

IMS DataPropagator for z/OS



# Customization Guide

*Version 3 Release 1*



IMS DataPropagator for z/OS



# Customization Guide

*Version 3 Release 1*

**Note!**

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under “Notices” on page 422.

**First Edition (October 2001) (Softcopy Only)**

This edition applies to Version 3 Release 1 of IMS DataPropagator, 5655-E52, and to any subsequent releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters. This edition is available in softcopy format only. The technical changes for this edition are indicated by a vertical bar to the left of a change.

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## Preface

This book explains how to customize IMS DataPropagator (IMS DPROP) and is intended for use by system programmers.

This softcopy book is available only in PDF and BookManager formats. This book is available on the z/OS Software Products Collection Kit, SK3T-4270. You can also get the most current versions of the PDF and BookManager formats by going to the IBM Data Management Tools Web site at [www.ibm.com/software/data/db2imstools](http://www.ibm.com/software/data/db2imstools) and linking to the Library page.

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## What is New in Version 3, Release 1

IMS DataPropagator (IMS DPROP) Version 3, Release 1 presents improvements to both the product and the product library.

This edition, which is available in softcopy format only, includes technical and editorial changes.

## Product Changes

IMS DataPropagator V3.1 provides a new, MQSeries-based asynchronous (MQ-ASYNC) propagation of IMS database changes to DB2 tables. With MQ-ASYNC enterprises can implement both:

- Near Real Time Propagation - With Near Real Time propagation, the delay between the update of the IMS database and the update of the DB2 tables can often be as short as a couple of seconds.
- Point-In-Time Propagation - With Point-In-Time propagation, the data content of the DB2 tables matches the IMS database content at a previous clearly identified logical point in time. For example, an enterprise may decide that the content of the DB2 tables will match the following point in times: the logical end of a business day, the logical end of a business month, or the end of a specific IMS jobstream that updated the IMS databases.

## Product Library Changes

The Version 3.1 library has been updated with information about MQSeries asynchronous propagation. There are now three *Administrators Guides*, one for each primary mode of propagation:

- *IMS DPROP Administrators Guide for MQSeries Asynchronous Propagation*
- *IMS DPROP Administrators Guide for Log Asynchronous Propagation*
- *IMS DPROP Administrators Guide for Synchronous Propagation*

There is also a new book, *IMS DataPropagator for z/OS: Concepts*, which provides a conceptual description of data propagation.

Special change indicators are used to identify information that is specific to LOG-ASYNC, MQ-ASYNC, and synchronous propagation:

- **Q** identifies information specific to MQ-ASYNC propagation.
- **A** identifies information specific to LOG-ASYNC propagation.

- **S** identifies information specific to synchronous propagation.

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## Terms Used in This Book

The following terms are synonymous in this book:

- *File* and *data set*
- *DXT* and *DataRefresher*

Unless a specific version or release is referenced, these terms refer to either of the following products:

- DXT Version 2 Release 5
- DataRefresher Version 1 or higher
- Databases that have been *quiesced* or set to *READONLY* status.

In all cases, these terms refer to either or both of the following:

- Any propagatable database, except for DEDBs, that has been set to READONLY status.
- DEDBs that have been taken offline with a /DBR command

References to DataRefresher and DXT in this book refer to only host activities. This book assumes that you will use batch and command statements, *not* the DataRefresher workstation component.

*Selector* and *Receiver* (capitalized) refer to the IMS DPROP Selector and Receiver features. However, *selector* and *receiver* (not capitalized) refer to user-created functions.

IMS DPROP books use the term “child” instead of the term “dependent.” For example, IMS DPROP books use the terms “child table” and “child rows” instead of DB2 terms “dependent table” and “dependent rows.” The term “child” is used so that terms for IMS and DB2 are similar.

---

## What You Should Know

This book assumes you understand what data propagation is and the business reasons for propagating data. Information on these topics is in *IMS DPROP An Introduction*.

This book also assumes you have a basic understanding of IMS, DB2, and DataRefresher concepts and functions.

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## What is in This Book

The Version 3.1 Customization Guide provides information on how to write exit routines for your IMS DPROP system. It contains sample segment, field, and propagation exit routines that you can use. It also describes how to design and develop programs required to implement asynchronous propagation. The chapters are as follows:

- Chapter 1, “Introduction” on page 1
- Chapter 2, “Segment Exit Routines” on page 17

- Chapter 3, “Field Exit Routines” on page 110
- Chapter 4, “Propagation Exit Routines” on page 153
- Chapter 5, “DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine” on page 259
- Chapter 6, “EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit Routine” on page 297
- Chapter 7, “TSMF Callable Interface” on page 314
- Chapter 8, “EMF Callable Interface” on page 319
- Chapter 9, “User-Implemented Asynchronous Data Propagation (USER-ASYNCR)” on page 322

It also includes the following appendices:

- Appendix A, “Calling the Trace Module” on page 343
- Appendix B, “Sample Segment Exit Control Blocks” on page 352
- Appendix C, “Sample Field Exit Control Blocks” on page 368
- Appendix D, “Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks” on page 381

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## How to Read the Syntax Diagrams

The following rules apply to the syntax diagrams used in this book:

### Arrow symbols

Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line.

- ▶— Indicates the beginning of a statement.
- Indicates that the statement syntax is continued on the next line.
- ▶— Indicates that a statement is continued from the previous line.
- ▶ Indicates the end of a statement.

Diagrams of syntactical units other than complete statements start with the ▶— symbol and end with the —→ symbol.

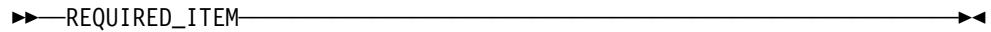
### Conventions

- Keywords, their allowable synonyms, and reserved parameters, appear in uppercase for MVS and OS/2 platforms, and lowercase for UNIX platforms. These items must be entered exactly as shown.
- Variables appear in lowercase italics (for example, *column-name*). They represent user-defined parameters or suboptions.
- When entering commands, separate parameters and keywords by at least one blank if there is no intervening punctuation.
- Enter punctuation marks (slashes, commas, periods, parentheses, quotation marks, equal signs) and numbers exactly as given.
- Footnotes are shown by a number in parentheses, for example, (1).
- A `␣` symbol indicates one blank position.

### Required items

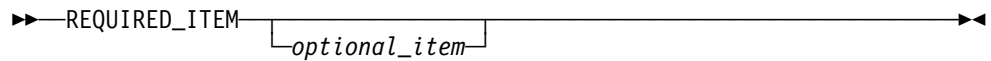
Required items appear on the horizontal line (the main path).



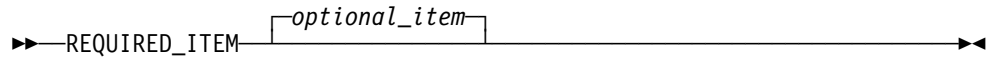


### Optional Items

Optional items appear below the main path.

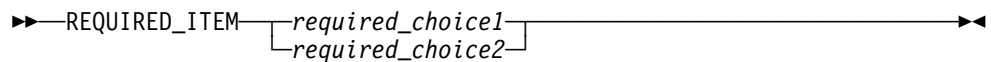


If an optional item appears above the main path, that item has no effect on the execution of the statement and is used only for readability.

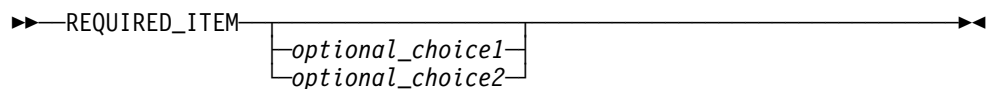


### Multiple required or optional items

If you can choose from two or more items, they appear vertically in a stack. If you *must* choose one of the items, one item of the stack appears on the main path.

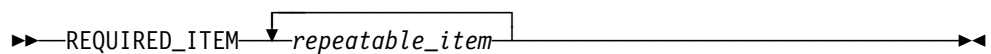


If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack appears below the main path.

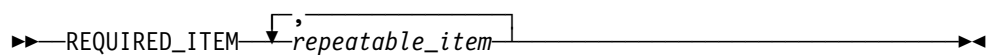


### Repeatable items

An arrow returning to the left above the main line indicates that an item can be repeated.



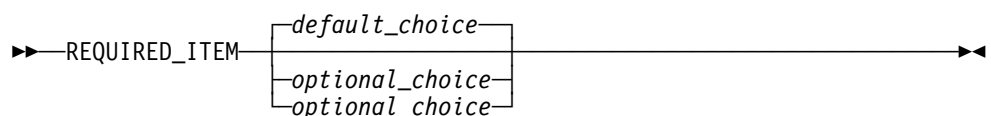
If the repeat arrow contains a comma, you must separate repeated items with a comma.



A repeat arrow above a stack indicates that you can specify more than one of the choices in the stack.

### Default keywords

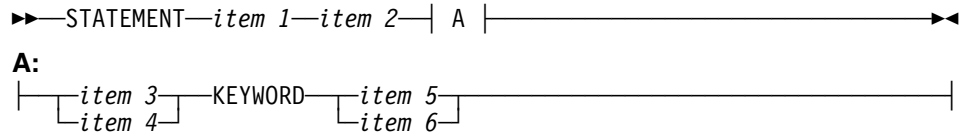
IBM-supplied default keywords appear above the main path, and the remaining choices are shown below the main path. In the parameter list following the syntax diagram, the default choices are underlined.



### IMS-specific syntax information

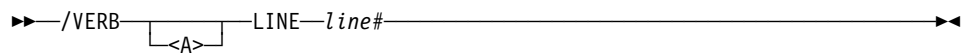
## Fragments

Sometimes a diagram must be split into fragments. The fragments are represented by a letter or fragment name, set off like this: | A |. The fragment follows the end of the main diagram. The following example shows the use of a fragment.

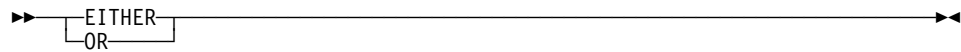


## Substitution-block

Sometimes a set of several parameters is represented by a substitution-block such as <A>. For example, in the imaginary /VERB command you could enter /VERB LINE 1, /VERB EITHER LINE 1, or /VERB OR LINE 1.

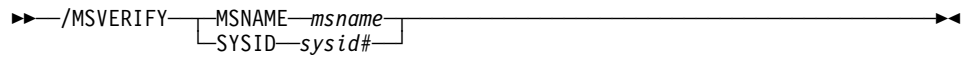


where <A> is:



## Parameter endings

Parameters with number values end with the symbol '#', parameters that are names end with 'name', and parameters that can be generic end with '\*'.



The MSNAME keyword in the example supports a name value and the SYSID keyword supports a number value.

---

## Chapter 1. Introduction

This chapter introduces the routines you can use to customize IMS DPROP. These routines are:

- Segment exit routine
- Field exit routine
- Propagation exit routine
- DB2 Data Capture subexit routine
- EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine
- Timestamp marker facility callable interface
- User Asynchronous programs

Information about coding the programs in high-level languages is also included. The rest of this book describes the programs in detail.

---

### Segment, Field, and Propagation Exit Routines

If DPROP mapping and conversion capabilities do not meet your needs, you can use the following exit routines for special situations:

- Segment exit routines
- Field exit routines
- Propagation exit routines

These routines can be written in either Assembler language or one of the following high-level languages: COBOL, PL/I, and C. DPROP support for exit routines written in high-level languages requires Language Environment/370 (LE/370) Version 1 Release 2. See *IMS DPROP An Introduction* for a description of the software requirements for the LE/370 environment.

Segment and Field exit routines complement the generalized mapping logic of the RUP and HUP. They perform special data formatting that the RUP and HUP do not support. When called, a Segment exit routine reformats an entire IMS segment, while a Field exit routine reformats individual fields in a segment.

Figure 1 on page 2 illustrates the sequence in which the Segment exit routine, Field exit routines, and DPROP conversion routines are invoked by the RUP and HUP.

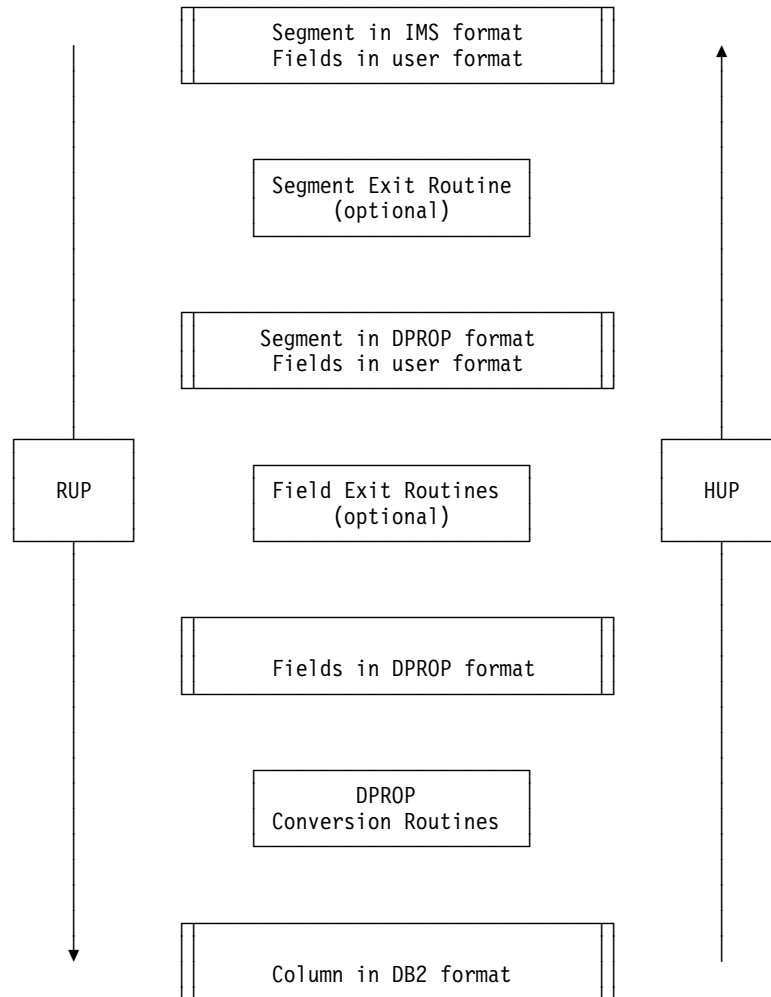


Figure 1. Sequence of Conversion by Segment and Field Exit Routines

You may find that your mapping or propagation requirements cannot be handled by combining the generalized mapping logic of DPROF with Segment and Field exit routines. In this case, you may want to use a Propagation exit routine, which lets you substitute your own mapping logic for the generalized mapping logic of the RUP and HUP.

DPROF calls exit routines in both synchronous and LOG-ASYN modes. During synchronous propagation, the RUP and HUP can call the exit routines from both IMS batch and dependent regions. For generalized mapping cases, Segment and Field exit routines are also called during execution of the Consistency Check utility (CCU) and DPROF DL/I Load utilities (DLU).

If you extract data with DataRefresher, the Segment and Field exit routines are also called by DataRefresher.

## Segment Exit Routine

The Segment exit routine is generally used to map an IMS segment between an IMS database format that DPROP does not support and a DPROP-supported format.

The Segment exit routine can change the format and positions of data fields in an IMS segment. It cannot change the format and position of keys, including the concatenated key, nor can it change the format and position of any fields mapped to the primary key of the related DB2 row.

Segment exit routines can:

- Map IMS segments that have fields with variable starting positions into a segment format where starting positions are fixed.
- Clean up data, such as data stored in redefined areas of IMS segments.
- Selectively suppress propagation based on selection criteria programmed into the exit routine. For IMS-to-DB2 propagation, it is preferable, where possible, to selectively suppress propagation by defining a WHERE clause during PR definition.

Segment exit routines used with PRTYPE=L (limited function) PRs are called only for IMS-to-DB2 propagation and must, therefore, support only IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

Segment exit routines used with PRTYPE=E (extended function) PRs must support both IMS-to-DPROP and DPROP-to-IMS mapping, even if the PRTYPE=E PR specifies MAPDIR=HR. This is because your Segment exit routine can be called during CCU and DLU processing to do DPROP-to-IMS mapping. The conversion done during DPROP-to-IMS mapping should be the opposite of the conversion done during IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

If you are using DataRefresher to extract IMS data, the Segment exit routine is also called by DataRefresher as a data type exit routine.

For additional information about the Segment exit routine, see Chapter 2, “Segment Exit Routines” on page 17. For information about data type exit routines, see the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation.

## Field Exit Routine

The Field exit routine is generally used to map a field between its IMS database format (referred to as a user format) and a DPROP-supported format.

Field exit routines are used:

- For IMS segment fields that have special formats not supported by DPROP, and that cannot be converted by the DPROP conversion routines. Examples of such fields are:
  - Date and time formats other than USA, ISO, EUR, and JIS, which must be converted into a standard format
  - Unsigned, packed numeric fields
  - Encoded data, such as a two-byte state code that is to be expanded

- When the format of the IMS field cannot be directly converted by DPROP to the format of the DB2 column, such as converting a character format to a numeric format, or converting a character field to a DBCS field.
- To convert some values in an IMS field to a DB2 null value.
- To change the contents or restructure the data in the field before storing it in the corresponding DB2 table.
- To alter the contents of a key field.
- When performing DB2-to-IMS propagation, to convert the value of a numeric DB2 column into a packed or zoned IMS field having a sign code other than the “preferred” sign codes X'C' and X'D'.

