IFIND).

Issuing FIND with no parameters resumes the search from the command line.

Pressing the Repeat-Find PF key resumes the search from the previously found string.

4. When Repeat-Find is issued following a FIND ALL or FIND FIRST command, SDSF searches for the next occurrence of the string and follows the rules for the NEXT parameter. When Repeat-Find is issued following a FIND LAST command, SDSF searches for the previous occurrence of the string and follows the rules for the PREV parameter.
5. When a FIND command is entered, the data is searched until:
 - The requested character string is found.

- The bottom of the data is reached (for a FIRST or NEXT request).
 - The top of the data is reached (for a LAST or PREV request).
 - The search limit is reached, except for FIRST, LAST, and ALL. This search limit is set by the system programmer at installation time. You may reset this limit using the FINDLIM command.
6. Three EBCDIC characters are considered alphanumeric. They are #, \$, and @.
 7. If the previous search ended at the top or bottom of the data, the resumed search wraps around and begins at the bottom or top, respectively.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> find job1`
 On the browse panels, this command searches all columns in a forward direction for the character string JOB1.
 On the tabular panels, this command causes SDSF to search the first field (job name, printer name, initiator ID, or ddname) forward for the character string JOB1.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> find * prev`
 This command, if entered after the FIND command in the above example, causes SDSF to perform the same search for the character string JOB1, but in the reverse direction.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> find 'job004' 12 prev`
 On the browse panels, this command causes SDSF to search backward for the character string JOB004. The character string must begin in column 12.
 On the tabular panels, this command fails because the searched field is shorter than 12 columns.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> f user 2 10`
 This command searches forward for the character string USER anywhere between columns 2 and 10.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> f`
 This command resumes the previous search from the command line, with the same parameters as specified on the previous FIND command.

Related Commands

FINDLIM

allows you to reset the limit for the number of lines searched (page 57).

COLS

displays a scale line on the browse panels (page 44).

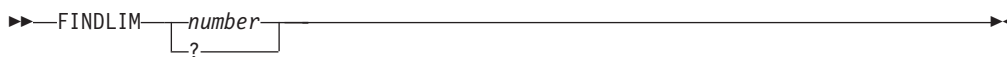
FINDLIM — Reset FIND Limit

Use the FINDLIM command to reset the limit for the number of lines searched when the FIND command is issued in the browse panels.

Type FINDLIM on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down. However, it only has an effect on the browse panels.

Format

FINDLIM



number

is any number between 1000 and 9999999 that is to be the new FIND command search limit.

- ? display the current value for FINDLIM. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> findlim 100000
```

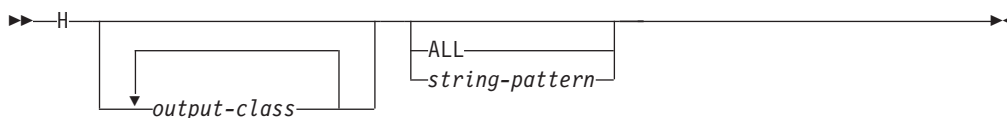
This command resets the find limit to 100,000.

H — Display Held Output Queue

Use the H command to list and display information about output data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users that are on any held JES2 output queue.

Type H on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays all jobs with names that are prefixed with your user ID.

output-class

is a list of up to 7 output classes. H limits the panel to jobs with those classes. There is no blank between H and an output class or between output classes.

ALL

displays all jobs.

string-pattern

is a character string that limits the panel to jobs with names that match that character string.

string-pattern may include the special pattern matching characters described 33.

Notes to Users

1. To use the H command when DEST and OWNER are not set to limit the display:
 - a. Enter the list of output classes without a space after the H command. Only data sets that are in these held output classes and that begin with your setting of PREFIX are displayed. PREFIX is set either by the PREFIX command or in ISFPARMS.
 - b. Specify the H command with one parameter, a character string, which limits the display to jobs whose names match the character string. This parameter

further limits the PREFIX setting and should be used whenever possible to improve the performance of SDSF. You cannot use H ALL with a character string.

SDSF first checks the job name against the PREFIX setting. If the job name matches the PREFIX setting, SDSF checks the job name against the character string you specified with the H command. If the job name does not match both the PREFIX setting and the H character string parameter, it is not displayed.

2. Do one of the following to see all jobs with job names beginning with your user ID:
 - a. Issue H *userid* *.
 - b. If your PREFIX setting is *, issue the PREFIX command with no parameters and then issue H (with no character string).
 - c. Issue the PREFIX command with no parameters and then issue H.
3. Do one of the following to see all jobs:
 - a. Set PREFIX to **. Enter H.
 - b. Issue PREFIX and H ALL. If you then refresh the H panel by issuing the H command, the panel reverts to showing only jobs for your user ID. To see all jobs again, issue H ALL.
4. You see netmail when your current PREFIX matches a job's netmail ID. The netmail ID is in the WTR field or as part of the DEST field, depending on the JES2 release.

Examples

These examples assume that DEST, OWNER, and FILTER are not set to limit the display.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> h

This command displays all held output data sets for those jobs that are prefixed by your user ID, when PREFIX has been set to *.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> h all

This command displays all held output data sets for all jobs as long as PREFIX has been set to *.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> hr

If your PREFIX is set to a string, this command displays all held output data sets for those jobs in held class R that match the string.

If your PREFIX is set to *, this command displays all held output data sets for those jobs in held class R that match your user ID.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> hr all

This command displays all jobs in held class R, when PREFIX is set to *.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> hxq ieb

This command displays only the output in the held JES2 output classes X and Q for jobs whose names match the characters IEB. This is true as long as PREFIX has not been set to a string or as long as IEB is a subset of the PREFIX value that has been set.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix

COMMAND INPUT ==> h all

This series of commands displays all jobs on the H panel.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix *

COMMAND INPUT ==> h

H

This series of commands displays all jobs on the H panel that match your user ID. Add the following command to display all jobs with names prefixed with the character string *ABC*.

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> prefix abc*
```

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> h abc*

This command displays all jobs prefixed with *ABC*. The generic character must be used to list all those jobs with a prefix of *ABC*. Otherwise you get all jobs with *ABC* as a name.

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> h abc

This command displays all jobs with a name of *ABC* when PREFIX has been set to ***.

Related Commands

SET SCHARS

changes the *** or *%* values to other characters (page 103).

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, PREFIX, OWNER, SELECT

limit what H displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

- ? accesses an alternate form of the H panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

HELP — Display SDSF Help

Use the HELP command to display online help for SDSF. “Using the Online Help” on page 9 describes accessing help, navigating, and exiting.

Type HELP on the command line (including a help panel), or select it from the action bar.

Format

```
▶▶—HELP—▶▶
```

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> help
```

This command displays the SDSF help panels.

Related Commands

SET LANG

provides the SDSF help panels in both English and Japanese if your site has that language feature installed (page 101).

BOOK

searches for additional information in an online book through BookManager (page 42).

TUTOR

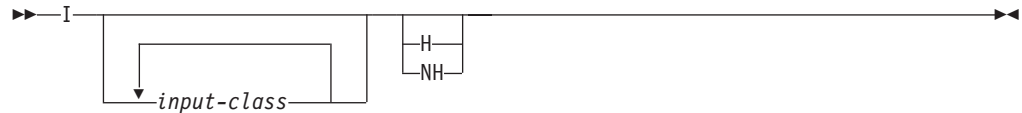
accesses the SDSF tutorial to introduce some of SDSF’s most-used functions (page 116).

I — Display the Input Queue

Use the I command to list and display information about jobs, started tasks, and TSO users that are on the JES2 input queue or are executing.

Type I on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays the input queue for all jobs in the classes A-Z, 0-9, and the converter queue. You must use special characters to display TSO users and started tasks. See Notes to Users following.

input-class

is a list of up to 7 input job classes, and displays only jobs with those classes. There is no blank between I and an input class or between input classes.

H displays only jobs that are held.

NH

displays only jobs that are not held.

Notes to Users

1. Enter the list of up to 7 input job classes without a space after the I command. Only jobs in these input classes are displayed.

To display tasks and TSO users, you must use special characters. They are:

- * Converter queue
- \$ TSO users
- # Started tasks
- @ Jobs waiting to be transmitted to another node for execution
- ! Hardcopy queue

The hardcopy queue contains all jobs that have any type of output in the system. Accessing the hardcopy queue by using the I command allows you to find output for a job, whether it is on a held or nonheld JES2 output queue. You can also use the hardcopy queue to display output that has been printed but that remains in the JES2 spool.

2. If you do not want to specify a list, specify the I command with one parameter, or with a blank. In these cases,
 - H** Displays only jobs that are held
 - NH** Displays only jobs that are not held
 - blank* Displays all jobs that are held and not held

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> i

I

This command displays the input queue for all jobs in the classes A-Z, 0-9, and the converter queue.

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> iak nh`

This command displays the input queue for jobs in classes A and K that are not held.

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> i$`

This command displays the input queue for all TSO users.

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> iabc`

This command displays the input queue for jobs in classes A, B, and C that are held and not held.

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> ia$#`

This command displays jobs in class A, TSO users, and started tasks.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, OWNER, PREFIX, SELECT

limit what I displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

? displays an alternate form of the I panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

INIT — Display Initiators

I Use the INIT command to access the INIT panel, which displays information about
I JES2 initiators defined for the MAS.

Type INIT on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

▶—INIT—▶

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> init
```

I This command displays the initiators for the sysplex.

Related Commands

I **ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT, SYSNAME**

I limit what INIT displays (pages 41, 50, 92, 112).

? displays an alternate form of the INIT panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

SET TIMEOUT

sets the timeout for sysplex data (page 105).

INPUT — Change Display to Include SYSIN Data Sets

Use the INPUT command to control whether the ODS panels that they select from the DA, ST or I panels includes SYSIN data sets.

Type INPUT on the command line of the panels mentioned above or set the toggle on or off using Change include SYSIN to ... on the Options pull-down. You *must* also enter one of the parameters if you type the command.

Format

```
▶▶ INPUT [ON | OFF] ▶▶
```

ON

specifies that SYSIN data sets should be displayed.

OFF

specifies that SYSIN data sets should not be displayed.

Notes to Users

1. Issuing the INPUT command displays the JES2 internal text data sets, along with other SYSIN data sets.
2. The INPUT ON command remains in effect until INPUT OFF is entered.
3. When an SDSF session is started, INPUT is always set OFF.
4. INPUT OFF will cause data sets for which a dummy class has been used to not be displayed.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> input on
While this command is in effect, any ODS panel that is selected from a DA, ST, or I panel includes SYSIN data sets.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> input off
While this command is in effect, any ODS panel that is selected from a DA, I, or ST panel does not include SYSIN data sets.

JC — Display Job Classes

Use the JC command to display information about job classes.

Type JC on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

```
▶▶ JC [classes] ▶▶
```

with no parameters

displays all job classes.

classes

is a list of up to 6 job classes, and displays only those classes. The classes must be A-Z or 0-9, or the following special characters:

- \$ — TSO users
- # — Started tasks

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> JC
This command displays Job Class panel.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> jcabc
This command displays the Job Class panel with job classes A, B and C.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, OWNER, PREFIX, SELECT

limit what JC displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

? displays an alternate form of the JC panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

LEFT — Scroll Left

Use the LEFT command to scroll the SDSF panel from right to left.

Type LEFT on the command line.

Format



with no parameter

uses the SCROLL amount.

number of lines

controls the number of positions to be scrolled.

MAX

scrolls as far as possible in the indicated direction.

PAGE

scrolls the panel left one page.

HALF

scrolls half the number of lines on the panel.

DATA

scrolls the panel one line less than one page.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> left          SCROLL ==> PAGE
```

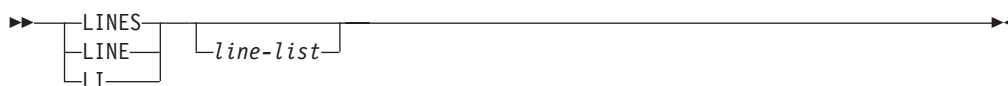
Under ISPF, this command causes the panel to be scrolled one page toward the left. Under TSO it scrolls one position.

LI — Display Lines

Use the LI command to display information about JES2 lines.

Type LI on the command line.

Format



with no parameters

displays information about all lines on the system.

line-list

is made up of one to four of the following parameters:

line-number

displays information about the line, including its transmitters and receivers. This can be a number from 1 to 9999.

line-number-range

displays information about lines within the range, including their transmitters and receivers. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers must be from 1 to 9999.

SHORT or S

causes the display to show information about lines only. Transmitters and receivers are not displayed.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> LI
This command displays all the JES2 lines.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> LI 1-3 5
This command displays JES2 lines 1, 2, 3 and 5.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what LI displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the LI panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

LOCATE

LOCATE — Locate a Line or Column on a Tabular Panel

Use the LOCATE command to scroll the panel directly to a specific line or column. You request the line by a line number, and the column by column heading.

Type LOCATE, LOC, or L on the command line of the tabular panels.

Format



line-number

is the 1 to 8-digit line number to which you scroll the panel. For the browse panels, the line number is relative to the beginning of the current data set.

column-heading

is the heading of the column to be located. The panel is scrolled so that column is the first column after the fixed field. See “Specifying a Column Name” on page 34.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> locate 3457
This command scrolls the panel to line 3457 of the data or to the bottom of the data if there are fewer than 3457 lines.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> locate crdate
This command scrolls the panel to the CRDATE column, making it the first column after the fixed field.

LOCATE — Locate Data on the Browse Panels

Use this version of the LOCATE command to locate data on the browse panels. On the log panels it accepts times and dates.

Type LOCATE on the command line of the browse panels.

Format

ODS and ULOG panels:



Log panels:*line-number*

is a 1 to 8-digit number that specifies a quantity of lines from the beginning of the current log or output data set. For OPERLOG, this is the quantity of lines from the top line of the panel.

time

is the time of day you want to scroll the log to, in a 24-hour clock format (see page 34 for rules about entering times).

date

is the date you want to scroll the log to, in the current date format. (See page 34 for rules about entering dates). If you don't specify a date, SDSF assumes the date at the top of the panel.

Note to Users

When locating by time, the log panel is positioned as near as possible to the specified time. For example, if you specify midnight:

- The SYSLOG panel displays either the beginning or end of the physical spool that contains midnight.
- The OPERLOG panel displays the block of records that was written to the log stream at midnight, rather than the time the message was issued.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> locate 156
This command scrolls 156 lines forward from the top line being displayed on the SYSLOG, ULOG, or output data set.
On OPERLOG, it scrolls forward 156 lines from the top line displayed.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> loc 10:25:00
This command scrolls to the first line with the time 10:25 a.m.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> loc 13.00.00
This command scrolls the panel to the nearest line prior to 1:00 p.m. of the date being displayed.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> l 07:45:00 11/12/98
This command scrolls the panel to the data corresponding to 7:45 a.m. on November 12, 1998.

Related Command**SET DATE**

Sets the date format for use with the date parameter (page 98).

LOG — Display SYSLOG or OPERLOG

Use the LOG command to access either the SYSLOG or OPERLOG panels to view the MVS system log in chronological formats.

LOG

SYSLOG displays the MVS system log data logically ordered by time and date. OPERLOG displays the merged, sysplex-wide system message log—a log stream that is an alternative to the DASD data sets used for the system log.

You can also see outstanding write-to-operator-with-reply (WTORs) at the bottom of both logs.

Type LOG on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays the default log panel.

OPER or O

specifies that you want to see the OPERLOG panel.

SYSLOG or S

specifies that you want to see the SYSLOG panel.

Notes to Users

1. When you first access the log panels, you see the most recent entries (at the bottom).
When you exit, then return to the panels, you resume at the point where you left.
2. When SDSF is running under a secondary JES2 subsystem and processing a secondary JES2 SYSLOG, there can not always be entries associated with that SYSLOG data set. If so, when you issue the LOG command, the SYSLOG appears, but indicates that it has zero entries.
3. When you print the SYSLOG by time and date, SDSF begins at the date you specified and ends a few records after the end of that date.
4. SDSF attempts to display the correct date for all SYSLOG data on the SYSLOG panel. If the records do not contain a time stamp, SDSF approximates the selection.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> log
This command displays the default Log panel.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> log oper
This command displays the OPERLOG panel.

Related Commands

FILTER

limits what OPERLOG displays (page 50).

RSYS

limits the WTORs displayed at the bottom of the log (page 90).

SET LOG

sets the default Log panel (page 102).

SR

displays the System Requests panel (page 109).

SYSID

Choose which SYSLOGs to see in a JES2 multi-access spool environment (page 111).

ULOG

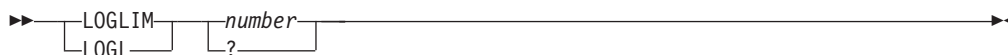
To see only the commands and responses for your own session (page 116).

LOGLIM — Limit Filter on Operlog

Use the LOGLIM command to limit the amount of OPERLOG data that SDSF will search for records that meet filter criteria.

Type LOGLIM on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format

*number*

is the number of hours to use as the limit, from 0 to 999, where 0 indicates that there is no limit.

When filters are in effect, SDSF searches the data on the OPERLOG panel no more than *number* hours for records that meet the filter criteria.

? displays the current setting. You can retain the setting by pressing Enter or change it by typing a new value.

Notes to Users

1. SDSF stops searching for records that meet filter criteria when it has found a screen's worth of data, or when it reaches the limit, whichever comes first.
2. When scrolling causes SDSF to resume searching for records that meet the filter criteria, SDSF calculates the limit from the date and time of the top line on the screen.
3. For calculating the limit when no records are available, SDSF uses the current date and time.
4. Some SDSF functions reposition the OPERLOG regardless of the setting for LOGLIM: NEXT, PREV, LOCATE, and scrolling with max UP or max DOWN. PRINT with a begin date and time outside the limit also repositions the OPERLOG.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> LOGLIM 2
```

LOGLIM

This command causes SDSF to search not more than two hours' worth of OPERLOG data for records that match the current filters.

Related Command

FILTER

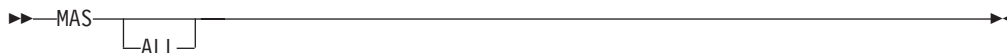
Filters the data on the OPERLOG panel (page 52).

MAS — Display the JES2 Multi-Access Spool

Use the MAS command to list and control the members in a JES2 MAS (multi-access spool) configuration.

Type MAS on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

accesses the MAS panel listing only those members that are currently defined.

ALL

accesses the MAS panel listing all members in the MAS, even those not currently defined.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==>> mas`
This command displays the MAS panel and lists all of the defined members of the MAS.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==>> mas all`
This command displays the MAS panel and lists all members of the MAS.

Related Command

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what MAS displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

NEXT — Scroll Forward through Data Sets

Use the NEXT command on the ODS panel to quickly scroll from one data set to another. The NEXT command is the opposite of the PREV command.

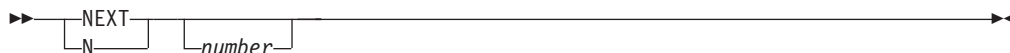
Since the output or input from a job frequently contains multiple SYSOUT or SYSIN data sets (the JES2 job log, JCL, and allocation/termination messages are all separate data sets), the ODS panel frequently contains too much data to scroll through screen by screen.

The NEXT command scrolls the panel forward (toward the end of the data) to the beginning of the specified SYSOUT data set.

The current SYSOUT data set is the one whose number appears at the top of the panel after the data set ID.

Type NEXT on the command line of the ODS panel.

Format



number

is the number of data sets to be scrolled forward. The default for *number* is 1. If the *number* is 0, the panel is scrolled to the beginning of the current data set.

Note to Users

When you access the ODS panel from JDS or OD, SDSF browses only a single data set at a time, and NEXT will not scroll to the next data set.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> next
```

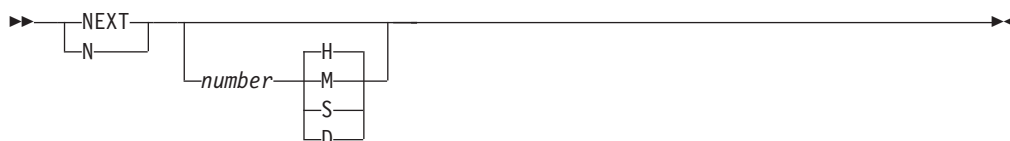
This command scrolls the ODS panel forward to the beginning of the next SYSOUT or SYSIN data set.

NEXT — Scroll Forward through OPERLOG

Use the NEXT command on the OPERLOG panel to quickly scroll to the log data for the next day, hour, minute, or second. The NEXT command is the opposite of the PREV command.

Type NEXT on the command line of the OPERLOG panel.

Format



with no parameters

scrolls forward one hour.

number

is the number of days, hours, minutes, or seconds, from 1 to 99, to scroll forward. The default for *number* is 1.

H indicates that the unit for *number* is hours. This is the default.

M indicates that the unit for *number* is minutes.

S indicates that the unit for *number* is seconds.

D indicates that the unit for *number* is days.

NEXT

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> next

This command scrolls the OPERLOG panel forward to the first log data for the next hour. If the first record on the screen was for 10:15, the first record on the screen is now for 11:15.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> n 2 d

This command scrolls the OPERLOG panel forward two days. If the first record on the screen was for 10:15 on 9/8/98, the first record on the screen is now for 10:15 on 9/10/98.

Related Command

PREV

Scrolls the OPERLOG to the previous day, hour, minute, or second (page 78).

NODES — Display Nodes

Use the NODES command to display information about JES2 nodes.

Type NODES on the command line.

Format



with no parameters

displays information about all nodes on the system.

node-list

is made up of one to four of the following parameters:

node-number

displays information about the node. This can be a number from 1 to 9999.

node-number-range

displays information about nodes within the range. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers must be from 1 to 9999.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> NODES

This command displays all the JES2 nodes.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> NODE 2-4 7

This command displays JES2 nodes 2, 3, 4 and 7.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what NO displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

- ? accesses an alternate form of the NO panel (page 35).

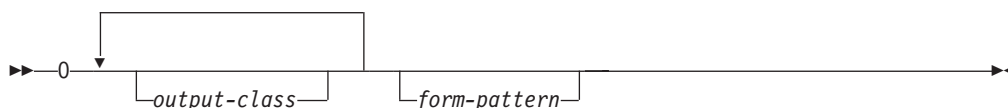
SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

O — Display Output Queues

Use the O command to list and describe SYSOUT data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users that are on any *nonheld* JES2 output queue.

Type O on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format**with no parameters**

displays information about all jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on any nonheld output queue.

output-class

is a list of up to 7 output classes. Specify the output class without a blank immediately after the O. Only data sets in these nonheld output classes are displayed.

form-pattern

limits the panel to only data sets with this form number. You can enter a form number of up to 8 characters and use pattern matching (as described 33).

Notes to Users

1. One special character can be used to signify a special type of output data set:
 - @ output that is waiting to be transmitted to another node for printing
2. The classes that can be specified with the command are cumulative; @ does not limit the other classes specified to jobs that are destined to another node.
3. You see netmail when your current PREFIX matches a job's netmail ID. The netmail ID is in the WTR field or as part of the DEST field, depending on the JES2 release.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> o
This command displays all output queues for data sets of all jobs with all form numbers.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> oak std
This command displays only the output in the nonheld JES2 output classes A and K with a form number of STD.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> o s*
This command displays only the output with form numbers that begins with S.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> oa@

O

This command displays all nonheld output, in all classes, that is waiting to be transmitted to another node for printing or to be dumped, and also displays all nonheld output in output class A.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, PREFIX, OWNER, SELECT

limit what O displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the O panel (page 35).

SORT

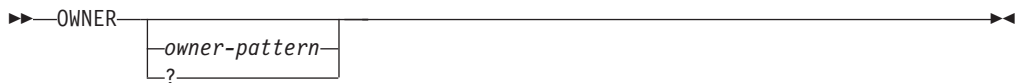
sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

OWNER — Limit Panels by Owner ID

Use the OWNER command to limit jobs displayed on the SDSF panels to the owning user IDs for those jobs. Jobs with writer IDs that match the owning user IDs are also displayed.

Type OWNER on the command line or select it from the Filter pull-down. It only affects jobs on the DA, H, I, O, and ST panels.

Format



with no parameters

displays all jobs for all owner IDs.

owner-pattern

is the owning user ID for the job, or the netmail ID, which is in either the WTR field or is part of the DEST field in the O panel. When specified, SDSF displays only those jobs or output with owning user IDs or netmail IDs that match the specified *owner-pattern*.

owner-pattern can be up to 8 characters and may include the special pattern matching characters described 33.

? displays the current setting for OWNER.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> owner *
With no other filtering in effect, this command displays all jobs for all owner IDs.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> owner kenjon
With no other filtering in effect, this command displays only jobs for that owner.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> owner lwe*
With no other filtering in effect, this command displays only jobs that have owner IDs that begin with LWE.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> owner sl%%er
With no other filtering in effect, this command displays only jobs that have owner IDs that begin with SL and end with ER and have any two characters in the middle.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> owner
With no other filtering in effect, this command displays all jobs for all owner IDs.

Related Commands

SET SCHARS

changes the * or % values to other characters (page 103).

SET DISPLAY ON

displays the setting for OWNER on the SDSF tabular panels (page 99).

PR — Display Printers

Use the PR command to access the PR panel, which displays information about JES2 printers defined for the MAS.

Type PR on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

```

▶▶ PR [printer-list]

```

with no parameters

displays information about all printers in the sysplex.

printer-list

is made up of one to four of the following parameters. You can enter these parameters in any combination.

number

displays information about the local printer whose ID is *number*. This parameter must be a number from 1 to 9999.

number-range

displays information about the local printers whose IDs are within the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers in the range must be from 1 to 9999.

R*number*

displays information about the printers at the remote location specified by *number*. *number* must be a number from 1 to 9999, and must be preceded by an R.

R*number-range*

displays information about the printers at the remote locations in the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers of the range must be from 1 to 9999. The first number must be preceded by an R.

LCL

displays information about all local printers.

RMT

displays information about all printers at all remote locations.

PR

Note to Users

Using parameters on the PR command to limit the printers displayed may improve performance. For example, if you only need to see information about remote printer 5, type `pr r5`.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> pr`
This command displays the local and remote printers for your sysplex.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> pr 20-300`
This command displays the local printers whose IDs are within the range of 20 to 300.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> pr r50-100`
This command displays information about the printers at remote nodes whose IDs are within the range of 50 to 100.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> pr rmt`
This command displays all printers at all remote locations.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> pr 20-300 rmt`
This command displays the local printers whose IDs are within the range of 20 to 300, and all printers at all remote locations.

Related Commands

- **ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, SELECT, SYSNAME**
limit what PR displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 92, 112).
The DEST command takes priority over the PR command. For example, DEST U1 R4 causes a PR command with no parameters to only display information about local printer 1 and remote printer 4.

PUN

accesses the Punch panel

- **?** accesses an alternate form of the PR panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

SET TIMEOUT

sets the timeout for sysplex data (page 105).

PREFIX — Limit Panels by Prefix

Use the PREFIX command to limit your panels to jobs whose names match a specific character string.

Type PREFIX on the command line or select it from the Filter pull-down. It only affects the DA, I, O, H, and ST panels.

Format



with no parameters

displays all jobs, except on the H panel, where it displays all jobs with names that begin with your user ID.

To display all jobs on the H panel, enter the H ALL command, and then enter the PREFIX * command. If you do not enter the PREFIX command, the PREFIX setting defaults to the PREFIX setting in ISFPARMS. For more information about this setting see *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.

string-pattern

is a character string of up to 8 characters that can limit which jobs are displayed on the DA, I, ST, O, and H panels.

Only those jobs whose names match *string-pattern* are displayed, and on the O panel, jobs whose netmail ID match *string-pattern* are also displayed.

string-pattern may include the special pattern matching characters described 33.

- ? displays the current PREFIX setting of *string-pattern*. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

Notes to Users

1. On the O panel, users also see netmail when the PREFIX matches a job's netmail ID. The netmail ID, in the O panel, is in either the WTR field or is part of the DEST field, depending upon the JES2 release.
2. The use of the PREFIX command can be controlled either in ISFPARMS or in SAF by the system programmer. The programmer can:
 - Preset the default PREFIX for some users.
 - Deactivate the PREFIX command for some users.
 - Cause specific jobs to always be included on the panels, no matter how the PREFIX or FILTER commands are set.

Examples

These examples assume that DEST and OWNER are not set to limit the display.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix ieb*

When this command is in effect, the DA, I, ST, O, and H panels display only jobs whose names begin with the character string *IEB*.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix

When this command is in effect, the DA, I, ST, and O panels display all jobs. The H panel displays only jobs with names prefixed with your user ID.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix abc

This command displays all jobs named *ABC*.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prefix *

COMMAND INPUT ==> h abc*

This *series* of commands displays all jobs on the H panel with names beginning with the character string *ABC*.

Related Commands

SET SCHARS

changes the * or % values to other characters (page 103).

SET DISPLAY ON

displays the current setting for FILTER or PREFIX on the SDSF tabular panels (page 50, 99).

PREV

PREV — Scroll Backward through Data Sets

Use the PREV command to quickly scroll the ODS panel from one data set to another.

Since the output or input from a job frequently contains multiple SYSOUT or SYSIN data sets (the JES2 job log, JCL, and allocation/termination messages are all separate data sets), the ODS panel frequently contains too much data to scroll through screen by screen.

The PREV command causes the panel to be scrolled backward (toward the beginning of the data) to the beginning of a specified SYSOUT data set. The current SYSOUT data set is the one whose line is at the top of the panel. The number of this data set is displayed by the ODS panel.

PREV is the opposite of the NEXT command.

Type PREV on the command line of the ODS panel.

Format