Field exit routines used with PRTYPE=L PRs are only called for IMS-to-DB2 propagation and must therefore only support user-to-DPROP mapping. They are called to convert an IMS field from your format in the IMS database to the format supported by and defined to DPROP.

Field exit routines used with PRTYPE=E PRs must support both user-to-DPROP mapping and DPROP-to-user mapping, even if the PRTYPE=E PR specifies MAPDIR=HR. This is because your Field exit routine can be called during CCU and DLU processing to do DPROP-to-user mapping. The conversion done during DPROP-to-user mapping should be the opposite of the conversion done during user-to-DPROP mapping.

If you are using DataRefresher to extract IMS data, the Field exit routine is also called by DataRefresher as a data type exit routine.

For additional information about the Field exit routine, see Chapter 3, “Field Exit Routines” on page 110. For information about data type exit routines, see the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation.

## Propagation Exit Routine

If the DPROP generalized mapping cases cannot be used for propagation, you can supply your own mapping in a Propagation exit routine. Propagation exit routines must provide all necessary mapping logic, build the SQL\* calls needed for propagation to DB2, and build the IMS calls needed for propagation to IMS. Neither DataRefresher nor the DLU call Propagation exit routines during the extract/load phase.

For additional information about the Propagation exit routine, see Chapter 4, “Propagation Exit Routines” on page 153.

### Propagation Exit Routine or IMS Data Capture Exit Routine

Using Propagation exit routines to propagate data from DPROP has some advantages over propagating data using an IMS Data Capture exit routine that you write. These advantages include:

- Propagation debugging support provided by DPROP
- Centralized error handling through the RUP and HUP
- Simplified operation of propagation since DPROP can be used to suspend and restart propagation

- Protection against unintentional updates during the extract/load phase of propagation
- Centralized control point for PR definitions (the DPROP directory tables)
- Common process for managing the data propagation environment for both generalized and user mapping cases

## Overview of RUP and Exit Routine Processing

For each updated segment occurrence, the RUP is called once by the IMS Data Capture function. A particular segment type can be propagated by zero, one, or several PRs. The number of PRs can be zero if you changed the DBD with an EXIT= keyword, but have not yet generated PRs.

If the updated segment type is propagated by multiple PRs, the RUP will sequentially process these PRs within a single call by the IMS Data Capture function.

For each PR, the RUP checks the PR status to determine if the PR should be processed. Inactive PRs are not processed. Then the RUP determines if the PR specifies a generalized or user mapping case.

### For a PR belonging to a generalized mapping case:

1. The RUP calls the optional Segment exit routine. The Segment exit routine converts the IMS segment from its IMS database format to the format supported by and defined to DPROP.

For some PRs (for example, those defined with a WHERE clause, those propagating IMS segments that contain embedded structures, or those attempting to avoid unnecessary SQL updates by specifying AVU=Y), the Segment exit routine is called twice by the RUP during replace operations: once to convert the segment before replacement, and a second time to convert the segment after replacement.

2. For each field requiring it, the RUP calls the appropriate optional Field exit routine. The Field exit routine converts the field from its user format to the format supported by and defined to DPROP.
3. The RUP converts each field into its DB2 column format.
4. The RUP issues the propagating SQL statement by calling the appropriate SQL update module, which was generated when the PR was defined.

**For a PR using a Propagation exit routine (user mapping),** the RUP calls the Propagation exit routine. The Propagation exit routine is responsible for all required mapping, conversions, and propagating SQL statements.

Figure 2 on page 6 shows RUP processing for a generalized mapping case, including the relationship with Segment and Field exit routines. Figure 3 on page 6 shows RUP processing for user mapping with a Propagation exit routine.

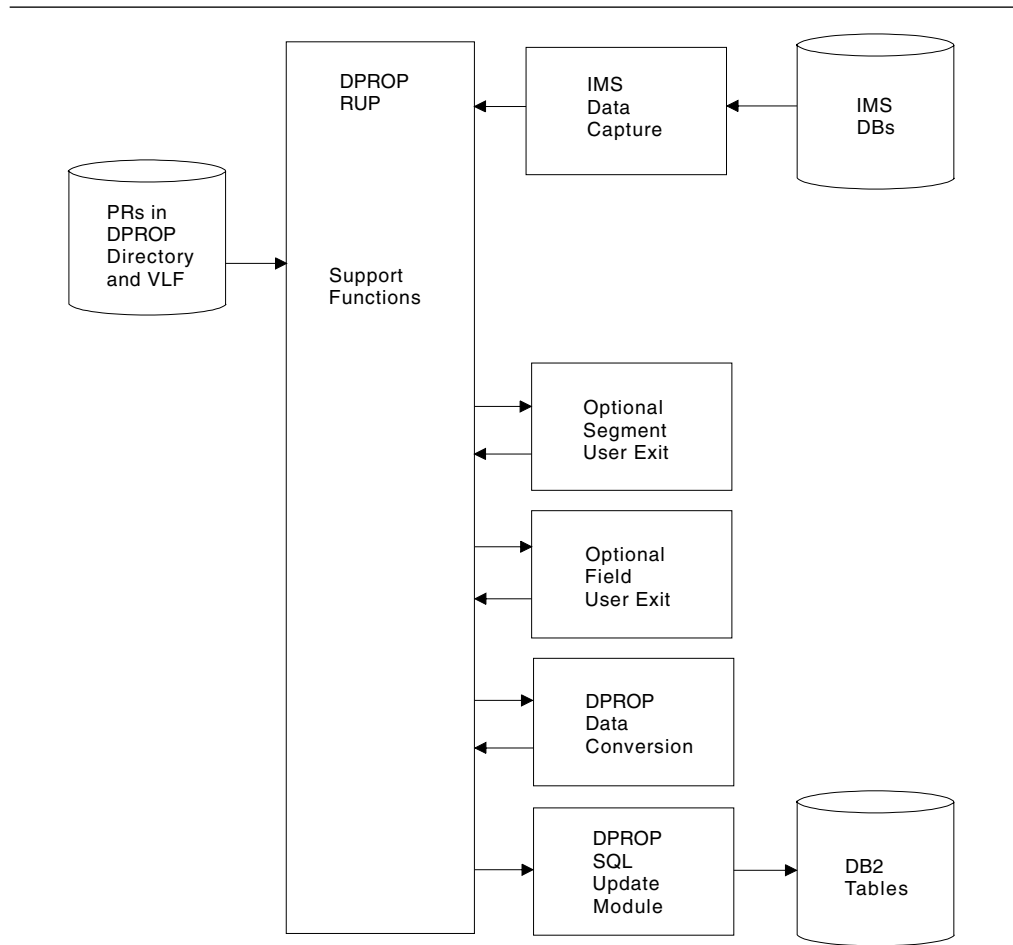


Figure 2. RUP Processing for Generalized Mapping

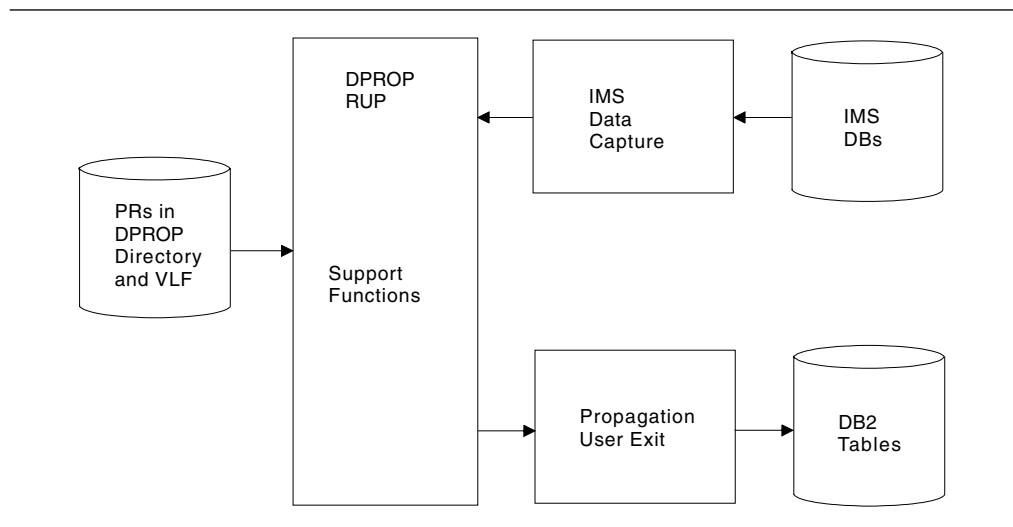


Figure 3. RUP Processing for User Mapping



## Overview of the HUP and Exit Routine Processing

The HUP runs as the IBM-supplied DB2 Data Capture exit routine. The HUP is called when the DB2 Data Capture function detects that an SQL update changes rows of tables that have been defined with the DATA CAPTURE parameter and when DB2 tracing for MONITOR CLASS(6) is active. You must also set the DB2 system parameter DPROP SUPPORT to 2 or 3, otherwise no call back to IMS occurs.

The HUP obtains all changed rows of these tables from DB2. Then, based on your PR definitions, the HUP determines whether and how the changed rows of a particular table should be propagated.

The HUP checks the PR status to determine if the PR should be processed. Inactive PRs are not processed. Then the HUP determines if the PR specifies a generalized or user mapping case.

### For a PR belonging to a generalized mapping case:

1. The HUP converts each DB2 column into the DPROP-supported field format that you specified in the PR definition.
2. For each field requiring it, the HUP calls the appropriate optional Field exit routine. The Field exit routine converts the field from the format supported by and defined to DPROP into its user format.
3. Then the HUP builds the IMS segment search arguments (SSAs) required to access the target IMS database segment.
4. If the IMS target segment needs to be replaced or deleted, the HUP issues an IMS GHU (get hold unique) call to retrieve the segment.

If the IMS target segment to be replaced is processed by a Segment exit routine, and some fields are not propagated, the HUP initially calls the Segment exit routine. The Segment exit routine must convert the retrieved IMS segment from its IMS database format into the format you defined to DPROP. The conversion done by your Segment exit routine should be the same as the conversion done during RUP calls for IMS-to-DB2 propagation. This processing is used to merge nonpropagated fields in the original IMS segment with the updated fields propagated from DB2.

5. If the target IMS segment will be replaced or inserted, the HUP builds the new segment image. If you have not specified use of a Segment exit routine, the segment image has the format of the IMS database segment. Otherwise, the segment image has the format you defined to DPROP.

For IMS segments that do not contain propagated internal segments, the HUP builds the image of the IMS segment. In the other cases, the HUP builds the image of either the internal or containing segment.

6. The HUP calls the optional Segment exit routine.
  - If the IMS segment **does not** contain propagated internal segments, the Segment exit routine converts the IMS segment from the format supported by and defined to DPROP to the IMS database format. The conversion done by your exit routine should be the reverse of the mapping done during RUP calls for IMS-to-DB2 propagation.

- If the IMS segment **does** contain propagated internal segments, the Segment exit routine must merge the internal/containing segment formatted by DPROP to the existing IMS segment that was previously retrieved by the HUP (see item 4 on page 7).

7. The HUP issues the DL/I update calls that propagate the DB2 change.

**For a PR using a Propagation exit routine (user mapping),** the HUP calls the Propagation exit routine. The Propagation exit routine does all required mapping, conversions, and propagation of DL/I update calls.

After propagation of the changed DB2 row, the HUP calls your optional DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

Figure 4 shows HUP processing for a generalized mapping case, including the relationship with Field and Segment exit routines. Figure 5 on page 9 shows HUP processing for user mapping with a Propagation exit routine.

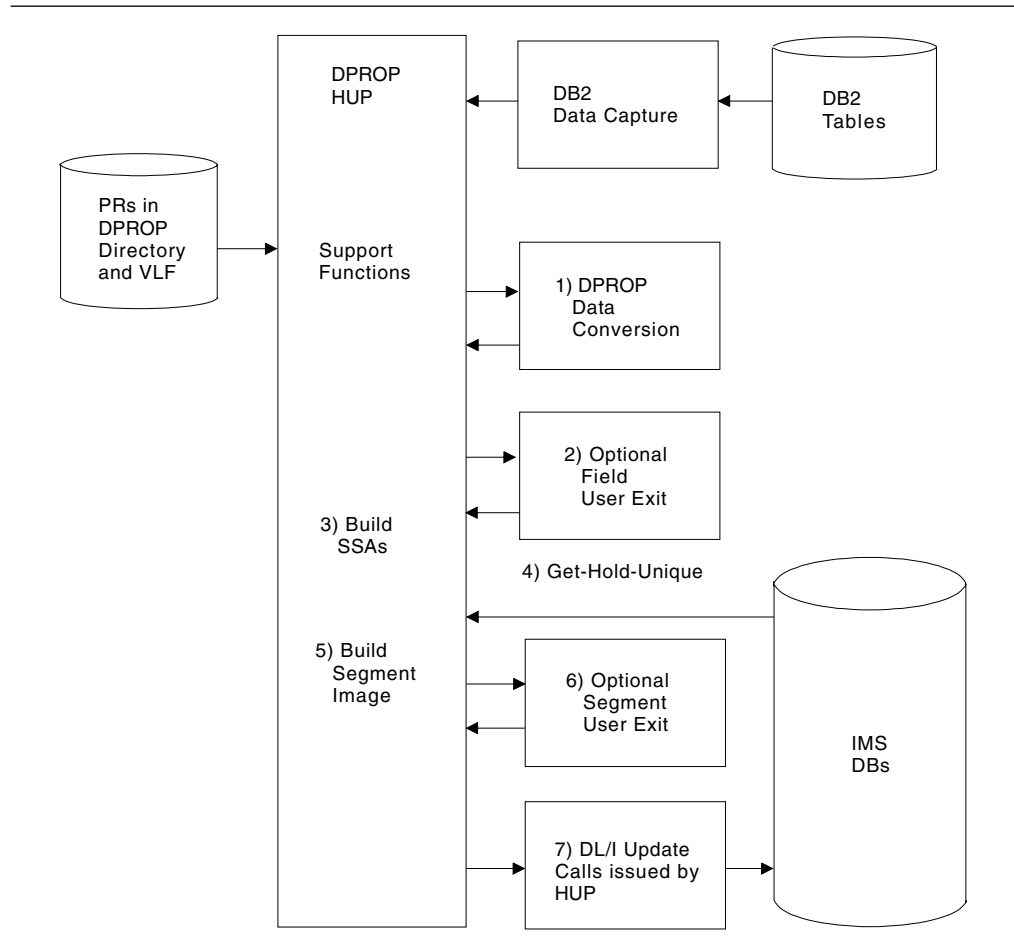


Figure 4. HUP Processing for Generalized Mapping Logic

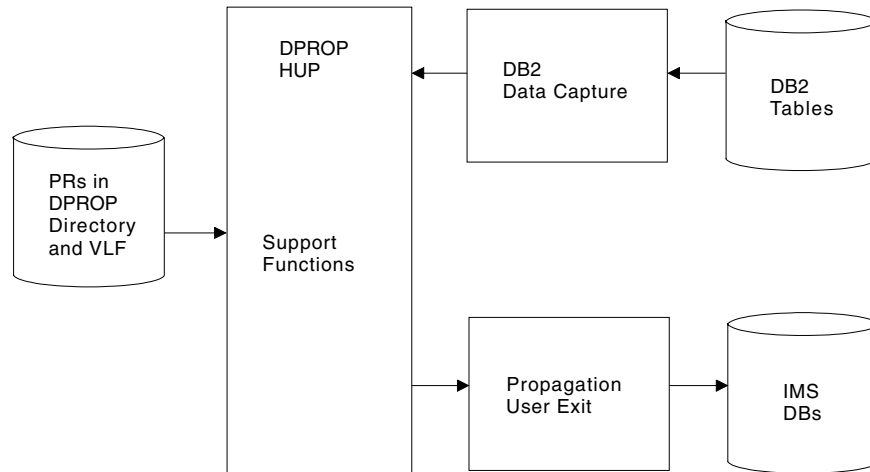


Figure 5. HUP Processing for User Mapping

## Error Handling Logic of Exit Routines

The exit routines may encounter error situations. For example, a field defined as numeric may contain nonnumeric data. In this case, the exit routines should use the error handling logic of the RUP and HUP. This practice has the following advantages:

- The error option (ERROPT) in effect is used when the exit routine encounters an error.
- Errors are traced and placed on an audit trail for later review if desired.

To take advantage of the error handling logic of the RUP and HUP, your exit routine should:

- Signal propagation failures to RUP/HUP using a return code in the provided interface control block. Your exit routine should not issue an abend if you want to use the error handling logic of the RUP/HUP.
- Provide error or warning messages in the interface control block to help diagnose the problem. Your exit routine should not issue messages directly.

To change versions of an exit routine, the job step from which the exit routine is called must be stopped and restarted with the new version available.

## Exit Routine Relationship to DataRefresher

This section describes the relationship between DataRefresher and the exit routines.

### Segment and Field Exit Routines

DPROP calls Segment and Field exit routines during propagation. DataRefresher calls them during the extract/load when extracts are done by DataRefresher. This lets you have identical mapping for extracts done by DataRefresher and propagation done by DPROP. DataRefresher calls these routines data exits and data type exits, respectively.