```
PREV
p  number
```

with no parameters

scrolls backward to the log data for the previous hour. The panel is positioned with the first record for that hour at the top of the screen.

number

is the number of hours or days to scroll backward.

Note to Users

When you access the ODS panel from JDS or OD, SDSF browses only a single data set at a time, and PREV will not scroll to the previous data set.

Examples

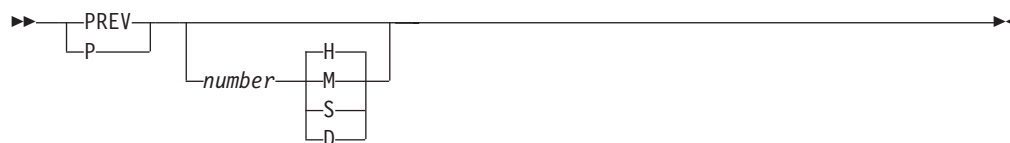
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> prev 3
This command scrolls the ODS panel backward to the beginning of the third SYSOUT or SYSIN data set previous to the current one.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> p 0
This command scrolls the ODS panel to the beginning of the current SYSOUT or SYSIN data set.

PREV — Scroll Backward through OPERLOG

Use the PREV command on the OPERLOG panel to quickly scroll to the log data for the previous day, hour, minute, or second. The PREV command is the opposite of the NEXT command.

Type PREV on the command line of the OPERLOG panel.

Format



with no parameters

scrolls backward one hour.

number

is the number of days, hours, minutes, or seconds, from 1 to 99, to scroll backward. The default for *number* is 1.

H indicates that the unit for *number* is hours. This is the default.

M indicates that the unit for *number* is minutes.

S indicates that the unit for *number* is seconds.

D indicates that the unit for *number* is days.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> prev

This command scrolls the OPERLOG panel backward to the first log data for the previous hour. If the first record on the screen was for 10:15, the first record after you press Enter is for 9:15.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> p 6 m

This command scrolls the OPERLOG panel backward six minutes. If the first record was for 10:15, the first record displayed is 10:09.

Related Command

NEXT

scrolls the OPERLOG to the next day, hour, minute, or second (page 71).

PRINT — Print Screen Images or Data

Use the PRINT command to print screen images of SDSF tabular or browse panels, output data, and data from the logs to a print data set. The print data set can be either SYSOUT or a data set. (On tabular panels, you can use the X action character and its parameters in place of this command.)

Printing includes:

1. Opening a print data set to receive the printed output, using optional SDSF open print panels to specify print data set values
2. Printing screen images, output data, and log data to the print data set
3. Closing the print data set.

For a discussion of these steps, see “Printing from SDSF Panels” on page 21.

The following is a brief summary of the PRINT command; all parameters are not shown. They are described following the syntax diagrams.

PRINT

PRINT with no parameters:

Tabular, log

opens a default SYSOUT file

ODS prints the entire data set

ULOG prints the entire user log

PRINT OPEN

Opens a SYSOUT data set to receive the printed output

PRINT SYSOUT

Displays an open print panel for SYSOUT so you can view and modify SYSOUT values and enter a print destination

PRINT ODSN

Opens a data set to receive the printed output

PRINT DATASET

Displays an open print data set panel so you can allocate a new data set

PRINT FILE

Opens a print file using a ddname to receive the printed output.

PRINT SCREEN

Under TSO, prints a screen image

PRINT-HI

Under ISPF, prints a screen image

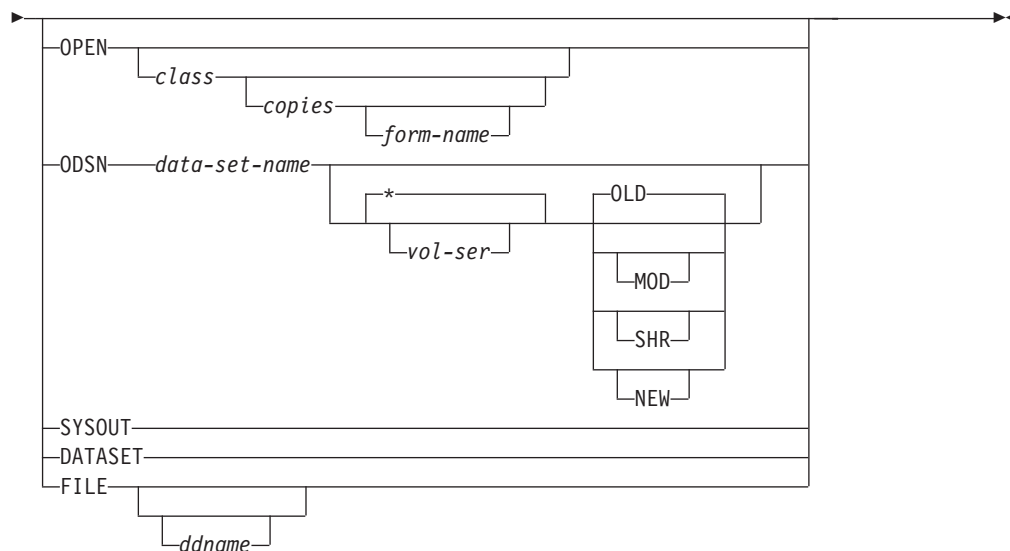
PRINT CLOSE

Closes the print data set and makes it available for printing

Type PRINT on the command line or use the Print pull-down. The command parameters that you use depend upon the type of data you are printing, and the print data set to be used.

Opening the Print Data Set





with no parameters

Tabular, logs

if a print data set is not already open, opens a default SYSOUT with a default *class*.

ODS prints the entire output data set.

ULOG prints the entire user log.

OPEN

opens a sysout data set to receive the output.

class

is the sysout class to use for the file. If you omit *class*, SDSF uses the default specified by the system programmer when SDSF is installed.

copies

is the number of copies you want to print.

form-name

is the forms identifier for the printed output. The default is your installation's forms identifier for the specified class.

ODSN

opens a DASD data set to receive the print output.

data-set-name

is the data set name. Enclose it in quotes if you do not want *data-set-name* prefixed with your user ID.

When you specify *data-set-name*, and if the disposition is NEW or MOD and the data set does not exist, then SDSF uses a default set of attributes to allocate the data set. You can specify the optional volume serial to direct the allocation to a specific volume.

* specifies that the data set is cataloged and the *vol-ser* is not to be used. Either *vol-ser* or * is required if you enter a disposition.

vol-ser

specifies the volume serial number you should use when allocating the data set.

PRINT

OLD or O

specifies a data set disposition of old. OLD is the default. OLD means the data set already exists, is overwritten, and you require exclusive use of the data set. (Do not specify OLD if a data set does not exist.)

MOD or M

specifies a data set disposition of modify. MOD indicates that you want to append the data to a sequential data set. If you specify MOD when a data set does not exist, one is created.

NEW or N

specifies a data set disposition of new. NEW indicates that you want to allocate a new data set.

SHR or S

specifies a data set disposition of share. SHR means the data set already exists, is overwritten, and you do not require exclusive use of the data set. (Do not specify SHR if a data set does not exist.)

SYSOUT or S

displays the open print panel for sysout so that you can view and modify sysout allocation values; you can also enter a print destination. (This is equivalent to entering the XS action character on tabular panels.)

The SYSOUT parameter is not valid when SDSF is running in batch.

DATASET or D

displays the open print data set panel so that you can allocate a new data set. (This is equivalent to entering the XD action character on tabular panels.)

The DATASET parameter is not valid when SDSF is running in batch.

FILE or F

displays the open print file panel so you can specify a *ddname* for the print file. SDSF prints data to the file "as is", without inserting control characters. (This is equivalent to entering the XF action character on tabular panels.)

ddname

uses the preallocated *ddname*.

Notes to Users (Opening a Print Data Set)

1. By using a disk data set, you can print output that has more than 236 characters. If the disk data set has a logical record length less than that of the SYSOUT data set, the data is truncated and no message is issued.
2. When allocating a data set, you must specify a data set organization of sequential (DSORG=PS) or partitioned (DSORG=PO).
3. When using the ODSN option to print a SYSOUT file that does not contain printer carriage control, the data set specified must have a logical record length that is one byte greater than the SYSOUT file's logical record length. All PRINT commands generate ANSI control characters in the output data set except for page-mode data.
4. If a SYSOUT file is defined to JES2 as page-mode data, the printer control characters are not converted to ANSI. SYSOUT files containing both page-mode-data and machine character data are not defined as page-mode-data in JES2.

Examples (Opening a Print Data Set)

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> print`

This command, if entered on an ODS or ULOG panel, prints the entire contents of the output data set or user log being displayed.

If entered on any other panel, this command opens a SYSOUT print data set with the default *class* and *form-pattern*.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print open c 2 std

This command opens a SYSOUT print data set and specifies a SYSOUT class of C, two copies, and form number STD.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print odsn 'sys2.print' ipores mod

This command opens a preallocated disk data set named SYS2.PRINT on volume IPORES with a disposition of MOD.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print odsn 'sys3.print' * shr

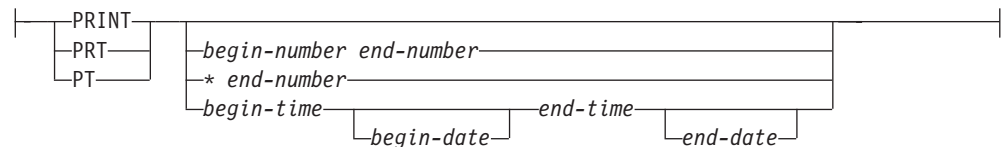
This command opens a preallocated, cataloged, disk data set named SYS3.PRINT with a disposition of SHR.

Printing the Selected Data

Tabular panels:



ODS and log panels:



with no parameters

See the explanation on page 81.

SCREEN

prints the current screen image when SDSF is running as a TSO command processor. PF keys 9 and 21 can also be used to print the screen.

When running under ISPF, you must use the PRINT-HI command. You do not need to open to use PRINT-HI; it prints to the ISPF list data set.

begin-number end-number

specifies the range of lines to print on the ODS and log panels. For ODS, the line numbers are relative to the beginning of the current data set, not to all the data being displayed.

* *end-number*

A value of * for *begin-number* specifies the top line being displayed, and indicates that *end-number* is a quantity of lines from that line.

For OPERLOG, *begin-number* must be *. The OPERLOG panel doesn't use absolute line numbers, and so cannot accept a range of line numbers.

PRINT

begin-time end-time

specifies the beginning and ending time of the lines to be printed (log panels only). See page 34 for rules about time formats.

begin-date end-date

specifies the beginning and ending date of the lines to be printed (log panels only). If omitted, SDSF uses the date of the current top line. If you specify only one date, SDSF uses it as the begin date. See page 34 for rules about date formats.

Notes to Users (Printing the Selected Data)

1. When printing using a time/date range, the resulting output data set starts and ends with records as near as possible to the times specified. For example, when printing from 8:00 a.m. on day 1 to 8:00 a.m. on day 2, the output data set begins with the physical spool that contains 8:00 a.m. for day 1 and ends with the physical spool that contains 8:00 a.m. for day 2. As a result, the output data set can contain a few records outside of the specified time/date range.
2. When you print the OPERLOG by time and date, the time applies to the time the record was recorded to OPERLOG, not when the message was issued.

Examples (Printing the Selected Data)

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print

This command, if entered on an ODS panel, prints the entire contents of the output data set being displayed.

If entered on any other panel, this command opens a SYSOUT print data set with the default *class* and *form-pattern*.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print 22 113

This command causes lines 22 through 113 of the browse panel to be printed and causes a dynamic open if not previously opened.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> PT 08.00.00 11/13/1998 12.00.00 11/14/1998

This command prints the lines from the log panel from 8:00 a.m. on November 13, 1998 through noon on November 14, 1998 and causes a dynamic open if not previously opened.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print * 893

If entered on the OPERLOG panel, this prints the operlog, starting with the current line and for the next 893 lines.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> print 10:00:00 05/11/98 10:00:00 05/13/98

This prints all lines from 10:00 May 11, 1998 through 10:00 May 13, 1998 for either SYSLOG or OPERLOG.

Closing the Print Data Set



The PRINT CLOSE command either frees the SYSOUT data set and makes it available for printing or closes the DASD data set.

Example (Closing the Print Data Set)

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> print close
```

This command closes the print data set.

Related Command**SET DATE**

Sets the date format (page 98).

PUN — Display Punches

Use the PUN command to display information about JES2 punches defined for the system.

Type PUN on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

▶▶ PUN punch-list ▶▶

with no parameters

displays information about all punches on the system.

punch-list

is made up of one to four of the following parameters. You can enter these parameters in any combination.

number

displays information about the local punch whose ID is *number*. This parameter must be a number from 1 to 99.

number-range

displays information about the local punches whose IDs are within the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers in the range must be from 1 to 99.

R*number*

displays information about the punches at the remote location specified by *number*. *number* must be a number from 1 to 9999, and must be preceded by an R.

R*number-range*

displays information about the punches at the remote locations in the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers of the range must be from 1 to 9999. The first number must be preceded by an R.

LCL

displays information about all local punches.

RMT

displays information about all punches at all remote locations.

PUN

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> PUN`
This command displays the local and remote punches for your system.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> PUN 20-30`
This command displays the local punches whose IDs are within the range of 20 to 30.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> PUN r50-100`
This command displays information about the punches at remote nodes whose IDs are within the range of 50 to 100.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> PUN rmt`
This command displays all punches at all remote locations.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> PUN 20-30 rmt`
This command displays the local punches whose IDs are within the range of 20 to 30, and all punches at all remote locations.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, SELECT

limit what PUN displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 92).

The DEST command takes priority over the PUN command. For example, DEST U1 R4 causes a PUN command with no parameters to only display information about local punch 1 and remote punch 4.

? accesses an alternate form of the PUN panel (page 35).

SORT

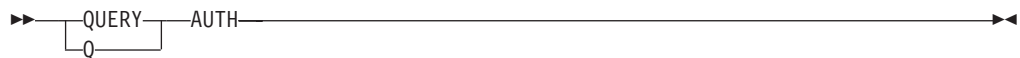
sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

QUERY AUTH — Display Authorized Commands

Use the QUERY AUTH command to display the SDSF commands for which you are authorized. Only commands requiring authorization are displayed.

Type QUERY AUTH on the command line of any SDSF panel.

Format



AUTH

lists the commands for which you are authorized on the message lines.

Note to Users

Press Enter to remove the list.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> QUERY AUTH
```

This command lists the SDSF commands for which you are authorized on the message lines.

```

SDSF INPUT QUEUE DISPLAY ALL CLASSES
S 1-5 (5)
COMMAND INPUT ==>
SCROLL ==> HALF
AUTH=ABEND, ACTION, DA, DEST, FINDLIM, H, I, INIT, INPUT, LINES, LOG, MAS, NODES, O, OWNER,
AUTH=PR, PREFIX, PUN, RDR, SO, ST, SYSID, SYSNAME, TRACE, ULOG
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C  POS  PRTDEST  RMT  NODE
   ISF2CMDS JOB08765 JAH      7  H   16  LOCAL      1
   ISF2ALL  JOB08871 JAH      7  H    3  LOCAL      1
   ISF2FILT JOB08883 JAH      7  H   14  LOCAL      1
    
```

RDR — Display Readers

Use the RDR command to display information about JES2 readers defined for the system.

Type RDR on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays information about all readers on the system.

reader-list

is made up of one to four of the following parameters. You can enter these parameters in any combination.

number

displays information about the local reader whose ID is *number*. This parameter must be a number from 1 to 99.

number-range

displays information about the local readers whose IDs are within the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers in the range must be from 1 to 99.

R*number*

displays information about the readers at the remote location specified by *number*. *number* must be a number from 1 to 9999, and must be preceded by an R.

R*number-range*

displays information about the readers at the remote locations in the range specified by *number-range*. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers of the range must be from 1 to 9999. The first number must be preceded by an R.

LCL

displays information about all local readers.

RMT

displays information about all readers at all remote locations.

RDR

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> RDR`
This command displays the local and remote readers for your system.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> RDR 10-15`
This command displays the local readers whose IDs are within the range of 10 to 15.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> RDR r15-20`
This command displays information about the readers at remote nodes whose IDs are within the range of 15 to 20.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> RDR rmt`
This command displays all readers at all remote locations.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> RDR 30-50 rmt`
This command displays the local readers whose IDs are within the range of 30 to 50, and all readers at all remote locations.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what RDR displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the RDR panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

RES — Display Resources

Use the RES command to display information about resources defined for a scheduling environment, for the MAS or for the sysplex.

Type RES on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down to display resources. You can also type the R action character on the Scheduling Environment panel to display resources in a scheduling environment.

Format



with no parameters

displays resources for all systems in the MAS.

MAS

displays resources for all systems in the MAS. This is the default.

ALL

displays resources for all systems in the sysplex.

Example

`COMMAND INPUT ==> RES`

This command displays the Resource panel.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what RES displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

RESET — Reset a Previous COLS Command

Use the RESET command to

- Reset the results of a previous COLS command (page 44). It removes the column scale from a browse panel or redisplay the normal title line message on a tabular panel.
- Cancel a pending block command and remove any action characters or changes you made by overtyping a field before you press Enter.
- Restore the default width of the NP column on a tabular panel, after you have extended the NP column with +.

Type RESET on the command line.

Format

▶▶—RESET—◀◀

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> reset

This command resets the results of a previous COLS command. It also ends any pending action character commands and field overtyping on a panel, and restores the default size of the NP column.

RETRIEVE — Retrieve the Previous Command

Use the RETRIEVE command to obtain either the latest command out of the command stack or the command prior to the last retrieve if RETRIEVE was the last command. RETRIEVE places the command in the command input area.

Type RETRIEVE on the command line.

Format

▶▶—RETRIEVE—◀◀

Notes to Users

1. This command does not retrieve commands of fewer than 4 characters. Under ISPF, this command also does not retrieve HELP, TUTOR, or scroll commands such as UP and LEFT.

RETRIEVE

2. If you try to retrieve a command but you get a DATA TRUNCATED ISPF message, clear the command line before you enter another RETRIEVE.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> retrieve
```

You see your last command or commands.

RIGHT — Scroll Right

Use the RIGHT command to scroll the SDSF panel from left to right.

Type RIGHT on the command line.

Format



with no parameters

uses the SCROLL amount.

number of lines

controls the number of positions to be scrolled.

MAX

scrolls as far as possible in the indicated direction.

PAGE

scrolls the panel right one page.

HALF

scrolls half the number of lines on the panel.

DATA

scrolls the panel one line less than one page under ISPF.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> right 25
```

```
SCROLL==>> PAGE
```

This command scrolls the panel 25 positions or characters toward the right.

RSYS — Filter WTORs on the Log

Use the RSYS command to limit the WTORs displayed at the bottom of the Log panels.

Type the RSYS command on the command line or select it from the Filter pull-down. It affects only the Log panels.

Format



with no parameters

limits WTORs to those for the system you are logged on to.

system-name

is a character string of up to 8 characters that limits the WTORs displayed based on system.

Only those WTORs with an originating system that matches *system-name* are displayed. You can use the special pattern matching characters described on for *system-name*.

? displays the current setting for RSYS.

Note to Users

The total number of outstanding WTORs, regardless of the setting of RSYS, is displayed on the title line of the Log panel.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> rsys system2
This command limits the WTORs to those with an originating system of SYSTEM2.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> rsys
This command limits the WTORs to those from the system the user is logged on to.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> rsys *
This command displays all WTORs from all systems.

Related Commands

ACTION

limits WTORs based on routing code (page 39).

FILTER

limits the sysplex-wide OPERLOG panel (page 50).

LOG

displays the Syslog or Operlog panel (page 67).

SE — Display Scheduling Environments

Use the SE command to display information about scheduling environments.

Type SE on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

RIGHT



with no parameters

displays scheduling environments for all systems in the MAS.

MAS

displays scheduling environments for all systems in the MAS. This is the default.

ALL

displays scheduling environments for all systems in the sysplex.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> SE
```

This command displays the Scheduling Environment panel.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what SE displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

SELECT — Limit Rows on the Tabular Panels

Use the SELECT command to limit the rows on the tabular panels. You can use it as a fast path to quickly display a job on a tabular display without having to change your current prefix, owner, destination or filter values.

On the queue panels (DA, I, O, H, and ST), SELECT temporarily overrides other filters set by parameters on the panel commands, and by FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER. To override PREFIX, DEST, or OWNER, you must be authorized to issue that command. To override DEST, you must also be authorized to the destinations. If you are not authorized to the command or destination, SELECT works with only the rows that it did not filter out.

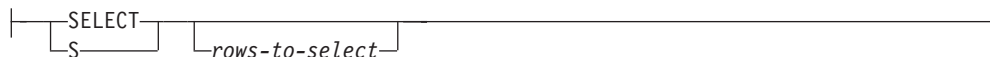
On the queue panels (DA, I, O, H, and ST), you can limit the rows to a specified job based on jobname, job number, or job identifier. On the other tabular panels, you can limit the rows based on the fixed field. For example, you can limit the PR panel to a specific printer, or the INIT panel to a specific initiator.

The SELECT command provides a one-time filter. Unlike prefix, owner, destination, and filter values, the SELECT command value is not saved across sessions under ISPF. It lasts only until you reaccess the display.

Type SELECT on the command line.

Format

All tabular panels:



Queue panels (DA, I, O, H, and ST):



JDS panel:



with no parameters

removes any filtering done with the SELECT command.

rows-to-select

specifies the rows to be selected. All tabular panels accept the fixed field (the first column after NP). For example, on the PR panel it is a printer name; on the INIT panel it is an initiator ID. The queue and JDS panels accept other columns as well.

You can use the pattern-matching character values * and %. See page 33.

jobname

if the job name is not unique, displays all jobs with that name.

jobnumber

is the job number. You do not need to type leading zeros.

jobname jobid

is the job name, followed by the job identifier (JOB, TSU, or STC plus the number). You can abbreviate *jobid* to J, T, or S, followed by the job number. You do not need to type leading zeros (for example, T438 for TSU00438).

jobname workid

the job name and work ID. You can specify a system work ID as the letter A followed by the work ID number. You do not need to type leading zeros.

ddname

is the ddname.

ddname stepname

is the ddname and step name.

SELECT

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> select psmith`
This command displays all jobs with a jobname of PSMITH.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> s psm*`
This command displays all jobs starting with the characters PSM.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> s 512`
This command displays Job 512, if it exists in the system.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> s payroll j100`
This command displays the PAYROLL job with job number 100.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> s`
This command removes any filtering done with SELECT.

SET ACTION — Set Display of Action Characters On or Off

Use the SET ACTION command to display the valid action characters on the information line of SDSF panels.

Type SET ACTION on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays the valid action characters and their descriptions for each tabular display on the information line. This is the same as if you entered the ON or LONG parameter.

LONG or ON

displays the valid action characters and their descriptions on each tabular display.

SHORT

displays the valid action characters without descriptions on each tabular display.

OFF

turns off display of action characters.

? displays the current setting of SET ACTION.

Note to Users

Use the SDSF online help panels or the SDSF documents to learn more about action characters and their parameters.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> set action on`
This command displays the action characters and their descriptions:

```

SDSF HELD OUTPUT DISPLAY ALL CLASSES LINES 452,893 LINE 429-449 (449)
COMMAND INPUT ==> SCROLL ==> CSR
ACTION=-Block,=-Repeat,+Extend,?-JDS,A-Release,C-Cancel,H-Hold,L-List
ACTION=0-Release,P-Purge,Q-Outdesc,S-Browse,X-Print
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C  ODISP  DEST  TOT-REC
   DB2LU32  JOB09111 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL    730
   DB2LU33  JOB09112 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL  1,255
   DB2LU34  JOB09115 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL  1,033
    
```

- COMMAND INPUT ==> set action short

This command displays the action characters without descriptions:

```

SDSF HELD OUTPUT DISPLAY ALL CLASSES LINES 452,893 LINE 429-449 (449)
COMMAND INPUT ==> SCROLL ==> CSR
ACTION=//,=,+ ,?,A,C,H,L,O,P,Q,S,SB,SE,SJ,X,XC,XD,XDC,XF,XFC,XS,XSC
NP  JOBNAME  JOBID  OWNER  PRTY C  ODISP  DEST  TOT-REC
   DB2LU32  JOB09111 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL    730
   DB2LU33  JOB09112 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL  1,255
   DB2LU34  JOB09115 DB2JOB   7  H  HOLD  LOCAL  1,033
    
```

Related Command

SET SCREEN

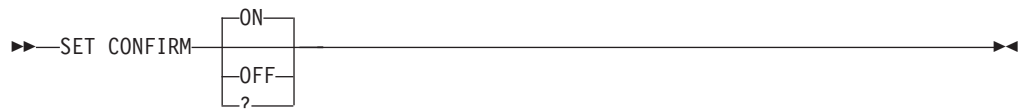
changes the color, highlight, or intensity of the action characters on the information line (page 104).

SET CONFIRM — Action Character Confirmation

Use SET CONFIRM to control whether SDSF requests confirmation of action characters on job-oriented tabular panels.

Type SET CONFIRM on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

sets the value to ON.

ON

indicates that cancel, purge, and restart action characters will require confirmation on job-oriented tabular panels (DA, H, I, JDS, O, and ST).

OFF

indicates that no action character confirmation will be required.

? displays the current setting on the command line.

SET CONFIRM

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> SET CONFIRM ON
```

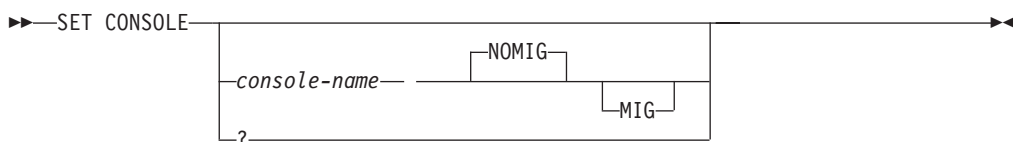
This command enables confirmation of action characters for jobs and output.

SET CONSOLE — Set Extended Console

Use the SET CONSOLE command to set the extended console name to be activated by SDSF and to optionally request a migration console ID.

Type SET CONSOLE on the command line or select Set console name from the Options pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

specifies that the console name is to be reset to your user ID and a migration identifier is not to be assigned.

console-name

specifies the console name to be used when an extended console is activated for the ULOG panel.

A *console-name* is 2 to 8 characters and cannot start with a digit. Characters are alphanumeric and can also include the characters #, \$, and @. For more details on assigning console names, see the appropriate manual for planning MVS operations.

? displays the current SET CONSOLE settings. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

NOMIG

indicates that a migration identifier is not needed for the activated console.

MIG

indicates that a migration identifier is needed for the activated console. A migration identifier is needed in order to receive command responses from command processors that do not support an extended console ID. Since the number of migration identifiers for the system is limited, you should request one only if it is needed.

Notes to Users

1. The log recording begins when either SDSF issues its first MVS or JES command or you enter a ULOG command and a console is not already active. Use the SET CONSOLE command to set the console name.
2. You can assign a console migration identifier so that you can receive command responses from command processors that do not support extended console IDs.

- The current console name being used is displayed in the title line of the ULOG panel.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> set console tape
This command specifies that an extended console name of TAPE is used for the ULOG display.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> set console
This command resets the console name to your user ID.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> set console ken mig
This command sets the console name to KEN and requests that a migration identifier be assigned.

Related Command

ULOG

displays the user session log (page 116).

SET CURSOR — Cursor Placement

Use SET CURSOR to control how SDSF places the cursor on tabular panels.

Type SET CURSOR on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format

▶▶ SET CURSOR ON
 OFF
 ? ▶▶

with no parameters

sets the value to ON.

ON

causes the cursor to return to the NP column for the last row you worked with. The cursor is returned to the command line when the row is no longer visible on the panel, or when you press Enter without having first typed an action character or overtyped a field.

This is the default.

OFF

causes SDSF to always return the cursor to the command line.

? displays the current setting on the command line.

Note to Users

The setting for cursor placement does not apply to the OD panel.

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==> SET CURSOR ON

SET CURSOR

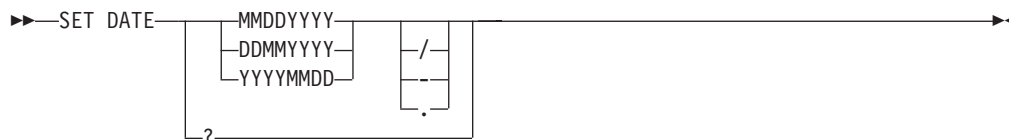
This command causes the cursor to return to the last row you worked with on tabular panels.

SET DATE — Date Format

Use SET DATE to select a date format. SDSF uses the date format in date columns on tabular panels, on the title line of log panels, and with commands that accept dates.

Type SET DATE on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format



MMDDYYYY

sets the date format to month day year.

DDMMYYYY

sets the date format to day month year.

YYYYMMDD

sets the date format to year month day.

/ sets the date separator to slash (/). The separator is used to separate month, day, and year.

- sets the date separator to dash (-).

. sets the date separator to period (.).

? displays the current setting for SET DATE.

Notes to Users

1. You can enter years as 2 rather than 4 digits. SDSF converts 2-digit years to 4-digit years by prefixing them with the first 2 digits of the current year. However, when you enter dates with periods as separators (for example, 1998.09.06) you must enter a 4-digit year. This allows SDSF to distinguish a year from a time.
2. Although SET DATE changes the format of the date that is displayed on the title line of the log panels, it does not affect the format of the dates in the log data.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> SET DATE YYYYMMDD .

This command sets the date format for SDSF panels and commands to *year.month.day*.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> SET DATE DDMMYYYY

This command changes the order of the date information to *day month year*. The separator character is unchanged.

Related Commands

LOCATE, PRINT, FILTER

accept dates as parameters (pages 66, 79, and 50)

SET DELAY — Set / Timeout Value

Use the SET DELAY command to set the default timeout value for awaiting responses to the slash (/) command. (The / command lets you enter MVS and JES2 commands from the SDSF command line.)

Type SET DELAY on the command line or select Set delay for responses from the Options pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

specifies a default timeout value of 1 second.

timeout-value

specifies the default timeout value (in seconds) for which SDSF waits for message responses to the slash (/) command.

The timeout-value must be in the range of 0 to 9999 seconds, where 0 indicates that SDSF neither waits nor displays any message responses on the message line. The message responses are still written to the user log.

The default is 1 second. SDSF waits until the timeout value has passed or the first response is received.

- ? displays the current SET DELAY settings. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

Note to Users

The delay interval is only in effect when an extended console is active and you entered a slash command.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> set delay 5
This command sets a command response delay interval of 5 seconds.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> set delay 0
This command sets SDSF not to wait or display messages in response to a slash (/) command on the message line. You can view the response in the ULOG.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> set delay
This command sets a command response delay of 1 second (the default).

SET DISPLAY — Display Characteristics

Use SET DISPLAY to display the current values for the DEST, OWNER, PREFIX, and SORT commands and to display the number of filters in effect.

SET DISPLAY

Type SET DISPLAY on the command line or toggle it off and on from the Options pull-down.

Format



ON

displays the current values on the information lines of SDSF tabular panels. This is the default.

OFF

ends the display of the current values

?

displays the current setting for SET DISPLAY.

Notes to Users

1. SDSF can take up to three lines to display the data:
PREFIX=RSMITH* OWNER=RSMITH* SORT=OUTPUT-HOLD-TEXT/A PROGRAMMER-NAME//D
DEST=KINGSTON.BOBJONES SANJOSE.JOSEJON POUGHKP.PAYROLL ENDICOTT.REMOTES
FILTERS=3
2. For SORT the separator between the column heading and the sort order is /. It is // if there is a potential for degraded performance because the column specified can cause an I/O operation. If sorting is not in effect for the panel, SORT= does not appear; if filtering is not in effect for the panel, FILTER= does not appear.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> set display on
```

This command displays the current settings and the number of filters in effect on the information lines of SDSF tabular panels.

Related Command

SET SCREEN

changes the color, highlight, or intensity of the values on the information lines (page 104).

SET HEX — View in Hexadecimal

Use the SET HEX command to view the printable carriage control characters of output data sets in hexadecimal format. You can also view the logs in hexadecimal format. The SET HEX command remains in effect for the entire session until it is changed by a subsequent SET HEX command.

If you print a screen displayed in hexadecimal with the PRINT SCREEN or PRINT-HI commands, the values are in hexadecimal format. The values are not in hexadecimal if you print with the SDSF PRINT command.

Type SET HEX on the command line or toggle it off or on from the View pull-down.

Format



ON

specifies that the data should be displayed in hexadecimal format. This is the default.

OFF

ends hexadecimal formatting.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> set hex on
```

This command displays the ODS panel or the logs in hexadecimal format.

When you set HEX on, each row of data is displayed in four lines.

Line 1 contains the translated byte in EBCDIC.

Line 2 contains the zone field (left half-byte)

Line 3 contains the numeric field (right half-byte).

Line 4 contains a row of dashes to separate the lines.

In the following example, J is X'D1'. The leading blanks are X'40'.

```

SDSF OUTPUT DISPLAY RAMSEYX  JOB00037  DSID    2 LINE 0         COLUMNS 02- 81
COMMAND INPUT ==>                                SCROLL ==> PAGE
***** TOP OF DATA *****
-----
1      J E S 2  J O B  L O G  --  S Y S T E M
2  4444444444444444444444444444D4C4E4F44D4D4C44D4D4C446644E4E4E4C4D
3  00000000000000000000000010502020010602003060700000020802030504
-----
```

- 1** Translated EBCDIC line
- 2** Zone field (left)
- 3** Numeric field (right)

SET LANG — Select a Language

Use the SET LANG command, under ISPF, to set the language for the help and tutorial panels in Japanese or English.

LANG or LANGUAGE, under ISPF, sets the language for the next time the help and tutorial panels are displayed, if this feature is installed at your site.

Type SET LANG on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format

SET LANG



ENG or ENGLISH

sets the help and tutorial panels for English.

JPN or JAPANESE

sets the help and tutorial values for Japanese.

? displays the current language. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

Note to Users

Setting the language to Japanese also causes all column titles on tabular panels to be displayed in uppercase.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> set lang jpn
```

Under ISPF, this command changes the language displayed on the help and tutorial panels to Japanese.

SET LOG — Log Default

Use SET LOG to set a default for the LOG command. The default determines whether the SYSLOG or OPERLOG panel is displayed when the LOG command is entered with no parameters, or when the Log choice is selected from the Display pull-down.

Type SET LOG on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format



OPERACT or A

specifies that the OPERLOG panel is displayed if the Operlog component is active on the system the user is logged on to; otherwise, the SYSLOG panel is displayed

OPERLOG or O

specifies that the OPERLOG panel is displayed

SYSLOG or S

specifies that the SYSLOG panel is displayed

? displays the current setting for SET LOG.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> SET LOG S
This command sets the log default to SYSLOG. When the LOG command is entered with no parameters, the SYSLOG panel will be displayed.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> SET LOG OPERACT
This command sets the log default to OPERACT. When the LOG command is entered with no parameters, the OPERLOG panel will be displayed if Operlog is active on the system the user is logged on to; otherwise, the SYSLOG panel will be displayed.

Related Command

LOG

with S or O parameter, explicitly requests SYSLOG or OPERLOG (page 67)

SET SCHARS — Set Generic Values

Use the SET SCHARS command to change settings of the generic and placeholder values. By default, these pattern-matching character values are * and %. See page 33 for a description of pattern matching.

Type SET SCHARS on the command line or select Set search characters... from the Options pull-down.

Format

```

▶▶ SET SCHARS 
generic-value
generic-value placeholder-value
?


```

generic-value

represents the generic values.

placeholder-value

represents the placeholder values.

The generic and placeholder values *cannot* be:

- alphabetic characters
- numeric characters
- national characters (@, #, \$)
- blanks
- &
- equal to the ISPF end-of-line character
- equal to the current query character
- or equal to each other

? displays the current setting for SET SCHARS.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> set schars ( !
```

This command sets the generic value at (and the placeholder value at !.

SET SCHARS

Related Commands

FILTER, OWNER, PREFIX, SELECT

change settings of the generic and placeholder values (pages 50, 74, 76, 92)

H, ST

change the string values (pages 58, 110).

SET SCREEN — Customize Your Display Screen

Under ISPF, use the SET SCREEN command to display a pop-up that allows you to set the colors, highlighting, and intensities used on SDSF panels or turn the action bar on or off.

Type SET SCREEN on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format

►►—SET SCREEN—◀◀

Notes to Users

1. The values do not affect the tutorial panels.
2. On the SET SCREEN pop-up, when you blank out the fields and press Enter, SDSF displays the system default values.

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> set screen

This command displays a pop-up that allows you to change the colors, highlighting, and intensity of your SDSF panels or set the action bar on or off.

```
          Set Screen Characteristics

Display the action bar      -2- 1. Yes
                          2. No

Type a value or blank a field to restore the default.
Press F5/17 to see changes.

Panel element             Color   Highlight Intensity
Title line                RED    NORMAL   HIGH
Command input line        WHITE_ NORMAL   HIGH
Column headings          BLUE_  NORMAL   LOW
Message lines             TURQ_  NORMAL   HIGH
Information lines         BLUE_  NORMAL   HIGH
Output fields for active jobs WHITE_ NORMAL   HIGH
Input fields for active jobs RED     NORMAL   HIGH
Output fields for inactive jobs BLUE_   NORMAL   LOW
Input fields for inactive jobs GREEN_   NORMAL   LOW

F1=Help F5=Refresh F10=Color F11=Cuaattr F12=Cancel
```

When you press Enter, these overtypes turn off the display of the action bar, change the title line to red, and set the information lines at high intensity.

SET SHELF — Set a Default Bookshelf

Use the SET SHELF command to set a default bookshelf for the BOOK command. See page 10 for a description of how SDSF uses the bookshelf.

Type SET SHELF on the command line or select it from the Options pull-down.

Format

```
▶▶ SET SHELF bookshelf-name
? ▶▶
```

with no parameters

indicates that no default bookshelf name is to be used. Any prior bookshelf name is discarded.

bookshelf-name

specifies the 1–8 character bookshelf name to be passed to BookManager.

? displays the current setting of the SET SHELF command.

Notes to Users

1. You can also set the default bookshelf through BookManager.
2. The SET SHELF command is valid only when SDSF is running as an ISPF dialog.
3. SDSF does not verify that the string entered is a valid bookshelf name. It is only passed as a parameter on the command used to invoke BookManager.
4. For more information on creating and using bookshelves, see *BookManager READ/MVS: Displaying Online Books*.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==>> set shelf myshelf
```

This command sets the bookshelf MYSHELF as a default for the BookManager search.

Related Command

BOOK

sets a bookshelf through BookManager instead of SET SHELF (page 42).

SET TIMEOUT — Set Timeout Value

Use the SET TIMEOUT command to set the default timeout value for awaiting sysplex data.

Type SET TIMEOUT on the command line or select Set communications timeout from the Options pull-down.

SET TIMEOUT

Format

►► SET TIMEOUT *timeout-value* ◀◀
? —————

with no parameters

specifies the default timeout interval, which is 5 seconds unless it has been changed with ISFPARMS.

timeout-value

specifies the amount of time, in seconds, SDSF waits for sysplex data on the PR, INIT, Output Data Set and Log panels.

The timeout-value must be in the range of 0 to 9999 seconds. A value of 0 indicates that SDSF does not wait, that is SDSF neither waits for nor displays sysplex data on the PR, INIT or browse panels. Communications between SDSF servers is suspended. The PR and INIT panels show devices for a single system. The Log and Output Data Set panels do not show the latest information (information not yet written to spool) from systems other than the one you are logged on to.

? Displays the current setting. You can retain the setting by pressing Enter or change it by typing a new value.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> set timeout 15
This command sets a timeout interval of 15 seconds.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> set timeout 0
This command specifies that SDSF should not wait for sysplex data. As a result, sysplex support on the PR and INIT panels, and in browsing job output or the SYSLOG, is disabled.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> set timeout
This command sets a timeout value to the default setting.

Related Commands

SET DELAY

sets the delay interval for awaiting command responses (page 99).

SYSID

selects the MAS member for the SYSLOG panel (page 111).

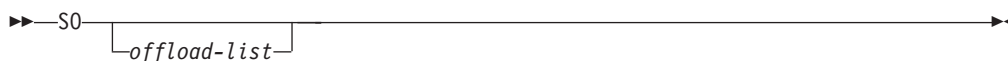
SO — Display Spool Offloaders

Use the SO command to display information about JES2 spool offloaders.

Type SO on the command line, or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format

Spool Offload Command

**with no parameters**

invokes the Spool Offload display to allow you to display and control all spool offloaders defined to the system.

offload-list

is made up of 1 to 4 of the following parameters:

offload-number

displays information about the offloader, including its transmitters and receivers. This can be a number from 1 to 8.

offload-number-range

displays information about offloader within the range, including their transmitters and receivers. Separate the first and last numbers in the range with a hyphen (-). The first and last numbers must be from 1 to 8.

SHORT or S

causes the display to show information about offloaders only. Transmitters and receivers are not displayed.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> SO
This command displays all the spool offloaders, and associated transmitters and receivers, that are defined to your system.
- COMMAND INPUT ==> SO SHORT
This command displays only the offloaders, and not transmitters and receivers.

Related Commands**ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT**

limit what SO displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the SO panel (page 35).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

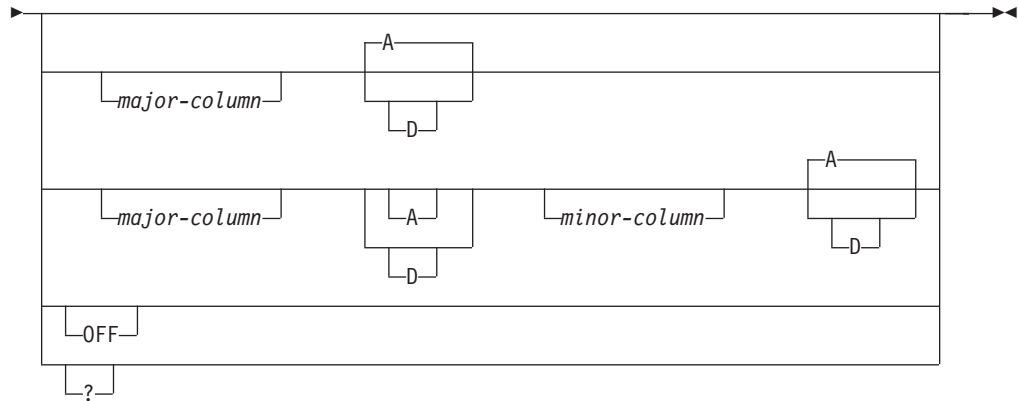
SORT — Sort Data on Tabular Panels

Use the SORT command to sort data on the SDSF panels that have information in a tabular format. You can establish unique sort criteria for each panel. SDSF sorts both the primary and alternate forms of a tabular panel.

Type SORT on the command line of the SDSF tabular panels or select it from the View pull-down.

Format

SORT



with no parameters

sorts a panel using the fixed field for that panel as the column to be sorted. The column is sorted in ascending order.

major-column

is the heading of the column to be sorted first. This is the major key. See “Specifying a Column Name” on page 34.

minor-column

is the heading of the column to be sorted after the *major-column* is sorted. This is the minor key.

If you specify a *minor-column*, you must specify a sort order (A or D) for the *major-column*.

Use the rules described on page 34 when specifying the *minor-column*.

- A** specifies that the sort order is to be ascending on the column for the key. This is the default when:
- Only a major key is specified
 - For the minor key, if both major and minor keys are specified, but an order is not given for the minor key.

- D** specifies that the sort order is to be descending on the column for the key.

OFF

specifies that the sort criteria are to be deleted for the panel. The panel is refreshed and is not sorted.

- ?** displays the current SORT parameters. You can retain that setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a new parameter.

Notes to Users

1. The headings for the same column on the primary and alternate form of a panel can be different. If so, SDSF recognizes the difference and sorts both the primary and alternate forms of the panel.
2. Sorting presents a potential for degraded performance when a column is specified that requires an I/O operation for its data. The // separator shown in the display of current SORT values by the SET DISPLAY command indicates that the sort can degrade system performance.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort`
This command sorts the data by the fixed field in ascending order.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort jobname`
This command sorts the data by the `JOBNAME` column in ascending order.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort forms a tot-rec d`
This command sorts the data first by the `FORMS` column in ascending order and then by `record count (TOT-REC)` in descending order.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort c d prty`
This command sorts the data first by the `class (C)` column in descending order and then by `priority (PRTY)` in ascending order.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort c a cr d`
This command sorts the data first by the `class (C)` column in ascending order and then by the `creation date (CR)` column in descending order. Although the title of the `class (C)` column looks like an abbreviation for the `creation date (CRDATE)` column, `SDSF` recognizes it as the defined title of a different column, and sorts on two columns.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort tgn`
This command sorts the data by the `track groups (TGNUM)` column in ascending order, using `TGN` in abbreviated form.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> sort off`
This command turns sort off for the panel it is issued on.

Related Command

SET DISPLAY

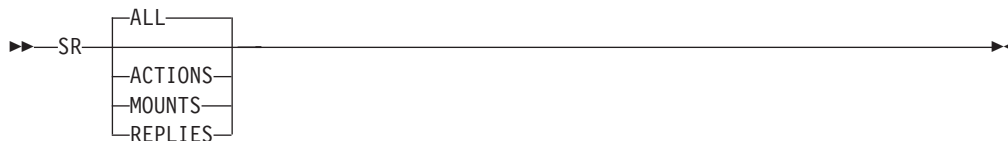
displays the current settings for SORT (page 99).

SR — Display System Requests

Use the SR command to display the System Requests panel.

Type the SR command on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



ALL

displays all reply and action messages. This is the default.

ACTIONS or A

displays all action messages.

MOUNTS or M

displays all dasd and tape mount messages. `SDSF` considers a message to be a mount if it has tape or dasd pool routing codes.

SR

REPLIES or R

displays all reply messages.

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==>> SR M

This command displays the SR panel with just the dasd and tape mount messages.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, FILTER, SELECT

limit what SR displays (pages 41, 50, 92).

SORT

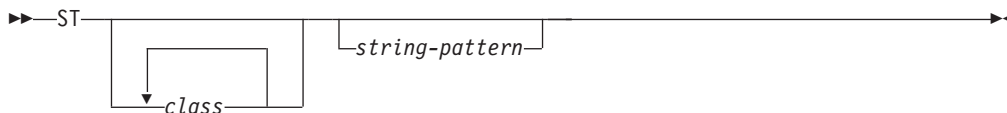
sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

ST — Display Job Status

Use the ST command to list the jobs and display information about JES2 jobs in any state in the JES2 queues.

Type ST on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

displays all jobs.

class

is a class from the list below. Enter up to six classes with no blanks between classes or after ST. This only displays jobs in execution in those classes.

The characters used to limit the ST panel are:

- A-Z** Class A through Z
- 0-9** Class 0 through 9
- *** Converter queue
- #** Started tasks in execution mode
- +** Output queue
- ?** Purge queue
- \$** TSO users in execution mode
- !** Hardcopy queue
- Input queue
- @** Jobs waiting to be transmitted to another queue
-)** Receiver queue
- =** SPIN queue
- /** Setup queue

string-pattern

is a 1–8-character string that limits the display to jobs whose names match that character string.

string-pattern may include the special pattern matching characters described in “Pattern Matching” on page 33.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ===> st`
This command displays all JES2 jobs that match the current setting of the SDSF session prefix.
- `COMMAND INPUT ===> st sys*`
This command displays all JES2 jobs that start with “SYS” if SYS is a subset of the prefix.
- `COMMAND INPUT ===> stabc`
This command displays all JES2 jobs that are in classes A, B, and C.
- `COMMAND INPUT ===> sta#`
This command displays all started tasks in the execution mode of class A.

Related Commands

ARRANGE, DEST, FILTER, PREFIX, OWNER, SELECT

limit what ST displays (pages 41, 47, 50, 74, 76, 92).

? accesses an alternate form of the ST panel (page 35).

SET SCHARS

changes the * or % values to other characters (page 103).

SORT

sorts columns on this panel (page 107).

SYSID — Select the System for the SYSLOG Panel

Use the SYSID command to choose which of the system’s logical SYSLOG data sets is displayed on the SDSF SYSLOG panel. This is most useful in a MAS environment.

Type SYSID on the command line.

Format

▶▶—SYSID——▶▶
 ?
 ?

with no parameter

indicates that the LOG command should display the SYSLOG for the system that you are logged onto.

jes2-member-name

is the 1–4-character JES2 member name. The SYSLOG panel displays the system log for that system.

? displays the current SYSID setting on the command line. You can retain the setting by pressing Enter or change it by entering a different parameter.

SYSID

You see a list of all defined SYSIDs in the MAS starting on the message line for as many lines as is necessary. You can type either one of the listed SYSIDs or the SYSID of a log resident on spool but not in the MAS.

The SYSID of the system to which you are logged on is shown in parentheses.

Notes to Users

1. The SYSID command remains in effect until another SYSID is entered.
2. The JES2 system in the *jes2-member-name* parameter does not have to be a member of the MAS.

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysid ipo1

When this command is in effect, the SYSLOG panel displays the log for the JES2 system named IPO1.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysid

This command displays the log for the JES2 system that you're logged onto.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysid ?

The SYSID of the system to which you are logged on is shown in parentheses (MA19 in the example).

```
SDSF SYSLOG 15289.101 MA16 MA19 5/20/98 LINE 0 COLUMNS 0 00
COMMAND INPUT ==> sysid ma16 SCROLL ==> HALF
MAS SYSIDS=MA01,MA02,MA08,MA09,MA10,SY11,SY12,MS14,MB15,MA16,MS17,
MAS SYSIDS=MC17,(MA19),M20,S1,S2,S3,T123
:
:
```

Related Command

SET SCREEN

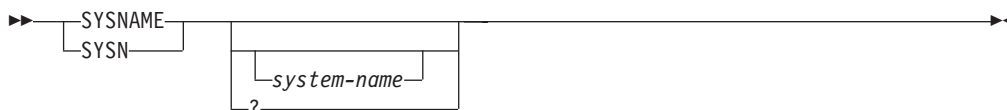
improves the readability of the display by changing the color or highlighting (page 104).

SYSNAME — Limit Rows to Selected Systems in the Sysplex

| Use the SYSNAME command to select the systems in the sysplex displayed on the
| DA, INIT and PR panels.

| Type SYSNAME on the command line or select it from the Filter pull-down. It only
| affects the DA, INIT and PR panels.

Format



with no parameters

| limits the systems on the DA, INIT and PR panels to the system you are logged
| on to.

system-name

is a character string of up to 8 characters to limit the systems displayed on the DA, INIT and PR panels.

Only data for systems whose names match *system-name* is displayed. You can use the special pattern matching characters described in “Pattern Matching” on page 33 for *system-name*.

? displays the current setting for SYSNAME.

Note to Users

The sysplex-wide panels (other than DA) use SDSF servers to gather data for display. The set of servers is defined in a *server group* in SDSF’s initialization parameters. Only the JES2 members processed by that set of servers are included on the panel, regardless of the settings of any filter commands, including SYSNAME.

If you enter SYSNAME with no parameters, or SYSNAME *local-system*, SDSF does not use the servers in the server group to gather data. To use the server group with the local system (for example, if you have a server group that lets you see data for JES2 and JESA on SY1) add an asterisk (*) to the local system name on the SYSNAME command (for example, SYSNAME SY1*).

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysn system10

This command selects SYSTEM10 only for display on the DA, INIT and PR panels.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysname

This command displays data for the system the user is logged on to.

- COMMAND INPUT ==> sysname *

This command displays data for all systems in the sysplex.

Related Commands

FILTER

limits the sysplex-wide OPERLOG panel (page 52).

TOP — Scroll to the Top of the Panel

Use the TOP command to scroll the SDSF data directly to the first line.

Type TOP on the command line.

Format

▶▶—TOP—◀◀

Example

COMMAND INPUT ==> top

This command scrolls the data to the first line.

TRACE — Create Trace Records

Use the TRACE command to create trace records containing SDSF trace data. These records can either be written to a SYSOUT file or a wraparound DASD data set.

Type TRACE on the command line.

Format



with no parameters

starts the SDSF trace using the *mask* currently in effect.

If no ISFTRACE file is allocated, SDSF dynamically allocates a sysout file for you.

ON

starts the SDSF trace using the *mask* currently in effect. If no ISFTRACE file is allocated, SDSF dynamically allocates a sysout file for you.

OFF

stops the SDSF trace.

RESET

starts the SDSF trace using the *mask* currently in effect. If no ISFTRACE file is allocated, SDSF dynamically allocates a sysout file for you. If the trace data is a DASD data set, SDSF starts tracing at the beginning of the data set. If the trace data set is a sysout data set, SDSF appends the data to it.

? display the current setting for the TRACE command.

ALL

turns on tracing for all events.

mask

specifies the event mask to be used. You can trace several events at one time by combining the mask values (in hexadecimal). The *mask* is a hexadecimal number that is 2, 4, 6, or 8 characters long. Each bit in the number represents a specific SDSF event to be traced. Leading zeros are not required, but the resulting mask must have an even number of digits. Possible values of *mask* are:

00800000

Message service

00400000

Communications events

00200000

ISFPARMS statements

00100000
Filter

00080000
Log processing

00040000
Internal interfaces

00020000
ISPF services

00010000
RMF processing

00008000
SDSF initialization

00004000
SDSF JES2 initialization

00002000
Call

00001000
Return

00000800
TSO data stream, ISPF buffers, batch input and output

00000400
Device and node processing

00000200
GDDM processing

00000100
SJF processing

00000080
SAF processing

00000040
Spool I/O and SRB processing

00000020
SSI processing, MVS/JES2 commands and job classes

00000010
Data set processing

00000008
External interfaces, WLM scheduling environments and WLM resources

00000004
User exit call, return, and parameter list

00000002
ULOG functions

00000001
Reserved

00000000
Unconditional trace

TRACE

The other trace masks not explicitly defined are reserved.

Notes to Users

1. If you did not allocate a trace data set prior to invoking SDSF, SDSF allocates a sysout file when you issue the TRACE command.
2. SDSF does not free the ISFTRACE file when you end the SDSF session.

Examples

- `COMMAND INPUT ==> tr 3400`
This command enables tracing for call, return, and printer events.
- `COMMAND INPUT ==> trace on`
This command enables tracing for the events currently in effect. If an ISFTRACE file is not currently allocated, a sysout file is allocated for you.

TUTOR — Display the SDSF Tutorial

Under ISPF, use the TUTOR command to display the SDSF tutorial. This tutorial is available in both English and Japanese, if your site has that language feature installed.

Type TUTOR on the command line or select it from the Help pull-down.

Format

▶▶—TUTOR—◀◀

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> tutor
```

This command displays the SDSF tutorial.

Related Commands

SET LANG

sets the SDSF tutorial in either English and Japanese if your site has that language feature installed (page 101).

BOOK

searches for additional information in an online book through BookManager (page 42).

HELP

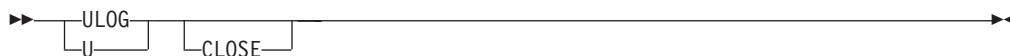
gives you additional information through help screens about commands, fields, action characters, overtypable fields and messages (page 60).

ULOG — Display the User Log

Use the ULOG command to browse the user log to see all of the system commands and responses issued during your current SDSF session in chronological order.

Type ULOG on the command line or select it from the Display pull-down.

Format



with no parameters

accesses the user log and activates an MVS extended console (if it is not already active).

CLOSE

deletes all entries in the user log and deactivates the extended console.

Notes to Users

1. Your system programmer must authorize you to use the ULOG command, and you must be authorized to activate an extended console.
2. The second time you look at the ULOG, it positions you at the last line you browsed earlier. See note item 1 on page 68 for a complete explanation of how this works.
3. When you issue commands through the slash (/) command, some subsystems (such as NetView and CICS) require that you define the console name to be the subsystem. Contact your system programmer to do this.
4. Responses can be returned to ULOG only if:
 - The command processor issues the message using the console ID of the extended console.
 - The command processor supports use of the CART (command and response token). To get a command response on the same panel as the / command was entered, the command processor must specify both console id and CART. To get the response in the ULOG, only the console id is needed.
 - The message response is not being suppressed through MPF (the message processing facility).
 - The D R,L command filters the response based on the issuing console ID. To see all outstanding replies, issue D R,L,CN=(ALL).

Examples

- COMMAND INPUT ==>> u log
This command accesses the ULOG display.
- COMMAND INPUT ==>> u log close
This command deletes the entries in the user log and deactivates the extended console.

Related Commands

/ issues an MVS or JES2 command (page 36).

FIND

finds entries in the user log (page 96).

PRINT

makes copies of your user log (page 79).

SET CONSOLE

changes the name of your user log (page 96).

ULOG

SET DELAY

sets the timeout value for awaiting responses to the / command (page 99). If you have the delay set to zero (0), you see the responses only in the ULOG.

UP — Scroll Up

Use the UP command to scroll the SDSF panel from the bottom to the top of the data.

Type UP on the command line.

Format



with no parameter

uses the SCROLL amount.

number of lines

controls the number of lines to be scrolled.

MAX

scrolls as far as possible in the indicated direction.

PAGE

scrolls the panel down one page.

HALF

scrolls half the number of lines on the panel.

DATA

scrolls the panel one line less than one page.

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> up          SCROLL ==> PAGE
```

Under ISPF, this command scrolls the panel one page toward the top of the data. Under TSO, it scrolls one line.

WHO — Display User Information

Use the WHO command to display:

userid	User ID
proc	TSO logon procedure name

terminal	Terminal identification of the user
grpindex	ISFPARMS group index
grpname	ISFPARMS group name
mvs	MVS level
jes2	JES2 level
sdsf	SDSF level (FMID)
ispf	ISPF level
rmf/da	RMF level (for use with DA)
server	Connection to the SDSF server at the time SDSF initialized
servername	SDSF server name
jesname	JES2 name
member	JES2 member name
sysname	MVS system name
comm	status of SDSF server communication

The information is displayed on the message line of the SDSF panel.

Type WHO on the command line or select it from the View pull-down.

Format

▶▶ WHO ◀◀

Notes to Users

1. The JES2= and JESNAME= fields show N/A when JES is not available.
2. The SDSF= field shows the SDSF FMID, for example, HQX7703 for OS/390 V2R10 SDSF.
3. The RMF= field shows
 - NOTACC if DA has not yet been accessed in the current SDSF session
 - DISABLED if use of RMF has been disabled by the exit
 - NOTINST if RMF is not installed.
4. The ISPF= field shows N/A if SDSF is not running under ISPF.
5. The SERVER= field shows YES if SDSF was connected to the server when SDSF initialized. It does not indicate if the server is currently active.
6. The COMM= field shows information about communication between SDSF servers:
 - ENABLED if communications is enabled
 - DISABLED if communications has been disabled with an error, such as an I/O error
 - NOTAVAIL if communications is not available because the server group is not active or the SDSF server is not started.
 - SUSPENDED if communications has been temporarily disabled, for example with the Set Communications timeout pull-down choice or the SET TIMEOUT command

WHO

Example

```
COMMAND INPUT ==> who
```

| This command returns information about the user and current environment.

Chapter 4. SDSF Messages and Codes

Displaying Message Help	121
User Authorization	121
SDSF Messages	121
Messages with Message Numbers	147
SDSF User Abend Codes	167

This chapter explains the messages and abend codes that SDSF issues to the terminal or console.

Displaying Message Help

Each SDSF message has a help panel you can display to see an explanation and response to the message. Information on displaying the message helps is included on SDSF help panels.

You can also search in online documents using the BOOK command (see “Using BookManager” on page 10 and “BOOK — Use BookManager for Online Documentation” on page 42). When the cursor is in the message area, BOOK uses the message text as a search string.

User Authorization

You might see a message that you are not authorized to perform a certain task. If you should be authorized, do the following:

1. Issue the WHO command. This displays your user ID, TSO logon procedure name, terminal ID, group index, and group name of the authorization group you have been assigned to based on ISFGRP macros in ISFPARMS. (For example, an index number of 3 indicates that you were assigned to the group defined by the third ISFGRP macro in ISFPARMS.)
2. Ask the system programmer to check your authorization group against the ISFGRP, ISFNTBL, and ISFFLD macros in ISFPARMS. The macros are described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.
3. If the programmer has used the System Authorization Facility (SAF) for security authorization and has activated the resource class to perform the required checking, SDSF ignores ISFPARMS information.
4. If SAF rejects the security check, do the following:
 - a. Issue the TSO command, PROFILE WTPMSG.
 - b. Try the SDSF request that failed.
 - c. Note the text of the ICH408I message that appears. This message identifies the profile (by name and class) that caused the authorization failure. Report the complete text of this message when asking for authorization.

SDSF Messages

This section explains the SDSF messages. The messages are in alphabetic order.

Write-to-operator messages appear at the bottom of the log panels, and are described on pages 147 through 167.

The entry for each message includes a brief description of the meaning of the message and a suggested response.

ACTIVE MODIFY INVALID

Explanation: An attempt to issue an action character or to modify a field for an active job, user, started task, printer or node was made. However, the action character or field modification is invalid for the active job, user, started task, or printer or node.

Response: Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or enter the RESET command.

AFD CURSOR *row,column*

Explanation: A job that invokes SDSF with program name ISFAFD has encountered an error in working with an SDSF panel. The cursor is positioned at *row,column*, where *row* is the number of rows from the top of the display, and *column* is the number of characters from the left of the panel. The possible values for *row* and *column* are 1-9999.

AFD ERROR *error-number*

Explanation: An error has been encountered in a job that invokes SDSF with program name ISFAFD.

Response: Use the error number to resolve the error. The error numbers are:

- 001** A comment has not been closed. Comments should be enclosed in `/* */`, for example:
`/* This is a comment */`
- 002** An action character or overwrite has been entered on a non-tabular panel, such as a print panel. Action characters and overtypes are valid only on tabular panels.
- 003** A record has exceeded the maximum length of 9999 bytes. Trailing commas are treated as a continuation character.
- 004** There is an error in the input syntax. For a complete description of the syntax, see "Using SDSF in Batch" on page 25.
- 005** Input could not be processed because there are no rows on the panel. This may be because all rows have been filtered out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.
- 006** An attempt was made to enter an action character, but the NP column is not conditioned for input. The NP column is not conditioned for input on the OD panel. On other tabular panels, the problem may be that there are no rows because all rows have been filtered out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.

- 007** The specified column could not be found. Either it is not a valid column for the panel, or the column name is an abbreviation that does not uniquely identify a column on the panel. If the column name is an abbreviation, specify the full column name.
- 008** An attempt has been made to overwrite a column that is not overtypeable. If the column is a valid overtypeable column for the panel, it may be that the user is not authorized for that column either through ISFPARMS or SAF.
- 009** Brackets with no column or value, that is `< >`, were entered on a tabular panel. This syntax is valid only on non-tabular panels such as the print panels.
- 010** An overwrite with no column name, that is `<=value>` was entered on a tabular panel. This syntax is valid only on non-tabular panels such as the print panels.
- 011** An attempt has been made to overwrite the fixed field. The fixed field is not overtypeable.
- 012** The input could not be processed because there were no rows on the screen. This may be because all rows have been filtered out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.
- 013** There is an error in the input syntax. For a complete description of the syntax, see "Using SDSF in Batch" on page 25.

ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code*

Explanation: Dynamic allocation of the print file failed. SDSF was unable to allocate or create a print file in response to a PRINT command, to a print action character (X), or to the processing of an open print data set panel.

An accompanying message that describes the error can also appear.

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

Response: Use the codes in the message text to determine the source of the error.

ALLOCATION ERROR - *error-code*

Explanation: An error has occurred during the dynamic allocation of a SYSOUT data set.

Response: For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system

macros and facilities, or job management.

AMRF NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: The SR panel has been accessed while AMRF (Action Message Retention Facility) is not active. When AMRF is not active, the panel does not include action messages. Only reply messages are shown.

Response: None required. AMRF is controlled by the AMRF parameter in PARMLIB member CONSOLxx.

ARR CRITERIA DISCARDED

Explanation: SDSF detected that the arrange criteria that had been saved from a previous session is invalid. The arrange criteria were deleted from your ISPF profile.

Response: Use the Arrange pop-up or the ARRANGE command to rearrange columns.

ARRANGE CRITERIA OBSOLETE

Explanation: One or more of the columns saved from a previous arrange command has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition for this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, or customization of the field lists.

Response: Look at the INVALID COLUMN message displayed in the message line to see the number of obsolete columns.

ARRANGE PENDING

Explanation: You selected a column or block of columns but didn't enter the destination for it.

Response: Scroll the list to the desired column and mark the destination by typing a or b next to it.

AUTHORIZED DEST REQUIRED

Explanation: During SDSF initialization or DEST command processing, SDSF did not find any authorized destination names. You are not authorized to access all destinations, therefore, a valid destination list, specified by IDEST in ISFPARMS, is required. This message also appears in response to a destination query command (DEST ?) if no destination names are authorized.

Response: Enter the DEST command specifying one or more authorized destinations. Notify the SDSF or security administrator regarding the ISF005I messages issued during session initialization.

AUTHORIZED DESTINATION REQUIRED. PRESS THE HELP KEY FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Explanation: This message corresponds to the current AUTHORIZED DEST REQUIRED message, and is

issued when you display the Destination pop-up.

Response: Press PF1 for complete information, and contact the system programmer.