There are some special restrictions and requirements for exit routines called by DPROP. For example, while the interface control blocks to the exit routines are identical for DPROP and DataRefresher, DPROP does not initialize all of the fields in the control blocks. Another example of these restrictions is that no SYSPRINT DCB is furnished to the exit routine by DPROP. The additional restrictions and requirements are discussed with each type of exit routine in that routine's chapter of this book.

### Propagation Exit Routines

DataRefresher does not support Propagation exit routines. If you are using Propagation exit routines for user mapping, DataRefresher will not call your Propagation exit during the extract/load phase. If you determine that you can use the mapping capabilities of DataRefresher for the extract/load, the mapping logic of your Propagation exit routine must be compatible with that of DataRefresher. Otherwise, you write your own extract program providing the same mapping logic as your Propagation exit routine.

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## DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine

If your installation requires that the HUP coexist with another generalized DB2 Data Capture exit routine, consider writing a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine. Instead of having two DB2 Data Capture exit routines (which is not supported by DB2), you would:

- Use the HUP as a DB2 Data Capture exit routine, and
- Define to DPROP the “other” generalized exit routine as a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine (its name is defined during DPROP installation).

The purpose of the subexit routine is usually not DB2-to-IMS propagation. Instead, its purpose is usually to:

- Propagate changed DB2 rows to other tables, or
- Perform other generalized functions, such as auditing changed DB2 rows.

DPROP calls your subexit routine when the DB2 Data Capture function calls the HUP. DPROP calls the subexit routine even if you have not defined a PR and even if propagation has been emergency stopped.

The HUP calls your subexit routine once for each changed row and gives it both the data and the description of the changed row. The HUP calls your subexit routine **after** processing of all DPROP PRs. However, your subexit routine is **not** called when the HUP issues a rollback of the unit of work or an abend. This is not a problem since, in this case, the SQL update can be considered nonexistent.

You can write your DB2 Changed Data Capture subexit routine in a high-level language, such as C, COBOL, and PL/I.

For additional information about the DB2 Data Capture Subexit routine, see Chapter 5, “DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine” on page 259.

---

## EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit Routine

You can write an EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine to dynamically allocate the APF-authorized library containing DPROP load modules. You can do this if the following methods of allocation are inappropriate for your installation:

- Allocation using an //EKYRESLB DD statement in the JCL of propagating job steps and DPROP utility job steps
- Dynamic allocation by DPROP to a data set name specified during DPROP installation.

Note that you cannot write the EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine in a high-level language.

For more information about EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine, see Chapter 6, “EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit Routine” on page 297.

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## General Considerations for Exit Routines

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When called during synchronous propagation, the exit routines execute in the same environment as the propagating application program. The exit routines can issue the same IMS calls and SQL statements as the application. However, IMS and DB2 updates issued by the exit routines are not propagated. A possible exception to this would be IMS updates issued during DB2-to-IMS propagation; they can be propagated asynchronously if LOG-ASYNC propagation is based on the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function. This is because IMS and DB2 calls issued from the IMS or DB2 Data Capture function do not result in recursive calls to Data Capture exit routines. To the IMS and DB2 Data Capture functions, DPROP's exits appear to run as an extension to the RUP and HUP.

The exit routines must not perform functions incompatible with the environments in which they execute. For example, they should not write to MVS data sets from IMS message processing regions. The exit routines should also avoid using services that can impact the performance of propagating application programs. Examples could include the OPEN macro issued from IMS message processing regions.

DPROP Release 2 supports exit routines both written in Assembler language and with high-level language compilers supporting LE/370 Version 1 Release 2. Exit routines must receive and return control in AMODE 31, but their execution RMODE can be ANY. The addresses of parameters passed by DPROP to the exit routines are 31 bit, and the parameters are usually located above the 16MB line.

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## A TSMF Callable Interface

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When you are using DPROP LOG-ASYNC propagation, you must set an initial start time to run the Selector. Subsequently, the Selector can determine its own start and stop times. Alternatively, you can specify Group/database start times and group stop times for each Selector run. For details on Selector start and stop times, refer to the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode.

The timestamp marker facility (TSMF) allows you to specify timestamp markers (TSMs) to be used by the Selector for group/database start times and group stop times. The TSMF can be invoked as a batch job. It can also be invoked through a

A callable interface to allow a user application to insert a stop TSM in the Selector control file for a specified propagation group. The TSMF callable interface is described in detail in Chapter 7, “TSMF Callable Interface” on page 314.

A **Note:** The TSMF Callable Interface can only be used to create group stop times.

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## | EMF Callable Interface

| MQ-ASYNC supports both a Near Real Time Propagation and a Point-In-Time Propagation.

| For a Point-In-Time Propagation with MQ-ASYNC, you create Event Markers on the Source System. Each Event Marker identifies a particular Source System Point In Time. The Event Markers are transmitted in MQSeries messages, together with the IMS DB Changes, in First-In-First-Out order to the Apply Programs on the Target System.

| An Apply Program can be instructed to stop its processing when it reads an MQSeries message containing a specific Event Marker. When an Apply Program is stopped in this way, the content of the target DB2 tables reflects the Source System Point-in-Time that has been identified by the creation of the Event Marker.

| Usually, the Event Markers are created by running the IMS DPROP 'Capture System Utility (CUT)'. As an alternative, Event Markers can also be created by application programs through use of a callable interface.

---

## A User Asynchronous Programs

A IMS DataPropagator Version 3 implements LOG-ASYNC IMS-to-DB2 propagation. You can implement user LOG-ASYNC IMS-to-DB2 propagation in one of the following ways:

A

- Using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function. In this case, segment updates are written by this function to the IMS log. Later, programs you write (often called the “selector”) gather and select the changed data from the IMS log data sets. Another program you write (often called the *receiver*) reads the changed data and calls DPROP with it. Propagation is then done either by DPROP (if you used the generalized mapping cases) or by your Propagation exit routine (if you used user mapping). See Chapter 9, “User-Implemented Asynchronous Data Propagation (USER-ASYNC)” on page 322 for additional information.

A

- Using a Data Capture exit routine you write (often called the *sender*). In this case, segment updates are written by your routine to the:

- A
  - IMS log
  - A
    - IMS full-function database
    - A
      - DEDB sequential dependent segments
      - A
        - MVS flat file

A Another program you write (often called the receiver) does the same processing as described in the preceding paragraph.

A The LOG-ASYNC sender and receiver programs used in these two implementations are described and illustrated in Chapter 9, “User-Implemented Asynchronous Data Propagation (USER-ASYNC)” on page 322.

---

## Coding Exit Routines in High Level Languages

All DPROP User exit routines can be written in Assembler. In addition, the following types of exit routines can be written in COBOL, PL/I, and C:

- Segment exit routines
- Field exit routines
- Propagation exit routines
- DB2 Data Capture subexit routine

DPROP support for user exit routines written in high-level languages (HLL) requires the following:

- LE/370 must be installed, and LE/370 modules must be available (through //STEPLIB, //JOBLIB, LINKLIB, or LPA concatenation) to the job steps where the exits are executed.
- Exit routines written in COBOL must be compiled with the SAA AD/Cycle COBOL/370 Version 1 Release 1 (or later releases) compiler.
- Exit routines written in PL/I must be compiled with the LE/370 Version 1 Release 1 (or later releases) compiler.
- Exit routines written in C must be compiled with the LE/370 Version 1 Release 1 (or later releases) compiler.

## Preinitializing an HLL Environment

DPROP uses LE/370 support for preinitialization to call exit routines written in high-level languages. LE/370 preinitialization allows the HLL environment to be initialized once and to perform multiple executions of HLL exit routines using this preinitialized environment.

DPROP initialization triggers the preinitialization of the HLL environment. DPROP uses an interface to LE/370 that is similar to the CEEPIPI environment created with an INIT-SUB call. The resulting LE/370 enclave is used to execute all HLL DPROP exit routines.

Then, when one of your exit routines needs to be called, DPROP determines whether it was compiled with one of the previously listed HLL compilers, and proceeds as follows:

- If it was compiled, DPROP calls your exit routine through the CEEPIPI interface module. Your exit routines are called in the LE/370 enclave used for the HLL DPROP exit routines, as opposed to the LE/370 enclave of your propagating application programs. LE/370 treats your exit routines as subroutines, as opposed to main programs.
- If your exit routines were not compiled with one of the above compilers, DPROP assumes that they are Assembler exit routines, and calls them according to Assembler conventions.
- If LE/370 is installed and available through the //JOBLIB, //STEPLIB, linklist, or LPA concatenation, do not provide HLL exit routines compiled with compilers other than those listed above, because the results are unpredictable.

## Specifying LE/370 Runtime Options

It is possible that both your exit routines and your applications will be coded in high-level languages. In most cases, each will use LE/370 runtime libraries and options. In such a situation, there are two enclaves: one for the exit, and one for the application. Note that the two enclaves operate under a different set of rules:

- The *exit* operates under the rules for a routine invoked through CEEPIPI preinitialization.
- The *application* operates under the LE/370 rules for a main routine.

Additionally, the enclaves are separate in terms of storage use. Each enclave has its own storage, based on installation defaults or overriding runtime options. For performance and storage use, ensure that each enclave has sufficient storage allocations.

### The //EKYLEOPT DD Statement

DPROPS allows you to specify LE/370 runtime options for the HLL DPROPS exit routines' enclave. You can provide the runtime options in the //EKYLEOPT DD statements of the various DPROPS job steps (described in *IMS DPROPS Reference*). DPROPS provides these runtime options to CEEPIPI during the **INIT SUB** call. Runtime options provided in //EKYLEOPT override the installation defaults that were defined in the CEEDOPT LE/370 module.

You cannot link runtime options with a particular exit, as you can with an application.

### The TRAP Runtime Option

In an environment where both your exit routines and applications are coded in high-level languages, you should be aware of issues concerning the LE/370 TRAP runtime option. This runtime option is a combined ESTAE/ESPIE setting that you can set ON or OFF. If the TRAP option is set ON, a DPROPS abend could be *trapped* by the LE/370 ESTAE/ESPIE mechanism. However, because LE/370 is not in control, a 4036 abend will likely result. In this case, rerun the failing situation with the TRAP option set to OFF to find the underlying abend.

For more information on LE/370, see OS/390 Language Environment Programming Guide. For more information on diagnosing DPROPS problems, see *IMS DPROPS Diagnosis*.

## LE/370 and DPROPS Installation

During DPROPS installation, your DPROPS system administrator can create a dummy, IEFBR14-type, CEEPIPI load module in your DPROPS RESLIB. This is done if DPROPS installation occurs before LE/370 installation. Creating the dummy CEEPIPI module prevents a large number of CSV003I messages informing you that the CEEPIPI module was not found. If the dummy CEEPIPI module was copied to the DPROPS RESLIB during DPROPS installation and you install LE/370 at a later time, do one of the following to enable DPROPS to support LE/370:

- Delete the dummy, IEFBR14-type, CEEPIPI load module from the DPROPS RESLIB. The LE/370 load modules must be available to DPROPS (through //JOB LIB, //STEPLIB, LINKLIB, and LPA concatenation).
- Concatenate the load module library containing LE/370 modules ahead of the DPROPS RESLIB in the //JOB LIB, //STEPLIB, LINKLIB or LPA concatenation.



## Additional Requirements and Recommendations For COBOL

DPROP exit routines written in COBOL must be compiled with the **RENT** option.

## Additional Requirements and Recommendations For PL/I

The PROCEDURE statement for a PL/I exit must include processing characteristics, as shown in the following example:

```
OPTIONS(FETCHABLE REENTRANT)
```

Refer to *IBM SAA AD/Cycle PL/I MVS & VM Language Reference* for more information.

The sample exit in “Third Sample Segment Exit Routine” on page 97 and the control blocks in Appendix B, “Sample Segment Exit Control Blocks” on page 352, Appendix C, “Sample Field Exit Control Blocks” on page 368, and Appendix D, “Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks” on page 381 were coded with source code between columns 2 and 72. Column 1 is used for carriage control. Page ejects are inserted to make compiled sample listings more readable. To set this up in your exit routines, specify the MARGINS compiler option when compiling a PL/I exit, as follows:

```
MARGINS(2,72,1)
```

Refer to *IBM SAA AD/Cycle PL/I MVS & VM Programming Guide* for more information.

## Additional Requirements and Recommendations For C

To establish correct linkage, all C language exits must include the following PRAGMA:

```
#PRAGMA LINKAGE(exitname, FETCHABLE)
```

**Where:****EXITNAME**

Is the name of the user exit (field, segment, or propagation).

The sample propagation exit routine in “Sample Exit Routine Source Code” on page 235 uses LE/370 callable services (CEETDLI). To call LE/370 callable services, add the following INCLUDE statement to your C language source code:

```
#INCLUDE "LEAWI.H"
```

Refer to *OS/390 Language Environment Programming Reference* for additional information about LE/370 callable services.

Carriage control within the sample exit in “Sample Exit Routine Source Code” on page 235 and in the control blocks in Appendix B, “Sample Segment Exit Control Blocks” on page 352, Appendix C, “Sample Field Exit Control Blocks” on page 368, and Appendix D, “Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks” on page 381 was forced using PRAGMA:

```
#PRAGMA PAGE(1)
```

Page ejects were inserted to make compiled sample listings more readable.

---

## Chapter 2. Segment Exit Routines

The RUP and HUP call a Segment exit routine as part of DPROP's generalized mapping logic processing. This exit routine is required for TYPE=E PRs that propagate IMS segments containing internal segments; it is optional for other PRs.

A Segment exit routine can be used to reformat or change the segment data during propagation. The RUP's or HUP's generalized mapping logic can take care of most situations, but if your data is stored in an unusual way or in some form that the RUP or HUP cannot handle, consider writing a Segment exit routine.

A Segment exit routine converts a segment between an IMS database format that DPROP does not support and the DPROP-supported format that you define in your PR. This is further referenced as:

- **IMS-to-DPROP mapping** or **normal call** when your exit routine is called to convert the segment from its IMS database format to the DPROP format. Calls to your exit routine for IMS-to-DPROP mapping are generated primarily by the RUP as part of IMS-to-DB2 propagation, and under some circumstances also by the HUP as part of DB2-to-IMS propagation.
- **DPROP-to-IMS mapping** or **reverse call** when your exit routine is called to convert the segment from its DPROP format to the IMS database format. Calls to your exit routine for DPROP-to-IMS mapping are only generated by the HUP as part of DB2-to-IMS propagation.

The conversion performed during DPROP-to-IMS mapping must be the reverse of the conversion performed during IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

Segment exit routines used with TYPE=L or TYPE=F PRs must support IMS-to-DPROP mapping; they do not need to support DPROP-to-IMS mapping.

Segment exit routines used with TYPE=E PRs must support both IMS-to-DPROP mapping and DPROP-to-IMS mapping, even if the TYPE=E PR specifies MAPDIR=HR. This is because the HUP may call your Segment exit routine and request DPROP-to-IMS mapping during CCU and DLU processing.

A Segment exit routine can be used to:

- Reorganize IMS segments whose fields have variable start positions into a format in which the fields have fixed start positions DPROP does not directly support fields with variable start positions.
- Clean up data stored in an unusual way, or reorganize it before propagation to DB2.
- Suppress the propagation of certain data changes. This subject is discussed in more detail in "Selective Suppression of Data Propagation" on page 44.
- Support propagation of IMS segments containing internal segments (mapping case 3).

The IMS-to-DPROP mapping logic of your Segment exit routine will typically perform one or more of the following functions:

- Artificially construct, in the internal segments, ID fields that uniquely identify each occurrence of the internal segment

- Artificially construct, in the containing IMS segment, a counter field that counts the number of occurrences of an internal segment type within the containing segment (for internal segments whose number of occurrences varies).

The DPROP-to-IMS mapping logic of your Segment exit routine must assemble the IMS segment as it is expected by your IMS applications. The assembly is performed from the containing segment and from multiple internal segments.

Your Segment exit routine does not need to distinguish between propagated and nonpropagated fields; it always receives a complete segment.

You can use a Segment exit routine to change the format, position, or content of fields in a segment before it is propagated to DB2 or stored in the IMS database. **Do not** change the format, position, or content of the segment's key, concatenated key, or any field that maps to the primary DB2 key. Changing these fields results in an error.

If you need to convert field formats that DPROP does not directly support, consider using a Field exit routine instead of (or in combination with) Segment exit routines. Field exit routines are described in Chapter 3, "Field Exit Routines" on page 110.

If you are using a Segment exit routine, the definitions of the field format and position that you provide to DPROP apply to the DPROP segment format. DPROP does not require definitions for the IMS database format of the segment.

All your exit routines can be written in Assembler, or in COBOL, PL/I, or C. DPROP support for exit routines written in high-level languages requires LE/370 Version 1 Release 2. For synchronous propagation, the RUP and HUP call your exits in both IMS batch and online dependent regions accessing DB2. For LOG-ASYNCH propagation, the RUP calls your exit routines in an MVS batch environment. During user asynchronous propagation, depending on your implementation, the RUP calls your exit routines in IMS batch and dependent regions accessing DB2, or in a non-IMS DB2/TSO or CAF environment. The RUP and HUP also call your exits during execution of the CCU and DLU.

The DataRefresher term for segment exits is *data exits*. If you are using DataRefresher to extract the IMS data, DataRefresher calls your exit routines during extraction so that the mapping performed during extraction and data propagation is the same.