***** AUTO UPDATE - number SECONDS *****

Explanation: SDSF is running in automatic update mode. The interval between updates is given in seconds. (See "& — Reissue a Command" on page 37 for more information on automatic update mode.)

Response: None.

BLOCK COMMAND INCOMPLETE

Explanation: You entered a block command but did not close it (the beginning of a block has been marked with //, but the end has not been marked with //). SDSF does not process pending actions until you close the block.

Response: Close the open block, or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK COMMAND INVALID

Explanation: You entered data both on the first and last rows of the block you want to repeat. Only the first or last row of the block can contain data.

Response: Blank out the changes on either the first or last row of the block, or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK INPUT REQUIRED

Explanation: You entered a block command but didn't specify the action character or overtype. The first row of the block is made current to allow you to enter the action character or overtype to be repeated throughout the block.

Response: Specify the action character or overtype on either on the first or last row of the block or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK IS INCOMPLETE

Explanation: You marked the beginning of a block with //, but the end has not been marked with //.

Response: Mark the end of the block with //.

BOOKMANAGER IS REQUIRED

Explanation: The command or pull-down choice requires BookManager READ/MVS.

Response: Blank out the command or pull-down choice.

BOOKMGR SELECT RC=*return-code*

Explanation: The BOOK command has been issued but SDSF was unable to invoke the BookManager product. The message text contains the decimal return code from the ISPF select service used to invoke the BOOKMGR command.

Response: Ensure that the BookManager product is installed and available to your SDSF session, and then retry the BOOK command.

BOTTOM OF DATA REACHED

Explanation: A FIND command reached the bottom of the data without finding the requested character string.

Response: Use the Repeat-Find PF key, or enter an F on the command line, to resume the search at the top of the data.

BRIF ERROR RC=*return-code*

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred during invocation of the ISPF browse service. The message contains the decimal *return-code* from ISPF. SDSF terminates the browse request.

Response: See *OS/390 ISPF Services Guide* for a description of the error codes for ISPF.

BROWSE NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The SB action character was entered to browse a data set using ISPF, but either SDSF is not running under ISPF or the ISPF level is insufficient. Instead, SDSF does the browse.

Response: Reenter the SB action character when running under the required level of ISPF.

CANNOT MOVE FIXED FIELD

Explanation: You have attempted to move the fixed field with the ARRANGE command. ARRANGE can be used to move columns after the fixed field, but the fixed field itself cannot be moved.

Response: None

***number* CHARS '*string*'**

Explanation: In response to a FIND ALL command on the ODS panel or the logs, a number of occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is displayed as 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

CHARS '*string*' FOUND

Explanation: In response to a FIND command, a character string has been found. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

***number* CHARS '*string*' FOUND**

Explanation: In response to a FIND ALL command a number of occurrences of a character string has been found. If SDSF finds more than 9,999 occurrences, *number* is displayed as 9999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

CHECKPOINT OUT OF DATE

Explanation: A checkpoint version has been obtained, but the data might not be current. This can indicate that JES2 is down or not responding. The panel is built using the old data.

Response: Retry the request. If the problem persists, contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the out-of-date data.

CHECKPOINT READ ERROR

Explanation: An error occurred when SDSF attempted to read from the checkpoint data set in order to determine a user's authority to issue a command.

Response: Retry the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

CHOICE NOT AVAILABLE ON THIS PANEL

Explanation: The pull-down choice is not available on the current SDSF panel.

Response: Use the HELP PF key for information on the pull-down choice.

CKPT OBT ERR *return-code-reason-code*

Explanation: An error has occurred obtaining a checkpoint version. In the message text, *return-code* is the hexadecimal SSI return code from SSOBRETN and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code from field SSJIRETN. The version is not obtained.

Response: Contact your system programmer to determine the reason for the failure. The return and reason codes are documented in macro IAZSSJI.

CKPT REL ERR *return-code-reason-code*

Explanation: An error has occurred releasing a checkpoint version. In the message text, *return-code* is the hexadecimal SSI return code from SSOBRETN and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code from file SSJIRETN. The version is not released.

Response: Contact your system programmer to determine the reason for the failure. The return and reason codes are documented in macro IAZSSJI.

CKRD RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation: A checkpoint read request has failed with return code *return-code*

Response: The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

- 4 — Bad option passed
- 8 — Not in an authorized state
- 12 — Different JES2 system
- 16 — Requested address space identifier not valid
- 20 — Requested address space identifier not a TSO user
- 24 — JES2 not active
- 28 — Bad job key
- 32 — SRB abend
- 36 — Parameter invalid
- 40 — User swapped out
- 44 — ISFLPA subroutine not available
- 48 — Abend processing parameter
- 52 — Bad data set key
- 56 — Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR).

If SUBS RETURN CODE 56 appears randomly on the log, and disappears when the user presses Enter, and if the system has a high paging rate, the message might indicate a timing exposure. Press Enter when the message appears.

If the error message is consistent and recurring, the module ISFLPA or ISFSUBS might not be at the same level as the JES2 system it is running on. Ask the following questions:

- Were ISFSUBS and ISFLPA reassembled after the last JES2 maintenance was applied?
- Where were the versions of ISFSUBS and ISFLPA placed?

- Are the modules are at the correct level?
Check the dates in listings of ISFSUBS and ISFLPA with the date in a dump to verify the level.

- 60 — Buffer full
- 64 — GETMAIN failed
- 68 — User canceled
- 72 — Attention key pressed
- 76 — Cross-memory not active
- 80 — Bad application copy error
- 84 — Application copy level error
- 88 — Application copy update error
- 92 — Application copy no longer available
- 96 — ECSA application copy no longer available
- 100 — Invalid spool data set name call
- 104 — Buffer size invalid
- 108 — Dynamic printer addition overflow
- 112 — JQE no longer valid
- 116 — SJB/SDB invalid.
- 120 — Checkpoint version error
- 124 — Subsystem not defined
- 128 — Invalid buffer header
- 132 — Unable to obtain printer data

The ISFLPA return codes are:

- 4 — Bad option passed
- 52 — Bad data set key
- 56 — Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR)
See the discussion of ISFSUBS return code 56, above.
- 60 — Buffer full
- 104 — Buffer size invalid
- 116 — SJB/SDB invalid.

count CMDS NOT ISSUED

Explanation: A block of action characters was discarded at the request of the user. *count* is the number of action characters that were discarded. No commands were issued.

Response: None.

COLUMN NOT FOUND

Explanation: You specified a column that does not exist for the panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name.

Response: Correct the column name and reenter the command.

COLUMN NOT UNIQUE

Explanation: The column name matches more than one column on the current panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name.

Response: Reenter the column name.

COLUMN TRUNCATED

Explanation: The column width specified with the Arrange function for one or more columns is shorter than the title for the column. The column will be truncated to the specified width.

Response: None required.

COMM NO LONGER AVAIL

Explanation: The user is no longer communicating with the local SDSF server. SDSF will show only data for the system the user is logged on to.

Response: The system may have issued a previous message describing the error. To restore communications, correct any errors and reaccess SDSF.

COMMAND ISSUED

Explanation: SDSF has issued the requested MVS or JES2 system command.

Response: None.

COMMAND NOT AUTHORIZED

Explanation: You entered an SDSF command that you are not authorized to issue. See "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

Response: Delete the command.

COMMAND NOT ISSUED

Explanation: An action character was discarded at the request of the user. No command was issued.

Response: None.

COMMAND NOT VALID

Explanation: The command is not valid on the command line of the pop-up.

Response: Correct or erase the command.

COMMAND TRUNCATED

Explanation: You have overtyped more fields than can be processed in a single JES request. All fields up to the JES2 limit are processed.

Response: Refresh the SDSF displays and overtype the fields that were not updated.

command-count COMMANDS ISSUED

Explanation: A block command has successfully executed and *command-count* commands have been issued.

Response: None.

CONS ACT ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An attempt to activate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPER macro. Message ISF032I is also written to the ULOG display.

Response: Use the *return-code* and *reason-code* to determine the cause of the error. Issue the ULOG command to activate the console.

CONS DEACT ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An attempt to deactivate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPER macro.

Response: Use the *return-code* and *reason-code* to determine the cause of the error.

CONSOLE *console-name* SHARED

Explanation: An attempt has been made to activate an extended console but the console is in use. SDSF shares the console by issuing commands using its console ID. However, responses are not returned to the SDSF session issuing the commands.

If the console is in use by another SDSF session (such as through split screen), any command responses caused by the shared session is returned to that session.

Message ISF031I is written to the ULOG display.

Response: None

CONVERSION COMPLETE.

Explanation: SDSF parameters in ISFPARMS have been assembled through the conversion utility and converted to ISFPARMS in statement format.

Response: You can edit the statements from the pop-up. To activate the ISFPARMS, or check their

syntax, use the MODIFY command.

DATA ACCESS ERROR

Explanation: An error has occurred retrieving data to build an SDSF panel. Communications with the server may have been lost. Additional messages may be issued describing the error. The current request will be ended.

Response: See accompanying messages, if any, for more information about the problem. Retry the request.

DATA NOT SAVED

Explanation: A user entered the SE action character to edit a data set using ISPF, and either entered the SAVE command or made changes to the data during the ISPF session. The changes were not saved upon exit since permanent changes cannot be made.

Response: None.

DATA SET DISPLAYED

Explanation: SDSF is displaying the requested SYSOUT data set on the Output Data Set panel.

Response: None.

*** DATA SET NOT CATALOGED DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation: The required data set is not cataloged. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code*, or LOCATE ERROR *return-code*, and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

Response: None.

DATA SET NOT ELIGIBLE

Explanation: The data set is not eligible for the modify, delete, or release operation. The data set is not changed.

This condition can occur if:

- The output group is in operator or system hold.
- The data set was not originally allocated as held.
- The data set was originally allocated as held but was subsequently released.

Response: Ensure that the required restrictions are met for processing the output.

DATA SET NOT FOUND

Explanation: A data set entered on an SDSF panel could not be located.

Response: Either allocate the data set or change the name of the data set on the SDSF panel.

*** DATA SET NOT ON VOLUME DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation: The required data set is not on the specified volume. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code*, or OBTAIN ERROR *return-code*, and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

Response: None.

*** DATA SET OPEN DSNAME = *data-set-name*

Explanation: The data set *data-set-name* is open. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code*, and explains why dynamic allocation of the print file failed.

Response: None.

*** DATA SET UNAVAILABLE DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation: The required data set is unavailable. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code*, and explains why dynamic allocation of the print file failed.

Response: None.

DATA TRUNCATED FOR EDIT

Explanation: A request has been made to edit a data set using the SE action character, but the job contains a data set that exceeds the maximum record length supported by edit. The edit request is processed, but the data is truncated to the 255 character maximum.

Response: Use the S or SB action characters to display the entire record.

DEALLOCATION ERROR – *error-code*

Explanation: An error has occurred during the dynamic deallocation of a SYSOUT data set.

Response: For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and utilities or job management.

DEST ALREADY EXISTS

Explanation: The DEST command was issued to add a destination that already exists in the current destination list.

Response: Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY to display the current destinations and correct the command.

DEST NOT FOUND

Explanation: The DEST command was issued to delete a destination that is not in the current destination list. The destination not in the list has the cursor positioned under it.

Response: Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY to display the current destinations and correct the command.

DISPLAY RESET

Explanation: The logical screen size changed, causing SDSF to rebuild the display. SDSF ignored and cleared any action characters or commands you had entered but had not yet executed.

Response: None.

DSORG NOT PS OR PO

Explanation: In a PRINT ODSN command, the specified data set was not sequential, (DSORG=PS) or partitioned (DSORG=PO).

Response: Reissue the PRINT ODSN command specifying an acceptable data set name. When the data set is allocated, a data set organization of sequential or partitioned must be specified.

EDIF ERROR RC=*return-code*

Explanation: An unexpected error occurred during invocation of the ISPF edit service. The message contains the decimal *return-code* from ISPF. SDSF terminates the edit request.

Response: See the *OS/390 ISPF Services Guide* for a description of the error codes for ISPF.

EDIT NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The SE action character was entered to edit a data set using ISPF, but SDSF is not running under ISPF. Instead, SDSF does a browse.

Response: Reenter the SE action character when SDSF is running under the required level of ISPF.

END OF DATA ON MENU

Explanation: SDSF could not read a requested help panel from the SDSF help panel data set.

Response: The system programmer should check any changes that have been made to the SDSF help panel data set. If the problem cannot be found, the system programmer might want to replace the installed SDSF help panel data set with the original help panel data set on the SDSF distribution tape.

ENGLISH HELP NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: You selected the English language but the English help panels are not available.

Response: Erase the selection or see your system programmer about the installation.

ENTER REQUIRED FIELD

Explanation: Data is missing for a required field. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

Response: Enter the requested data.

ERROR IN ASSEMBLING PARAMETERS. RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation: SDSF parameters being assembled through the conversion utility caused assembly errors.

Response: Use the return code from the assembler to help identify the problem. The conversion utility pop-up lets you edit the ISFPARMS source data set (PF4) or browse the assembler listing (PF5).

ERROR PROCESSING DATA

Explanation: SDSF could not successfully process the spool control blocks of one of the jobs on the panel.

Response: The user or system programmer could use one of the filter commands to identify which job is causing the problem.

For example, the user's panel shows these jobs:

```
ABLEJOB  
ABLEBJOB  
ANDJOB  
BJOB  
BBBJOB  
CJOB
```

The user issues PREFIX A*, and the panel shows these jobs:

```
ABLEJOB  
ABLEBJOB  
ANDJOB
```

The error message still appears on the panel, so the problem is with one of the three jobs shown. The user then issues a second PREFIX command, PREFIX ABLE*. The panel then shows:

```
ABLEJOB  
ABLEBJOB
```

The error message no longer appears on the panel. The user knows that the problem is not with ABLEJOB or ABLEBJOB; the problem must be with ANDJOB.

ERROR PROCESSING LINE *line-number: text-of-line*

Explanation: The conversion exec has encountered an error in the indicated line.

Response: Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

service **FAILED WITH RC=***return-code*
REASON=*ispf-message-text*

Explanation: An ISPF or TSO service, *service*, failed with the indicated return code, and text of an ISPF message if it is available.

Response: Use the return code and the message text, if any, to understand and resolve the problem. If the problem persists, follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

FIELD INVALID

Explanation: Invalid information was typed in a field.

Response: Correct what was typed in the field or type RESET on the command line.

FIELD NOT NUMERIC

Explanation: A numeric field was overtyped with non-numeric data, or there are blanks in the numeric field. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

Response: Enter the field using numeric data. Within a tabular panel, use the RESET command to clear any overtyped data.

FILE SIZE NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: A request has been made to view a data set, but the file size (in bytes) is not available from JES2. The file size is required by SDSF to allocate the temporary file used by GDDM. The data set is not composed.

Response: The file size for data sets is not available while a job is active. If the view request is for a job currently in execution, retry the request after the job ends. Otherwise, determine the reason for the missing file size.

FILTER CRIT DISCARDED

Explanation: SDSF detected that the filter criteria that had been saved from a previous session are invalid. The filter criteria were deleted from your ISPF profile.

Response: Use the Filter pop-up or FILTER command to define filters.

FILTER CRITERIA OBSOLETE

Explanation: One or more of the columns saved from a previous session has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition for this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, or customization of the field lists. The obsolete filter criteria are deleted.

SDSF filtered the columns using the remaining columns. Look at the INVALID COLUMN message displayed in the message line to see the number of obsolete columns.

Response: No action is required.

FILTER VALUE TRUNCATED

Explanation: A filter value entered with a previous command exceeds the 25-character length of the value field on the Filter pop-up. The value is truncated to fit the field.

Response: None required. To change the value, type the changes on the pop-up.

GDDM ERROR *severity-msgnumber*

Explanation: An error occurred during execution of a GDDM service. *severity* is the severity code, in decimal, of the message; *msgnumber* is the GDDM message number in decimal.

The request to view a data set is ended. Other explanatory messages might have been issued by GDDM to the terminal user.

Response: Correct the error described by the GDDM message text and retry the view request. GDDM error codes and their explanations can be found in *GDDM Messages*.

GDDM LEVEL ERR *gddm-level*

Explanation: The view function was requested, but the installed level of GDDM cannot be used by SDSF. *gddm-level* is the level of GDDM currently being accessed by SDSF. SDSF requires GDDM Version 2 Release 2 or a later release.

Response: The system programmer should ensure that the correct level of GDDM is available to the SDSF session either through a STEPLIB or the system LINKLST.

GDDM NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: SDSF was unable to load the GDDM interface module, ADMASPT, in response to a view request to compose a page-mode data set. The view function is not available because GDDM services cannot be used.

Response: The system programmer should ensure

the GDDM load modules are available to the SDSF session either through a STEPLIB or the system LINKLST.

HELP MENU ERROR= *member-name*

Explanation: SDSF couldn't find the requested help menu.

Response: The system programmer should check any changes that have been made to the SDSF help panel data set. If the problem cannot be found, the system programmer might want to replace the installed SDSF help panel data set with the original help panel data set on the SDSF distribution tape.

HEX STRING INVALID

Explanation: The FIND command with a hexadecimal string has been issued on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

Response: Correct the command and reissue it.

INCONSISTENT PARAMETERS

Explanation: The FIND command has been issued with parameters that conflict.

Response: Correct the command and reissue it.

****** INCORRECT UNIT NAME SUPPLIED**

Explanation: The dynamic allocation of a tape drive failed with a X'021C' return code. This return code specifies that an incorrect unit name has been supplied. The valid units that are supported are: 3480, 3400-3, 3400-5, 3400-6, and 3400-9.

Response: Specify a cataloged data set name that is on a supported tape unit.

INPUT FILE ALLOC FAILED

Explanation: An error occurred trying to allocate the input file to be composed. Additional messages describing the reason for the allocation failure is issued by the system. The file cannot be viewed using GDDM since it cannot be allocated.

Response: Contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the error.

INPUT INVALID WITH BLOCK

Explanation: An action character or overtype was entered within an open block. Data to be repeated can only be entered on the first or last row of the block. The display is positioned to the row containing the data within the block.

Response: Blank out the data on the row or enter the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

INPUT INVALID WITHIN BLOCK

Explanation: You entered one or more characters within a block on the pop-up.

Response: Erase the character.

INVALID CALL TYPE

Explanation: During initialization, SDSF found an error processing the ISFNTBL macro named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro for the user. The ISFGRP macro is in the ISFPARMS module.

Response: The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macro named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro that was used to place the user in a user group. The ISFGRP macro is described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.

The system programmer might also want to put the installation-defined names last in the ISFNTBL macros, as the installation-defined names can be the most likely to cause an error. When SDSF encounters an error in the destination names during initialization, it continues initialization with the destination names that were successfully processed before the error.

INVALID CLASS *class* ENTERED

Explanation: An invalid class was entered with the ST, I, or O command. The class is ignored. Valid class names are:

ST command:

A-Z, 0-9, +, !, \$, *,), -, ?, #, @. = and /

I command:

A-Z, 0-9, !, \$, *, #, and @

JC command:

A-Z, 0-9, \$ and #

O command:

A-Z, 0-9, and @

Response: Retry the command with a valid class.

INVALID CLASS NAME

Explanation: This field was updated with an invalid class name. Valid class names are A-Z and 0-9.

Response: Type either a valid class name or a blank in the field, or type RESET in the command line.

INVALID COLUMN: *column-info*

Explanation: Column criteria for this panel were saved from a previous SDSF session, but one or more of the columns have been removed from this panel. SDSF ignores the criteria and deletes it from your SDSF profile. *column-info* is either a number of columns, or, for SORT, a list of columns. This message is issued as explanatory information with the ARRANGE, FILTER, or

SORT CRITERIA OBSOLETE message.

Response: No action is required. You can establish new arrange, filter, or sort criteria.

INVALID COMMAND

Explanation: A command or action character was entered that is not recognized by SDSF, was entered in an unsupported environment, or was entered on a panel or row for which it is invalid. The command or action character might have been entered with an invalid parameter.

Response: Correct the command or action character and retry the request. See the SDSF publications or online help for a list of valid SDSF commands and action characters. For system commands, see the appropriate MVS and JES2 manuals. For the AFD command, see "Using SDSF in Batch" on page 25.

INVALID DESTINATION NAME

Explanation: The specified destination name is invalid for this system. If the destination name is an installation-defined destination name, this message might be issued because JES2 is not active. When JES2 is not active, the installation-defined destination names are not available to SDSF.

Response: Enter a valid destination name.

INVALID DSN - LENGTH

Explanation: A data set name has been entered that is longer than 44 characters.

Response: Correct the data set name being entered.

INVALID DSN - QUOTES

Explanation: A data set name has been entered with unmatched quotes.

Response: Correct the data set name being entered.

INVALID HEX STRING

Explanation: Invalid hexadecimal data has been entered either by overtyping a field or with a FIND command. The invalid data contains non-hexadecimal characters or has an uneven number of digits.

Response: Correct the hexadecimal string.

INVALID LEFT BOUNDARY

Explanation: The value entered for the starting column with a FIND command is greater than the logical record size or is greater than the length of the field.

Response: Correct the FIND command and reissue it.

INVALID RETURN CODE

Explanation: An invalid return code has been received after a call to an internal SDSF subroutine. The table being displayed might be incomplete.

Response: Retry the command, and if the problem persists, contact IBM for programming assistance.

INVALID SAVED DEST

Explanation: A saved destination name from a previous SDSF session is no longer valid. This could occur if an enhanced destination name was retrieved from an SDSF session that was running on a system prior to MVS/ESA SP-JES2 4.2.0. Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY ON to view the current destination list.

Response: None. SDSF is initialized using any remaining saved values.

INVALID SCROLL AMOUNT

Explanation: The amount specified in the SCROLL field of the panel, or in a scroll command, is invalid.

Response: Enter one of the following valid scroll amounts:

Page to scroll one panel.

Half to scroll half of one panel.

number to scroll a specific number of lines or columns. *number* can be up to four digits.

Max to scroll to the end of the data.

Csr to scroll to the position of the cursor.

Data to scroll one line or column less than one page. This is valid only under ISPF.

If the message is accompanied by an audible alarm, it was issued by ISPF. Pressing the PF key assigned to HELP signals ISPF to display the valid scroll entries on line 3 of the display.

INVALID SELECTION

Explanation: The input is not valid for this panel.

Response: Enter a valid command or menu option.

INVALID SYNTAX

Explanation: The command entered on the command line has too many parameters, has unmatched quotes, or is an invalid range.

Response: Use the appropriate manual or online help to find the syntax of the command.

INVALID UNIT

Explanation: Either an invalid device number was entered on the PR, PUN, RDR or LI panel, or both a volume serial and a generic unit have been specified on the open print data set panel.

For the PR or PUN panel, the unit device number must consist of all hexadecimal digits.

For the LI panel, the unit device number must be either all hexadecimal digits or SNA.

In the JES2 5.1.0 or higher environment, the unit can also begin with a slash (/). Leading zeros are required.

For the open print data set panel, only one of the fields (volume serial or unit) can be specified.

Response: Enter a valid device number or specify only one of the print panel fields.

INVALID UPDATE VALUE

Explanation: The user has entered an invalid update value for an overtypable field. Invalid values include: a semicolon, a comma when not enclosed in parentheses, or a left parenthesis if it is the first update character in a field that does not allow multiple values to be entered.

Response: Enter a valid name.

INVALID VALUE

Explanation: A value has been entered that is unrecognized or not allowed on the current panel.

Response: Change the input to an allowable value.

I/O ERROR ON INDEX

Explanation: An I/O error occurred in reading the SDSF SYSLOG index. It is normal for this message to appear the first time SDSF is used.

Response: The system programmer should check the accompanying system messages for more information on the I/O error.

ISFTRACE DD MISSING

Explanation: A TRACE command has been entered, but the ISFTRACE file is not allocated. The TRACE command is not processed.

Response: Allocate the ISFTRACE file and reissue the TRACE command.

ISPF REQUIRED

Explanation: The command was issued when SDSF was not operating under ISPF. Some commands are valid only when SDSF was accessed through ISPF.

Response: Access SDSF through ISPF and reissue the command.

JAPANESE HELP NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The Japanese Help/Tutorial feature is not installed.

Response: See your system programmer.

JCT NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: Either the entry has no job control table (JCT) or an error occurred trying to process the JCT for the entry.

Response: Delete the command or type RESET on the command line.

jesx NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: The JES2 subsystem *jesx* is not active and one of the following has happened:

- You attempted to enter a command, select a pull-down choice, or process a pop-up that requires JES2.
- SDSF attempted to obtain a checkpoint version. The checkpoint is not obtained.

Response: Exit SDSF and retry the request when *jesx* is active.

JES REQUIRED

Explanation: You issued a command, selected a pull-down choice or attempted to process a pop-up that requires JES. JES is not currently active.

Response: Contact the system programmer. When JES is active again, exit SDSF and reaccess it to make all SDSF functions available.

JES REQUIRED FOR MAS

Explanation: The user has accessed the RES panel with the default parameter of MAS, either with the command or pull-down choice, but SDSF cannot determine which members are in the MAS. SDSF requires JES2 to determine the members in the MAS, and JES2 is unavailable. As a result, the panel shows all systems in the sysplex.

Response: None required.

JOB IS PROTECTED

Explanation: The P action character has been used against a protected job. The job has not been canceled.

Response: Use the PP action character to cancel a protected job.

JOB NO LONGER VALID

Explanation: A command was issued for a job that has already been purged.

Response: Delete the command.

JPN HELP NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The Japanese Help/Tutorial feature is not installed.

Response: See your system programmer.

number LINES PRINTED

Explanation: In response to a PRINT command or print action character (X), *number* lines have been printed. When you enter multiple X action characters, *number* is the lines in the last printed data set.

Response: None.

LOCATE ERROR *return-code*

Explanation: An attempt was made to open a print data set. A LOCATE request for the specified data set failed with return code *return-code*. The system can also issue an explanatory message.

Response: Ensure that the data set being processed is an existing data set.

LOG BROWSE ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred in trying to browse the log stream displayed on the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGBRWSE macro.

Response: Use *return-code* and *reason-code* to determine the cause of the error.

LOG CONN ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred in trying to connect to the log stream when displaying the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGCONN macro.

Response: Use *return-code* and *reason-code* to determine the cause of the error.

LOG DISC ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred in trying to disconnect from the log stream displayed on the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGCONN macro.

Response: Use *return-code* and *reason-code* to determine the cause of the error.

LOG FUNCTION INOPERATIVE

Explanation: The SDSF SYSLOG panel is not available due to an SDSF initialization error.

Response: The system programmer should check the accompanying write-to-operator message for more information.

LOGIC ERROR 1

Explanation: SDSF could not process the command as it was entered.

Response: Delete the command or enter the correct command.

LOGIC ERROR 2

Explanation: SDSF could not process the command as it was entered.

Response: Delete the command or enter the correct command.

LOGIC ERROR 3

Explanation: An internal error has occurred processing action characters or overtypes. Some actions since the last enter might have been lost.

Response: Press Enter to refresh the display and retry the actions or overtypes. If the problem persists, contact IBM for assistance.

LOGIC ERROR IN INDEX

Explanation: The SYSLOG index was reformatted and reverified to recover from a logic error. The logic error could have been caused by a TSO user pressing the PA1 key to terminate SDSF during initialization.

Response: This message is informational. However, if this error occurs consistently, contact the system programmer.

LOGLIM *yyyy.ddd hh:mm:ss*

Explanation: The OPERLOG is being filtered and the limit for the number of hours to search has been reached. *yyyy.ddd hh:mm:ss* is the date and time of the record being processed when the limit was reached. Processing is ended for the current request.

SDSF might have been reading forward or backward in the OPERLOG. If SDSF detected more than one limit in processing a single request, the message is issued for the last record that was processed.

Response: Enter the LOGLIM command to change the limit for the operlog display. You can also enter the LOCATE command (by date and time) the NEXT and PREV commands, or SCROLL UP or DOWN MAX commands to scroll to a new position in the OPERLOG.

LRECL TOO LARGE FOR GDDM

Explanation: An attempt was made to view a file using the V action character. However, GDDM could not be invoked because the input record length of the file exceeded the maximum that can be processed by GDDM. See the GDDM documentation for the maximum record lengths acceptable to GDDM.

Response: The view request is terminated. The file can be browsed using SDSF, but not viewed using GDDM.

MAJOR COLUMN IS MISSING

Explanation: You have specified a minor column but no major column. A minor column is not valid without a major column.

Response: Specify a major column or delete the minor column.

MEMBER NAME MISSING

Explanation: A member name was not specified on an SDSF panel, but the data set being used is partitioned.

Response: Specify a member name for the data set, or use a different data set name.

MEMBER NAME NOT ALLOWED

Explanation: A member name was specified on a command or panel, but the data set being used is sequential.

Response: Delete the member name for the data set, or use a different data set name.

MEMBER NOT FOUND

Explanation: A member of a PDS was specified on an SDSF panel, but the PDS does not contain a member with that name.

Response: Correct the member name.

MENU READ LOOP

Explanation: A loop has occurred processing the SDSF help panels under TSO.

Response: Contact IBM for assistance.

MERGE ERROR *returncode-reasoncode*

Explanation: An error occurred issuing an SJF merge request. In the message text, *returncode* is the decimal return code from the SJF merge service and *reasoncode* is the decimal reason code.

Response: Attempt to reissue the modify request. If the error persists, contact your system programmer for assistance.

MIGRAT ALLOC FAILURE

Explanation: In response to a PRINT ODSN command, the required print data set was migrated and could not be allocated.

Response: Recall the print data set and reissue the PRINT ODSN command.

MIGRATION ID NOT AVAIL

Explanation: An attempt has been made to activate an extended console with a migration identifier, but none are available on the system. Message ISF0321 is also written to the ULOG display.

Command responses is not available in the ULOG display or to the slash command from command processors that do not support a non-migration console identifier.

Response: Use the SET CONSOLE command to select the NOMIGID option if you do not need a migration identifier.

MOD NOT ALLOWED FOR PDS

Explanation: An attempt has been made to allocate a print data set with MOD, but the data set is partitioned. SDSF does not support MOD for this case.

Response: Change the disposition to OLD or NEW or specify a sequential data set.

MODIFY ISSUED-*number* DS

Explanation: A request to modify the output descriptors has been scheduled. *number* is a count of the number of data sets in the output group at the time the request was issued (leading zeros suppressed). A SWB modify request applies to all the data sets in the group.

Response: None.

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE UPD

Explanation: The use of an action character or oertype was incompatible with the concurrent use of another oertype. For example, you cannot use the P action character on the H display while simultaneously overtyping the class field. Purge and the class change are mutually exclusive.

Response: Either restore or delete the field, or type RESET on the command line.

NO *sysid* SYSLOG FOUND

Explanation: No SYSLOG data has been found on any queue for system *sysid*. *sysid* is the JES2 system name entered on the SYSID command. This could be because:

- Maintenance was applied to JES2 and SDSF was not reassembled.
- During the assembly of SDSF, a SYS1.HASPSRC data set that does not match the running system was used as a concatenation to the SYSLIB DD statement.
- SMP was used to install SDSF, and maintenance was applied to JES2 but not accepted. As a result, SDSF might be pointing to the wrong SMPMTS data set.
- You are printing the SYSLOG.
- You entered *sysid* incorrectly on the SYSID command.

Response: The system programmer should determine which of the problems listed above is causing the message to be issued, and correct the problem.

Printing of the SYSLOG is controlled by the HARDCPY parameter of member IEASYS00 in SYS1.PARMLIB. If the SYSLOG is being printed, change the HARDCPY parameter in IEASYS00 and start the log to a SYSLOG data set by issuing these MVS commands:

```
W START
V SYSLOG,HARDCPY,CMDS,ROUT=ALL
```

NO ACTIVE SYSLOG

Explanation: No active SYSLOG data set was found for the specified system ID.