As shown in Figure 1 on page 2, your Segment exit routine is called by DPROP in the following contexts:

1. During HR propagation, the RUP first calls your Segment exit routine for IMS-to-DPROP mapping, immediately after the segment has been passed by the DL/I Data Capture.

Your Segment exit routine must convert the segment from its IMS database format (as it is in the IMS database) to the DPROP format that you specified during PR definition.

After calling your Segment and Field exit routines, the RUP converts the field formats that you specified in your PR definition to the format of the DB2 columns and issues SQL statements (INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE) to update the DB2 table.

2. During RH propagation, the HUP first converts the format of the DB2 columns into the field format that you specified in the PR definition. Then it calls your optional Field exit routines.

The HUP then calls your Segment exit routine for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, just before performing the update of the IMS database. The Segment exit routine must convert the segment from its DPROP format to its IMS database format.

Your exit routine does not need to distinguish between propagated and nonpropagated fields; it always receives a complete segment from the HUP.

The HUP uses the following logic to provide a complete segment when only a subset of the fields are propagated: The HUP retrieves the existing IMS segment (if it exists) from the IMS database and calls your Segment exit routine to perform IMS-to-DPROP mapping of the existing IMS segment. If the IMS segment does not exist, the HUP initializes a segment in its DPROP format by setting nonpropagated fields to the default value associated with their data type (for example, zero or blank) or to binary zeroes (for space in the segment that was not explicitly defined to DPROP as fields). The HUP then merges the updated DB2 data with nonpropagated fields of the existing or initialized IMS segment; this results in a complete segment in its DPROP format.

---

## Providing Required Mapping Logic in Segment Exits

The mapping logic provided by a Segment exit routine is usually straightforward, especially if the Segment exit routine does not support IMS segments containing internal segments that are propagated by mapping case 3 PRs. In this case, the Segment exit routine must convert the segment between its IMS database format (as it is in the IMS database) and its DPROP format (as defined to DPROP during PR definition).

## Mapping Logic for IMS Segments With No Internal Segments

This section describes the mapping logic for IMS segments that do not contain internal segments.

### IMS-to-DPROP Mapping

For IMS-to-DPROP mapping, when your exit routine is entered, a buffer contains the segment in its IMS format. Your exit routine must convert the segment to its DPROP format, and place it in another buffer.

### DPROP-to-IMS Mapping

For DPROP-to-IMS mapping, when your segment routine is entered, a buffer contains the segment in its DPROP format, as it was mapped (according to the PR definition) by DPROP from the changed DB2 row. Your exit routine must convert the segment to its IMS format, and place it in another buffer.

The segment, in its DPROP format, is built by DPROP before calling your exit routine, as follows:

- For propagated fields, the value of the DB2 column is converted to the IMS field's DPROP format.

If Field exit routines were defined, the Field exit routines are called to convert the fields from their DPROP format to their user format.

- Nonpropagated IMS fields are initialized in the DPROP segment format as follows:
  - For replace and delete operations, nonpropagated fields are initialized with their current value.
  - For insert operations, nonpropagated fields are initialized to the default value associated with their data type (for example, zero or blank) or to binary zeroes (for space in the segment that was not explicitly defined to DPROP as fields).

## Mapping Logic for IMS Segments

This section discusses mapping logic for IMS segments with internal segments.

When designing a Segment exit routine for IMS segments containing one or more internal segment types, consider the following:

1. Each internal segment type is propagated by a mapping case 3 PR to/from a different table.

Fields of the IMS segment that are not located in any internal segment can be propagated by a mapping case 1 or 2 PR to/from another table, if performing DB2-to-IMS propagation, propagation of these other fields is required.

Specify use of the same Segment exit routine when you define all these PRs. This is to avoid propagation failures resulting from inconsistent mapping. Consequently, your segment exit routine will typically be called during the processing of both mapping case 3 and mapping case 1 or 2 PRs.

2. The Segment exit routine is specified at the level of the IMS segment, not at the level of the internal segment. The output of the Segment exit routine is therefore an entire IMS segment, not an individual internal segment.
3. A Segment exit routine is required for the propagation of an IMS segment containing internal segments with TYPE=E PRs. It is optional for TYPE=L and TYPE=F PRs.

4. During IMS-to-DB2 propagation your segment exit routine will be called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

During DB2-to-IMS propagation, your Segment exit routine is called primarily for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, and, in some circumstances, for IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

5. When called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping, your Segment exit routine always gets as input the entire IMS segment in its IMS format. Your Segment exit routine must then return the entire IMS segment in its DPROP format.
6. When called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, your Segment exit routine must distinguish between two cases:
  - a. Sometimes, your exit routine is called during the processing of a mapping case 3 PR propagating a table change to an occurrence of an internal segment. In this case your Segment exit routine gets both of the following as input:
    - The internal segment, in its DPROP format, as mapped by DPROP from the changed DB2 row
    - The entire IMS segment, in its IMS format as it exists in the database before propagation

Your Segment exit routine must then return the modified IMS segment, in its IMS format. This is done by merging the changed internal segment occurrence in the pre-existing IMS segment.

- b. Other times, your exit routine is called during the processing of the mapping case 1 or 2 PR propagating a table change to the containing IMS segment. In this case your Segment exit routine gets both of the following as input:

- The IMS segment, in its DPROP format, as mapped by DPROP from the changed DB2 row
- The entire IMS segment (if it exists), in its IMS format as it exists in the database before the propagation

Your Segment exit routine must then return the modified IMS segment in its IMS format.

### IMS-to-DPROP Mapping

For IMS-to-DPROP mapping, when your Segment exit routine is entered, a buffer contains the segment in its IMS format. Your exit routine must convert the segment to its DPROP format and place it in another buffer.

Make sure that the IMS-to-DPROP mapping logic of your exit routine creates a DPROP segment format that matches the PR definition. Be sure that:

- For each internal segment type defined as having a variable number of occurrences, the containing segment in its DPROP format has a count field. If such a count field does not exist in the IMS format, your exit routine must construct the count field in the DPROP format.
- Each internal segment type contains one or more ID fields that uniquely identify each occurrence of the internal segment type within its containing segment. If the ID fields do not exist in the IMS format, your exit routine must construct the ID fields in the DPROP format.
- The start position of the first occurrence of an internal segment type and the length of each internal segment occurrence exactly match the PR definitions.

### DPROP-to-IMS Mapping

Sometimes, your Segment exit routine is called for the processing of a mapping case 3 PR propagating a table change to an internal segment. Other times, your Segment exit routine is called for the processing of the mapping case 1 or mapping case 2 PR propagating a table change to the containing IMS segment. Your Segment exit routine must provide logic for both types of calls (as explained in the information on page 36, your exit routine can distinguish between the two types of calls by testing the value provided by DPROP in the DAXSEGT field).

***Mapping logic when propagating to an internal segment:*** This section discusses mapping logic when propagating to an internal segment with a mapping case 3 PR.

A mapping case 3 PR propagates a table change to an internal segment. When propagating this table change to IMS, DPROP provides the following information when entering your exit routine:

- The internal segment, in its DPROP format, as DPROP mapped it (according to the mapping case 3 PR definition) from the changed DB2 row. See below for a description of how DPROP builds it.
- The before-change IMS segment, in its IMS format, as it exists in the IMS database before propagation.

Your exit routine must merge (insert, delete, or replace) the changed internal segment occurrence into the existing IMS segment, and construct the changed IMS segment in its IMS format.

Before calling your exit routine, DPROP builds the internal segment that is provided as input to your exit routine. DPROP builds the segment as follows:

- For propagated fields, the value of the DB2 column is converted to the DPROP format of the IMS field.

If Field exit routines were defined, the Field exit routines are called to convert the fields from their DPROP format to their user format.

- Nonpropagated IMS fields of the changed internal segment occurrence are initialized in the DPROP segment format as follows:
  - For replace and delete operations, they are initialized with their current value.
  - For insert operations, they are initialized with the default value associated with their data type (for example, zero or blank); or with binary zeroes (for space in the segment that was not explicitly defined to DPROP as fields).

**Mapping logic when propagating to containing segment:** This section discusses mapping logic when propagating to the containing segment with a mapping case 1 or mapping case 2 PR.

A mapping case 1 or mapping case 2 PR propagates a table change to a containing IMS segment. When called to propagate this table change to IMS, your exit routine receives the following information from DPROP upon entry:

- The containing IMS segment, in its DPROP format, as mapped by DPROP from the changed DB2 row according to the mapping case 1 or 2 PR definition. See below for a description of how DPROP builds it.
- The before-change IMS segment, in its IMS format, as it exists in the IMS database before propagation (it is provided only if the DB2 change is a replace or delete).

Your exit routine must return the new or changed IMS segment, in its IMS format, in another area.

The containing IMS segment, in its DPROP format, provided as input to your exit routine, is built as follows by DPROP before calling your exit routine:

- For fields that are propagated by the mapping case 1 or 2 PR (but not for fields propagated by mapping case 3 PRs), the value of the DB2 column is converted to the DPROP format of the IMS field.

If Field exit routines were defined, the Field exit routines are called to convert the fields from their DPROP format to their user format.

- Fields that are not propagated by the mapping case 1 or 2 PR are initialized in the DPROP segment format as follows:



- For replace and delete operations, they are initialized with their current value.
- For insert operations, they are initialized with binary zeroes for fields located in internal segments and for space in the segment that was not explicitly defined to DPROP as fields. Other fields that are not propagated by the mapping case 1 or 2 PR are initialized with the default value associated with their data type (for example, zero or blank).

## How To Write A Segment Exit Routine

This section describes some guidelines and requirements for writing a Segment exit routine to be used with DPROP. If DataRefresher uses your exit routine for data extraction, it must also conform to these requirements.

As mentioned above, your exit routine can be written in Assembler, COBOL, PL/I, or C when LE/370 Version 1 Release 2 is installed. When the RUP and HUP call your Segment exit routine, they pass the following four parameters to the exit:

- An Interface Control Block
- An IMS DB segment buffer
- A DPROP segment buffer
- A 64-byte anchor area

**Note:** When calling your exit routine for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, DPROP provides to your exit routine one additional segment buffer. This additional buffer contains the before-change and existing IMS segment in its IMS format. This additional buffer is not provided as a call parameter; instead, the buffer is pointed to by the DAXIDDSB field of the interface control block.

If your exit routine is written in Assembler, register 1 contains the address of the list of parameter addresses. This list is four fullwords long and contains the addresses of the parameters in the order listed above. If your exit routine is written in a high-level language supported by LE/370 Version 1 Release 2, then it must include the appropriate mapping definitions to access the four parameters being passed to it.

## Interface Control Block

Figure 7 on page 28 shows the structure of the interface control block, EKYRCDAX, that is passed to your Segment exit routine. There is one interface control block per exit routine, lasting the duration of the exit in virtual storage. The following table lists:

- The fields most useful to your exit routine
- What the fields are used for
- Their displacement into the control block DSECT

Figure 6 (Page 1 of 2). Interface Control Block Parameters for Segment Exits

Field	Used For	Displacement
DAXCALL	Call function	X'20'
DAXDBNM	Name of IMS database currently in use	X'9C'
DAXSEGM	Name of physical segment type	X'4C'

Figure 6 (Page 2 of 2). Interface Control Block Parameters for Segment Exits

Field	Used For	Displacement
DAXDLEN	Length of the IMS DB segment buffer	X'7C'
DAXFLEN	Length of DPROP segment buffer	X'80'
DAXPROGM	Name of calling program	X'90'
DAXTRANS	A description of the DB or TM environment	X'8C'
DAXKFBAD	Address of fully concatenated key	X'74'
DAXKFBLN	Length of fully concatenated key	X'78'
DAXDPRCT	Type of update	X'174'
DAXISEGM	Name of segment to be processed	X'178'
DAXIDDSB	Pointer to buffer with before-change IMS DB segment	X'180'
DAXRETC	Return code that your exit provides	X'1A4'
DAXSMESG	Exit message text	X'1A8'
DAXSCRT1	Exit work space (128 bytes)	X'220'
DAXENTRD	Indicates the exit routine has been entered	X'1A2'
DAXINCTL	Indicates the exit routine has control	X'1A3'

The interface control block has the same structure as the control block DataRefresher passes to its data exits. A more complete description of these fields is included in the copy of the control block DSECT shown in Figure 7 on page 28.

Of the fields listed above, the following can be changed by your Segment exit routine:

- DAXRETC
- DAXSMESG
- DAXSCRT1
- DAXENTRD
- DAXINCTL

Altering any of the other fields in the control block causes an error.

## IMS DB Segment Buffer

The IMS DB Segment Buffer contains the segment in its IMS format.

- When performing IMS-to-DPROP mapping, DPROP or DataRefresher provides the IMS segment to your Segment exit routine in this buffer. Until now, there has been no processing of the segment, so it appears as it does in the IMS database.

Your Segment exit routine must not modify this buffer when it is called to perform IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

- When performing DPROP-to-IMS mapping, your Segment exit routine must provide the segment to DPROP in this buffer. The segment must be provided in its IMS format. This is the same IMS format as provided by DPROP to your exit routine when performing IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

When called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, this buffer is empty at entry to the Segment exit routine.

See “Buffers and Variable-Length Segments” for notes about variable length segment.

## DPROP Segment Buffer

The DPROP Segment buffer contains the segment in the DPROP-supported format that you identified during your PR definition.

- **When performing IMS-to-DPROP mapping**, your exit must place the transformed segment into this buffer before returning to DPROP. When your exit routine returns, DPROP reads this buffer to get the transformed segment.

You can return the segment in either fixed-length or variable-length format, depending on what you specified in your PR. This does not depend on whether the segment was fixed or variable in the IMS DB segment buffer. See “Buffers and Variable-Length Segments” for notes on variable-length segments.

- **When performing DPROP-to-IMS mapping**, the HUP provides in this buffer the segment to your Segment exit routine. This segment is in the DPROP-supported format that you specified during the PR definition; it is in either fixed-length or variable-length format.
  1. For an IMS segment containing imbedded structures, the segment is either the containing IMS segment or one of the internal segments whose name can be found in the DAXISEGM field of the interface control block. Refer to “DPROP-to-IMS Mapping” on page 21 for more details.
  2. For all other segment types, this buffer contains the complete IMS segment; the name in the DAXISEGM field is the same as the name of the physical segment type in DAXSEGM.

This buffer always contains an entire internal or IMS segment that has:

- Propagated fields mapped from the changed DB2 table row
- Nonpropagated fields either mapped from an existing IMS segment image or set to their initial values

## Buffers and Variable-Length Segments

- For variable-length IMS segments, the first two bytes contain the length field, followed by the segment data. The number in the length field includes the length of the segment data plus the two bytes of the length field itself. For example, if the segment data is 18 bytes long, the length field is set at 20 bytes, or X'14'.

To understand how DPROP sets the length of IMS segments during DB2-to-IMS propagation, refer to the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode.

- For variable-length internal segments, the length of the internal segment is not necessarily in the first two bytes. Instead, the length of a variable-length internal segment is provided by the HUP to your Segment exit routine in the DAXFLEN field. The HUP determines the length of the internal segment based on the PR definition. Remember that during PR definition, you specify the length of a variable-length internal segment on the NEXT=fieldname+n keyword of the SEGMENT statement of the DXTPCB (for PRs defined with DataRefresher), or the fieldname+n value of the NEXT column of the DPRISEG table (for PRs defined without DataRefresher).

## Before-Change IMS DB Segment Buffer

The Before-Change IMS DB segment buffer exists only when the Segment exit routine is called to perform DPROP-to-IMS mapping and there is an existing segment in the IMS database. This is the case for:

- All segment types when the IMS update to be performed is a DLET or REPL
- Internal segment types for all types of updates

The Before-Change IMS DB segment buffer contains the IMS DB segment (in its IMS format) as it currently exists in the IMS database, before propagation of the DB2 change. This buffer is pointed to by the DAXIDDSB field of the interface control block.

Your Segment exit routine must not modify this buffer.

Although your exit always receives this buffer when there is an existing IMS segment image, it is only important when performing DPROP-to-IMS mapping of an IMS segment containing internal segments. In the other cases, it is recommended that your exit routine ignore this buffer.

See “Buffers and Variable-Length Segments” on page 25 for notes on variable-length segments.

## 64-Byte Anchor Area

DPROP gives you 64 bytes as a general-purpose storage area. Each exit routine has its own unique anchor area. You can use it for whatever you want. Initially, the area is set to all binary zeros, and DPROP (or DataRefresher if you are using it) never changes it again.

The anchor area exists in virtual storage, and remains yours for the duration of the exit, as follows:

- For IMS batch and BMP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the application program.
- For MPP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the IMS Program Controller Subtask. This can span multiple MPP executions.
- For CCU and DLU executions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the job step.
- For LOG-ASYNCR propagation and user asynchronous propagation, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the MVS task being used by the receiver program to call the RUP.