Response: To see if there is an active SYSLOG, the system programmer or the operator should select the DA panel, use S in the NP column to display the output data sets for the job with the name *MASTER*, and then browse the output data sets for an active SYSLOG task.

Two possible explanations for why there is no active SYSLOG are:

- JES2 has been stopped and restarted without an IPL.
- The SYSLOG is being sent to a printer.

To see if the SYSLOG is being sent to a printer, the system programmer should check the HARDCPY parameter in the member named IEASYS00 of SYS1.PARMLIB.

To send the SYSLOG to a SYSLOG data set, the system programmer should enter these MVS commands:

```
W START
V SYSLOG,HARDCPY,CMDS,ROUT=ALL.
```

NO CHARS '*string*' FOUND

Explanation: The FIND command could not find the character string *string*.

Response: None.

NO COMMAND PROVIDED

Explanation: Command text was not entered with the command on the system command extension pop-up or the / command.

Response: None.

NO DATA IN DATA SETS

Explanation: The data sets for the job that has been selected are all empty data sets. There is no data to browse.

Response: None.

NO DATA SETS ALLOCATED

Explanation: An allocation failure has occurred for each data set in the job to be displayed. Since no data sets were allocated, they cannot be browsed.

Additional messages describing the specific allocation failures might have been issued by the system.

Response: Use the system messages to determine the reason for the allocation failure and retry the request.

NO DATA SETS AUTHORIZED

Explanation: An attempt was made to display a job but there is no data set the user is authorized to view.

Response: If you have been denied access in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NO DATA SETS OPENED

Explanation: An open failure occurred for each data set in the job to be displayed. Since no data sets were opened, they cannot be browsed.

Additional messages can be issued by the system describing the error.

Response: Determine the reason for the open failure using the error codes in the message.

NO DISPLAYABLE DATA

Explanation: A user has attempted to display a job's SYSOUT data, but the job has no data that can be displayed by that user.

Response: Delete the command or type RESET on the command line.

NO HELP AVAILABLE

Explanation: SDSF could not show a help panel under TSO because it was unable to allocate or open the SDSF help panel data set.

Response: Check that the SDSFMENU data set is allocated to the SDSF help panel library. Check the MENUS and MENUVOL parameters in ISFPARMS to see that they are coded correctly.

NO OPERLOG FOUND

Explanation: You entered a LOG command to display the OPERLOG panel, but no log stream is available to display.

Response: To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

NO PREFIX 'string' FOUND

Explanation: The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

Response: None.

NO PREVIOUS INPUT

Explanation: You entered a repeat command, but no modification has yet been done to repeat.

Response: Enter an action character or overtype a field prior to using the repeat command.

NO RESPONSE FROM RMF

Explanation: SDSF has passed the timeout limit awaiting a response from RMF to display the DA panel.

Response: Retry the request. To bypass the error, use the SYSNAME command or pull-down choice to limit the number of systems being processed.

NO RESPONSE RECEIVED

Explanation: The delay interval for a command response or sysplex data had been reached. The command response or data on the SDSF panel is not shown.

Response: To see the command response, issue the ULOG command to view the user log. To increase the delay interval, use the SET DELAY command.

To increase the delay interval for sysplex data, use the SET TIMEOUT command.

You might also try limiting the amount of sysplex data being returned, with one or more of the following:

- Parameters on the panel command, for example, PR 1 to see only printer 1.
- The SYSNAME command or pull-down choice, to restrict the systems to be included.

- The DEST command or pull-down choice, to restrict the destinations to be included.
- The SELECT command, to temporarily restrict the panel based on the fixed field, for example, SELECT PRT33 to see only printer PRT33.

Note that the Filter function does not have the effect of limiting the data returned

If the problem cannot be corrected with these methods, the operator or system programmer should ensure that one or more SDSF servers has not been stopped by issuing the F *server*,D,C command. The system programmer should also review the MQSeries configuration, for possible communications problems, as described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.

NO SUFFIX 'string' FOUND

Explanation: The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

Response: None.

NO SYSLOG DATA

Explanation: No SYSLOG data has been found in any SYSLOG data set.

Response: Verify that the SYSID command was issued for the proper SYSLOG data set, or that the saved SYSID value is correct.

NO WORD 'string' FOUND

Explanation: The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

Response: None.

NOT ALLOWED WITH OUTDESC

Explanation: A value for forms, process mode, PAGEDEF, or FORMDEF has been entered along with an Output Descriptor Name. Those fields cannot be specified when Output Descriptor Name is used.

Response: Delete the value for forms, process mode, PAGEDEF, or FORMDEF if an Output Descriptor Name is to be used. Alternatively, delete the Output Descriptor Name.

NOT AUTH TO OPERLOG

Explanation: You entered a LOG command to display the OPERLOG panel, but are not authorized to the log stream that is displayed on the OPERLOG panel.

Response: To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

NOT AUTHORIZED BY EXIT

Explanation: You attempted to issue a command that you are not authorized by the SDSF user exit to issue.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, the system programmer should check the SDSF user exit module, ISFUSER.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR CHOICE

Explanation: You are not authorized for the pull-down choice.

Response: Select another choice or press PF3 to close the pull-down. If your authorization has changed during the current SDSF session and the change is not yet reflected in the pull-down, either type the SDSF command associated with the choice or exit and reenter SDSF.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR CLASS

Explanation: The user is not authorized to issue commands against the class.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR CMD

Explanation: You attempted to issue an action character, overwrite a field, or issue an MVS or JES2 command that you are not authorized to issue.

Response: Delete the action character, overtyped information, or MVS or JES2 command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR CONS

Explanation: You attempted to activate an extended console but are not authorized to the console. The console is not activated, and the message responses is not available to the ULOG panel or with the slash command.

Response: Contact your security administrator to grant you access to the extended console.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DEV

Explanation: The user is not authorized to issue commands against the device.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

Destination: Message area

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR DEST

Explanation: You are not authorized for a requested destination name.

Response: Delete the destination name.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR FUNCTION

Explanation: You are not authorized for the function provided by a pop-up.

Response: Cancel the pop-up.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR INIT

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands to the initiator.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR JOB

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands against the job.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR NODE

Explanation: The user is not authorized to issue commands against the node.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR PRT

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands to the printer.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR RES

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands to the WLM resource.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR SE

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands to the WLM scheduling environment.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED FOR SYS

Explanation: You are not authorized to issue commands for the member of the MAS.

Response: Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

NOT AUTHORIZED TO DATA

Explanation: The server has rejected a request for sysplex data due to an authorization failure. The data is not displayed.

Response: Exit SDSF and then reaccess it.

NOT PAGE MODE DATA

Explanation: A view request was entered for a data set that is not page mode. SDSF considers a data set to be page mode only if it is identified as being page mode by JES2. SDSF converts the view request to browse. The data set is not be composed by the view utility, but is displayed on the ODS panel.

Response: None.

NOT VALID FOR TYPE

Explanation: The action character is not a valid action against that job type.

Response: Enter the correct action character.

"O" ACTION REQUIRED

Explanation: The field modification the user has attempted requires the O action character.

Response: Issue the O action character.

OBTAIN ERROR *return-code*

Explanation: An attempt was made to open a print data set. An OBTAIN request failed with return code *return-code*.

The system can also issue an explanatory message.

Response: Ensure that the data set being processed exists either on the volume pointed to by the catalog or specified on the request.

OFFSET NOT ZERO

Explanation: The number specified after the destination name in an ISFNTBL macro is not 1. The number must be 1 in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

Response: The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macros named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro.

OPERLOG NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: You entered the LOG O command but OPERLOG is not active on the system to which you are logged on. The OPERLOG panel is displayed, but may not contain messages from the system to which you are logged on.

Response: To see messages from the system to which you are logged on, type LOG or LOG S.

OPTS=mask REC-CNT=record-count
DSNAME=data-set-name

Explanation: This message is issued to the message line in response to a TRACE command. *mask* is the event mask used for tracing; *record-count* indicates the number of records written to the trace data set; *data-set-name* is the name of the trace data set.

Response: None.

****** OS CVOL ERROR**

Explanation: This message accompanies the ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information code* message.

Response: None.

OS/390 2.4.0 JES2 REQUIRED IN ALL MEMBERS OF THE MAS

Problem Determination: The pull-down choice requires the OS/390 2.4.0 JES2 environment in all members of the MAS. For one or more members of the MAS, either the level of JES2 is less than OS/390 2.4.0, or the OS/390 2.4.0 JES2 function has not been enabled. For more information on enabling the JES2 function, see the description of the \$ACTIVATE command in *OS/390 JES2 Commands*. The request is not processed.

Response: Delete the pull-down choice.

OS/390 2.4.0 JES2 REQ

Problem Determination: The JC command has been entered when either the level of JES2 in one or more members of the MAS is less than OS/390 2.4.0, or the OS/390 2.4.0 JES2 function has not been enabled. For more information on enabling the JES2 function, see the description of the \$ACTIVATE command in *OS/390 JES2 Commands*. The request is not processed.

Response: Delete the command.

OUTADD ERROR *return-code-reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred creating an output descriptor for the PRINT command. *return-code* is the decimal return code from the OUTADD macro, and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code. The PRINT request is not executed.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

OUTPUT DESC NOT AVAIL *return-code*

Explanation: An error occurred trying to obtain the output descriptors for at least one data set being displayed on the JDS panel. The output descriptor fields are PAGEDEF, FORMDEF, TITLE, NAME, BUILDING, DEPARTMENT, ROOM, ADDRESS (1 to 4 lines), NOTIFY, and USERLIB.

In the message text, *return-code* is a reason code describing the source of the error, as follows:

- 01 — SJF service error
- 02 — SWBIT block validation error
- 03 — SWBIT job or data set key validation error
- 04 — SWBIT read I/O error.

The output descriptors for the data set are not shown. If the reason code is 01, message ISF0271 is also issued to further identify the data set and error that occurred.

Response: Contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the error.

OVERTYPE VALUE TOO LONG

Explanation: The value typed on an overtyping extension pop-up is longer than the maximum width for the field.

Response: Correct the value.

number PAGES PRINTED

Explanation: In response to a PRINT command, *number* pages were printed.

Response: None.

PARM INVALID

Explanation: You entered a command with an invalid parameter, invalid printer name, or the parameter is not allowed in the current environment. The cursor is positioned under the parameter in error.

Response: Correct the invalid parameter.

PARTIAL DATA SHOWN

Explanation: While generating the PR panel, SDSF detected that printers were being added dynamically. SDSF was unable to build a complete printer list because the list exceeded a table retry limit. The printer list is incomplete.

Response: Refresh the PR panel after dynamic addition of printers is complete.

number PREFIX *string*

Explanation: In response to a FIND command, a number of occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

PREFIX INVALID

Explanation: The PREFIX parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the SYSLOG or ODS panel. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

PRINT ABEND *abend-code*

Explanation: An abend occurred during an SDSF print request. *abend-code* is the abend completion code in hexadecimal. The print operation is terminated and the print file is closed.

Response: Use the abend code to determine the reason for the abend. Additional explanatory messages

might have been issued by the system to further describe the abend.

PRINT ALREADY OPEN

Explanation: An attempt has been made to open a previously opened print file.

Response: If a different print file is to be used, issue a PRINT CLOSE command to close the current file.

If the current print file is to be used, use the PRINT command or print action character (X) to print to the file.

PRINT CLOSED *number* LINE

Explanation: In response to a PRINT CLOSE command or a print action character, *number* lines were printed before the print file was closed.

Response: None.

PRINT ENDED — LOOP COND

Explanation: An attempt was made to print an open print data set. The data set was not printed. This error occurs if you are trying to print an active print file or trying to print the active SDSF trace data set.

Response: Data sets other than the open print data set belonging to the user's TSO session can be printed individually from the JDS panel. Issue a PRINT CLOSE or TRACE OFF command before printing.

PRINT FILE ERROR

Explanation: The *ddname* you specified for printing cannot be found.

Response: Allocate a *ddname* and retry the request.

PRINT NOT OPENED

Explanation: A command requiring an open print data set was issued, but the print data set has not been opened.

Response: Issue either the PRINT OPEN or PRINT ODSN command to retry the request. For information on printing, see "PRINT — Print Screen Images or Data" on page 79 or the online help.

PRINT OPEN ERROR

Explanation: The PRINT OPEN command or print action character failed.

Response: See "PRINT — Print Screen Images or Data" on page 79 or the online help to diagnose the cause of error.

PRINT OPENED

Explanation: The print file has been successfully opened.

Response: None.

PRINT SCREEN UNAVAILABLE

Explanation: Another print job was in progress when you requested the print screen panel.

Response: Retry the command.

**** PRIVATE CATALOG ERROR

Explanation: This message accompanies the ALL0C ERROR *return-code error-code information-code* or LOCATE ERROR *return-code* message, and explains why the allocation of the print file failed.

Response: Ensure that the data set used in the PRINT ODSN command is an existing data set.

PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS CREATED.

Explanation: The first step of the ISFPARMS-to-RACF conversion is complete. Profile descriptions have been created for the ISFPARMS.

Response: Review the profile descriptions for completeness and appropriateness. In particular, look for lines marked CHANGE. These lines need to be edited. See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for more information.

PROFILE DESCRIPTIONS DATA SET MUST BE ALLOCATED.

Explanation: The menu option that has been selected requires the profile description data set, but the data set has not been allocated. The data set is named on the conversion utility profile pop-up, which you display with option 1 of the conversion utility menu.

Response: Choose another menu option, or allocate the profile description data set. It must be a sequential file with record length of at least 80.

RACF COMMANDS CREATED.

Explanation: Creation of the RACF commands from profile descriptions is complete.

Response: Review the RACF commands for completeness and appropriateness. In particular, look for lines marked CHANGE. These lines need to be edited. See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for more information.

RACF COMMANDS DATA SET MUST BE ALLOCATED.

Explanation: The menu option that has been selected requires the RACF commands data set, but the data set has not been allocated. The data set is specified in the SDSF Security Assist profile.

Response: Choose another menu option, or allocate the RACF commands data set. It must be a sequential file with record length of at least 133.

number RECORDS SEARCHED

Explanation: A FIND command searched *number* SYSLOG or output data set records without finding the requested character string. The FIND ended before FINDLIM was reached.

Response: Use the Repeat-Find PF key or enter an F in the command input area to resume the search, or reset FINDLIM if authorized.

RESPONSE NOT RECEIVED

Explanation: The timeout interval has been reached before one or more SDSF servers responded with data. The data on the SDSF panel is incomplete.

Response: To increase the timeout interval, use the SET TIMEOUT command or pull-down choice.

You might also try limiting the amount of sysplex data being returned, with one or more of the following:

- Parameters on the panel command, for example, PR 1 to see only printer 1.
- The SYSNAME command or pull-down choice, to restrict the systems to be included.
- The DEST command or pull-down choice, to restrict the destinations to be included.
- The SELECT command, to temporarily restrict the panel based on the fixed field, for example, SELECT PRT33 to see only printer PRT33.

Note that the Filter function does not have the effect of limiting the data returned

If the problem cannot be corrected with these methods, the operator or system programmer should ensure that one or more SDSF servers has not been stopped by issuing the F *server*,D,C command. The system programmer should also review the MQSeries configuration, for possible communications problems, as described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.

number RESPONSES NOT SHOWN

Explanation: An action character or slash command has been entered that results in messages being displayed on the screen, and the number of message responses received exceeds the screen depth. *number* message responses could not be shown.

Response: Enter the ULOG or LOG commands to view all of the message responses.

RMF EXIT NOT INSTALLED

Explanation: The SDSF-supplied RMF data reduction exit is not installed on all systems in the sysplex. RMF is installed and active, but the SDSF exit is not in the RMF steplib or accessible to it.

Response: See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for information on installing the exit.

RMF LOCAL ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred during invocation of the RMF ERBSMFI Application Interface. *return-code* and *reason-code* are the decimal return and reason codes from the interface.

Response: Use the return code and reason code, along with the appropriate RMF documentation, to determine the cause of the error.

RMF NOT ENABLED

Explanation: An attempt was made to access the DA panel with RMF as the source of the data. RMF is not enabled on your system.

Response: None required. The DA panel is displayed with information derived from MVS control blocks rather than RMF. To request that DA use the MVS control blocks rather than RMF, and prevent display of this message, the installation can use the installation exit point of ISFUSER. The installation exit routines are described in *SDSF Customization and Security*.

RMF PLEX ERR *return-code reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred during invocation of the RMF ERB2XDGS Application Interface. *return-code* and *reason-code* are the decimal return and reason codes from the interface.

Response: Use the return code and reason code, along with the appropriate RMF documentation, to determine the cause of the error.

You can bypass the problem by typing SYSNAME with no operands to see data for the local system.

RMF SYSPLEX NOT ACTIVE

Explanation: The RMF server is not active. Sysplex data cannot be obtained for the DA display.

Response: You can bypass the problem by typing SYSNAME with no operands to see data for the local system.

For information about the RMF server, see your system programmer.

SCHED ENV NOT FOUND

Explanation: The selected scheduling environment could not be found. It may have been deleted.

Response: To display other scheduling environments on the RES panel, reaccess it with the RES command. To select another scheduling environment, return to the SE panel and type the R action character next to a scheduling environment. For information about the originally selected scheduling environment, contact your system programmer.

SCREEN DEFINITION ERROR

Explanation: Incorrect or invalid screen dimensions have been specified for SDSF running in batch. The dimensions are ignored.

Possible causes of this error are:

- Dimensions out of bounds
- Non-numeric dimensions
- Syntax error specifying parameter.

Response: Correct the screen dimensions and resubmit the SDSF job.

SCREEN IMAGE PRINTED

Explanation: The contents of the screen have been printed in response to an SDSF PRINT SCREEN command.

Response: None.

SDSF ABEND *abend-code*

Explanation: A recoverable abend occurred. *abend-code* is the abend completion code in hexadecimal. SDSF continues; some functions may not be available.

Response: Use the abend code and the dump to diagnose the problem.

SERVER NAME *server-name* TOO LONG

Explanation: The server name *server-name* specified on the SERVER parameter is longer than 8 characters.

Response: Correct *server-name*.

SERVER *server-name* NOTAVAIL

Explanation: SDSF was invoked using the SERVER keyword, but the named server is not available. SDSF continues execution using the parameters from the ISFPARMS in assembler macro format.

Response: Ensure that the named server is running and that the ISFPARMS statements have been activated.

SET COMMAND COMPLETE

Explanation: The user issued the SET command and it has been completed successfully.

Response: None.

SET SCREEN FAILED *function code*

Explanation: SDSF has received an error from the ISPF dialog manager. *function* is a number indicating the ISPF dialog function that failed. The numbers and the functions they represent are:

- 01 — VDEFINE
- 02 — VGET
- 03 — DISPLAY
- 04 — VPUT
- 05 — VCOPY
- 06 — ADDPOP
- 07 — VREPLACE

code is the return code from the failing function. See *ISPF Dialog Management Guide and Reference* or *OS/390 ISPF Services Guide* for the meaning of the return code.

Response: The system programmer should correct the error with the ISPF function.

SORT COLUMN NOT FOUND

Explanation: A SORT command was entered specifying a column name that does not exist for this panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name that was not recognized.

Response: Correct the column name and reenter the command.

SORT COLUMN NOT UNIQUE

Explanation: A SORT command was entered using an abbreviated column name that does not uniquely identify one column in the panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name in error.

Response: Reenter the command specifying a unique abbreviation or a full column name.

SORT COLUMN REPEATED

Explanation: A SORT command was entered specifying the same column for the major and minor sort column. The cursor is positioned under the minor column name.

Response: Reenter the command specifying only one column name, or two names that indicate different columns. For example, if a column appears on both the primary and alternate panels, specify it only once in the SORT command, even if the column heading is different on the primary and alternate panels.

SORT CRITERIA OBSOLETE

Explanation: During the current SDSF session, this is the first display of this panel. This first display uses sort criteria saved from a previous session. One or both of the saved criteria specify a column name that has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition of this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, or customization of the installation supplied field lists.

The obsolete criteria are deleted. If there are any valid sort criteria, the panel is sorted using only the valid criteria.

An additional message, INVALID COLUMN, is displayed in the message line and indicates the column name that no longer exists.

Response: No action is required. A new SORT command can be issued to establish new sort criteria. See the additional message in the message line for more information.

SORT ORDER NOT A OR D

Explanation: A SORT command was entered, but the sort order specified is not A (for ascending sort) or D (for descending sort). The cursor is positioned under the operand in error.

Response: Correct the command and reenter it.

SPOOL DATA ERROR

Explanation: The spool data for a job became invalid while the job's SYSOUT data was being displayed. This might occur if the job was purged or if the SYSOUT data was selected from the DA panel and the job was swapped out.

Response: Try displaying the SYSOUT later. If the job was active and swapped out, the SYSOUT is accessible. If the job was purged, the SYSOUT will not be found.

SPOOL RECORD ERROR

Explanation: A spool record in a SYSLOG data set became invalid. This usually means that the SYSLOG data that was being displayed just finished printing.

Response: Leave the SYSLOG panel (with the END command or PF key) and then reaccess it (with LOG).

SSI RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation: A subsystem interface (SSI) return code of *return-code* was issued when a user tried to requeue an output group from the H panel or the JDS panel or tried to overtype a field on the OD panel.

Response: The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

- 4 — Subsystem does not support this function
- 8 — Subsystem exists but is not up
- 12 — Subsystem does not exist
- 16 — Function not completed
- 20 — Logical error.

SSOB RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation: An SSOB return code of *return-code* was issued when a user tried to requeue an output group from the H panel or the JDS panel.

Response: The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

- 4 — No more data sets to select
- 8 — Job not found
- 12 — Invalid search arguments
- 16 — Unable to process now
- 20 — Duplicate job names
- 24 — Invalid combination of job name and job ID
- 28 — Invalid destination specified.

STEP NAME NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: The user is trying to reset the performance group number for a started task and the step name is unavailable.

Response: None.

SUBS RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation: The SDSF module ISFSUBS or ISFLPA has issued a return code of *return-code*.

Response: The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

- 4 — Bad option passed
- 8 — Not in an authorized state
- 12 — Different JES2 system
- 16 — Requested address space identifier not valid
- 20 — Requested address space identifier not a TSO user
- 24 — JES2 not active
- 28 — Bad job key
- 32 — SRB abend
- 36 — Parameter invalid
- 40 — User swapped out
- 44 — ISFLPA subroutine not available
- 48 — Abend processing parameter

- 52 — Bad data set key
- 56 — Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR).
- If SUBS RETURN CODE 56 appears randomly on the log, and disappears when the user presses Enter, and if the system has a high paging rate, the message might indicate a timing exposure. Press Enter when the message appears.
- If the error message is consistent and recurring, the module ISFLPA or ISFSUBS might not be at the same level as the JES2 system it is running on. Ask the following questions:
- Were ISFSUBS and ISFLPA reassembled after the last JES2 maintenance was applied?
 - Where were the versions of ISFSUBS and ISFLPA placed?
 - Are the modules are at the correct level? Check the dates in listings of ISFSUBS and ISFLPA with the date in a dump to verify the level.

- 60 — Buffer full
- 64 — GETMAIN failed
- 68 — User canceled
- 72 — Attention key pressed
- 76 — Cross-memory not active
- 80 — Bad application copy error
- 84 — Application copy level error
- 88 — Application copy update error
- 92 — Application copy no longer available
- 96 — ECSA application copy no longer available
- 100 — Invalid spool data set name call
- 104 — Buffer size invalid
- 108 — Dynamic printer addition overflow
- 112 — JQE no longer valid
- 116 — SJB/SDB invalid.
- 120 — Checkpoint version error
- 124 — Subsystem not defined
- 128 — Invalid buffer header
- 132 — Unable to obtain printer data

The ISFLPA return codes are:

- 4 — Bad option passed
- 52 — Bad data set key
- 56 — Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR)

See the discussion of ISFSUBS return code 56, above.

- 60 — Buffer full
- 104 — Buffer size invalid
- 116 — SJB/SDB invalid.

number **SUFFIX** '*string*'

Explanation: In response to a FIND ALL command, *number* occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

SUFFIX INVALID

Explanation: The SUFFIX parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

Response: Correct the command and reissue it.

SWB ERROR *nnnn-rea1-rea2*

Explanation: An error occurred issuing a SWB modify request. In the message text, *nnnn* is the decimal return code from the SWB modify request. *rea1* and *rea2* are the decimal reason codes.

Response: Attempt to reissue the modify request. If the error persists, contact your system programmer for assistance.

field-name **SYNTAX ERROR**

Explanation: An output descriptor has been overtyped, but SJF has detected a syntax error in the input for the *field-name* keyword. The variable *field-name* is the name of the output descriptor and might not necessarily be the same as the field title shown on the display.

Response: Correct the overtype.

number **SYSOUT REQUEUED | PURGED**

Explanation: In response to your request, *number* SYSOUT data sets have been requeued or purged.

Response: None.

SYSPLEX DA NOT AVAIL

Explanation: You requested a sysplex-wide DA display, but either the RMF ERB2XDGS interface could not be loaded, or the installation has disabled the use of RMF for the DA display.

Response: No action is required. For information about the RMF server, see your system programmer.

SYSTEM NOT CONNECTED

Explanation: A command has been issued for a member of the MAS, but the command must be routed to the system and the system is not accessible.

Response: Retry the command when the system is connected.

TEMP FILE ALLOC FAILED

Explanation: An error occurred attempting to allocate the temporary file required by the GDDM view utility. The request to view a data set is ended.

Response: See the accompanying explanatory system message describing the error.

TEMP FILE OPEN FAILED *reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred in the attempt to open the temporary file required by the GDDM view utility. The request to view a data set is ended. *reason-code* is one of the following:

- 01 — SDSF was unable to open the temporary file DCB. Accompanying messages can further describe the error.
- 02 — The block size of the temporary file exceeded the capacity of the DASD device on which it is allocated.

Response: Determine the reason for the failure and retry the view request. If *reason-code* is 02, the system programmer should change the unit name for the temporary file (defined by the VIO keyword in the ISFGRP macro of ISFPARMS) to a device capable of holding a copy of the page-mode data to be composed.

TOO FEW PARMS

Explanation: There were not enough parameters specified on the command. SDSF does not process the command.

Response: Correct the command and retry the request.

TOO MANY COLUMNS SELECTED

Explanation: You have selected too many columns or blocks on the pop-up.

Response: Correct the selection. For ARRANGE, you can select one column.

TOO MANY DEST NAMES

Explanation: More than four destination names were specified in an ISFNTBL macro that is named in the IDEST parameter of the user's ISFGRP macro.

No more than four destination names can be specified

in an ISFNTBL macro that is named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro.

Response: The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter of the user's ISFGRP macro. Correct or delete the DEST command so the maximum number is not exceeded.

TOO MANY PARMS

Explanation: Too many parameters were specified with a command.

Response: Correct or delete the command.

*** TOP OF DATA REACHED ***

Explanation: A FIND PREV or FIND FIRST command reached the top of the data without finding the requested character string.

Response: Use the Repeat-Find PF key or enter an F in the command input area to resume the search at the bottom of the data.

TRACE DCB ALREADY CLOSED

Explanation: A TRACE OFF command was entered, but the ISFTRACE file has already been closed. The TRACE OFF command is ignored.

Response: None.

TRACE DCB ALREADY OPENED

Explanation: A TRACE ON command was entered, but the ISFTRACE file has already been opened. The TRACE ON command is ignored.

Response: None.

TRACE DCB CLOSED

Explanation: In response to a TRACE OFF command, the ISFTRACE file has been closed.

Response: None.

TRACE DCB OPENED

Explanation: In response to a TRACE ON command, the ISFTRACE file has been opened.

Response: None.

TRACE NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation: SDSF is operating in split-screen mode, and the trace facility is not available in the session in which the message was issued. The trace facility is available in the other session.

Response: To use the trace facility, swap sessions.

TRACE OFF - ABEND *abend-code*

Explanation: An I/O error has caused SDSF to turn tracing off. A system abend with an abend code of *abend-code* has occurred but has been handled by SDSF.

Response: To continue tracing, allocate a new trace data set. For more information on the abend, see the appropriate system codes manual.

TRACE OFF - PERM I/O ERR

Explanation: An I/O error has caused SDSF to turn tracing off.

Response: To continue tracing, allocate a new trace data set.

TRACING IS ON/OFF

Explanation: In response to a TRACE command, the status of tracing is shown to be on or off.

Response: None.

TYPE A COLUMN NAME

Explanation: You left a field requiring a column name blank.

Response: Type a valid column name in the field.

TYPE A NUMBER IN THIS FIELD

Explanation: You typed data that was not numeric in a numeric field, or there are blanks in the numeric field. The cursor is positioned on the field in error.

Response: Enter numeric data in the field.

TYPE A OR D FOR SORT ORDER

Explanation: You typed something other than an A, D, or a blank on the Sort pop-up. The valid values are A (for ascending) or D (for descending). If the character is blank, the order is ascending.

Response: Type an A or D or blank out the character.

TYPE DIFFERENT COLUMNS FOR MAJOR AND MINOR

Explanation: You have typed the same column name in the fields for major and minor column. A column name can be used as either a major or a minor column, but not both.

Response: Change one of the column names or remove the minor column.

TYPE LINES OR TIMES AND DATES

Explanation: You pressed Enter on a Print pop-up but didn't specify either lines or times and dates to print.

Response: Type values for either lines or times and dates.

ULOG CLOSED

Explanation: A ULOG CLOSE command was issued and the user log has been successfully closed. All message responses have been deleted from the user log and the extended console has been deactivated.

Response: None.

UNAUTHORIZED SAVED DEST

Explanation: The saved destination from a previous SDSF session is no longer authorized for display by the user.

Response: None. SDSF is initialized using any remaining saved values. If none are authorized, SDSF is initialized according to the IDEST parameter in ISFPARMS.

UNBALANCED PARENTHESIS

Explanation: In attempting to overwrite a field, the user has omitted a required parenthesis.

Response: Enter the required parenthesis.

UNBALANCED QUOTES

Explanation: An ending quotation mark is either missing or you have an extra quote at the end.

Response: Correct the quote marks or enter a new string.

UPDATE LENGTH TOO LONG

Explanation: The update interval entered with the & command is longer than three digits.

Response: Retry the & command with an interval of 999 or less.

UPDATE NOT AUTHORIZED

Explanation: You have attempted to issue the & command to enter automatic update mode, but are not authorized to do so.

Response: Delete the & command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User Authorization" on page 121 for more information.

UPDATE TIME TOO SMALL

Explanation: The user has issued the & command to enter automatic update mode, but the update interval specified was less than the installation-defined minimum.

Response: Retry the & command with a larger interval.

USE EQ,NE WITH PATTERNS

Explanation: You specified an operator with less than or greater than and the value contained pattern matching.

Response: Change the operator to EQ or NE, or remove the pattern matching.

USE EQ OR NE WHEN THE FILTER VALUE INCLUDES PATTERN MATCHING

Explanation: You specified an operator with less than or greater than and the value contained pattern matching.

Response: Change the operator to EQ or NE, or remove the pattern matching.

***** VOLUME NOT MOUNTED**

Explanation: This message accompanies message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code*

information-code or OBTAIN ERROR *return-code* and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

Response: Ensure that the PRINT ODSN command is issued using a valid existing data set.

WIDTH CANNOT EXCEED *maximum*

Explanation: The column width specified with the Arrange function is longer than the maximum allowed, which is *maximum*.

Response: Change the width to a number that is valid.

***number* WORD '*string*'**

Explanation: In response to a FIND ALL command, *number* occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

Response: None.

WORD INVALID

Explanation: The WORD parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

Response: None.

Messages with Message Numbers

This section describes messages issued by SDSF with message numbers.