## Interface Control Block DSECT

You can generate the following DSECT in your assembler exit routine by coding the EKYRCDAX macro statement. For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the Segment exit routine Interface Control Block:

**EKYRCDXC** For exit routines written in COBOL  
**EKYRCDXP** For exit routines written in PL/I  
**EKYRCDXK** For exit routines written in C

Figure 7 on page 28 shows the interface control block, followed by detailed descriptions of its fields.

```

1          EKYRCDAX
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYRCDAX (DAX)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          DPROP SEGMENT EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK
9+*
10+*
11+*****
12+*
13+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
14+*
15+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
16+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
17+*
18+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
19+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
20+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
21+*
22+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
23+*
24+*****
25+*
26+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
27+*
28+*          FUNCTION:
29+*          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN
30+*          - DPROP OR DXT
31+*          AND
32+*          - A USER'S SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE (THESE USER
33+*          EXIT ROUTINES ARE CALLED BY DXT 'USER DATA
34+*          EXIT ROUTINES')
35+*
36+*          THERE IS ONE DAX CONTROL BLOCK FOR EACH SEGMENT
37+*          EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT
38+*          IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.
39+*          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:
40+*          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER
41+*          SUBTASK.
42+*          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR
43+*          CCU AND DLU PROCESSING, AND FOR ASYNCH PROPAGATION
44+*          (DEPENDING ON HOW AYSNCH PROPAGATION IS IMPLEMENTED):
45+*          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.
46+*
47+*-----*/
48+*          IMPORTANT NOTES:
49+*          =====
50+*          - SINCE THE SAME USER EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE INVOKED BOTH
51+*          BY DPROP AND BY DXT: CHANGES TO THIS CONTROL BLOCK MUST
52+*          BE COORDINATED BETWEEN DPROP DEVELOPMENT AND DXT
53+*          DEVELOPMENT.
54+*
55+*          - FIELDS MARKED IN THE COMMENT WITH '***DXT ONLY***'
56+*          HAVE NO MEANING, WHEN THE SEGMENT USER EXIT
57+*          ROUTINE IS INVOKED BY DPROP.
58+*-----*/
59+*
60+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
61+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
62+*
63+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
64+*
65+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
66+*

```

Figure 7 (Part 1 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

	67+*	CHANGE ACTIVITY:				*/
	68+*		KMP0057	12/13/90		*/
	69+*		KMP0060	02/08/91	COPYRIGHT INFORMATION	*/
	70+*		KMPREL2	03/20/91		*/
	71+*					*/
	72+*****	END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****				*/
000000	74+DAX	DSECT				
	75+DVRDAX	EQU	*		LABEL FOR DXT COMPATIBILITY	
	76+*	-----*				
	77+*	THIS SECTION OF THE CB MAY NOT BE MODIFIED BY EXIT				*
	78+*	-----*				
000000	79+DAXPFX	DS	0CL32		PREFIX OF CONTROL BLOCK	
000000	80+DAXTNAME	DS	CL8		EYE CATCHER: "DVRXCDAX"	
000008	81+DAXRSVD	DS	CL24		RESERVED FOR DXT INTERNAL USE	
	82+*					
000020	83+DAXPFXE	DS	0CL448		PREFIX EXTENSION	
000020	84+DAXCALL	DS	CL2		TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT:	
	85+*				=C'NO' - NORMAL CALL,	
	86+*				ISSUED TO CONVERT DATA FROM	
	87+*				'IMS DATABASE FORMAT' TO	
	88+*				'DPROP/DXT' FORMAT	
	89+*				=C'RV' - REVERSE CALL	
	90+*				ISSUED TO CONVERT	
	91+*				DATA FROM:	
	92+*				'DPROP/DXT' FORMAT	
	93+*				TO	
	94+*				'IMS DATABASE FORMAT'	
	95+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'RE' - RETURN CALL, ISSUED	
	96+*				INSTEAD OF NEXT REQUEST FOR	
	97+*				NEW DATA AT REQUEST OF EXIT	
	98+*				(SEE DAXRETC VALUE 4)	
	99+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'ED' - END-OF-DATA CALL	
	100+*				ISSUED BY DXT.	
	101+*					
000022	102+DAXDATYP	DS	CL2		TYPE OF DATA BEING PASSED--	
	103+*				=C'DL' - DL/I DATA	
	104+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'PS' - PHYSICAL SEQUENTIAL	
	105+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'VK' - VSAM KSDS DATA	
	106+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'VE' - VSAM ESDS DATA	
	107+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'GD' - GDI RECRD DATA	
	108+*					
000024	109+DAXFIL	DS	CL32		NAME OF FILE OR PCB FROM WHICH	
	110+*				DATA IS BEING PASSED	
	111+*					
000044	112+DAXPSB	DS	CL8		NAME OF PSB IF TYPE IS "DL"	
	113+*					
00004C	114+DAXSEGM	DS	CL32		NAME OF SEGMENT IF TYPE IS "DL"	
	115+*				IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
	116+*				- NAME OF PHYSICAL SEGM.	
	117+*				IF CALLER IS DXT:	
	118+*				- NAME OF SEGM. SPECIFIED	
	119+*				IN THE USED DBD (DBD CAN	
	120+*				BE A PHYSICAL OR LOGICAL	
	121+*				DBD)	
	122+*					
00006C	123+DAXPCBAD	DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	PTR TO PCB IF TYPE IS "DL"	
	124+*					
000070	125+DAXPCBLS	DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	PTR TO LIST OF DEM'S PCBs,	
	126+*				IF DEM IS A DL/I DEM	

Figure 7 (Part 2 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

000074	127+*				
	128+DAXKFBAD DS	AL4			PTR TO SEGMENT'S FULLY
	129+*				CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I).
	130+*				IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	131+*				- 0, IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN
	132+*				SPECIFIED ON EXIT=
	133+*				OF DBDGEN.
	134+*				
000078	135+DAXKFBLN DS	F			LENGTH OF SEGM'S FULLY
	136+*				CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I)
	137+*				IF DPROP: 0, IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN
	138+*				SPECIFIED ON EXIT=
	139+*				OF DBDGEN.
	140+*				
00007C	141+DAXINLN DS	0F			
00007C	142+DAXDLEN DS	F			LENGTH OF IMS DB SEGMENT BUFFER
	143+*				
000080	144+DAXOUTLN DS	0F			
000080	145+DAXFLEN DS	F			LENGTH OF DPROP SEGMENT BUFFER
	146+*				
000084	147+DAXSYSR DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***		POINTER TO SYSPRINT DCB (EXIT
	148+*				MAY WISH TO RECORD INFORMATION
	149+*				IN SYSPRINT VIA "PUT"--
	150+*				DCB FACTS: LRECL=121,
	151+*				NO CARRIAGE CONTROL CHAR
	152+*				
000088	153+DAXENVT DS	0CL12			ENVIRONMENT SUBFIELDS
000088	154+DAXOPSYS DS	CL4			OPERATING SYSTEM:
	155+*				=C'ESA ' IF MVS/ESA
	156+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'XA ' IF MVS/XA
	157+*		***DXT ONLY***		=C'MVS ' IF MVS
	158+*				
00008C	159+DAXTRANS DS	CL4			DB/DC ENVIRONMENT:
	160+*				=C'BAT ' IF IMS BATCH/BMP
	161+*				=C'MPP ' IF IMS MPP
	162+*				=C'IFP ' IF FAST PATH
	163+*				=C'CICS' IF CICS
	164+*				=C' ' IF NONE OF ABOV.
	165+*				
000090	166+DAXPROGM DS	CL4			CALLING PROGRAM:
	167+*				=C'DXT ' IF DataRefresher
	168+*				=C'DPRS' IF DPROP SYNCH PROP
	169+*				=C'DPRA' IF DPROP ASYNCH PROP
	170+*				=C'DPRC' IF DPROP CCU PROP
	171+*				=C'DPRL' IF DPROP DLU
	172+*				
000094	173+DAXEXIT DS	CL8			NAME OF THIS EXIT ROUTINE
	174+*				
00009C	175+DAXDBNM DS	CL8			NAME OF IMS DATABASE
	176+*				IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	177+*				- NAME OF PHYSICAL DBD.
	178+*				IF CALLER IS DXT:
	179+*				- NAME OF USED DBD (CAN BE
	180+*				NAME OF A PHYSICAL OR
	181+*				LOGICAL DBD)
	182+*				
0000A4	183+DAXDPRPN DS	CL24			RESERVED
	184+*				
0000BC	185+DAXASGNO DS	F	***DXT ONLY***		NUMBER OF DAXASEGS ARRAY
	186+*				ELEMENTS CONTAINING
	187+*				ANCESTOR SEGM INFORMATION

Figure 7 (Part 3 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine



0000C0		188+*				
		189+DAXASEGS DS	15CL12	***DXT ONLY***	ARRAY OF ANCESTOR SEGMS,	
		190+*			ONLY FOR DL/I SEGM EXIT,	
		191+*			IN ORDER FROM ROOT TO	
		192+*			PARENT SEGMENT (EACH	
		193+*			ARRAY ELEMENT IS MAPPED	
		194+*			BY DAXANCTR DSECT, BELOW)	
		195+*				
000174		196+DAXRSVD1 DS	CL46		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	
0001A2	00174	197+ ORG	DAXRSVD1		REDEFINE THIS AREA	
		198+*				
000174		199+DAXDPRCT DS	CL4	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		200+*			- EXIT IS CALLED TO PROCESS:	
		201+*			'ISRT': A DL/I OR DB2 INSERT	
		202+*			'DLET': A DL/I OR DB2 DELETE	
		203+*			'REPL': A DL/I OR DB2 REPLACE	
		204+*			(AFTER-REPLACE IMAGE)	
		205+*			IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		206+*			- NOT USED	
000178		207+DAXREPL DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP AND IF	
		208+*			DAXDPRCT IS 'REPL':	
	000C1	209+DAXREPLA EQU	C	'A'	'A': AFTER-REPLACE IMAGE	
	000C2	210+DAXREPLB EQU	C	'B'	'B': BEFORE-REPLACE IMAGE	
000179		212+DAXSEGT DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		213+*			- TYPE OF SEGMENT PROCESSED:	
	000E4	214+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'U'	'U': UPDATED IMS SEGMENT	
	000C1	215+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'A'	'A': ANCESTOR OF UPDATED SEGM	
	000C9	216+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'I'	'I': INTERNAL SEGMENT	
00017A		218+DAXPSUP DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP, DESCRIPTION	
		219+*			WHETHER PROPAGATION-SUPPRESSION	
		220+*			IS ALLOWED:	
	000D5	221+DAXPSUPN EQU	C	'N'	'N': SUPPRESSION NOT ALLOWED	
	000E8	222+DAXPSUPY EQU	C	'Y'	'Y': SUPPRESSION ALLOWED	
00017B		224+ DS	C	' '	RESERVED	
		225+*				
00017C		226+DAXISEGM DS	CL8	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		227+*			- FOR RH PROPAGATION	
		228+*			NAME OF SEGMENT TO	
		229+*			PROCESS. SAME AS PHYS.	
		230+*			IMS SEGNAME IN DAXSEGM	
		231+*			IF NOT MAPPING CASE 3	
		232+*			ENTITY (INTERNAL)	
		233+*			SEGMENT IN PROCESS.	
		234+*			IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		235+*			- NOT USED	
000184		236+DAXIDDSB DS	A	--DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		237+*			- FOR RH PROPAGATION	
		238+*			POINTER TO THE BUFFER	
		239+*			CONTAINING THE 'BEFORE-CHANGE'	
		240+*			IMS DATABASE SEGMENT.	
		241+*			BUFFER CONTAINS THE	
		242+*			BEFORE IMAGE OF THE	
		243+*			IMS SEGMENT IF:	
		244+*			- DAXDPRCT EQ REPL, OR	
		245+*			- DAXDPRCT EQ DLET, OR	
		246+*			- DAXSEGT EQ DAXSEGTA	
		247+*			(INTERNAL SEGMENT OF	
		248+*			MAPPING CASE 3)	
		249+*			OR CONTAINS ALL BINARY	
		250+*			ZEROS IN OTHER CASES.	
		251+*			BUFFER IS READ ONLY	
		252+*			FOR THE EXIT ROUTINE.	

Figure 7 (Part 4 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

000188		253+DAXIDDSL DS	A	--DPROP ONLY-- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		254+*		- FOR RH PROPAGATION	
		255+*		LENGTH OF THE 'BEFORE-CHANGE'	
		256+*		IMS DB SEGMENT POINTED-TO	
		257+*		BY DAXIDDSB.	
00018C	001A2	258+	ORG		
		259+*		POINT TO THE END OF DAXRSVD1	
		260+*		-----*	
		261+*		THE NEXT GROUP OF FIELDS MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT ROUTINE	*
		262+*		-----*	
0001A2		263+DAXENTRD DS	CL1	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO	
		264+*		C'X', INDICATES	
		265+*		THAT EXIT HAS BEEN ENTERED	
		266+*			
0001A3		267+DAXINCTL DS	CL1	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO	
		268+*		C'X', INDICATES	
		269+*		THAT EXIT IS IN CONTROL	
		270+*			
0001A4		271+DAXRETC DS	F	RETURN CODE--	
		272+*		VALUE SET HERE BY EXIT,	
		273+*			
		274+*		RETURN CODE VALUES...	
	00000	275+DAXRCOK EQU	0	= 0 - NORMAL, OUTPUT	
		276+*		DATA RETURNED	
		277+*			
	00004	278+DAXRCOKR EQU	4	***DXT ONLY*** = 4 - NORMAL, OUTPUT	
		279+*		DATA RETURNED,	
		280+*		DXT SHOULD	
		281+*		RETURN TO EXIT FOR NEXT	
		282+*		OCCURRENCE OF THIS RECORD	
		283+*		OR SEGMENT	
		284+*			
	00008	285+DAXRCNQ EQU	8	= 8 - IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		286+*		DPROP WILL SUPPRESS	
		287+*		THE PROPAGATION OF	
		288+*		THE CHANGED DL/I DATA	
		289+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		290+*		DXT SHOULD NOT	
		291+*		CONSIDER DATA TO	
		292+*		BE ELIGIBLE FOR	
		293+*		EXTRACT	
		294+*			
	0000C	295+DAXRCERB EQU	12	=12 ERROR	
		296+*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		297+*		PROPAGATION FAILURE.	
		298+*		DPROP/RUP WILL	
		299+*		GO THROUGH ITS USUAL	
		300+*		ERROR HANDLING LOGIC.	
		301+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		302+*		DXT SHOULD	
		303+*		TERMINATE BATCH	
		304+*			
	00010	305+DAXRCERD EQU	16	=16 ERROR	
		306+*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		307+*		RUP WILL ABEND	
		308+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		309+*		DXT SHOULD	
		310+*		TERMINATE DEM EXECUTION	
		311+*			

Figure 7 (Part 5 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

0001A8	312+DAXSMESG DS	CL64	TEXT OF MESSAGE PASSED FROM EXIT ROUTINE TO DPROP/DXT. ALL BLANKS MEANS NO MESSAGE.
	313+*		
	314+*		
	315+*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	316+*		MSG WILL BE WRITTEN TO
	317+*		VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ACCORDING
	318+*		TO USUAL DPROP/RUP ERROR HANDLING
	319+*		LOGIC IN MESSAGE EKYR980I OR
	320+*		EKYR981E.
	321+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:
	322+*		TEXT OF MESSAGE WILL BE
	323+*		WRITTEN TO
	324+*		SYSPRINT DATA SET IN MESSAGE
	325+*		DVRA0_50.
	326+*		(UNDERSCORE IS REPLACED
	327+*		BY ONE OF SEVERAL DIGITS)
	328+*		HAS EFFECT FOR ALL CALLS.
	329+*		
0001E8	330+DAXDPRPM DS	CL24	STORAGE RESERVED FOR DATA EXIT
	331+*		
000200	332+DAXRSVD2 DS	CL32	RESERVED FOR DXT USE
000220	333+DAXSCRT1 DS	CL128	WORK SPACE (SCRATCHPAD)
	334+*		MAY BE USED BY EXIT
	335+*		ROUTINE AS DESIRED
	336+*		
002A0	337+DAXEND EQU *		END OF DAX DSECT
002A0	338+DAXLEN EQU *-DAX		LENGTH OF DAX DSECT
	339+*****		
	340+*		
	341+* DAXANCTR DSECT	***DXT ONLY***	
	342+*		MAPS THE ARRAY ELEMENTS OF DAXASEGS
	343+*		
	344+*****		
000000	345+DAXANCTR DSECT ,	***DXT ONLY***	
000000	346+DAXASGNM DS	CL8	***DXT ONLY*** ANCESTOR SEGM NAME
	347+*		
000008	348+DAXASGAD DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY*** ANCESTOR SEGM ADDRESS
	349+*		
	350	END	

Figure 7 (Part 6 of 6). Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

## Interface Control Block Field Descriptions

The following list contains detailed descriptions of the fields in the interface control block. The primary descriptions given are for DPROP unless otherwise indicated. Additional descriptions are given for DataRefresher.

Some of the fields are not useful to your exit routine when DPROP calls it. These fields are for DataRefresher only, both in the interface control block and below.

**DAXTNAME** Contains the constant **DVRXCDAX**, used to identify the control block in a storage dump.

**DAXCALL** The call function that describes what action your exit routine must perform. This field can have the following values:

**NO** Normal (IMS-to-DPROP mapping). The exit routine is called to convert the segment from its IMS to its DPROP (or DataRefresher) format described in the PR definition. **NO** calls can be generated by both the RUP and HUP during propagation, and by DataRefresher DEM during extract.

- RV** Reverse (DPROP-to-IMS mapping). The exit routine is called to convert the segment from the DPROP (or DataRefresher) format described in the PR definition to the IMS format. **RV** calls are generated only by the HUP.
- ED** End of data (*DataRefresher only*). The exit routine is called to perform end of data summary functions. A DataRefresher user must request this function with a EODCALL=Y keyword on the SEGMENT statement of the DXTPSB.
- RE** Return (*DataRefresher only*). The exit routine is called during data extract after returning with a return code of 4. DPROP does not support return code 4 and return calls. Your exit must not use return code 4 with DataRefresher if the extracted data is propagated using a generalized mapping case. This results in different mapping for the DataRefresher extract and propagation by DPROP, which causes inconsistencies in the propagated data.

<b>DAXDATYP</b>	Contains the constant <b>DL</b> , indicating that the data being mapped is an IMS segment.
<b>DAXFIL</b>	If called by DPROP, the name of the DBPCB used for the updating IMS call. This field is filled for both NO and RV calls. If called by DataRefresher, it contains the name of the DBPCB used for extract.
<b>DAXPSB</b>	If called by DPROP, the name of the PSB used for the program that modified the IMS data. This field is only specified for NO calls. If called by DataRefresher, it contains the name of the PSB used for DataRefresher DEM.
<b>DAXDBNM</b>	If called by DPROP, the name of the physical IMS DBD.  If called by DataRefresher, the name of the DBD referenced in the PCB of the PSB used for the DataRefresher DEM. In this case, the DBD can be either physical or logical. For DataRefresher users, if the exit routine is called for segments propagated by DPROP, it is recommended that you refer to <i>physical</i> DBDs in the PCB.
<b>DAXSEGM</b>	If called by DPROP, the name of the IMS segment type as specified in the physical IMS DBD.  If called by DataRefresher, it is the segment type found on the SEGMENT statement of the DXTPSB. For DataRefresher users, it is recommended that you specify the same segment names on the SEGMENT statements as in the physical IMS DBD.
<b>DAXKFBAD</b>	The address of the segment's fully concatenated key. Remember that your exit routine must not modify this key. The address can be zero if the segment has no fully concatenated key, or if the key was not supplied to the RUP (for example, if the NOKEY option was used in the EXIT= keyword of the DBD).
<b>DAXKFBLN</b>	The length of the fully concatenated key. The length can be zero if the segment has no fully concatenated key, or if the key was not supplied to the RUP.
<b>DAXDLEN</b>	If called by DPROP for a NO call (IMS-to-DPROP mapping), the length of the IMS DB segment.  If called by DPROP for an RV call (DPROP-to-IMS mapping), this

field contains the length of the IMS DB segment buffer. For RV calls, this buffer contains the result of Segment exit routine processing; do not store a segment in the IMS DB segment buffer that is longer than the length specified in DAXDLEN. This can cause storage overlays and unpredictable results. If the segment in its IMS format is a variable-length segment, the segment exit must store the actual length of the segment in the first two bytes of the IMS segment buffer.

If called by DataRefresher, this field contains the length specified in the BYTES= keyword of the SEGMENT statement in the CREATE DXTPSB control statement. For variable length IMS DB segments, the actual length is found in the first two bytes of the buffer.

**DAXFLEN** If called by DPROF for a NO call (IMS-to-DPROF mapping), the length of the DPROF segment buffer. For NO calls, this buffer contains the result from Segment exit routine processing; do not store a segment in the DPROF segment buffer that is longer than the length specified in DAXFLEN. This can cause storage overlays and unpredictable results. If the PR defines the segment in its DPROF format as a variable-length segment, the actual length of the segment must be stored by the segment exit in the first two bytes of the DPROF segment buffer.

If called by DPROF for an RV call (DPROF-to-IMS mapping), DAXFLEN contains the length of the segment in its DPROF format.

**DAXOPSYS** Contains the constant **ESA**, indicating that the program is running in an MVS environment.

**DAXTRANS** Contains a value describing the environment in which the exit routine is called. This field can have the following values:

**BAT** IMS Batch or BMP environment  
**MPP** IMS MPP environment  
**IFP** IMS Fast Path environment  
**CICS** CICS environment

If the exit is called in an environment other than those listed above, the value consists of blanks.

**DAXPROGM** Contains information about the calling program, either DPROF or DataRefresher. This field can have the following values:

**DPRS** Called by DPROF during synchronous propagation  
**DPRA** Called by DPROF during LOG-ASYNC propagation and user asynchronous propagation  
**DPRC** Called by DPROF during CCU execution  
**DPRL** Called by DPROF during DLU execution  
**DataRefresher** Called by DataRefresher

**DAXEXIT** The load module name of the Segment exit routine.

**DAXDPRCT** Contains a value describing the type of IMS or DB2 update performed. This field can contain the values **ISRT**, **REPL**, and **DLET** for the insert, replace, or delete of an IMS segment or DB2 row, respectively. The field is set only when DPROF calls the exit routine. If the exit is called for CCU or DLU processing, the value of the field is set to ISRT because the DPROF logic simulates an insert during CCU and DLU processing.

<b>DAXREPL</b>	This field is only set when the exit routine is called by DPROP during processing of a Replace. The field specifies whether the exit routine is being called to process the after-image ( <b>A</b> ) of the segment, or the before-image ( <b>B</b> ) of the segment.
<b>DAXSEGT</b>	<p>This field describes which type of segment is being processed.</p> <p>For NO calls (IMS-to-DPROP mapping), the possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>U</b> The segment being processed is the IMS segment being updated.</li> <li><b>A</b> The segment being processed is a physical ancestor of the IMS segment being updated. The value can be set to <b>A</b> when processing a PR propagating path-data located in an ancestor segment.</li> </ul> <p>For RV calls (DPROP-to-IMS mapping), the possible values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>U</b> The segment located in the DPROP segment buffer is the containing IMS segment.</li> <li><b>I</b> The segment located in the DPROP segment buffer is an internal segment. The value can be set to <b>I</b> when processing mapping case 3 PRs. The name of the internal segment type being processed is located in DAXISEGM.</li> </ul> <p>The field is set only when the exit routine is called by DPROP.</p>
<b>DAXPSUP</b>	<p>This field indicates whether the Segment exit routine can request suppression of data propagation during its current call. This field is set only when the exit routine is called by DPROP.</p> <p>If your Segment exit routine is designed to support propagation suppression, it must test this field to determine if it can suppress propagation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>N</b> The exit routine cannot request suppression of data propagation.</li> <li><b>Y</b> The exit routine can request suppression of data propagation.</li> </ul> <p>This field is set to Y only if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PR definition specified PROPSUP=Y.</li> <li>• Other conditions are met (for example, if the current call of the exit is not for the before-image of a segment).</li> </ul>
<b>DAXISEGM</b>	This field is only set for RV calls (DPROP-to-IMS mapping) and contains the name of the segment to be processed. For internal segments (mapping case 3), this is the name of an internal segment; for any other case, it contains the name of the physical IMS segment and is the same as in the DAXSEGM field above.
<b>DAXIDDSB</b>	<p>This field is only set for RV calls (DPROP-to-IMS mapping) and contains a pointer to a buffer, or zero. The buffer contains the before-change IMS DB segment (in its IMS format). The size of the before-change IMS DB segment is provided in DAXIDDSL.</p> <p>The buffer must not be modified by your exit routine.</p>

This pointer is only present if the type of update in DAXDPRCT is either REPL or DLET, or if the segment to be processed is a mapping case 3 internal segment.

The buffer pointed to by DAXIDDSB is only important when performing DPROP-to-IMS mapping of an IMS segment containing internal segments. In this case, your exit routine requires the following two inputs:

- The DPROP segment buffer. It contains either an internal segment (if it is the target table of an internal segment that has changed) or the IMS segment (in all other cases) in its DPROP format.
- The buffer pointed to by DAXIDDSB. It contains the before-change copy of the IMS segment, as stored in the IMS DB.

Your Segment exit routine must then use this input to assemble the after-change copy of the IMS segment (in its IMS format). The assembled IMS segment must be returned in the IMS DB segment Buffer.

If the IMS segment is variable length, the first two bytes contain the length field, followed by the segment data. The number in the length field includes the length of the segment data plus the two bytes of the length field itself.

**DAXIDDSL** The length of the segment in the before-change IMS DB segment buffer.

The next two fields are switches that can be useful for problem determination. DPROP and DataRefresher do not require your exit routine to set these fields. However, they can help you determine where a problem occurred if you have an ABEND. DPROP and DataRefresher set these fields to blanks before calling your exit routine for the first time.

**DAXENTRD** Exit-entered flag.

As you enter your exit routine, set this field to **X**. DPROP does not change this field again, so if a problem occurs, you can determine if your exit has been entered.

**DAXINCTL** Exit-in-control flag.

You can also set this field to **X**, indicating that your exit routine has control. When DPROP regains control, it resets this field to blank, so you can determine if your exit routine has control when an ABEND occurs.

The next two fields can be used along with the RUP's and HUP's error handling logic. For more information on return codes and error handling techniques, see "Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques" on page 39.

**DAXRETC** The return code that the exit routine provides when returning to its caller. This field is set to zero when the exit routine is called.

**DAXSMESG** User-provided error message. It is set to blanks when the exit routine is called. When the exit routine returns, if the field is not blank, DPROP or DataRefresher writes the contents of the field.

DPROP prefaces the message with the number EKYR980I or EKYR981E, and writes the message according to its usual error handling logic (for example, to the OS/VS console, trace data set, //EKYPRINT, or the Audit trail). DataRefresher prefaces the message with the number DVRA\_50, (where \_ is one of several possible digits) and writes the message to the //SYSPRINT data set.

**DAXSCRT1** An exit routine work space for your own use; for example, to save information across calls to the exit routine. Before the first call to your exit routine, DPROP initializes this space to binary zeros, and does not modify it again.

## Exit Routine Processing

Using the information given above, your Segment exit routine can copy the propagated data from a buffer, transform it, and return it using another buffer.

When called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping (with NO in DAXCALL), your Segment exit routine can read the segment from the IMS DB segment buffer and return it in the DPROP segment buffer after transformation.

When called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping (with RV in DAXCALL), your Segment exit routine reads the segment from the DPROP segment buffer and returns it in the IMS DB segment buffer after transformation.

There are, however, some restrictions and guidelines to follow when developing your exit routine:

- When DPROP calls it, your exit routine always gets control in AMODE 31, and must return control in AMODE 31. Keywords DPROP passes to your exit are usually located above the 16MB line. The exit routine is loaded above or below the 16MB line, depending on the RMODE attribute of the exit load module.

It is recommended that you code and link-edit your program as reentrant. To simplify programming, DPROP provides work spaces in your exit routines, in the interface control block, and the 64-byte anchor area.

- If your exit routine is written in Assembler language, DPROP uses standard OS/VS conventions when calling your exit routine.
  - Register 1 points to the parameter list described above.
  - Register 13 contains the address of a register save area.
  - Register 14 contains the return address.
  - Register 15 contains the entry point address of the exit routine.

Upon entry, the exit routine must save the register contents into the save area that the caller provides. If your exit routine calls other routines that use standard MVS linkage conventions, it must also provide a save area of its own. The exit routine must return to its caller using normal OS/VS conventions after restoring the registers. A return code must be provided in the interface control block, not in register 15.

- Your Segment exit routine must never change the content or the displacement of the key field of the propagated IMS segment. Do not change the fully concatenated key, the address of which is in DAXKFBAD in the interface control block. and when called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, your exit routine must **not** change the DPROP segment buffer,



- When called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping, your exit routine must **not** change the IMS DB segment buffer, which contains a copy of the propagated segment.
- If you map an IMS field that is not in the fully concatenated key to a column of the DB2 primary key, observe the following rules:

For a TYPE=E PR, your exit routine must not change the content or displacement of this field.

If the DPROP format of the segment is variable length, this field must be contained in the DPROP format of the segment that your exit routine returns to DPROP during IMS-to-DPROP mapping.

- Because the exit routine for synchronous propagation runs in the same environment as the propagating application program, it can generate the same type of IMS calls and SQL statements as the application program. However, for LOG-ASYNCH propagation and user asynchronous propagation using the TSO-Attach or CAF-Attach, the exit routines do not execute in an IMS environment, and cannot generate IMS calls. Therefore, it may be preferable to generate only SQL statements.

If your exit generates IMS calls, then use the AIB interface described in *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls*, which allows your exit routine to generate calls without the address of the IMS PCBs.

During synchronous propagation, IMS and DB2 update calls, made from within your exit routine, are not propagated synchronously (but can be propagated asynchronously, if you implement LOG-ASYNCH propagation or user asynchronous propagation).

Exclude the PCBs your exit routine uses from the list passed to the application program upon entry. You can avoid changing the application program if you need to add PCBs that your exit routine uses exclusively. Refer to *IMS/ESA Utilities Reference: System* for more details.

- A Segment exit routine must not perform functions that are not supported by the environment in which it is running. For example, an exit routine running in an MPP region must not WRITE to OS files; also, the exit routine must not generate STIMER macros in an IMS environment.

For performance reasons, your exit routine should generate static rather than dynamic SQL statements. Avoid using functions that have a detrimental impact on the performance of the propagating program (such as performing an OPEN and CLOSE on an OS/VS file each time the exit routine is called).

## Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques

This section discusses how to return from your exit routine to DPROP, including return codes and error handling techniques.

### Return Codes

The following list describes the return codes that you can set when returning from your Segment exit routine to the RUP or HUP. To set the return code, place it in the DAXRETC field in the interface control block. The RUP and HUP read this field when they regain control.

Returning with any code other than those on the list is considered an error and results in an ABEND, regardless of the error option (that is, even with ERROPT=IGNORE in effect).

- 0 Used for normal returns.
- 4 This return code is not supported by DPROP. Returning this code to the RUP or HUP causes it to ABEND. While DataRefresher supports this return code, your exit must not return this code to DataRefresher while processing a segment that is propagated by the DPROP generalized mapping logic. This can result in DataRefresher mapping during the extract that is not consistent with the DPROP mapping during propagation. This can result in propagation failures.
- 8 This return code causes DPROP to suppress propagation of the changed data segment. The exit must be specifically allowed to use this code during PR generation. The exit routine must not return with return code 8 when DAXPSUP was set to N (for example, the Segment exit routine is processing the before-image of a segment, or processing an ancestor of the changed IMS segment). For more information about suppressing data propagation, see “Selective Suppression of Data Propagation” on page 44.

If your exit routine uses this return code with DataRefresher, the current occurrence of the segment is not extracted.

- 12 DPROP interprets this return code as a failure indication. This prevents propagation of the changed data, and DPROP proceeds with its error logic.

If ERROPT=BACKOUT is in effect, for synchronous propagation, the RUP or HUP backs out the propagating application. If ERROPT=BACKOUT is in effect for LOG-ASYNC propagation, the Receiver terminates with an error message. For user asynchronous propagation, CCU or DLU execution, the RUP and HUP return to the caller with an error. DPROP uses its error reporting logic to write diagnosis information.

If ERROPT=IGNORE is in effect, the RUP and HUP do not perform propagation, and return to the caller without performing a backout and without providing any error indication to the caller. However, if this occurs during CCU or DLU execution, the RUP and HUP return to the CCU or DLU with an error. DPROP uses its error reporting logic to write diagnosis information.

If the exit returns to DataRefresher with this return code, DataRefresher terminates the extract requests currently being processed.

- 16 Return code 16 signals a severe error. DPROP does not propagate the changed data, but generates an ABEND. Returning this code to DataRefresher causes it to terminate the DEM.

## Error Handling Techniques

When your exit routine encounters an error, It is strongly recommended that your exit routine take advantage of the standard error handling logic of DPROP. In the interface control block, you can supply a return code in DAXRETC, and an error message in DAXSMESG. You must not return an error message in DAXSMESG without providing an error return code (12 or 16), because this can create many console messages.

By supplying DPROP with an error return code and message, you gain many advantages. When an exit returns with an error return code, the RUP and HUP trace or snap the data and the control blocks involved in the interface. The exits are included in the standardized error handling scheme of DPROP. This scheme:

- Determines the difference between ERROPT=BACKOUT and ERROPT=IGNORE

- Is different for propagation and CCU or DLU execution
- Protects against sending too many messages to the MVS consoles

DPROP writes your error message using its standard message writing logic: WTO, trace data set (the IMS log, the //EKYLOG data set, or the //EKYTRACE data set), and AUDIT trail.

If the exit routine generates its own messages or ABENDs, the RUP and HUP cannot include the exit routine in their standardized error handling, or guard against sending numerous messages to the MVS consoles. Therefore, it is not recommended that your exit routine generate its own messages or ABENDs when an error occurs.

## Saving Information Across Calls

You can save information across calls to the exit routine. Save the information either in the 64-byte anchor area or in the DAXSCRT1 field of the interface control block. If these areas are not large enough, you can generate a GETMAIN and save the address of the storage in either of these areas.

DPROP and DataRefresher treat the interface control block in slightly different ways. In DPROP, there is one interface control block per exit routine (lasting for the duration of the MVS task), while in DataRefresher, there is one interface control block per segment type (lasting for the duration of the extract request). If DataRefresher and DPROP call the exit routine, and are sensitive to this difference, you can use the anchor area to save information across calls. DPROP and DataRefresher handle this area the same way: there is one anchor area per exit, and it lasts for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.

## Updating Your Segment Exit Routine

DPROP does not provide any online change logic to replace an existing load module copy of your segment exit routine with a new version of the load module. If you need to change your exit routine, then stop the affected IMS regions, DPROP asynchronous Receiver or any user asynchronous receiver programs before performing the change. A change of the exit routine without stopping the IMS regions or receiver programs can cause unpredictable results. For example, some MPP regions can use the new version of the exit routine, while other regions use the old version. After the change, you can restart the IMS regions.