A letter following the message number indicates the severity of the message:

I Information.

W Warning. The command will be processed, or the ISFPARMS will be activated. For ISFPARMS, SDSF has found an inconsistency and may have changed a value for a parameter.

E Error. A command will not be processed, or the ISFPARMS will not be activated.

**ISF0011 ERROR PROCESSING SYSLOG
*Sdata-set-number***

Explanation: An error occurred while reading the spool control blocks for the SYSLOG data set *data-set-number*. The SYSLOG data set has an invalid control block structure. This might be because SDSF cannot access a SYSLOG data set, either because the data set contains an error, or because the data set is not a spin data set.

Response: To determine whether the problem is with the SYSLOG data set, use SDSF to locate the data set and attempt to browse it. If SDSF cannot browse the

data set, the data set contains an error and should be purged from the spool.

ISF0021 MASTER SYSLOG INDEX FULL

Explanation: The SDSF SYSLOG index master index record is full. This is because the number of SYSLOG data sets on the output queue is larger than can be accommodated by the block size of the index.

Response: The system programmer should either print some of the SYSLOG data sets or increase the block size specified in the IDBLKS parameter of the ISFPMAC macro in ISFPARMS.

If the problem persists, the system programmer should:

1. Issue W CLOSE to stop the SYSLOG.
2. Purge the SYSLOG data sets.
3. Issue these commands to restart the SYSLOG task and avoid a re-IPL:

```
W START
V SYSLOG,HARDCPY,ROUT=ALL
```

ISF003I NEEDED SPOOL VOLUME NOT OPEN

Explanation: A spool volume required by SDSF cannot be opened. This might be due to an invalid spool pointer, an allocation failure, or an unavailable spool volume. Additional messages might have been issued by the system to describe the error.

Response: If an allocation error occurred, use the system messages to determine the cause of the error.

If the spool volume is not available, contact the system operator to mount the spool volume.

ISF004I I/O ERROR ON SPOOL READ

Explanation: An I/O error occurred while attempting to read a spool record. This can be caused by a logic error in SDSF or might be due to a control block error in a job being processed.

Response: If the problem is with a job that is being processed, the operator can use a filter command to identify which job is causing the problem.

For example, the operator brings up an SDSF panel with these jobs:

```
ABLEJOB
ABLEBJOB
ANDJOB
BJOB
BBBJOB
CJOB
```

The operator issues PREFIX A*, and the panel shows these jobs:

```
ABLEJOB
ABLEBJOB
ANDJOB
```

The error message still appears on the panel, so the problem is with one of the three jobs shown. The operator then issues a second PREFIX command, PREFIX ABLE*. The panel then shows:

```
ABLEJOB
ABLEBJOB
```

The error message no longer appears on the panel. The operator knows that the problem is not with ABLEJOB or ABLEBJOB; the problem must be with ANDJOB.

When the job that is causing the error has been identified, try processing the job without SDSF. If JES2 cannot process the job successfully, the error might be with the job and not SDSF.

ISF005I INVALID IDEST FOR *userid* entry *reason*

Explanation: During initialization for *userid*, SDSF found an error processing *entry* in the ISFNTBL macro named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro. The ISFGRP macro is in the ISFPARMS module.

The values for *reason* are:

INVALID CALL

means that a logic error exists in SDSF. Follow your local procedure for calling IBM. Have the following documentation of the problem ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the message was received
- A record of the message

INVALID DEST

means that the destination name is invalid for this system. If the name is an installation-defined name, the error could be caused by the JES2 system not being active during the installation of SDSF.

NAME NOT AUTH

At SDSF initialization, SDSF found the user was not authorized to access one or more destination names specified in the ISFNTBL macro for the IDEST parameter in the user's ISFGRP macro. If both the IDEST and DEST parameters are coded, the destination names in the IDEST ISFNTBL macro must also be in the DEST ISFNTBL macro in order for the user to be authorized.

If this is not the problem, a logic error might exist in SDSF. Follow your local procedure for calling IBM and have the following documentation of the problem ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the message was received
- A record of the message

***nnnn* NOT SPECIFIED**

During SDSF initialization or DEST command processing, SDSF did not find any authorized destination names. The user is not authorized to access all destinations, therefore, a valid authorized destination list is required. *nnnn* is the number of destinations.

This message also appears in response to a destination query command (DEST ?) if no destination names are authorized.

The system programmer or security administrator should either add an IDEST parameter to the user's ISFGRP macro, or authorize the user to access the ISFOPER.ANYDEST.jesx resource. If these

conditions are not met, the user's destination filter is set to blanks or the character string QQQQ, and no jobs appear on the panels.

OFFSET NOT ZERO

means that the number specified after the destination name in the ISFNTBL macro is not 1. This number must be 1 in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

TOO MANY DESTS

means that more than four destination names were specified. No more than four destination names can be specified in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

Response: The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macros named in the IDEST parameter of the user's ISFGRP macro. The ISFGRP macro is described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security*.

The system programmer might also want to put the installation-defined names last in the ISFNTBL macros, as the installation-defined names can be the most likely to cause an error. When SDSF encounters an error in the destination names during initialization, it continues initialization with the destination names that were successfully processed before the error.

ISF006I ERROR PROCESSING INITIAL CHECKPOINT REQUEST FOR SUBSYSTEM *subsystem-name*, CODE=*error-code*, REASON=*reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred during SDSF initialization attempting to obtain checkpoint data from *subsystem-name*. The *error-code* contains the reason for the failure and is listed below. If the error occurred processing a checkpoint version, *reason-code* indicates the return code (SSJIRETN) from the checkpoint version obtain request.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

- 4 — Bad option passed
- 8 — Not in an authorized state
- 12 — Different JES2 system
- 16 — Requested address space identifier not valid
- 20 — Requested address space identifier not a TSO user
- 24 — JES2 not active
- 28 — Bad job key
- 32 — SRB abend
- 36 — Parameter invalid
- 40 — User swapped out
- 44 — ISFLPA subroutine not available

- 48 — Abend processing parameter
- 52 — Bad data set key
- 56 — Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR)
- 60 — Buffer full
- 64 — GETMAIN failed
- 68 — User canceled
- 72 — Attention key pressed
- 76 — Cross-memory not active
- 80 — Bad application copy error
- 84 — Application copy level error
- 88 — Application copy update error
- 92 — Application copy no longer available
- 96 — ECSA application copy no longer available
- 100 — Invalid pool data set name call
- 104 — Buffer size invalid
- 108 — Dynamic printer definition overflow
- 112 — JQE no longer valid
- 116 — SJB/SDB invalid.
- 120 — Checkpoint version error
- 124 — Subsystem not defined

ISF007I CAN NOT FIND MASTER CHECKPOINT RECORD

Explanation: The master checkpoint record failed a validity check. This could be because:

- Maintenance was applied to JES2, and SDSF was not reassembled.
- During the assembly of SDSF, a SYS1.HASPSRC data set used in the SYSLIB concatenation does not match the JES2 system being processed.
- SMP/E was used to install SDSF, and maintenance was applied to JES2 and not accepted, and the SMPMTS data set is not the first data set in the SYSLIB concatenation.

Response: The system programmer should determine which of the problems listed above is causing the message to be issued, and correct the problem.

ISF008I DYNAMIC ALLOCATION ERROR
RC=*return-code* EC=*error-code*
IC=*information-code* DDN=*ddname*
VOL=*volume-serial* DSN=*data-set-name*

Explanation: An error has occurred during the dynamic allocation of a data set.

Response: For information on dynamic allocation return, error, and information codes, see the appropriate

manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF009I SDSF TRACE I/O ERROR

Explanation: An error occurred while writing a record to the trace output data set. Trace is no longer available for this SDSF session.

Response: Allocate a new trace output data set.

ISF011I OPEN ERROR *ddname*

Explanation: An error occurred trying to open the indicated *ddname*. The *ddname* can be:

HASPINDX

The SYSLOG index data set

SDSFMENU

The SDSF help panel data set

Response: Verify the *ddname* is allocated to the proper data set.

ISF012I SDSF ABEND USERISYSTEM
abend-code AT address IN MODULE
module-name OFFSET offset

Explanation: SDSF has abended with the user or system abend code *abend-code*. User abend codes are in decimal; system abend codes are in hexadecimal.

If the abend address is not in module *module-name*, UNKNOWN is displayed for *address*.

Response: The system programmer should see "SDSF User Abend Codes" on page 167 for information on the user abend codes, or the appropriate system codes manual for information on the system abend codes.

ISF013I SDSF ABEND R0-R7 *reg0 reg1 reg2*
reg3 reg4 reg5 reg6 reg7

Explanation: The registers listed here are displayed in conjunction with ISF012I.

Response: None.

ISF014I SDSF ABEND R8-R15 *reg8 reg9 reg10*
reg11 reg12 reg13 reg14 reg15

Explanation: The registers listed here are displayed in conjunction with ISF012I.

Response: None.

ISF015I SDSF COMMAND
ATTEMPTEDIEXECUTED *command*
userid logon-proc terminal-name

Explanation: The message contains the first 42 characters of the command being processed. If the text

exceeds 42 characters, the text contains a trailing + sign.

Response: The operator should respond according to the installation's procedures.

Note: If the command attempted or executed is the REPLY command, the command field of this message contains "REPLY *nn* TEXT of REPLY IS SUPPRESSED". The text of the REPLY command is suppressed to prevent confidential data from being logged.

ISF016I HASPACE OPEN FAILED,
VOL=*volume-serial*, DSN=*data-set-name*

Explanation: SDSF tried to open the indicated HASPACE (spool) data set *data-set-name* on volume *volume-serial*, but the open has failed.

Response: The indicated spool data set is not available, and hence the data for the job being processed cannot be obtained. The system might have issued additional messages describing the error. The system programmer should review the *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for more information on allocating the HASPACE data sets.

ISF019I OUTPUT REQUEUEIRELEASEIPURGE
ATTEMPTEDI SUCCESSFUL
JOBNAME=*jobname* JOBID=*jobid*
CLASS=*class* DEST=*dest* userid
logon-proc terminal-name

Explanation: A user *userid* running with logon procedure *logon-proc* on terminal *terminal-name* has requested that the indicated job (*jobname* and *jobid*) be queued to the class *class* and destination *dest*, or released to the output queue to the class *class* and destination *dest*, or purged. If the message indicates the requeue was attempted rather than successful, the user was not authorized to make the request.

Response: None.

ISF020E SDSF LEVEL ERROR FOR MODULE
module, SDSF ASSEMBLED FOR level
BUT JES2 IS AT level *jes2-level*

Explanation: SDSF has determined that the assembly level *level* of module *module* does not match the JES2 execution level *jes2-level*. SDSF initialization is terminated.

Response: The system programmer should verify that SDSF has been installed using the proper levels of the JES2 MACLIBS.

ISF022W **RECORD TOO LONGILENGTH ZERO,**
jobname (jobid), ddname, RECORD
number

Explanation: The view function was requested for a data set, but an error occurred while reading the data. *number* is the number of the record in which the error was detected; *jobname (jobid)* and *ddname* are the job name, job ID, and ddname of the job being processed. For RECORD TOO LONG, a record was encountered with a length greater than the record length of the file. For RECORD LENGTH ZERO, a record was encountered with a length of 0.

All records up to the record causing the error are passed to the view utility. Other records are ignored. Because only partial data is passed to the view utility, formatting errors can occur.

Response: Ensure that the data set being viewed contains the correct data streams for the view utility.

ISF023I **I/O ERROR** *text*

Explanation: An I/O error occurred while SDSF was creating the temporary file used as input for the GDDM view utility. In the message, *text* describes the type of error.

All records up to the record causing the error are passed to the view utility. Other records are ignored. Because only partial data is passed to the view utility, formatting errors can occur.

Response: Ensure that the data set being viewed contains the correct data streams for the view utility.

ISF024I **USER NOT AUTHORIZED TO SDSF,**
reason

Explanation: An unauthorized user has attempted to use SDSF.

Response: Contact the system programmer or the Help Desk to find out if the user should be authorized to use SDSF.

A user is not authorized to use SDSF for one of these reasons:

- NO GROUP ASSIGNMENT. The user does not fall into any group of users defined by ISFPARMS.
- DENIED BY USER EXIT. An Initialization Exit Routine has denied authority.
- SERVER NOT AVAILABLE. The server is required for ISFPARMS but is not active. The server is required for ISFPARMS when the user is not authorized to revert to an ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros.
- PRODUCT NOT ENABLED. SDSF has attempted to register its invocation on an OS/390 Release 2 system, and the registration has failed. If SDSF should be enabled for execution, check your IFAPRDxx parmlib member for an entry for SDSF.

- UNEXPECTED INIT FAIL. SDSF has encountered an unrecoverable error during execution. Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF025I **SDSF SYSLOG INDEX BEING**
FORMATTED. DO NOT HIT ATTENTION!

Explanation: The SDSF SYSLOG index (HASPINDX data set) is being reformatted due to an I/O error on the index, a logic error in the index, or a configuration change on the JES2 spool system. **Do not press the Attention key.**

When formatting SYSLOG indexes on different JES2 levels, a reformat occurs the first time a user accesses the different level JES.

Response: None.

ISF026I **SDSF SYSLOG INDEX IN USE. DO NOT**
HIT ATTENTION!

Explanation: The SDSF SYSLOG index (HASPINDX data set) was in use when a user pressed the Attention key. If the Attention key is pressed again, a logic error could occur in the index.

Response: None.

ISF027I **ERROR OCCURRED PROCESSING**
OUTPUT DESCRIPTORS FOR *jobname,*
procstep, stepname, ddname,
RC=*return-code* *reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred retrieving the output descriptors for job *jobname*, procedure step *procstep*, step *stepname*, and ddname *ddname*. The scheduler JCL facility (SJF) SWBTUREQ service failed with return-code *return-code* and reason-code *reason-code*.

The output descriptors for the indicated data set are not shown on the JDS panel. The message, "OUTPUT DESC NOT AVAIL" is issued in the SDSF message area.

Response: The meanings of the return and reason codes are documented in the SJF macro IEFSJTRC. Use the SDSF TRACE command to trace the SJF service calls to obtain additional information about the problem.

ISF028E **ISFGRP INDEX** *return-code* **HAS AN**
INVALID ISFNTBL SPECIFICATION for
listname.

Explanation: During SDSF initialization, an include or exclude list was being processed for a non-destination list. However, an ISFNTBL TYPE=DEST macro was used to specify the list. In the message text, *return-code* is the index number of the ISFGRP macro being processed, and *listname* is the name of the ISFGRP list that was being processed.

Initialization is terminated with a U0016 abend after the remaining include and exclude lists are processed.

Response: Correct the ISFNTBL macro pointed to by the indicated ISFGRP statement.

ISF029I **SWB MODIFY ATTEMPTEDIEXECUTED**
data-set-name userid logon-proc
terminal-name

Explanation: A user *userid* running with logon procedure *logon-proc* on terminal *terminal-name* has requested that output descriptors for data set *data-set-name* be modified.

If the message indicates ATTEMPTED, the user was not authorized to make the request. If the message indicates EXECUTED, the request has been scheduled for execution.

Response: None.

ISF030E **SDSF TERMINATING DUE TO**
PROGRAM AUTHORIZATION FAILURE,
REASON=*reason-code*

Explanation: SDSF has been invoked but it cannot obtain authorized state. SDSF execution is terminated. The decimal *reason-code* describes the error as follows:

- 4 — Unrecognized SDSF SVC option code
- 8 — SDSF SVC not called from a program request block (PRB)
- 12 — SDSF SVC not called from an SDSF module
- 16 — SDSF SVC not called from a module residing in an authorized library
- 20 — SDSF SVC invoked by a module with an invalid prefix
- 24 — SDSF SVC was invoked by a module with an active ESTAE
- 28 — SDSF SVC was invoked by a module called through XCTL
- 32 — SDSF SVC was called from a non-reentrant module
- 36 — SDSF SVC not called from within an SDSF module

Response: Use the reason code to determine the cause of the error. Ensure that SDSF is invoked from an authorized library and in the proper environment.

ISF031I **CONSOLE *console-name* (*migration-id*)**
ACTIVATED (*share-status*)

Explanation: A user log has been started using console *console-name*. If a migration identifier has been assigned, *migration-id* contains the ID being used. If the console is being shared, the *share-status* is (SHARED).

Response: None.

ISF032I **CONSOLE *console-name* ACTIVATE**
FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*,
REASON CODE *reason-code*

Explanation: An attempt to activate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPER macro.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

ISF033I *console-name* **MESSAGE RETRIEVAL**
FAILED, MCSOPMSG RETURN CODE
return-code, **REASON CODE**
reason-code

Explanation: An attempt to retrieve a message from the extended console *console-name* failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPMSG macro. Some messages might have been discarded by consoles.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error. You can reset the console by issuing a ULOG CLOSE command, followed by a ULOG command.

ISF034I **ULOG IS EMPTY**

Explanation: An attempt has been made to access the user log, but it contains no records.

Response: If the ULOG is inactive, issue the ULOG command to activate it.

ISF035I **SDSF SDUMP FAILED, RETURN**
CODE=*return-code* REASON=*reason-*
code

Explanation: SDSF failed to take an SDUMP. SDUMP returns the return code and the reason code.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

ISF036I **NO RECORDS TO DISPLAY**

Explanation: A LOG command has been entered to display the OPERLOG panel, but there are no log records to display.

Response: To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

ISF037I **SDUMP NOT TAKEN, SUPPRESSED BY**
DAE

Explanation: SDSF attempted to take an SDUMP, but it has been suppressed by the Dump Analysis and Elimination (DAE) component.

Response: None.

ISF039I ERROR PROCESSING ISPF *service*
RC=return-code: message-text

Explanation: An error has been encountered in using the ISPF service *service*. The return code from the service and the text of the ISPF message are displayed.

Response: Use the return code and message text to understand and resolve the problem. If the problem persists, follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF040I INVALID MDB DISCARDED FOR
BLOCKID *blockid*

Explanation: SDSF encountered an invalid message data block (MDB) in the log stream when displaying the OPERLOG panel. The MDB is discarded. The ID of the block in which the MDB was found is *blockid*.

Response: None.

Destination: ERLOG

ISF101E SDSF INTERNAL ERROR OCCURRED
IN MODULE *module*, REASON CODE
***reason-code*. ADDITIONAL**
INFORMATION: *additional-information*

Explanation: An error occurred in SDSF or in a system service required by SDSF.

Response: Use the reason code and additional information (if any) to determine the cause of the error.

The reason codes are:

- 101** The execution environment was not recognized.
- 104** The SVT for the server failed a validity check.
- 105** A call to the IFAEDREG service failed.
- 106** A call to the IFAEDDRG service failed.
- 110** The system symbol service ASASYMBM failed.
- 111** The output area provided for the system symbol service ASASYMBM is too small.
- 130** The level was invalid for the name/token service.
- 131** The persist indicator was invalid for the name/token service.
- 132** A name/token service call has terminated with an error.
- 142** The IXCARM register service has failed.
- 143** The IXCARM ready service has failed.
- 144** The IXCARM deregister service has failed.
- 160** The SAF encryption service has failed.

- 161** The encryption key is invalid.
- 176** An error occurred during the AXSET service.
- 178** An error occurred establishing an ESTAE.
- 179** An error occurred deleting an ESTAE.
- 180** An error occurred during the ATTACH service.
- 182** An error occurred attempting to ENQ a resource.
- 184** An error occurred attempting to DEQ a resource.
- 185** The CIB contained an unexpected command verb.
- 186** An error occurred during execution the QEDIT service.
- 187** An error occurred creating a resource termination manager.
- 188** An error occurred deleting a resource termination manager.
- 189** An error occurred obtaining the current task token.
- 192** An error occurred attempting to issue an ETDES service.
- 197** An error occurred invoking the DEVTYPE service.
- 198** An error occurred invoking the IEFQMREQ service.
- 211** TCB address not found in task management table.
- 301** A required REQ address was not provided.
- 302** An unexpected request was sent to a routine.
- 303** A request level is not supported by the current version.
- 511** An invalid parameter value was detected by a routine.
- 512** An invalid function code was detected by a routine.
- 513** A service was invoked in an invalid environment, such as a client request in the server environment.
- 514** A required storage area does not exist.
- 515** A storage area is not accessible or is in the wrong key.
- 531** An error occurred during execution of the STIMER service.
- 532** An error occurred during execution of the TTIMER service.
- 533** A failure occurred during termination of a server subtask.

- 555 An error occurred in setting the CIB count using QEDIT.
- 558 Unable to reserve a system LX.
- 559 Unable to create an entry table.
- 560 Unable to connect an entry table.
- 561 The ALESERV extracth service has failed.
- 562 The ALESERV add service has failed.
- 563 The ALESERV delete service has failed.
- 576 Unable to insert a node in a linked list.
- 577 An error occurred during processing of a DETACH macro.
- 578 Unable to delete a node from a linked list.
- 583 Unexpected token passed to a parse action routine.
- 584 Unrecognized parse token.
- 585 Invalid display type key.
- 586 A buffer is too small.
- 601 A default CSCA was not found on the CSCA chain.
- 602 A local server was not found in the server group.
- 603 No servers were found in the server group.
- 604 A communications protocol was not specified for a server in a server group.
- 605 A communications protocol type was invalid.
- 606 The request queue name was not provided.
- 607 An index into the server status table was invalid.
- 608 A request requires the server status table but it is not defined.
- 609 The server status table is not marked active.
- 610 Unable to build the server status table.
- 611 An error occurred receiving a message.
- 612 The associated data retrieval routine for a request was not assigned.
- 613 Field offsets within the request were not assigned.
- 614 The transmission length for a request is zero.
- 615 The transmission length for a request is greater than the total length of the request.
- 616 The request origin is invalid in the current context. The request may have been forwarded but is not trusted.
- 617 The request is rejected because the request has already been marked as failed.

618 The request queue name is invalid, possibly because it is too long.

ISF102E I/O ERROR DETECTED BY *module* ON I/O request FOR DDNAME *ddname*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*, additional-information.

Explanation: An error occurred in an input or output function requested by SDSF.

Response: The additional information (if any) may include system messages for the requested I/O function. See the appropriate system messages manual for more information.

ISF103E MEMBER *member-name* NOT FOUND, DDNAME *ddname*.

Explanation: A member name specified as input to the server could not be found.

Response: Correct the member name and retry the request.

ISF104E ALLOCATION OF LOGICAL PARMLIB FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON *reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred attempting to allocate the logical parmlib using the IEFPRMLB service.

Response: Use the return and reason codes from the service to determine the cause of the error.

ISF105E DEALLOCATION OF LOGICAL PARMLIB FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON *reason-code*

Explanation: An error occurred attempting to deallocate the logical parmlib using the IEFPRMLB service.

Response: Use the return and reason codes from the service to determine the cause of the error.

ISF106W SDUMP ERROR OCCURRED IN MODULE *module*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.

Explanation: An error in taking an SDUMP occurred in module *module* with the indicated return and reason codes.

Response: Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

ISF107W SNAP ERROR OCCURRED IN MODULE
module, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation: An error in taking a SNAP dump occurred in module *module* with the indicated reason code.

Response: Use the reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

ISF108E DCB SYNAD INFORMATION *synad-text*.

Explanation: An I/O error has occurred on an input or output function requested by SDSF. The DCB SYNAD information returned as a result of the error is listed in *synad-text*.

Response: Use the text to determine the cause of the error.

ISF109E DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF DDNAME
ddname **FAILED, RETURN CODE**
return-code, **REASON** *reason-code*, **INFO**
CODE *information-code*.

Explanation: SDSF attempted to allocate *ddname* but the allocation failed.

Response: For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF110I LOGGING TO DDNAME *ddname*
SUSPENDED, MESSAGES WILL BE
DIRECTED TO THE HARDCOPY LOG.

Explanation: SDSF encountered an error using *ddname* as the server log. All server messages that are written to the log will be directed to the hardcopy log.

Response: None required. If you want server messages to be written to the server log, stop and start the server, being sure you have a server log allocated. If you do not want logging, allocate the server log to a dummy data set.

ISF111E DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF
dataset-name **FAILED, RETURN CODE**
return-code, **REASON** *reason-code*, **INFO**
CODE *information-code*

Explanation: SDSF attempted to allocate data set *dataset-name*, but the allocation failed.

Response: For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF112I SDSF ABEND *code* **REASON** *code*
SERVER *server-name* **MODULE** *module*
OFFSET *offset* **LEVEL** *level* **PSW** *psw*
CAB *cab* *contents of registers*

Explanation: SDSF has abended with the user or system abend code *abend-code*. User abend codes are in decimal; system abend codes are in hexadecimal.

Response: The system programmer should see "SDSF User Abend Codes" on page 167 for information on the user abend codes, or the appropriate system codes manual for information on the system abend codes.

ISF137I SDSF SDUMP NOT TAKEN,
SUPPRESSED BY DAE.

Explanation: SDSF attempted to take an SDUMP, but it has been suppressed by the Dump Analysis and Elimination (DAE) component.

Response: None.

ISF150E COMMUNICATIONS ERROR
OCCURRED PROCESSING
service-name **RETURN CODE**
return-code **REASON CODE**
reason-code. **ADDITIONAL**
INFORMATION: *additional information*

Explanation: A error occurred while processing the indicated communications service. The required communication is not completed.

Response: If the service name begins with MQ, an MQSeries for OS/390 service has failed. Use the MQSeries service return and reason codes, and the additional information to determine the cause of the error.

ISF151E MESSAGE REJECTED FROM
UNSUPPORTED PLATFORM,
PLATFORM CODE*code*, **PLATFORM**
NAME *name*

Explanation: An error occurred in communications between SDSF servers. A message was received from a platform that is not supported. The message is ignored.

Response: If the message has been received in error, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF152E MESSAGE REJECTED FROM
USER*user-identity* **DUE TO**
UNEXPECTED FORMAT NAME
format-name.

Explanation: A server request has been rejected due to an incorrect format name. The format is not recognized. The server does not process the request.

| **Response:** None required. If the message has been
| received in error, follow your local procedures for
| contacting IBM support.

| **ISF153E** **MESSAGE REJECTED FROM USER**
| *user-identity* **DUE TO INCORRECT**
| **APPLICATION IDENTITY.**

| **Explanation:** A server request has been rejected due
| to invalid data in the application identity data section of
| the message context. The request is not processed

| **Response:** If the message is issued in error, follow
| your local procedures for contacting IBM for support.

| **ISF170I** **SERVER *server-name* ARM**
| **REGISTRATION COMPLETE FOR**
| **ELEMENT TYPE *element-type*,**
| **ELEMENT NAME *element-name*.**

| **Explanation:** The server has successfully registered
| with ARM with the indicated element type and name.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF171E** **SERVER *server-name* ARM**
| **REGISTRATION FAILED FOR ELEMENT**
| **TYPE *element-type*, ELEMENT NAME**
| ***element-name*, RETURN CODE**
| ***return-code*, REASON CODE**
| ***reason-code*.**

| **Explanation:** The sever has attempted to register with
| ARM with the indicated element name and type.
| However, the registration has failed with the listed return
| and reason codes from the IXCARM macro.

| **Response:** Use the return and reason codes to
| understand the problem. See *OS/390 MVS*
| *Programming: Sysplex Services Reference*.

| **ISF172E** **SERVER *server-name* ARM**
| **DEREGISTRATION FAILED, RETURN**
| **CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE**
| ***reason-code*.**

| **Explanation:** The server has attempted to deregister
| from ARM, but the IXCARM service has failed with the
| indicated return and reason codes.

| **Response:** Use the return and reason codes to
| understand the problem. See *OS/390 MVS*
| *Programming: Sysplex Services Reference*.

| **ISF174E** ***xxxx* UNABLE TO LOAD MODULE**
| ***module*, RETURN CODE *return-code*,**
| **REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

| **Explanation:** SDSF was unable to load the indicated
| module.

| **Response:** See the return and reason codes for
| information about the problem. If the codes indicate that

the load module was not found, the libraries containing
the SDSF load modules may not have been correctly
installed.

| **ISF175W** ***xxxx* UNABLE TO DELETE MODULE**
| ***module*, RETURN CODE *return-code*,**
| **REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

| **Explanation:** SDSF was unable to delete the indicated
| module.

| **Response:** See the return and reason codes for
| information about the problem.

| **ISF180I** **TASK *task-id* IS BEING RESTARTED**
| **DUE TO ABEND.**

| **Explanation:** In response to an abend, the task
| indicated by *task-id* is being restarted.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF181I** **TASK (*task-name*, *taskid*) CANNOT BE**
| **RESTARTED DUE TO ABEND.**

| **Explanation:** The indicated task has abended and
| cannot be restarted. If the task is required for SDSF
| server execution, the server will be terminated.

| **Response:** Correct the problems indicated by the
| abend, or follow your local procedures for contacting
| IBM support

| **ISF182I** **TASK (*task-name*, *taskid*) HAS BEEN**
| **RESTARTED.**

| **Explanation:** The indicated task has been successfully
| restarted.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF300E** **MODIFY COMMAND IGNORED DUE TO**
| **ERRORS.**

| **Explanation:** The text of an operator MODIFY
| command *command* was not recognized.

| **Response:** Correct the command and retry the
| request.

| **ISF301E** ***value* WAS EXPECTED IN COMMAND**
| **POSITION *position* BEFORE *keyword*.**

| **Explanation:** A value, *value*, was missing in the
| indicated position in the command.

| **Response:** Correct the command and retry the
| request.

ISF302E *value* **WAS SEEN IN COMMAND POSITION** *position* **WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED:**
valid-values.

Explanation: An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated position in the command.

Response: Correct the command using one of the listed valid values.

ISF303E **MODIFY COMMAND TEXT MISSING, COMMAND IGNORED.**

Explanation: The MODIFY command was entered without required command text. The command is ignored.

Response: Correct the command and retry the request.

ISF304I **MODIFY** *parameter* **COMMAND ACCEPTED.**

Explanation: The indicated parameter of the MODIFY command was accepted for processing.

Response: None required.

ISF305E **ABEND** *abend-code* **OCCURRED PROCESSING MODIFY COMMAND.**

Explanation: An abend occurred in processing the MODIFY command. The command is not executed.

Response: Use the abend code to diagnose the problem.

ISF306E **MODIFY** *command* **COMMAND IGNORED DUE TO AUTHORIZATION FAILURE.**

Explanation: A MODIFY command could not be processed because SAF checking has determined that the user is not authorized to issue the command.

Response: If you have been denied access in error, see 121 for more information.

ISF310I *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS**

id server status system jes member

Explanation: Information about server communication is displayed, in response to an operator command:

id an identifier associated with the server

server name of the server

status status of the server

system

system on that the server is processing

jes JES2 subsystem for which the server gathers data

member member of the MAS for the JES2 subsystem

Response: None required.

ISF311I **NO SERVERS TO DISPLAY, COMMUNICATIONS NOT ACTIVE.**

Explanation: A command to display information about server communication was issued, but communication between SDSF servers is not active.

Response: None required. For information about enabling communication between SDSF servers, see *SDSF Customization and Security*.

ISF312I *server-name* **DISPLAY** **SERVER STATUS:** *status* **COMMUNICATIONS:** *status* **PARMS:** *member/dataset-name* **TRACE:** *status* **MASK:** *trace-mask*

Explanation: In response to an operator command, information about the status of server communications is displayed

Response: None required.

ISF401I **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS.**

Explanation: The communications between SDSF servers is being initialized.

Response: None required.

ISF402I **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS READY.**

Explanation: Initialization of communications for the indicated SDSF server has completed successfully. The server is ready to begin communications with other SDSF servers.

Response: None required.

ISF403E **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS INITIALIZATION FAILED, COMMUNICATIONS NOT AVAILABLE.**

Explanation: Communications for the indicated SDSF server did not initialize successfully. The server is not ready to begin communications with other SDSF servers.

Response: See associated messages for an explanation of the error.

ISF404I **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS STOPPED.

Explanation: Communications for the indicated server was stopped. Communications is no longer available.

Response: Correct your server group definition in ISFPARMS and refresh them.

ISF405I **SERVER** *server-name*
**COMMUNICATIONS IN USE,
SERVERGROUP DEFINITION
UNCHANGED.**

Explanation: An attempt was made to modify the server group in ISFPARMS after the ISFPARMS were already being processed by the SDSF server. The request is ignored.

Response: None required. You cannot change the properties of a server group defined in ISFPARMS after the server has begun processing the ISFPARMS. To change the properties of the server group, first stop the server with the STOP command.

ISF406I **SERVER** *server-name*
**COMMUNICATIONS WAITING FOR
CONNECTION.**

Explanation: Communications for the indicated server are waiting for a connection. The server cannot communicate with other servers in the group, and data from that server will not be included on the SDSF panels. It may be that MQSeries for OS/390 is not active.

Response: See accompanying messages for more information. If MQSeries for OS/390 is not active, start it.

ISF407I **SERVER** *server-name*
**COMMUNICATIONS WAITING FOR
ACCESS TO REQUEST QUEUE.**

Explanation: During communications initialization, the server detected that the request queue name was in use. The server requires exclusive control of the request queue. Initialization will wait until the queue name is available. If the server has been recycled, there might be a delay until the queue manager marks the queue as being available.

The server will periodically try the failing request until the queue name is accessed.

Response: See accompanying messages for more information. Verify that the queue name is not in use by any other application.

ISF408I **SERVER** *server-name* **CREATING
OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE
MANAGER** *queue-manager-name*.

Explanation: SDSF has detected that *queue-name* is required and does not exist on the system. SDSF will attempt to define it using the named queue manager.

Response: None required.

ISF409E **SERVER** *server-name* **UNABLE TO
CREATE OBJECT** *object-name* **ON
QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-
name*.

Explanation: SDSF was unable to create the indicated object on the named queue manager.

Response: See additional messages for more information.

ISF410I **SERVER** *server-name* **HAS CREATED
OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE
MANAGER** *queue-manager-name*.

Explanation: SDSF created the indicated object on the named queue manager.

Response: None required.

ISF411I **RESPONSE FROM** *queue-manager*
response-text.

Explanation: The SDSF server has invoked the MQSeries system command interface to perform an administrative request, such as creating a queue. The queue manager has responded with the indicated text.

Response: None required.

ISF412I **COMMUNICATIONS WITH SERVER**
server-name **SYSTEM** *system-name*
STOPPED.

Explanation: Communications has been stopped with the indicated server in the server group. Requests will no longer be forwarded to the server for processing.

Response: Use the start communications command to resume processing for the server.

ISF413E **SERVER ID** *server-id* **NOT PROCESSED,
SERVER NOT FOUND IN
SERVERGROUP.**

Explanation: A command was entered to modify a server in the server group, but the server ID was not recognized. The command is not processed.

Response: Retry the command with the correct server ID. To display the server ID, use the server operator command F *server-name*,DISPLAY,C.

ISF414E **SERVER** *server-name* **SYSTEM**
system-name **NOT PROCESSED,**
SERVER NOT FOUND IN
SERVERGROUP.

Explanation: A command was entered to modify a server in the server group, but the server and system name patterns did not match any server. The command is not processed.

Response: Retry the command with the correct server ID. To display the server and system names, use the server operator command `F server-name,DISPLAY,C.`

ISF415I **SERVER** *server-name* **SYSTEM**
system-name **STARTED, CURRENT**
STATUS IS *status-text*.

Explanation: A server with the indicated name has been started. The status of the server is *status-text*.

Response: None required.

ISF416I **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE
RESTARTED.

Explanation: Communications with *server-name* is being restarted. A restart may have been necessary because the connection was broken or was quiescing. Additional messages will be issued indicating when the restart is complete.

Response: None required.

ISF417I **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS STOPPING.

Explanation: Communications is ending for *server-name*. No additional sysplex requests will be processed.

Response: None required.

ISF418I **COMMAND TO** *queue-manager-name:*
command-text

Explanation: The indicated queue manager administrative command is being sent to the queue manager for processing.

Response: None required.

ISF488E **SDSF NOT STARTED DUE TO ERRORS**
IN START PARAMETERS.

Explanation: One or more parameters on the EXEC statement for the SDSF server was not recognized.

Response: Correct the parameters and retry the request.

ISF491E *value* **WAS EXPECTED IN START**
PARAMETER POSITION *position*
BEFORE *string*.

Explanation: SDSF encountered an error in a parameter on the START command.

Response: Use the position and string values to identify the parameter in error. Retry the START command with a corrected parameter.

ISF492E *value* **WAS SEEN IN START**
PARAMETER POSITION *position*
WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
WAS EXPECTED: *list-of-values*.

Explanation: SDSF encountered an error in a parameter on the START command. The position of the error in the command string is indicated by *position*.

Response: Retry the START command using one of the valid values.

ISF493I **ABEND** *abend-code* **OCCURRED**
PROCESSING START PARAMETERS.

Explanation: An abend occurred in processing the START command. The command is executed with any parameters that were processed prior to the abend.

Response: Use the abend code to diagnose the problem. You may want to use the MODIFY command to reset server options.

ISF515E **SDSF INITIALIZATION FAILED FOR**
SERVER *server*.

Explanation: Initialization of server *server* failed to complete. Messages describing the reason for the failure will have been issued prior to this one.

Response: Use the error messages issued by SDSF to determine the cause of the initialization failure.

ISF517E **SDSF SERVER WAS NOT STARTED**
DUE TO INVALID EXECUTION
ENVIRONMENT, POSSIBLE MISSING
PPT ENTRY.

Explanation: The SDSF server could not start due to an incorrect execution environment. The server is not running in the correct protect key.

Response: Verify that a PPT entry has been defined in your SCHEDxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB for program ISFHCTL. Also verify that the MQSeries for OS/390 libraries are APF-authorized, including SCSQLOAD.

ISF518E SDSF SERVER *server* NOT STARTED, NOT ENABLED FOR EXECUTION

Explanation: The SDSF server has attempted to register its invocation on an OS/390 Release 2 system, but the registration has failed. The server is not initialized.

Response: If SDSF should be enabled for execution, check your IFAPRDxx parmlib member for an entry for SDSF.

ISF527E SDSF SERVER *server* NOT STARTED, START COMMAND MUST BE USED.

Explanation: An attempt was made to start the SDSF server *server* through a batch job. The server must be started with the MVS START command.

Response: Issue the MVS START command to start the SDSF server.

ISF528E SDSF SERVER *server* NOT STARTED, MVS 4.3.0 REQUIRED.

Explanation: The SDSF server requires the MVS/ESA SP4.3.0 or higher environment. The server was not started.

Response: None.

ISF538E SDSF SERVER *server* ALREADY ACTIVE.

Explanation: The START command was entered for an SDSF server that is already active. The command was ignored.

Response: None.

ISF711I SDSF TRACE STARTED USING TRACE MASK *trace-mask*.

Explanation: In response to the TRACE command, tracing has been started with the indicated trace mask.

Response: None required.

ISF713E SDSF TRACE INITIALIZATION FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.

Explanation: In response to the TRACE command, initialization of SDSF trace has failed with the indicated return and reason codes

Response: Use the indicated return and reason codes to diagnose the problem.

ISF714I SDSF TRACE IS NOW INACTIVE.

Explanation: In response to a TRACE OFF command, SDSF trace has become inactive.

Response: None required.

ISF715I SDSF TRACE IS ALREADY ACTIVE USING TRACE MASK *trace-mask*

Explanation: A TRACE ON command was entered, but SDSF trace is already active, with the indicated trace mask.

Response: None required.

ISF716E SDSF TRACE DATA SET IS NOT ALLOCATED.

Explanation: A TRACE ON command was entered, but the SDSF trace data set could not be dynamically allocated. SDSF trace is not started.

Response: Additional system messages may have been issued to the console. See them for additional information.

ISF717I SDSF TRACE IS ALREADY INACTIVE.

Explanation: A TRACE OFF command was entered, but SDSF trace is already inactive. The command is ignored.

Response: None required.

ISF718E SDSF TRACE FAILED TO INACTIVATE.

Explanation: A TRACE OFF command was entered, but SDSF trace was not turned off. Tracing continues.

Response: Retry the request.

ISF724I SDSF LEVEL *fmid* INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR SERVER *server*.

Explanation: The SDSF server was successfully initialized.

Response: None.

ISF725I SDSF SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS FOR SERVER *server*.

Explanation: The SDSF server is being shut down.

Response: None.

ISF726I SDSF PARAMETER PROCESSING STARTED.

Explanation: The processing of the SDSF parameters has started.

Response: None.

ISF727I SDSF PARAMETER PROCESSING STARTED IN TEST MODE.

Explanation: The processing of the SDSF parameters has started in test mode. The syntax of the parameters will be checked, but the parameters will not be activated.

Response: None.

ISF728I SDSF PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVATED.

Explanation: The processing of the SDSF parameters was successful and the parameters are now active.

Response: None.

ISF729I NO ERRORS DETECTED IN SDSF PARAMETERS.

Explanation: The processing of the SDSF parameters completed with no errors.

Response: None.

ISF731E SDSF PARAMETERS NOT ACTIVATED DUE TO ERRORS.

Explanation: Errors were found in the SDSF parameters. The parameters are not activated.

Response: Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the the parameters again.

ISF732I ERRORS DETECTED IN SDSF PARAMETERS.

Explanation: Errors were found in the SDSF parameters.

Response: Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the the parameters again.

ISF733E UNABLE TO READ SDSF PARAMETERS DUE TO I/O ERROR.

Explanation: An I/O error prevented SDSF from reading the SDSF parameters.

Response: See accompanying system messages for more information about the I/O error.

ISF734I SDSF PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVATED, WARNINGS WERE ISSUED.

Explanation: SDSF ISFPARMS have been activated; however, during syntax checking of the ISFPARMS, SDSF issued warning messages.

Response: Check the server log for the warning

messages. If you change the ISFPARMS, activate the changes with the MODIFY command.

ISF735E SDSF PARAMETERS ARE NOT ACTIVE.

Explanation: An error was detected in the SDSF parameters when the SDSF server was started. SDSF parameters are not activated.

Response: Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and activate the parameters with the MODIFY command.

ISF736I SDSF SHUTDOWN PROCEEDING FOR SERVER *server-name*.

Explanation: A STOP command has been issued to shut down an SDSF server. The server is waiting for completion of outstanding work.

Response: None required.

ISF737E SDSF PARAMETERS NOT ACTIVATED DUE TO ABEND.

Explanation: Due to an abend, SDSF parameters were not activated.

Response: Use the MODIFY command to active the parameters. The MODIFY command is described in *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* .

ISF738I ABEND *abend-code* DETECTED PROCESSING SDSF PARAMETERS.

Explanation: While SDSF parameters were being processed in test mode, an abend was detected.

Response: Use the abend code to diagnose the problem.

ISF739I SDSF PARAMETERS BEING READ FROM MEMBER *member-name* OF DATA SET *dataset-name*.

Explanation: The SDSF server is reading SDSF parameters from the indicated data set and member.

Response: None required.

ISF800E UNEXPECTED END OF FILE ENCOUNTERED PROCESSING STATEMENT NUMBER *number*.

Explanation: While processing a continuation statement, the end of file was reached.

Response: Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the the parameters again.

ISF801E STATEMENT NUMBER *number* IS TOO LONG.

Explanation: SDSF parameter statement number *number* is longer than the maximum allowed length of 32756 characters.

Response: Use the log file to review the parameters. Ensure that a statement is not continued incorrectly. Correct the statement in error and process the parameters again.

ISF802E INPUT FILE IS EMPTY.

Explanation: The input file for processing SDSF parameters contained no parameters.

Response: Correct the input file and retry the request.

ISF803E COMMENT NOT CLOSED ON LINE NUMBER *number*.

Explanation: A comment opened on line number *number* was not closed. Comments must be complete on a single line.

Response: Use the log file to locate the line and close the comment.

ISF804E PROCESSING ENDED DUE TO I/O ERROR.

Explanation: Processing of SDSF parameters ended due to an input or output error. Either SDSF or the system may have issued additional messages describing the error.

Response: Use the messages to determine the cause of the I/O error.

ISF805I PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED *statement-type* AT STATEMENT *statement-number* BEING REPLACED.

Explanation: A statement of the same type has already been processed and will be replaced by the later statement. The statement being replaced is *statement-number*.

Response: None required. However, you should check your ISFPARMS to remove duplicate statements.

ISF806E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS IN ERROR, INVALID SYNTAX SPECIFIED.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* contains invalid syntax.

Response: Correct the syntax.

ISF807E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO LONG, MAXIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS *maximum*.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is longer than the maximum allowed length, indicated by *maximum*.

Response: Correct the length of the value.

ISF808E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS NOT NUMERIC.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is not numeric. It must be numeric.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF809E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO SMALL, MINIMUM VALUE ALLOWED IS *minimum*.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is smaller than the minimum allowed value, indicated by *minimum*.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF810E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO LARGE, MAXIMUM VALUE ALLOWED IS *maximum*.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is larger than the maximum allowed value, indicated by *maximum*.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF811E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS INVALID.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is invalid.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF812E *parameter* VALUE *value* IS AN INVALID SYSOUT CLASS.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is not a valid SYSOUT class. Valid classes are A-Z and 0-9.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF813E *parameter* VALUE *value* CONTAINS INVALID HEXADECIMAL DIGITS.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* contains characters that are not valid hexadecimal digits. Valid hexadecimal digits are 0-9 and A-F.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF814E *parameter* **VALUE** *value* **IS TOO SHORT, MINIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS** *minimum*.

Explanation: The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is shorter than the minimum allowed length, indicated by *minimum*.

Response: Correct the value.

ISF815E *parameter* **VALUE** *values* **MUST HAVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS FOR EACH VALUE.**

Explanation: The values indicated by *values* are not unique. Each value specified on this parameter must be unique.

Response: Correct the values so that each is unique.

ISF816E *first-parameter* **IS MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE WITH** *second-parameter*.

Explanation: The parameters indicated by *first-parameter* and *second-parameter* cannot be used together.

Response: Delete one of the parameters.

ISF817I **GROUP INDEX** *group-index-number* **ASSIGNED TO GROUP** *group-name*.

Explanation: The index number indicated by *group-index-number* is assigned to the group indicated by *group-name*. The name, *group-name*, is a name assigned by you with the NAME parameter, or, if NAME is omitted, it is a name assigned by SDSF.

Response: None required.

ISF818I **GROUP** *group-name* **REPLACES STATEMENT** *statement-type*, **GROUP INDEX IS** *index-number* .

Explanation: A group named *group-name* has been encountered more than once; the latest occurrence replaces the previous occurrence. The index number assigned to the group is indicated by *group-index-number*.

Response: None required. You should check your parameters to remove duplicate group statements.

| **ISF819I** *statement-type* **NAMED** *name*
| **REPLACES STATEMENT** *number*.

| **Explanation:** The statement named *name* has been
| encountered more than once. The latest occurrence
| replaces the previous occurrence.

| **Response:** None required. You should check your
| parameters to remove duplicate statements.

ISF820I *statement* **NAMED** *name* **FOR** *display1* **DISPLAY CONFLICTS WITH PRIOR DEFINITION FOR** *display2*.

Explanation: An FLD statement with the name *name*, for the indicated SDSF display, conflicts with an FLD statement for another display that has already been encountered.

Response: None required. You should check your parameters to remove duplicate statements.

ISF821E *string* **WAS EXPECTED BEFORE** *string* **ON LINE** *line-number* **COLUMN** *column-number*.

Explanation: A syntax error has been encountered at the indicated line and column.

Response: Correct the statement.

ISF822E *value* **WAS SEEN ON LINE** *line-number* **COLUMN** *column-number* **WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED:** *valid-values*.

Explanation: An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated line and column. The valid values are shown in *valid-values*.

Response: Correct the statement using one of the listed values.

ISF823I **INPUT SKIPPED UP TO THE NEXT** *value*.

Explanation: A syntax error has occurred on a previously identified statement. SDSF is skipping to the indicated *value* to continue processing.

Response: Correct the statement in error.

ISF824E *error-string* **ON LINE** *line-number* **COLUMN** *column-number* **SHOULD BE DELETED.**

Explanation: The character string *error-string* located on the indicated line and column is in error and should be deleted.

Response: Delete or correct the string in error.

ISF825I *string* **IS INSERTED BEFORE THE ERROR POINT.**

Explanation: In response to previous syntax errors, SDSF has inserted a character string, *string* before the error in order to continue processing.

Response: Correct the error.

ISF826E *statement* **OFFSET OF *offset* IS TOO LONG FOR USE WITH STRING *string*, MAXIMUM COMBINED OFFSET AND STRING LENGTH IS *maximum*.**

Explanation: In the indicated statement, the offset *offset*, when used with the string *string*, results in an invalid value for that statement. The maximum for the combination of the offset and string length is *maximum*.

Response: Correct the string or offset.

ISF828E *first-statement* **STATEMENT REQUIRED PRIOR TO THIS *second-statement*.**

Explanation: You must include a statement of the type indicated by *first-statement* before the statement indicated by *second-statement*.

Response: Reorder or add statements to achieve the required order.

ISF829E *first-value* **AND *second-value* MUST HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES.**

Explanation: The values indicated by *first-value* and *second-value* are the same. They must be different.

Response: Change one or both of the values so that they are different.

ISF830E *parameter* **VALUE IS TOO SHORT, VALUE MUST BE *required-length* BYTES BUT IS ONLY *actual-length*.**

Explanation: The value specified for the indicated parameter is too short. The message indicates the required length of the value (*required-length*) and the length of the value that was actually specified (*actual-length*).

Response: Correct the value to be the required number of bytes.

ISF831E *parameter* **VALUE IS TOO LONG, VALUE MUST BE *required-length* BYTES BUT IS *actual-length*.**

Explanation: The value specified for the indicated parameter is too long. The message indicates the required length of the value (*required-length*) and the length of the value that was actually specified (*actual-length*).

Response: Correct the value to be the required number of bytes.

ISF832I *statement* **NAMED *name* CONFLICTS WITH PREVIOUS DEFINITION FOR *statement*.**

Explanation: The statement with the name *name* conflicts with another statement of a different type that

has already been encountered.

Response: None required. You should review your statements to remove the conflict.

ISF833E *column* **COLUMN *column* IS NOT VALID FOR THE *display* DISPLAY.**

Explanation: The indicated column has been specified with an FLDENT statement for a display on which it is not valid.

Response: Remove the FLDENT statement for that display, or change the display with which the FLDENT statement is associated.

ISF834E *string* **WAS EXPECTED BEFORE *string* IN STATEMENT *statement-number*.**

Explanation: A syntax error has been encountered at the indicated statement.

Response: Correct the statement.

ISF835E *value* **WAS SEEN IN STATEMENT *statement* WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED: *valid-values*.**

Explanation: An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated statement. The valid values are shown in *valid-values*.

Response: Correct the statement using one of the listed values.

ISF836E *parameter* **VALUE *string* IS IN ERROR, INVALID DATA SET NAME SYNTAX.**

Explanation: The indicated parameter specifies a data set name containing invalid syntax.

Response: Correct the data set name and retry the request.

ISF837E *parameter* **VALUE CONTAINS *number* CHARACTERS, BUT IT MUST BE EVEN.**

Explanation: The value specified on the indicated parameter is an odd number of characters; the value must be an even number of characters.

Response: Correct the value to contain an even number of characters.

ISF838E *secondary-statement-type* **NAMED**
secondary-statement-name
REFERENCED BY *primary-statement-*
type primary-statement-name **NOT**
FOUND.

Explanation: A statement indicated by *primary-statement-type primary-statement-name* references a statement, *secondary-statement-type secondary-statement-name* that could not be found.

Response: Correct the parameters so that the group definition and the name of the referenced statement agree.

ISF839I *statement-type* **NAMED** *name* **IS NOT**
REFERENCED BY ANY OTHER
STATEMENT.

Explanation: The indicated statement is valid only when referred to by another statement. It was encountered, but no other statement referred to it.

Response: None required. However, if the statement is to be used, you must correct the parameters so that the statement name is referred to in a parameter in a group definition.

ISF840I *statement* **NAMED** *name* **CONTAINS NO**
ENTRIES.

Explanation: The indicated statement contains no column or list entries. It is ignored.

Response: Delete or complete the statement.

ISF841E **GROUP** *group-name* **REFERENCES**
statement name **WHICH IS AN INVALID**
TYPE FOR *group-keyword*.

Explanation: The indicated group statement references a statement that is the wrong type.

Response: Correct one or both statements.

ISF842E *group-statement* **IN GROUP** *group-name*
IS FOR DISPLAY TYPE *type* **BUT**
REFERENCES *statement* **NAMED** *name*
FOR DISPLAY TYPE *type*.

Explanation: The indicated group statement references a statement that is for the wrong SDSF display.

Response: Correct one or both statements.

ISF843E *value* **VALUE REQUIRED FOR THIS**
statement **STATEMENT.**

Explanation: The indicated statement is missing a required value.

Response: Complete the statement by adding the missing value.

ISF844W *statement* **VALUE** *value* **EXCEEDS THE**
MAXIMUM ALLOWED, CHANGED TO
new-value.

Explanation: The indicated value in the indicated statement was greater than the maximum allowed; SDSF has changed the value to *new-value*.

Response: Correct the value to be less than or equal to the maximum allowed.

ISF845W *statement* **VALUE** *value* **TOO LONG FOR**
COLUMN WIDTH, TRUNCATED TO
number **CHARACTERS.**

Explanation: The indicated value in the statement type indicated by *statement* is too long for the width of the column. It is truncated to fit the column.

Response: None required. To avoid truncation of the value, correct it to fit the column width, or lengthen the column.

ISF846W **NO GROUPS HAVE BEEN DEFINED.**

Explanation: The ISFPARMS contained no GROUP statements. At least one GROUP statement is required.

Response: Add at least one GROUP statement to the ISFPARMS.

| **ISF847I** **WHEN STATEMENT SELECTED FOR**
| **THIS SYSTEM.**

| **Explanation:** The WHEN statement has been selected
| for this system. All statements that follow the WHEN
| statement will be processed for this system, until
| another WHEN statement is encountered.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF848I** **WHEN STATEMENT DOES NOT MATCH**
| **THIS SYSTEM, FOLLOWING**
| **STATEMENTS SKIPPED UNTIL NEXT**
| **WHEN.**

| **Explanation:** The WHEN statement specified
| conditions that do not match the current system.
| Subsequent statements will be checked for syntax but
| not processed, until the next WHEN statement is found.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF849I** *statement-name* **STATEMENT NOT**
| **SELECTED DUE TO PREVIOUS WHEN**
| **STATEMENT.**

| **Explanation:** Because it follows a WHEN statement
| that contained conditions that were not met, the

| statement is checked for syntax but not otherwise
| processed.

| **Response:** None required.

| **ISF850E** *primary-statement* **CONTAINS NO**
| *secondary-statement* **ENTRIES.**

| **Explanation:** A statement, *primary-statement*, was
| encountered that requires other statements,
| *secondary-statement*, but no such statements followed
| it. The statement *primary-statement* is ignored.

| **Response:** Either delete the statement
| *primary-statement*, or add the required statements
| indicated by *secondary-statement*.

| **ISF851E** **LOCAL SERVER NOT DEFINED IN**
| **SERVER GROUP (SERVER NAME**
| *server-name*, **SYSTEM NAME**
| *system-name*).

| **Explanation:** A server group was defined for the
| indicated server on the the indicated system, but the
| server group did not include the local server. A server
| group must include the local server. The local server is
| the currently executing server that is running on this
| system.

| **Response:** Add a SERVER statement for the local
| server to the server group definition.

| **ISF852I** *statement-type* **STATEMENT IGNORED,**
| *statement-type* **IN USE.**

| **Explanation:** An attempt was made to modify an
| initialization statement after the SDSF server was
| already active. The statement is ignored.

| **Response:** To change a server group after the server
| group is in use, you can:

- | 1. Make the change to ISFPARMS.
- | 2. End server communications with the MODIFY
| *server-name*, STOP,C, TERM command.
- | 3. Use the MODIFY *server-name*, REFRESH command to
| cause the new ISFPARMS to be processed.

| **ISF853E** **INSUFFICIENT SERVERS DEFINED IN**
| **SERVER GROUP.**

| **Explanation:** A SERVERGROUP statement was
| encountered, but there are not at least two SERVER
| statements following it. A server group must consist of
| at least two servers, including the local server. The
| server group is not defined.

| **Response:** Correct the server group definition so that
| it includes at least two servers.

| **ISF854E** **NUMBER OF SERVERS IN SERVER**
| **GROUP** *number* **EXCEEDS THE**
| **MAXIMUM OF** *maximum*.

| **Explanation:** A SERVERGROUP statement was
| encountered with more than the maximum number of
| allowed SERVER statements following it.

| **Response:** Correct the server group definition so that
| it includes a valid number of servers.

| **ISF901E** **BINARY CONVERSION ERROR**
| **OCCURRED IN ISSUING AN SDSF**
| **MESSAGE.**

| **Explanation:** In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF
| encountered a binary conversion error.

| **Response:** Follow your local procedure to call IBM for
| service.

| **ISF902E** **INSERT OF AN INVALID TYPE WAS**
| **ENCOUNTERED IN AN SDSF**
| **MESSAGE.**

| **Explanation:** In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF
| encountered a problem in inserting a value into a
| message.

| **Response:** Follow your local procedure to call IBM for
| service.

| **ISF903E** **INVALID INSERT NUMBER WAS**
| **ENCOUNTERED IN AN SDSF**
| **MESSAGE.**

| **Explanation:** In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF
| encountered a problem in inserting a value into a
| message.

| **Response:** Follow your local procedure to call IBM for
| service.

| **ISF904E** **SDSF MESSAGE TOO LONG.**

| **Explanation:** In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF
| encountered a message that exceeded the maximum
| allowed length.

| **Response:** Follow your local procedure to call IBM for
| service.

| **ISF905E** **INCORRECT NUMBER OF INSERTS**
| **PASSED FOR AN SDSF MESSAGE.**

| **Explanation:** In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF
| encountered a problem with inserting values into the
| message.

| **Response:** Follow your local procedure to call IBM for
| service.

ISF906E SDSF MESSAGE NOT ISSUED, SDSF MESSAGE TABLE NOT LOADED.

Explanation: SDSF could not issue a message because the message table containing the messages was not loaded.

Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

message was not found in the message table.

Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF908E MESSAGE *message-number* LINE *line-number* NOT FOUND IN MESSAGE TABLE.

Explanation: SDSF could not issue a message because the message or a line in the multi-line

SDSF User Abend Codes

This section explains the codes that SDSF issues in the case of an abend. The entry for each abend code includes a brief description of the meaning of the code and a suggested response for the system programmer.

The SDSF abend codes are issued in the SDSF ABEND USER message described in 150 (ISF012I). System abend codes are in the SDSF ABEND SYSTEM message (also ISF012I). See the appropriate system codes manual for information on system abend codes.

If you have the SDSFDUMP DD statement in your TSO logon procedure, SDSF requests a dump after issuing the abend code.

0003 **Explanation:** SDSF could not find the updated index buffer.

System Programmer Response: Allocate another ISF.HASPINDEX data set.

0004 **Explanation:** No index buffer is available.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0005 **Explanation:** Two exclusive requests for the same index buffer have been made.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0011 **Explanation:** The logical screen size was changed to less than the minimum width of 80 characters.

System Programmer Response: Change the logical screen size to have a width of at least 80 characters.

0012 **Explanation:** SDSF detected a non-supported terminal. The terminal has a line length of less than 80 characters.

System Programmer Response: Use a terminal with a line length of at least 80 characters.

0013 **Explanation:** An error has occurred opening the DCB for the index, or a read to the job file control block (JFCB) has failed.

System Programmer Response: Check for a JCL or hardware error. If you are running SDSF in batch, be sure you have allocated both ISFIN and ISFOUT.

0015 **Explanation:** A system initialization error has occurred.

System Programmer Response: See an accompanying write-to-operator message for more information.

0016 **Explanation:** During SDSF initialization, an include or exclude list was being processed that specified an ISFNTBL TYPE=DEST macro. However, the list being processed is not for destinations. SDSF initialization is terminated after all include and exclude lists are processed. Message ISF028E is issued to further describe the error.

System Programmer Response: Ensure that the ISFNTBL macro is coded correctly for the include or exclude list being processed.

0021 **Explanation:** There is an SDSF logic error in ISFENDD.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0022 **Explanation:** The SYSLOG index data set is full.

System Programmer Response: Make the SYSLOG index data set larger, or purge some of the SYSLOG output data sets.

0024 **Explanation:** SDSF has encountered either an unrecoverable SYSLOG index logic error, or an I/O error.

System Programmer Response: Check for a possible I/O error. If you find no I/O error, follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0025 **Explanation:** The SYSLOG index data set is full.

System Programmer Response: Make the SYSLOG index data set larger, or purge some of the SYSLOG output data sets.

0026 **Explanation:** SDSF has encountered either an unrecoverable SYSLOG index logic error, or an I/O error.

System Programmer Response: Check for these possible causes of the error:

- JES2 has been shut down and restarted without an IPL of MVS. This makes the LOG command inactive. To make the LOG command active again, you must issue these commands:

```
W START
V SYSLOG,HARDCOPY,CMDS,ROUT=ALL
```

The first command starts the LOG task, and the second command causes the LOG to be written to the spool.

- The HASPINDX data set is being shared between two systems. If you have two or more JES2 systems at different release levels, you must have a unique HASPINDX data set for each JES2 system on which you have SDSF.

0027 **Explanation:** SDSF has encountered an unrecoverable SYSLOG spool data error.

System Programmer Response: Check for these possible causes of the error:

- JES2 has been shut down and restarted without an IPL of MVS. This makes the LOG command inactive. To make the LOG command active again, you must issue these commands:

```
W START
V SYSLOG,HARDCOPY,CMDS,ROUT=ALL
```

The first command starts the LOG task, and the second command causes the LOG to be written to the spool.

- The HASPINDX data set is being shared between two systems, but the JES2 systems are at different release or maintenance levels. You must have unique HASPINDX data sets for each JES2 system that is not at the same level.

0028 **Explanation:** An error was encountered while attempting to locate, retrieve, or process a SYSOUT data set record.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0031 **Explanation:** An invalid function code was passed to the SDSF I/O interface routine.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0032 **Explanation:** An unrecoverable error has occurred in an SDSF storage management routine. A storage request could not be satisfied.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

- 0041 **Explanation:** There is a logic error in the SDSF DA panel routine.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0053 **Explanation:** A dynamic allocation error has occurred.
- System Programmer Response:* See the associated write-to-operator message for more information.
- 0061 **Explanation:** The initialization of SDSF under ISPF was unsuccessful. The support for ISPF might have been installed incorrectly, or SDSF might have been put into the TSO authorized command tables. SDSF cannot run from the TSO authorized command tables.
- System Programmer Response:* Check the support for ISPF, and be sure that SDSF is not in the TSO authorized command tables.
- 0071 **Explanation:** There is a logic error in the terminal or display routine.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0072 **Explanation:** SDSF has abended because the Attention key was pressed.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0073 **Explanation:** The menu data set is defective.
- System Programmer Response:* If you have made changes to the menu data set, check the changes. If the problem cannot be found, you can replace the installed SDSF panel data set with the original panel data set on the SDSF distribution tape.
- 0080 **Explanation:** A SDSF initialization failure has occurred processing the JES2 checkpoint. Message ISF006I contains the explanatory information.
- System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying write-to-operator message for information. See *OS/390 SDSF Customization and Security* for more information.
- 0081 **Explanation:** The level of JES2 that SDSF was assembled for does not match the level of JES2 that is being executed.
- System Programmer Response:* Ensure that SDSF has been assembled for the proper set of JES2 macro libraries for the execution system. If the JES2 macro libraries were not correct, reassemble SDSF for the correct JES2 macro libraries. See the accompanying ISF020E message for more information on JES2 levels. Also, check the SDSF library concatenations and the library authorizations to be sure the correct level of SDSF is being used.
- 0091 **Explanation:** SDSF has detected an error return code during the execution of an ISPF service. SDSF execution has terminated.
- System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
- 0092 **Explanation:** A failure occurred when SDSF invoked an ISPF dialog service.
- System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
- 0093 **Explanation:** SDSF has detected an error return code during the execution of an ISPF service. SDSF execution has terminated.
- System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
- 0101 **Explanation:** A SYSLOG master index record was not found.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0102 **Explanation:** A SYSLOG entry has not been found in the SYSLOG master index record.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0103 **Explanation:** An invalid index pointer was found in the SYSLOG master index record.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
- 0104 **Explanation:** SDSF has encountered an invalid pointer in the SYSLOG master index record.
- System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0105 **Explanation:** A logic error has been encountered during SAF processing. Expected parameters were not available; SAF processing is unable to continue.