## Tracing Your Exit Routine

DPROP provides a trace facility that can assist you in detecting errors in your exit routines. You can activate the DPROP trace facility by providing a TRACE control statement in the //EKYIN data set of the job step where your exit routine runs. For synchronous propagation, you can also activate tracing by calling the SCU with a TRACE ON control statement.

If you include debug level 2 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, the trace output includes the changed IMS segment and the propagating SQL statements for HR propagation, or the changed DB2 row and the propagating DL/I call, including the IMS segment data, for RH propagation.

If you include debug level 4 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, each time the exit routine returns to DPROP, the trace output includes:

- The contents of the interface control block
- The IMS DB segment buffer
- The DPROP segment buffer
- The 64-Byte anchor area
- For DPROP-to-IMS mapping, the old image of the IMS segment (located in the buffer pointed to by DAXIDDSB)

This information is automatically included in the RUP or HUP trace information when a propagation failure occurs, even if you have not activated the DPROP trace.

If you include debug level 8 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, the trace output includes a record of each call to, and each return from, an exit routine.

Two other debugging aids, located in the interface control block, are:

- The *exit-entered* flag
- The *exit-in-control* flag

In a dump, these flags help you determine if your exit routine is in control at the time of a failure.

## Differences Between Exit Routine Calls From DPROP or DataRefresher

This section summarizes the differences between calling your Segment exit routine from DPROP and calling it from DataRefresher.

- DPROP does not call the exit routine with ED or RE calls.
- DPROP does not support return code 4. If DataRefresher/DEM calls the exit routine for a segment that is propagated using generalized mapping logic, the exit routine must not return a return code 4 to DataRefresher/DEM.
- When DPROP calls the exit routine, there is one interface control block *per exit routine*, lasting for the duration of the IMS Program Controller MVS Subtask. When DataRefresher calls it, there is one interface control block *per segment type*, lasting for the duration of the extract request.

If your exit routine must save information across calls and is sensitive to this difference, you can use the 64-byte anchor area to save information. This area is treated the same by both DPROP and DataRefresher.

- The following fields in the interface control block are not set when DPROP calls the exit routine; a brief explanation of any consequences this has is included.

**DAXPCBAD** The exit routine cannot access the DB PCB used for the updating IMS calls.

**DAXPCBLS** The exit routine cannot access the list of DB PCBs. If the exit routine needs to issue IMS calls, it must use the IMS AIB interface.

**DAXSYSPR** The exit routine cannot write to the SYSPRINT file.

**DAXASGNO** This is the number of array elements in DAXASEGS.

**DAXASEGS** This is the array of names of ancestor segments.

- The RV call is generated *only* by DPROP for DPROP-to-IMS transformation and is not used by DataRefresher.

- DAXDPRCT is only set when DPROP calls the exit routine.
- DAXISEGM is only set when DPROP calls the exit routine for DPROP-to-IMS mapping.
- DPROP support for exit routines written in high-level languages requires LE/370 Version 1 Release 2.

Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for information about DataRefresher trace facilities.

---

## Telling DPROP About Your Segment Exit Routine

This section discusses how to inform DPROP that you want to use a Segment exit routine. The procedure depends on how you are entering your PR.

### PRs Entered Through DataRefresher UIM

If you are entering the PR through DataRefresher UIM, you must provide the following keyword operands on the SEGMENT statement of the DXTPSB:

- Specify the load module name of the exit routine on the **EXIT=** keyword.
- Specify the fixed or maximum length of the segment, in its DPROP format, on the **XBYTES=** keyword.
- Specify whether the DPROP segment format is fixed with **FORMAT=F**, or variable with **FORMAT=V**.

You can also specify that your exit routine be allowed to suppress propagation of an update by returning a return code of 8. You specify this by coding a PROPSUP=Y value on the MVGUPARM keyword of the DataRefresher SUBMIT control statement. Specifying PROPSUP=N prohibits your exit routine from returning a return code of 8.

### PRs Entered Into the MVG Input Tables

If you are entering your PR information directly into the Mapping Verification and Generation (MVG) input tables, without using DataRefresher, you use the DPRISEG (or SEG) table to inform DPROP about your exit routine. The SEG table is one of the MVG input tables. There are three columns in the table that you must specify:

<b>SEGEXIT</b>	The name of your Segment exit routine. It can be up to eight characters long. It must be alphanumeric, and begin with an alphabetic character.
<b>SEGEXITL</b>	The length, in bytes, of the segment in its DPROP format. The length must be specified as an integer. If the segment length is variable, use the maximum length.
<b>SEGEXITF</b>	The format of the segment in its DPROP format. If the segment is fixed length, place an <b>F</b> in this column. If the segment is variable length, place a <b>V</b> in this column.

SEGEXITL and SEGEXITF describe the segment in the DPROP segment buffer and in the DPROP-supported format. This format is for IMS-to-DPROP mapping the output of the exit routine, and for DPROP-to-IMS mapping the input to your exit routine.

You must specify values for all three of these columns to use your exit routine. If either the segment length or the format is entered, the MVGU checks to make sure you have also entered the name of the exit routine.

To specify that your exit routine be allowed to suppress propagation of an update by returning a return code of 8, use the PROPSUP column of the DPRIPR MVG input table. Place a **Y** in the column to allow suppression. Place an **N** in the column to prohibit suppression.

## Selective Suppression of Data Propagation

Your Segment exit routine can selectively suppress data propagation. Propagation is suppressed when your exit routine returns a return code of 8 to DPRPROP. This means that your exit can analyze the changed data segment and, based on your requirements, tell DPRPROP whether or not to propagate the change to your DB2 table or IMS database. For example, this can be used to suppress the propagation of IMS delete calls, turning your propagated copy into a kind of archive that contains data for longer periods than the source data. If you use a return code of 8, DPRPROP does not propagate the data, but continues with its normal processing. This section describes how to set up selective suppression.

Your Segment exit routine must not return with return code 8 when DAXPSUP was set to N (for example, because the Segment exit routine is processing the before-image of a segment, or processing an ancestor of the changed IMS segment).

To indicate that you want to allow a return code of 8 to be used, you must specify the PROPSUP parameter as PROPSUP=Y. The default for this parameter is PROPSUP=N, which means that a return code of 8 is not allowed.

If you are using DataRefresher to code your PRs, specify this PROPSUP parameter in the MAPUPARM operand of the DataRefresher SUBMIT statement. If you are using the MVG input tables to code your PRs, the PROPSUP parameter is specified in the MVGIPR Table.

When you specify PROPSUP=Y, it is recorded in the mapping table. This can be useful for problem determination. If the database administrator (DBA) finds an inconsistency between IMS and DB2 data, the DBA can check the mapping table to see if it is caused by a return code of 8 from a Segment exit routine.

Be *very* careful when using selective suppression. The inconsistencies that it creates can result in future propagation failures. For example, an SQL INSERT can fail if the original DELETE statement was not propagated to DB2. Also, selective suppression can make the CCU useless, because the IMS and DB2 data are no longer consistent.

You can retain some of the usefulness of the CCU with the USE keyword in the CCU CHECK statement. If you are suppressing delete calls before they are propagated to your DB2 table, you can create a view of the DB2 table that excludes the undeleted rows during the CCU read phase. For more information, see *IMS DPRPROP Reference*.

For HR propagation, you can also selectively suppress propagation through definition of a WHERE clause during PR definition. If you can choose between specifying a WHERE clause and suppressing with a Segment exit routine, choose

the WHERE clause approach. Using the WHERE clause does not cause inconsistencies, and does not restrict the usefulness of the CCU.

Mapping case 2 propagates multiple segment types to or from one table. Suppression of propagation of the entity segment does not automatically suppress propagation of the extension segments (RH propagation of the delete of the entity segment is an exception; this also suppresses deletion of the extension segments). Therefore, if you provide a Segment exit routine that suppresses the propagation of the entity segment, you must also provide Segment exit routines that suppress the propagation of the extension segments. This is important for avoiding propagation failures.

---

## First Sample Segment Exit Routine

Figure 8 on page 46 is an example of a Segment exit routine. The Segment exit routine transforms a segment between its IMS format and its DPROP format. The IMS format contains fields with variable start positions. In the DPROP format, all of the fields have fixed start positions.

In this example, the first two fields in the IMS format of the segment are fixed length and contain the segment key. The last three fields, however, are variable length, containing a last name, first name, and city. It is assumed that each of the variable length fields has a maximum length, and a variable start position within the segment in its IMS format.

When it receives a changed IMS data segment and is called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping, the exit routine transforms it into a DPROP-supported format, and returns the segment to the RUP for propagation to DB2.

When it is called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, the exit routine transforms the DPROP format into the IMS format and returns the segment to the HUP for propagation to IMS.

The source code shown in Figure 8 on page 46 is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYESE1A. Following the source code are definitions related to the sample Segment exit routine.

```

2 ***** START OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
3 *   MODULE NAME = EKYESE1A *
4 * *
5 *   DESCRIPTIVE NAME = SAMPLE 'SEGMENT USER EXIT ROUTINE' *
6 * *
7 *   STATUS: V1 R2 M0 *
8 * *
9 *   FUNCTION = EKYESE1A IS A SAMPLE DPROP *
10 *   'SEGMENT USER EXIT ROUTINE' AND ILLUSTRATES *
11 *   THE TRANSFORMATION OF A SEGMENT LAYOUT BETWEEN ITS: *
12 *   - 'DL/I DB FORMAT' *
13 *   - 'DPROP FORMAT'. *
14 * *
15 *   EKYESE1A ILLUSTRATES ONE OF THE MOST TYPICAL USAGE *
16 *   OF DPROP SEGMENT USER EXITS: THE TRANSFORMATION OF: *
17 *   - A VARIABLE LENGTH DL/I SEGMENT WITH FIELDS *
18 *   HAVING VARIABLE START POSITIONS *
19 *   INTO *
20 *   - A SEGMENT LAYOUT WHERE ALL FIELDS HAVE A FIXED *
21 *   START POSITION. *
22 *   (DL/I SEGMENTS WITH FIELDS HAVING VARIABLE START *
23 *   POSITIONS CAN BE SUPPORTED BY THE 'GENERALIZED *
24 *   MAPPING LOGIC' OF DPROP V1R2, ONLY IF A SEGMENT *
25 *   USER EXIT ROUTINE TRANSFORMS THE SEGMENT INTO A *
26 *   FORMAT WHERE ALL FIELDS HAVE A FIXED START POSITION. *
27 *   IF DB2 TO IMS OR TWO WAY PROPAGATION IS IN EFFECT, *
28 *   THEN THE SEGMENT USER EXIT ROUTINE MUST ALSO BE ABLE *
29 *   TO TRANSFORM SUCH A SEGMENT FROM A FORMAT WHERE ALL *
30 *   FIELDS HAVE FIXED START POSITION (THE DPROP FORMAT) *
31 *   TO A FORMAT WITH VARIABLE START POSITIONS (THE DL/I *
32 *   SEGMENT FORMAT)) *
33 * *
34 *   THIS SAMPLE ASSUMES THAT IN ITS DL/I DB FORMAT: *
35 *   1) THE FIRST PORTION OF THE SEGMENT HAS A *
36 *   FIXED FORMAT CONTAINING THE KEY OF THE *
37 *   SEGMENT. *
38 * *
39 *   2) THE SECOND PORTION OF THE SEGMENT CONSISTS OF *
40 *   THREE ADJACENT PAIR OF: *
41 *   (LENGTH FIELD,VARIABLE LENGTH FIELD) *
42 *   FOR THE FAMILY-NAME, FIRST-NAME, AND CITY. *
43 * *
44 *   WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FIRST PAIR OF *
45 *   LENGTH FIELD AND VARIABLE LENGTH FIELD: *
46 *   THESE PAIR OF LENGTH FIELDS AND VARIABLE LENGTH *
47 *   FIELDS HAVE A VARIABLE START POSITION. *
48 * *
49 *   EACH VARIABLE LENGTH FIELD IS ASSUMED TO HAVE A *
50 *   SPECIFIC MAXIMUM LENGTH. *
51 * *
52 *   THE FIGURE BELOW PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF *
53 *   THE TRANSFORMATION PERFORMED BY THIS SAMPLE EXIT. *
54 * *
55 *   THE LEFT-HAND SIDE DESCRIBES THE SEGMENT SEG1 IN ITS *
56 *   DL/I DB FORMAT. THE FIGURE PROVIDES FOR EACH FIELD *
57 *   LOCATED IN THE SEGMENT: *
58 *   - THE FIELD NAME *
59 *   - THE FORMAT OF THE FIELD *
60 *   'H' STANDS FOR 'HALFWORD BINARY' FORMAT. *
61 *   'C' STANDS FOR 'FIXED LENGTH CHARACTER FORMAT' *
62 *   'VC' STANDS FOR 'VARIABLE LENGTH CHARACTER FORMAT' *
63 *   - THE FIXED START POSITION OF THE FIELD (IF THE *
64 *   FIELD HAS A FIXED START POSITION) OR 'V' IF *
65 *   THE FIELD HAS A VARIABLE START POSITION. *

```

Figure 8 (Part 1 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)



```

66 *
67 * THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE DESCRIBES THE SEGMENT SEG1 IN ITS
68 * DPROP FORMAT. THE FIGURE PROVIDES FOR EACH FIELD
69 * LOCATED IN THE SEGMENT:
70 * - THE FIELD NAME
71 * - THE FORMAT OF THE FIELD
72 * 'C' STANDS FOR 'FIXED LENGTH CHARACTER FORMAT'
73 * 'VC' STANDS FOR 'VARIABLE LENGTH CHARACTER FORMAT'
74 * - THE FIXED START POSITION OF THE FIELD WITHIN THE
75 * DPROP FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT.
76 *
77 *
78 * *-----* *-----*
79 * ' SEGMENT IN ITS ' ' SEGMENT IN ITS '
80 * ' VARIABLE-LENGTH ' ' FIXED-LENGTH '
81 * ' DL/I DB FORMAT ' ' DPROP FORMAT '
82 * *-----* *-----*
83 *
84 * *-----* *-----*
85 * 'FLD NAME' FLD ' FLD ' 'FLD NAME' FLD ' FLD '
86 * ' ' FMT 'START' ' ' ' FMT 'START '
87 * *-----* *-----*
88 * 'SEG1LL ' H ' 1 ' 'SEG1LL ' H ' 1 '
89 * 'KEYFLD1 ' C ' 3 ' <-->'KEYFLD1 ' C ' 3 '
90 * 'KEYFLD2 ' C ' 5 ' <-->'KEYFLD2 ' C ' 5 '
91 * 'FAMILY_L ' H ' 11 ' <-->'FAMILY_L ' H ' 11 '
92 * 'FAMILY ' VC ' 13 ' <-->'FAMILY ' VC ' 13 '
93 * ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
94 * 'FIRST_L ' H ' V ' <-->'FIRST_L ' H ' 43 '
95 * 'FIRST ' VC ' V ' <-->'FIRST ' VC ' 45 '
96 * ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' ' '
97 * 'CITY_L ' H ' V ' <-->'CITY-L ' H ' 65 '
98 * 'CITY ' VC ' V ' <-->'CITY ' VC ' 67 '
99 * *-----* *-----*
100 *
101 * PLEASE REFER TO THE DSECTS TOWARDS THE BOTTOM OF THIS
102 * MODULE IN ORDER TO FIND ALL THE DETAILS ABOUT THE
103 * 'DL/I DB FORMAT' AND THE 'DPROP FORMAT' OF SEG1.
104 *
105 *
106 *
107 * NOTES =
108 *
109 * EKYESE1A IS CALLED:
110 *
111 * - FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE SEGMENT FROM ITS DL/I
112 * DB FORMAT WITH VARIABLE FIELD START POSITIONS
113 * TO ITS FORMAT SUPPORTED BY DXT/DPROP WITH FIXED
114 * FIELD START POSITIONS (NORMAL CALL TYPE INDICATED
115 * BY 'NO' IN DAXCALL FIELD OF THE DAX AREA):
116 * - BY DXT (DURING EXTRACT OF THE DL/I DATA).
117 * - BY DPROP DURING:
118 * - SYNCH/ASYNCH IMS-TO-DB2 PROPAGATION
119 * - SYNCH DB2-TO-IMS PROPAGATION
120 * - CCU EXECUTION
121 * - DLU EXECUTION
122 *
123 * - FOR TRANSFORMATION OF THE SEGMENT FROM ITS FORMAT
124 * SUPPORTED BY DXT/DPROP WITH FIXED FIELD START
125 * POSITIONS TO ITS FORMAT ON THE DL/I DATABASE WITH
126 * VARIABLE FIELD START POSITIONS (REVERSE CALL
127 * TYPE INDICATED BY 'RV' IN DAXCALL FIELD OF DAX):
128 * - BY DPROP DURING:
129 * - SYNCH DB2-TO-IMS PROPAGATION
130 * - CCU EXECUTION OF REPAIR FILE GENERATION
131 * - DLU EXECUTION
132 *