System Programmer Response: Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

0201 **Explanation:** An unrecoverable error has occurred which causes the server to abend. The reason code indicates the cause for the error:

0001 Unable to obtain storage for the CAB

0002 Unable to obtain storage for the SAB

0003 Incorrect execution environment. The server is not running in the correct protect key. Verify that a PPT entry has been defined in your SCHEDxx member of SYS1.PARMLIB for program ISFHCTL.

0222 **Explanation:** SDSF abended in response to the ABEND command.

System Programmer Response: The person who issued the ABEND command can print or display the dump that was requested.

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Glossary

This glossary defines technical terms and abbreviations used in SDSF documentation. If you do not find the term you are looking for, view *IBM Dictionary of Computing*, located at <http://www.ibm.com/networking/nsg/nsgmain.htm>

A

action bar. The area at the top of a window that contains choices that give a user access to actions available in that window. (D)

action characters. In SDSF, characters entered in the NP column on SDSF panels. Most action characters generate JES2 and MVS commands for authorized users to control jobs, output, initiators, and printers.

alternate field list. In SDSF, an alternate set of columns that can be displayed by use of the ? command from a panel.

Application Program Interface (API). A functional interface supplied by the operating system or by a separately orderable licensed program that allows an application program written in a high-level language to use specific data or functions of the operating system or the licensed program. (D)

authorization level. (1) In SDSF, the authority a user is given through ISFPARMS to use action characters and overtypeable fields. (2) The access authority a user is granted by a security product to SAF protected resources.

authorized user. In SDSF, a user who has been granted specific authority to required resources in order to perform certain tasks. This authority is granted by either SAF security schemes, the ISFPARMS ISFGRP macro, or a combination of both.

B

BookManager. An IBM product that lets users view softcopy documents on their workstations. In SDSF, a user issues the BOOK command to use BookManager.

C

Common User Access (CUA) architecture. Guidelines for the dialog between a human and a workstation or terminal. (D)

D

data set. The major unit of data storage and retrieval, consisting of a collection of data in one of several

prescribed arrangements and described by control information to which the system has access. (D)

Display Active Users (DA) panel. An SDSF panel that shows information about MVS address spaces, such as jobs, started tasks, and TSO users, that are currently running.

E

extended console. In SDSF, a console other than a multiple console support (MCS) console from which operators or programs can issue MVS commands and receive messages.

F

fixed portion. In SDSF, the data area portion of an SDSF tabular panel that is always displayed and remains on the screen when a user scrolls right or left through a panel.

G

graphical user interface (GUI). In SDSF, a computer interface that allows an ISPF application to be displayed at an OS/2 or Microsoft Windows workstation using the native display services of that workstation.

H

Held Output Queue (H) panel. An SDSF panel that shows information about SYSOUT data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on any held JES2 output queue.

I

initiator. In SDSF, that part of the MVS job scheduler function that selects jobs and job steps to be executed, allocates input/output devices for them, and places them under task control.

Initiator (INIT) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about JES2 initiators that are defined in the active JES2 subsystems in the MAS.

input queue. A queue of job definitions in direct access storage assigned to a job class and arranged in order of assigned priority. (D)

Input Queue (I) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on the JES2 input queue or in execution.

installation exit routine. In SDSF, a user-written routine that supplies customized authorization processing to supplement the authorization established by the ISFPARMS module and a SAF security scheme.

Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF). An IBM-licensed program that serves as a full-screen editor and dialogue manager. Used for writing application programs, it provides a means of generating standard screen panels and interactive dialogues between the application programmer and terminal user. (D)

ISFPARMS. In SDSF, a module containing macros that define initialization and authorization parameters for SDSF and its users.

J

Job Class (JC) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about JES2 and WLM job classes

job control language (JCL). A control language used to identify a job to an operating system and to describe the job's requirements. (D)

Job Data Set (JDS) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about SYSOUT data sets for a selected job, started task, or TSO user.

job priority. A value assigned to a job that, together with an assigned job class, determines the priority to be used in scheduling the job and allocating resources to it. (D)

L

Lines (LI) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display and control JES2 lines and their associated transmitters and receivers.

log stream. In SDSF, a collection of one or more log records written by an application using the services provided by the MVS system logger.

M

Multi-access spool (MAS). In SDSF, an environment in which two or more JES2 processors at the same physical location share the same spool. The JES2 processors share common input, output, and job queues.

MAS panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to control and manage members of a JES2 multi-access spool environment.

MVS/JES2. Multiple Virtual Storage/Job Entry System 2. An MVS subsystem that receives jobs into the system, converts them to internal format, selects them for execution, processes their output, and purges them

from the system. In an installation with more than one processor, each JES2 processor independently controls its job input, scheduling, and output processing.

N

Nodes (NO) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display and control JES2 nodes.

NP. In SDSF, the heading for the input column for entering action characters on SDSF tabular panels.

O

OPERLOG. In SDSF, operations log. An instance of a log stream.

OPERLOG panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display the operating system log stream.

Output Data Set panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display SYSOUT data sets before they are printed. This panel also shows the JES2 job log, JCL for the job, and any job-related messages.

Output Descriptors (OD) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display, and the authorized user to modify, JES2 output descriptors that describe SYSOUT data sets and their destinations.

output queue. (1) A list of output files to be printed or displayed. (2) A queue of control information describing system output data sets that specifies to an output writer the location and disposition of system output. (D)

Output Queue (O) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about SYSOUT data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on any nonheld JES2 output queue.

overtypable fields. In SDSF, fields on SDSF tabular panels that contain values that an authorized user can type over with new values to generate JES2 and MVS commands that control jobs, output, initiators, and printers.

P

pop-up window. A window, fixed in size, in which a user provides information required by an application so that it can continue to process a user request. (D)

primary field list. In SDSF, the set of columns that are shown upon entry to an SDSF tabular panel.

Primary Option Menu. An SDSF panel that lists the commands that will display the SDSF panels a user is authorized to use.

Printer (PR) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display information about JES2 printers printing jobs, started tasks, and TSO user output.

priority. (1) A rank assigned to a task that determines its precedence in receiving system resources. (2) The relative significance of one job to other jobs in competing for allocation of resources. See job priority. (D)

Punch (PUN) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display information about JES2 punches processing jobs, started tasks, and TSO user output.

purge. To delete data from storage and remove all references to the data. (D)

pull-down. A list of choices extending from a selected action-bar choice that gives users access to actions, routings, and settings related to an object. (D)

R

Reader (RDR) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display information about JES2 readers.

Resource Access Control Facility (RACF). An IBM-licensed program that provides for access control by identifying and verifying the users to the system, authorizing access to protected resources, logging the detected unauthorized attempts to enter the system, and logging the detected accesses to protected resources. (D)

Resource Measurement Facility (RMF). An IBM-licensed program used to measure and report system activity in an MVS/ESA installation. (D)

Resource (RES) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about WLM resources.

return code. (1) A code used to influence the execution of succeeding instructions. (2) A value returned to a program to indicate the results of an operation requested by that program. (D)

S

Scheduling Environment (SE) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about scheduling environments.

server. In SDSF, an SDSF address space that provides functions not associated with a particular user. The SDSF server process ISFPARMS that are defined in statement format.

spool data sets. A data set containing output data that has been saved for later processing on an auxiliary storage device. (D)

Spool Offload (SO) panel. An SDSF panel that allows the user to display and control JES2 spool offloaders and their associated transmitters and receivers.

statement (ISFPARMS). A statement in ISFPARMS is used to define SDSF initialization and authorization parameters. These statements provide an alternative to assembler macros, and allow for updating ISFPARMS without the need for assembly and link-edit.

Status (ST) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display information about jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on the JES2 queues.

SYSLOG. System log. (D)

SYSLOG panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display MVS system log data.

sysplex. The set of one or more MVS systems that is given a cross-system coupling facility (XCF) sysplex name and in which programs in the systems can then use XCF services. (D)

System Authorization Facility (SAF). An MVS interface invoked by SDSF to communicate with an external security system such as the Resource Access Control Facility (RACF). (D)

System Display and Search Facility (SDSF). An IBM-licensed program that provides a menu-driven, full screen interface to obtain detailed information about the jobs and resources in an MVS/JES2 system. (D)

System Modification Program/Extended (SMP/E). An IBM-licensed program used to install software changes on OS/VS1 and OS/VS2 systems. In addition to providing the services of SMP, SMP/E consolidates installation data, allows more flexibility in selecting changes to be installed, provides a dialog interface, and supports dynamic allocation of data sets. (D)

System Requests (SR) panel. An SDSF panel that allows users to display and control system requests, including WTORs and action messages.

T

tabular panel. An SDSF panel containing JES2 and MVS data that is formatted into a table.

Time Sharing Option (TSO). An operating system option; for the System/370 system, the option provides interactive time sharing from remote terminals. (D)

U

ULOG. In SDSF, User log.

ULOG panel. In SDSF, an SDSF panel that allows users to display commands and responses issued during their own session.

V

variable portion. In SDSF, the data area portion of a tabular panel that contains information fields that a user can scroll by use of PF keys or SDSF commands.

W

write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) messages. An optional user-coded service whereby a message may be written to the system console operator informing the operator of errors and unusual conditions that may need correcting. (D)

Index

Special Characters

- &; (automatic reissue of commands) 37
- // action character 13
- % character
 - defining 103
 - using pattern matching 33
 - H 58
 - O 73
 - OWNER 74
 - PREFIX 76
 - ST 110
 - SYSNAME 112
 - with FILTER 51, 53
- * character
 - defining 103
 - using pattern matching 33
 - H 58
 - O 73
 - OWNER 74
 - PREFIX 76
 - ST 110
 - SYSNAME 112
 - with FILTER 51, 53
- ? command
 - alternate form of panel 35
 - displaying sysout attributes 35
- / command
 - description 36
 - extension 19
 - setting response time 36, 99
- ? query character
 - displaying values 34

A

- abend
 - codes 167
 - requesting with ABEND command 38
- ABEND command 38
- abstract resources
 - displaying information about 91
- action bar 8
 - on browse panels 7
 - on tabular panels 7
 - turning off and on 7, 14, 104
- action characters
 - = 13
 - // 13
 - confirming 95
 - repeating 13
 - using 13
 - X 79
 - XD 82
 - XF 82
 - XS 82
- ACTION command 39
 - querying SDSF values 19

- action messages
 - displaying on SR panels 109
- active jobs, displaying 44
- active users, displaying 44
- AFD command 26
- alternate field list for SDSF panels
 - displaying 35
- alternate form of a panel
 - displaying 35
- APPC command 40
 - displaying value 99
- ARRANGE command
 - for tabular panels 41
 - how to use 15
 - querying SDSF values 19
- arranging columns 15, 41
- attributes of SYSOUT data set 35
- authorization group
 - displaying 118
 - with error messages 121
- authorization parameters in ISFPARMS
 - checking for user authorization 121
 - displaying group you are placed in 118
- authorizing users to your jobs 24
- automatic update
 - & parameter 37

B

- B scaling 8
- batch 25
- beginning an SDSF session 6
- block and repeat action characters 13
 - undoing 89
- block repeat jobs
 - with // action character 13
- BOOK command 10, 42
- BookManager
 - setting default bookshelf 10, 105
 - using 10
 - with BOOK command 42
- books, SDSF
 - online 42
- bookshelf
 - selecting with BOOK command 42
 - setting with the SET SHELF command 105
 - using with BookManager 10
- BOT command 12
- BOTTOM command 43
- browse
 - description of panels 7
 - example using ISPF browse 20
- browsing output
 - commands and PF keys 12
 - with SB action character 21
- bypassing the Primary Option Menu 6

C

- carriage control characters
 - displaying 100
 - searching for 54
- CART 117
- changing
 - class of output of jobs 12
 - color 14
 - color on panels 104
 - column width 15
 - CUA attributes 14
 - destination of jobs 12
 - display of SYSIN data sets 63
 - highlighting 14
 - intensity on panels 14, 104
 - jobs displayed on SDSF panels 47, 74, 76
 - lengths of columns 41
 - limit of lines searched with FIND command 57
 - system ID for SYSLOG displayed 111
 - widths of columns 41
- closing a print dataset 23, 84
- color
 - changing on panel 14, 104
- COLS command 44
 - undoing 89
- column headings
 - on tabular panels 8
 - setting color, highlighting, and intensity 14
 - specifying names 34
- columns displayed
 - arranging order 15
 - changing widths 15, 41
 - displaying on SDSF panel 44
 - locating 66
 - on tabular panels:i2.in data area 8
 - reordering 41
- command extension 19, 36
- command line
 - issuing MVS or JES2 commands 19
 - on tabular panels 7
 - setting color, highlighting, and intensity 14
- commands
 - AFD 26
 - browse and edit 21
 - entering long commands 19, 36
 - generated MVS/JES2 commands 19
 - how to read syntax diagrams for 33
 - ISPF 21
 - FIND 21
 - KEYLIST 6
 - KEYS 6
 - logon procedure 6
 - PFSHOW 6
 - PRINT CLOSE 23
 - PRINT-HI 23, 83
 - PRINT SCREEN 80
 - MVS and JES2, issuing 19
 - with / command 36
 - repeating 89
 - SDSF
 - ? command 35
- commands (*continued*)
 - SDSF (*continued*)
 - / command 36
 - & command 37
 - ABEND command 38
 - ACTION command 39
 - APPC command 40
 - ARRANGE command 15, 41
 - BOOK command 42
 - BOTTOM command 43
 - COLS command 44
 - DA command 44
 - DEST command 47
 - DOWN command 49
 - END command 49
 - FILTER command 16, 50, 52
 - FIND command 54
 - FINDLIM command 57
 - H command 58
 - HELP command 60
 - I command 61
 - INIT command 62
 - INPUT command 63
 - JC command 63
 - LEFT command 64
 - LI command 65
 - LOCATE command 66
 - LOG command 67
 - LOGLIM command 69
 - MAS command 70
 - NEXT command 70, 71
 - NO command 72
 - O command 73
 - OWNER command 74
 - PR command 75
 - PREFIX command 76
 - PREV command 78
 - PRINT command 79
 - PUN command 85
 - QUERY AUTH command 86
 - RDR command 87
 - RES command 88
 - RESET command 89
 - RETRIEVE command 89
 - RIGHT command 90
 - RSYS command 90
 - SE command 91
 - SELECT command 16, 17, 92
 - SET ACTION command 94
 - SET CONFIRM command 95
 - SET CONSOLE command 96
 - SET CURSOR command 97
 - SET DATE command 98
 - SET DELAY command 99
 - SET DISPLAY command 99
 - SET HEX command 100
 - SET LANG command 101
 - SET LOG command 102
 - SET SCHARS command 103
 - SET SCREEN command 104
 - SET SHELF command 105

- commands *(continued)*
 - SET TIMEOUT command 105
 - SO command 106
 - SORT command 107
 - SR command 109
 - ST command 110
 - SYSID command 111
 - SYSNAME command 112
 - TOP command 113
 - TRACE command 114
 - TUTOR command 116
 - ULOG command 116
 - UP command 118
 - WHO command 118
- controlling
 - by input class 61
 - jobs by form numbers for data sets 73
 - jobs displayed on H panel 58
 - jobs with MVS/JES2 commands 19
- CUA
 - changing attributes 14
- cuaattr
 - PF key 14
- cursor, controlling 97
- customizing
 - by limiting and arranging columns 16
 - display panel 14
 - display screen 104

D

- DA command 44
- DA panel 44
 - displaying 44
 - displaying line and column numbers 44
 - sysplex-wide 44
- data area
 - on tabular panels 8
- data sets
 - printing 80, 82
- date format
 - specifying 25
- date format, setting 98
- dates, rules for entering 34
- DBCS
 - browsing with ISPF 21
 - viewing in hexadecimal 100
- default bookshelf 10, 105
- DEST command 47
 - querying SDSF values 19
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
 - values, how to display
 - using ? 19
 - using SET DISPLAY command 99
- DEST default field title
 - overtyping for authorization 24
- displaying
 - abstract resources 91
 - action characters 94
 - active jobs 44
 - active users 44

- displaying *(continued)*
 - alternate field list 35
 - alternate form of a panel 35
 - column information 44
 - group index 118
 - group name 118
 - ISPF level 118
 - JES name 118
 - JES2 level 118
 - lines 65
 - logs 67, 116
 - message help 121
 - MVS level 118
 - nodes 72
 - printers 75
 - procedure name 118
 - punches 85
 - readers 87
 - reference line 44
 - resources 88, 91
 - RMF level 118
 - SDSF level 118
 - Server connection 118
 - Server name 118
 - spool offload devices 106
 - started tasks 44
 - system input 63
 - system requests 109
 - terminal ID 118
 - user ID 118
 - values 34
 - WTOR messages displayed on log 39, 90
- double byte character set (DBCS)
 - browsing with ISPF 21
 - viewing in hexadecimal 100
- DOWN command 12, 49
- dump
 - with ABEND command 38
 - with abends 167

E

- editing output
 - example using ISPF edit 20
 - with SE action character 21
- END command 49
- ending an SDSF session 6
- extended console 96

F

- fast path select 17, 92
- fields on SDSF panels
 - how to limit and arrange 16
 - overtyping 12
 - specifying column names 34
- FILTER command 50, 52
 - how to use 16
 - querying SDSF values 19
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
- filtering
 - rows 17

filtering (*continued*)
 WTOs on the SYSLOG 90
FIND command 12, 54
 reset the line limit
 with FINDLIM command 57
finding data on an SDSF panel
 commands and PF keys 12
 with FIND 54
 with LOCATE 66
FINDLIM command 57
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
fixed fields
 limiting display 17
 on tabular panels 8
 sorting 107

G

generating MVS/JES2 commands 19
global search characters, specifying 76
group index or name
 displaying 118

H

H command 58
H panel
 controlling jobs
 by job name prefix 76
 displaying 58
 displaying line and column numbers 44
 jobs displayed on, controlling
 by destination name 47
 by owning user IDs 74
 limiting the display 58
 output class on, specifying 58
help
 for messages 121
 using 9
HELP command 60
hexadecimal
 displaying data 100
highlighting
 changing on panels 14, 104

I

I command 61
I panel
 controlling jobs
 by job name prefix 76
 displaying 61
 displaying line and column numbers 44
 jobs displayed on, controlling
 by destination name 47
 by input class 61
 by owning user IDs 74
IFIND 56
index, to help and tutorial 121

information lines
 on tabular panels 7
 setting color, highlighting, and intensity 104
 with action characters 94
INIT command 62
INIT panel
 displaying 62
 displaying line and column numbers 44
initiators
 displaying 63
 on DA panel 44
INPUT command 63
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
intensity
 changing on panel 14, 104
ISFGRP macros
 assigned to, displaying 118
 checking authorization 121
ISPF
 browse and edit 21
 FIND command 12
 logon procedure 6
 PFSHOW command 6
 PRINT-HI command 23
ISPF level
 displaying 118
issuing MVS and JES2 commands 19

J

JC command 63
JC panel
 displaying 63
JCL for a job, displaying 21
JDS panel
 displaying line and column numbers 44
JES name
 displaying 118
JES2
 issuing commands 19, 70
 multi-access spool 70
JES2 level
 displaying 118
job classes
 displaying 63
jobs
 controlling
 by issuing MVS/JES2 command for 19
 by job name 76
 with overtypeable fields 12
 displayed on SDSF panels, controlling
 by destination name 47
 by owning user IDs 74
 displaying
 when active 44
 when on any queue 110
 when on the held output queue 58
 when on the JES2 input queue 61
 when on the JES2 output queue 73
 printing output of 22

K

KEYLIST command (ISPF) 6

L

languages

specifying 24, 101

LEFT command 12, 64

length of columns, changing 15

LI command 65

limiting

information on SDSF panels 16

lines searched with FIND command 57

rows to selected sysplex systems 112

lines, displaying 65

LOCATE command 12, 66

locating columns on an SDSF panel

with LOCATE 66

locating data on an SDSF panel

overview 12

with FIND 12, 54

with LOCATE 12, 66

with SORT 107

LOG command 67

log default, setting 102

log panels

displaying 67

displaying line and column numbers 44

printing portions of 79

write-to-operator-with-reply messages on 39, 90

log stream 67

LOGLIM command 69

logon procedures 6

M

M scaling 8

MAS command 70

MAS panel

displaying 70

message area

on browse panels 7

on tabular panels 7

message line

setting color, highlighting, and intensity 14, 104

messages 121

help panels 121

mount messages

displaying on SR panels 109

multi-access spool environment

list and control members 70

specifying JES2 system ID in 111

MVS/JES2 commands 19

description of 36

issuing 19, 36

MVS level

displaying 118

N

names, specifying 34

netmail 59, 73

NEXT command 12, 70, 71

NO command 72

nodes, displaying 72

Notices 171

NP column

restoring width 89

with action characters 8, 13

number of lines searched for with FIND command

controlling with the FINDLIM command 57

O

O command 73

O panel

controlling jobs

by job name prefix 76

displaying 73

displaying line and column numbers 44

Fjobs displayed on, controlling

by destination name 47

jobs displayed on, controlling

by form numbers for data sets 73

by output class 73

by owning user IDs 74

ODS panel

ISPF browse and edit mode 20

printing 79

reference line on, displaying 44

scrolling between data sets on 70, 78

SYSIN data sets, displaying on 63

online

books 10

help facility 9

tutorial 10, 116

open print panels 21, 22, 79

OPERLOG panel

displaying 67

column line 44

filtering 52

locating information 66

printing portions of 79

scrolling

backward 78

between data sets on 71

limiting 69

write-to-operator-with-reply messages on 39, 90

output of jobs

changing class of 12

controlling

with overtypable fields 12

printing 21, 79

overtyping fields 12

OWNER command 74

querying SDSF values 19

retaining SDSF values across 19

owning user ID 74

P

panels

commands

DA command 44

- panels (*continued*)
 - H command 58
 - I command 61
 - INIT command 62
 - JC command 63
 - LI command 65
 - LOG command 67
 - NO command 72
 - O command 73
 - PR command 75
 - PUN command 85
 - RDR command 87
 - RES command 88
 - SE command 91
 - SO command 106
 - SR command 109
 - ST command 110
 - ULOG command 116
 - description of
 - ODS 20
 - Open Print 22
 - in ISPF browse and edit format 20
- pattern matching 33
 - setting with the SET SCHARS command 103
 - with FILTER 51, 53
 - with H 58
 - with O 73
 - with OWNER 74
 - with PREFIX 76
 - with ST 110
 - with SYSNAME 112
- permitting other users to view your jobs 24
- PF (program function) keys in SDSF
 - displaying 12
 - for scrolling 12
- PFSHOW command (ISPF) 6
- pop-up
 - Book 11
 - changing PF keys 6
 - description 8
 - displaying values 34
 - Filter 51, 54
 - Set Screen Characteristics 7
 - System Command Extension 20, 37
- PR command 75
- PR panel
 - controlling, using job destination name 47
 - displaying 75
 - displaying line and column numbers 44
- prefix
 - using job name for control
 - with PREFIX command 76
- PREFIX command 76
 - querying SDSF values 19
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
- PREV command 12, 78
- primary option menu
 - bypassing 6
- print action character 79
- PRINT command 79
 - for printing screens 23
- PRINT command 79 (*continued*)
 - how to use 23
- print data set 21, 79
- PRINT DATASET command 23
 - description 82
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
- PRINT FILE command
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
- PRINT-HI command 23, 79
- print panels 22, 79
- PRINT SYSOUT command
 - how to use 22, 82
 - retaining SDSF values across 19
- printers
 - controlling
 - by issuing MVS/JES2 commands 19
 - with action characters 13
 - with overtypeable fields 12
 - displaying information about 75
- printing 79
 - from SDSF panels 21, 79
 - screen image 23
- program function (PF) keys in SDSF
 - changing 6
 - for scrolling 12
- publications
 - viewing online 10, 42
- pull-down
 - description 8
 - Display 7, 8
 - Filter 8, 17
 - Help 9
 - for selecting Book 10
 - Options 7, 8, 14
 - Print 8
 - View 8, 9
- PUN command 85
- PUN panel
 - displaying 85
- punches
 - displaying information about 85

Q

- QUERY AUTH command 86
- query character, specifying 76
- querying current values 18
 - for ACTION 19, 39
 - for APPC 19
 - for ARRANGE 19
 - for DEST 19, 47
 - for FILTER 19
 - for FINDLIM 19, 57
 - for INPUT 19
 - for OWNER 19, 74
 - for PREFIX 19, 76
 - for RSYS 90
 - for SET ACTION 19
 - for SET CONFIRM 19
 - for SET CONSOLE 19
 - for SET CURSOR 19

querying current values 18 (*continued*)
for SET DATE 98
for SET DELAY 19
for SET DISPLAY 19, 99
for SET HEX 19
for SET LANG 101
for SET LANGUAGE 19
for SET LOG 19, 102
for SET SCHARS 19, 103
for SET SCREEN 19
for SET SHELF 19
for SORT 19, 108
for SYSID 19, 111
for SYSNAME 19
for timeouts 105
for TRACE 19, 114

R

RACF
authorizing users 4
permitting other users to view your jobs 24
RDR command 87
RDR panel
displaying 87
readers
displaying information about 87
rearranging columns 15, 41
reference line, displaying on SDSF panel 44
reissuing a command 37
reordering columns
with Arrange command 15, 41
repeat and block action characters 13
repeating
last action character 13
last command 89
last FIND command 12
RES command 88
RES panel
displaying 88
RESET command 89
resources
displaying information about 88, 91
retaining SDSF values across sessions 18
RETRIEVE command 89
retrieving last command 89
RFIND 56
RIGHT command 12, 90
RMF (Resource Measurement Facility)
source for DA panel 44
sysplex DA panel 46
RMF level
displaying 118
routing codes
and WTOR messages displayed on the log 39
rows displayed
filtering 17
RSYS command 90
rules
specifying
column names 34

rules (*continued*)
specifying (*continued*)
dates and times 34
substituting
multiple characters 33
single characters 34
using wild cards 33

S

SAF security 4, 24
SB action character 21
scaling 8
screen size
in batch 25
scrolling the SDSF panels 12
BOTTOM command 43
DOWN command 49
LEFT command 64
LOCATE command 66
LOGLIM command 69
NEXT command 70, 71
PF keys for 12
PREV command 78
RIGHT command 90
TOP command 113
UP command 118
SDSF level
displaying 118
SDSFDUMP data set
taking a dump to 38
SDUMP, taking 38
SE action character 21
SE command 91
SE panel
displaying 91
search characters
for OWNER command 74
for PREFIX command 76
for strings with H command 58
for strings with ST command 110
searching data on SDSF panels
with FIND command 54
with LOCATE command 66
SELECT command 92
how to use 17
selecting rows on a panel 17
Server connection
displaying 118
server group, and SYSNAME 113
Server name
displaying 118
session
beginning 6
ending 6
SET ACTION command 94
querying SDSF values 19
retaining SDSF values across 19
using action characters 13
SET CONFIRM command 95
querying SDSF values 19

SET CONFIRM command 95 (*continued*)
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET CONSOLE command 96
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 using to set user log name 116
 SET CURSOR command 97
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET DATE command 98
 specifying a date format 25
 SET DELAY command 99
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 with / command 36
 SET DISPLAY command 99
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET HEX command 100
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET LANGUAGE command 101
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 specifying a language 24
 SET LOG command 102
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET SCHARS command 103
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 Set Screen Characteristics panel 14
 SET SCREEN command 104
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 SET SHELF command 105
 querying SDSF values 19
 retaining SDSF values across 19
 used with BOOK command 10, 43
 SET TIMEOUT command 105
 SNAP dump, taking 38
 SO command 106
 SORT command 107
 specifying
 address space types and positions on
 with DA command 44
 colors on panels 104
 column names 34
 date format 25
 global search characters 76
 highlighting on panels 104
 intensity on panels 104
 languages 24, 101
 names 34
 query character 34
 system ID 111
 split screen mode 24
 SR command 109
 SR panel
 displaying 109
 ST command 110

ST panel
 controlling jobs
 by job name prefix 76
 displaying 110
 displaying line and column numbers 44
 jobs displayed on, controlling
 by destination name 47
 by owning user IDs 74
 started tasks, displaying active 44
 starting
 an SDSF session 6
 SYSID
 specifying in multi-access spool environment 111
 SYSID command 111
 SYSIN (system input)
 displaying for jobs 63
 SYSLOG
 displaying 67
 system ID of, specifying 111
 SYSLOG panel
 correcting date on 68
 displaying 67
 displaying column line 44
 printing portions of 79
 write-to-operator-with-reply messages on 39, 90
 SYSNAME command 112
 SYSOUT (system output)
 printing 22, 79
 sysplex support
 disabling 105
 sysplex-wide DA panel 44
 system ID, specifying 111
 system input (SYSIN)
 displaying for jobs 63
 system output (SYSOUT)
 printing 79
 system requests
 displaying 109

T

T scaling 8
 tailoring the SDSF panels 16
 taking a dump
 SDUMP 38
 SNAP 38
 terminal ID
 displaying 118
 time, rules for entering 34
 timeout for sysplex data, setting 105
 timeout value for command responses 99
 title line
 on browse panel 7
 on tabular panels 7
 setting color, highlighting, and intensity 14, 104
 TMP logon procedure 6
 TOP command 12, 113
 TRACE command 114
 TSO
 beginning a session with 6
 displaying active users 44, 61

TSO (*continued*)
 displaying name of logon procedure 118
 logon procedure 6
TUTOR command 116
tutorial 10

U

ULOG
 command 116
 description 116
UP command 12, 118
user authorization 121
user ID
 displaying 118
 owning 74
user log
 changing the name 96
 displaying 116
 with split screen mode 24
using SDSF
 action bar and windows 8
 action characters 13
 authorizing others to view your jobs 24
 batch processing 25
 BookManager 10
 browsing output 21
 current values 16, 18
 ending a session 6
 filtering information 16
 issuing MVS/JES2 commands 19
 online help 9
 printing 21
 repeat and block action characters 13
 specifying a date format 25
 specifying a language 24
 split-screen 24
 starting a session 6
 the tutorial 10

V

values
 displaying on pop-ups 34
 saving across sessions 18
viewing
 others' jobs 24

W

WHO command 118
width of columns, changing 15
wild card characters 33
windows 8
write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) messages
 displayed on log panels 39, 90
 displayed on SR panels 109
 error messages 147
 specifying with command 39, 90
WTORs, controlling 26

X

X action character 22
XC action character 22
XD action character 22
XDC action character 22
XF action character 22
XFC action character 22
XS action character 22
XSC action character 22

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