```

Figure 8 (Part 2 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

133 *
134 *      DEPENDENCIES = NONE
135 *
136 *      RESTRICTIONS = NONE
137 *      REGISTER CONVENTIONS=
138 *          R13= ADDRESS OF SAVE AREA
139 *          R12= MODULE BASE REGISTER
140 *          R8 = ADDRESS OF ANCHOR AREA
141 *          R7 = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN DPROP FORMAT
142 *          R6 = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN DL/I DB FORMAT
143 *          R5 = ADDRESS OF DAX
144 *          R2 = CURRENT ADDRESS WITHIN SEGMENT IN ITS
145 *              DL/I DB FORMAT
146 *      PATCH LABEL = - (NONE)
147 *
148 *      MODULE TYPE = PROCEDURE
149 *      PROCESSOR = ASSEMBLER
150 *      MODULE SIZE = APPROXIMATELY 1400 BYTES
151 *      ATTRIBUTES = REENTRANT
152 *      RMODE      = ANY
153 *      AMODE       = 31
154 *
155 *      ENTRY POINT = EKYESE1A
156 *      PURPOSE = SEE FUNCTION
157 *      LINKAGE = STANDARD OS/V5 ASSEMBLER LINKAGE CONVENTIONS.
158 *
159 *      INPUT : R1 = POINTING TO A STANDARD PARAMETER ADDRESS LIST.
160 *              1ST PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF DAX (DAX IS THE
161 *                  EXIT INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK)
162 *              2ND PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN DL/I FORMAT
163 *              3RD PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN DPROP FORMAT
164 *              4TH PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF ANCHOR AREA PRESERVED
165 *                  ACROSS CALLS TO THIS EXIT.
166 *
167 *      OUTPUT : THE SEGMENT FORMAT TRANSFORMATION HAS BEEN DONE
168 *
169 *      EXIT-NORMAL=
170 *          STANDARD OS/V5 ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS.
171 *          RETURN CODES = 0
172 *
173 *      EXIT-ERROR=
174 *          STANDARD OS/V5 ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS.
175 *          RETURN CODE = 12: INVALID DATA IN DL/I SEGMENT
176 *              (INVALID LENGTH OF SEGMENT,
177 *              INVALID FIELD LENGTH,
178 *              FIELD NOT TOTALLY WITHIN SEGMENT).
179 *          = 16: SHOULD-NOT-OCCUR ERRORS
180 *              (INVALID CALL FUNCTION,
181 *              PARAMETER AREA TOO SMALL,
182 *              INVALID SEGMENT NAME).
183 *
184 *
185 *      ABEND CODE OF EKYESE1A = NONE
186 *      ABEND REASON CODES = NONE
187 *
188 *      ERROR MESSAGES ISSUED BY EKYESE1A
189 *          EKYESE0E: CALL FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED
190 *          EKYESE1E: UNSUPPORTED DBD OR SEGNAME
191 *          EKYESE2E: 3RD PARAMETER HAS INCORRECT LENGTH
192 *          EKYESE3E: INVALID SEGMENT LENGTH
193 *          EKYESE4E: FAMILY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT
194 *          EKYESE5E: LENGTH OF FAMILY FIELD IS INVALID
195 *          EKYESE6E: FIRST-NAME FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT
196 *          EKYESE7E: LENGTH OF FIRST-NAME FIELD IS INVALID
197 *          EKYESE8E: CITY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT
198 *          EKYESE9E: LENGTH OF CITY FIELD IS INVALID
199 *

```

Figure 8 (Part 3 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

200 *
201 *   EXTERNAL REFERENCES
202 *
203 *       ROUTINES=      = NONE
204 *
205 *       DATA AREAS    = SEE CONTROL BLOCKS
206 *
207 *       CONTROL BLOCKS = DAX   INTERFACE CB FOR SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE
208 *
209 *       MACROS CODED IN MODULE= NONE
210 *
211 *       MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY=
212 *           SAVE      - SAVE REGISTERS
213 *           GETMAIN   - OS/VIS GETMAIN
214 *
215 *           EKYRCDAX - INTERFACE CB FOR SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE
216 *
217 *
218 *       TABLES= NONE
219 *
220 *       INCLUDE CODE FROM LIBRARY= NONE
221 *
222 *       CHANGE ACTIVITY= NONE
223 *
224 * ***** END OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
225 * ***** LOGIC OF EKYESE1A *****
226 *
227 *
228 *
229 *   MAIN-LINE LOGIC:
230 *   =====
231 *
232 *   1) MODULE ENTRY LOGIC:
233 *   -----
234 *       - PROVIDE REGISTER EQUATES
235 *       - GENERATE A MODULE SAVE-ID
236 *       - SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE BASE REGISTER
237 *       - LOAD ADDRESSES OF CALL PARAMETERS
238 *       - SET 'MODULE ENTERED' AND 'MODULE IN CONTROL' FLAGS
239 *       INTO DAX.
240 *       - IF FIRST INVOCATION OF THE EXIT:
241 *           - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING AMONG OTHER
242 *             A MODULE SAVE-AREA AND MODULE-WORKSPACE.
243 *           - SAVE ADDRESS OF GETMAINED AREA.
244 *           - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA.
245 *       - CHAIN MODULE SAVE-AREA AND SAVE-AREA OF CALLER.
246 *
247 *       NOTE: SINCE THE SAMPLE EXIT DOES NOT CALL OTHER
248 *       FUNCTIONS, IT DOES NOT REALLY NEED A SAVE-AREA AND
249 *       DOES NOT REALLY NEED TO GETMAIN AN AREA.
250 *       EKYESE1A NEVERTHELESS PROVIDES THIS LOGIC,
251 *       WITH THE HOPE, THAT THIS COULD HELP IBM CUSTOMERS
252 *       FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE COMPLEX, REAL-LIFE,
253 *       SEGMENT USER EXITS.
254 *
255 *   2) VERIFY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CALLER
256 *   -----
257 *       - VERIFY THAT THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO PROPAGATE THE
258 *       RIGHT DBD/SEGNAME.
259 *       - VERIFY THAT THE AREA CALL PARAMETER USED FOR
260 *       THE SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT HAS THE EXPECTED LENGTH.
261 *       - VERIFY THAT THE REQUESTED CALL FUNCTION IS SUPPORTED.
262 *       AND BRANCH ACCORDING TO CALL FUNCTION:
263 *       -- FOR A 'NO' CALL: PERFORM TRANSFORMATION
264 *                           DL/I DB FORMAT ----> DPROP FORMAT
265 *       -- FOR A 'RV' CALL: PERFORM TRANSFORMATION
266 *                           DPROP FORMAT ----> DL/I DB FORMAT

```

Figure 8 (Part 4 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

267 *
268 * 3) TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT: DL/I DB FORMAT ---> DPROP FORMAT *
269 * ----- *
270 * A) PROCESS THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT PORTION OF THE *
271 * SEGMENT: *
272 * *
273 * - VERIFY THAT THE DL/I FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT IS *
274 * LONG ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT *
275 * PORTION OF THE SEGMENT. *
276 * - MOVE THE FIELDS IN THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT *
277 * PORTION OF THE SEGMENT INTO THE 'DPROP FORMAT' OF *
278 * THE SEGMENT. *
279 * *
280 * B) PROCESS THE SECOND, VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF THE *
281 * SEGMENT: *
282 * - INITIALIZE THE 'CURRENT POINTER' WITHIN THE *
283 * DL/I FORMAT TO THE START OF THE VARIABLE-FORMAT *
284 * PORTION. *
285 * *
286 * - FOR EACH FIELD IN THE VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF *
287 * THE SEGMENT: *
288 * -- VALIDATE THE FIELD LENGTH: *
289 * ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD BE POSITIVE *
290 * ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD NOT EXCEED A SPECIFIC *
291 * MAXIMAL LENGTH. *
292 * ---FIELD SHOULD BE TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGMENT. *
293 * *
294 * -- COPY THE FIELD TO THE 'DPROP FORMAT' OF THE *
295 * SEGMENT. *
296 * *
297 * 4) TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT: DPROP FORMAT ---> DL/I DB FORMAT *
298 * ----- *
299 * A) PROCESS THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT PORTION OF THE *
300 * SEGMENT: *
301 * *
302 * - VERIFY THAT THE DL/I FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT IS *
303 * LONG ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT *
304 * PORTION OF THE SEGMENT. *
305 * - MOVE THE FIELDS IN THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT *
306 * PORTION OF THE SEGMENT INTO THE 'DPROP FORMAT' OF *
307 * THE SEGMENT. *
308 * *
309 * B) PROCESS THE SECOND, VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF THE *
310 * SEGMENT: *
311 * - INITIALIZE THE 'CURRENT POINTER' WITHIN THE *
312 * DL/I FORMAT TO THE START OF THE VARIABLE-FORMAT *
313 * PORTION. *
314 * *
315 * - FOR EACH FIELD IN THE VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF *
316 * THE SEGMENT: *
317 * -- VALIDATE THE FIELD LENGTH: *
318 * ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD BE POSITIVE *
319 * ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD NOT EXCEED A SPECIFIC *
320 * MAXIMAL LENGTH. *
321 * ---FIELD SHOULD BE TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGMENT. *
322 * *
323 * -- COPY THE FIELD TO THE 'DPROP FORMAT' OF THE *
324 * SEGMENT. *
325 * *
326 * *
327 * 5) RETURN LOGIC *
328 * ----- *
329 * - RESTORE REGISTERS OF THE CALLER *
330 * - RETURN TO THE CALLER. *
331 *

```

Figure 8 (Part 5 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

332 *
333 *      ERROR LOGIC
334 *      =====
335 *
336 *      - FORMAT AN ERROR MESSAGE INTO DAX
337 *      - SET RETURN CODE INTO DAX
338 *      - RETURN TO THE CALLER.
339 *
340 ***** END-OF-LOGIC *****
341 *****
342 *****
343 *****
344 *****
345 ****
346 ****      MODULE ENTRY LOGIC      ****
347 ****
348 *****
349 *****
350 *****

000000      352 EKYESE1A START
353 *
354 EKYESE1A AMODE 31      EXIT EXPECTS TO BE CALLED IN AMODE-31
355 EKYESE1A RMODE ANY      EXIT CAN BE LOADED ANYWHERE
356 *
357 *-----*
358 *      DEFINITION OF REGISTER EQUATES      *
359 *-----*
360 *
00000      361 R0      EQU 0
00001      362 R1      EQU 1
00002      363 R2      EQU 2      CURRENT POSITION WITHIN DL/I DB FMT
00003      364 R3      EQU 3
00004      365 R4      EQU 4
00005      366 R5      EQU 5      A(DAX)
00006      367 R6      EQU 6      A(SEGMENT IN DL/I DB FORMAT)
00007      368 R7      EQU 7      A(SEGMENT IN DPROP FORMAT)
00008      369 R8      EQU 8      A(ANCHOR AREA)
00009      370 R9      EQU 9
0000A      371 R10     EQU 10
0000B      372 R11     EQU 11
0000C      373 R12     EQU 12      BAS REGISTER TO CALL SUBROUTINES
0000D      374 R13     EQU 13      MODULE BASE REGISTER
0000E      375 R14     EQU 14      A(SAVEAREA)
0000F      376 R15     EQU 15

378 *-----*
379 *      GENERATE SAVE-ID CONSISTING OF EXIT NAME,      *
380 *      COMPILATION DATE AND COMPILATION TIME.      *
381 *-----*

383      LCLC  &SAVEID
384 &SAVEID  SETC  'EKYESE1A DPR120'.'-'.'&SYSDATE'.'-'.'&SYSTIME'

386 *-----*
387 *      SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE BASE REGISTER      *
388 *-----*

000000 47F0 F024      00024      390      SAVE  (14,12),,&SAVEID SAVE REGISTERS
000004 1E      391+      B      36(0,15)      BRANCH AROUND ID
000005 C5D2E8C5E2C5F1C1      392+      DC  AL1(30)      LENGTH OF IDENTIFIER
00000D 40C4D7D9F1F2F060      393+      DC  CL8'EKYESE1A'      IDENTIFIER
000015 F0F361F2F361F9F3      394+      DC  CL8'DPR120-'      IDENTIFIER
00001D 60F1F04BF4F6      395+      DC  CL8'03/23/93'      IDENTIFIER
000023 00      396+      DC  CL6'-10.46'      IDENTIFIER
000024 90EC D00C      0000C      397+      STM  14,12,12(13)      SAVE REGISTERS

```

Figure 8 (Part 6 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

000028 18CF		399	LR R12,R15	R12=ENTRY POINT OF THIS EXIT
	00000	400	USING EKYESE1A,R12	ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER
		402	*-----*	
		403	* LOAD ADDRESS OF CALL PARAMETERS	*
		404	*-----*	
00002A 9858 1000	00000	406	LM R5,R8,0(R1)	LOAD ADDRESS OF FOUR CALL PARAMETERS
	00000	407	USING DAX,R5	R5=BASE FOR INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK
	00000	408	USING DL1_SEG1,R6	R6=A(SEGMENT IN ITS DL/I DB FORMAT)
	00000	409	USING DPR_SEG1,R7	R7=A(SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT)
	00000	410	USING ANCHOR,R8	R8=A(ANCHOR AREA)
		412	*-----*	
		413	* SET IN THE INTERFACE BLOCK THE	*
		414	* 'EXIT ENTERED' AND 'EXIT IN CONTROL' FLAGS.	*
		415	*-----*	
00002E 92E7 51A2	001A2	417	MVI DAXENTRD,C'X'	SET 'EXIT ENTERED'
000032 92E7 51A3	001A3	418	MVI DAXINCTL,C'X'	SET 'EXIT IN CONTROL'
		420	*-----*	
		421	* IF THIS IS THE FIRST INVOCATION:	*
		422	* - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING	*
		423	* -- OUR SAVE-AREA	*
		424	* -- MODULE-WORKSPACE	*
		425	* - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA WITH BINARY ZEROES	*
		426	*-----*	
000036 58B0 8000	00000	428	L R11,ANCHOR_PTR	R11=A(GETMAINED AREA)
00003A 12BB		429	LTR R11,R11	IS THIS ADDRESS ZERO?
00003C 4770 C068	00068	430	BNZ NOTFIRST	...NO>>>FIRST TIME PROCESSING DONE
		432	GETMAIN RU,LV=GETML,LOC=ANY GETMAIN AN AREA	
000040		433+	CNOP 0,4	
000040 47F0 C04C	0004C	434+	B **12-4*0-2*0	BRANCH AROUND DATA
000044 0000005E		435+	DC A(GETML)	LENGTH
000048 00		436+IHB0002F	DC AL1(0)	RESERVED
000049 00		437+	DC AL1(0)	RESERVED
00004A 00		438+	DC AL1(0)	SUBPOOL
00004B 72		439+	DC BL1'01110010'	MODE BYTE @G860P30
00004C 5800 C044	00044	440+	L 0,*-8+2*0	LOAD LENGTH
000050 58F0 C048	00048	441+	L 15,IHB0002F	LOAD GETMAIN PARMS
000054 1B11		442+	SR 1,1	ZERO RESERVED REG 1
000056 0A78		443+	SVC 120	ISSUE GETMAIN SVC
000058 18B1		445	LR R11,R1	R11=A(GETMAINED AREA)
00005A 50B0 8000	00000	446	ST R11,ANCHOR_PTR	SAVE ADDRESS GETMAINED AREA
00005E 1801		448	LR R0,R1	SET UP
000060 4110 005E	0005E	449	LA R1,GETML	...FOR A
000064 1BFF		450	SR R15,R15	...ZEROING
000066 0E0E		451	MVCL R0,R14	...MVCL
000068		452	NOTFIRST DS 0H	
		454	*-----*	
		455	* CHAIN TOGETHER OUR SAVE-AREA AND THE HIGHER LEVEL SAVEAREA	*
		456	* AND LOAD INTO R13 THE ADDRESS OF OUR SAVE-AREA	*
		457	*-----*	
000068 50BD 0008	00008	459	ST R11,8(R13)	CHAIN OUR SAVE-AREA INTO HIGHER
00006C 50DB 0004	00004	460	ST R13,4(R11)	CHAIN HIGHER SAVE-AREA INTO OUR
000070 18DB		461	LR R13,R11	R13=A(OUR SAVE-AREA)
	00000	462	USING GETM,R13	ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER FOR WORKAREA

Figure 8 (Part 7 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

464 *****
465 *****
466 *****
467 ****
468 ****          VERIFY THAT:          ****
469 ****          - THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO FORMAT THE SEGMENT 'SEG1' ****
470 ****            OF DB 'DB1'.          ****
471 ****          - THE AREA USED TO CONTAIN THE SEGMENT IN ITS      ****
472 ****            DPROP FORMAT HAS THE EXPECTED LENGTH.          ****
473 ****          - THE EXIT IS INVOKED WITH A SUPPORTED            ****
474 ****            CALL FUNCTION.          ****
475 ****
476 *****
477 *****
478 *****

480 *-----*
481 *          VERIFY, THAT THE EXIT IS CALLED FOR THE TRANSFORMATION OF  *
482 *          THE CORRECT DBDNAME AND SEGMENT-NAME.                      *
483 *-----*

000072 D507 509C C358 0009C 00358 485          CLC    DAXDBNM,=CL8'DB1'   EXPECTED DBDNAME?
000078 4770 C28E          0028E 486          BNE    INVDBSEG      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
00007C D507 504C C360 0004C 00360 487          CLC    DAXSEGM(8),=CL8'SEG1' EXPECTED SEGMENT-NAME?
000082 4770 C28E          0028E 488          BNE    INVDBSEG      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR

490 *-----*
491 *          VERIFY, THAT THE EXIT IS CALLED WITH A SUPPORTED          *
492 *          CALL FUNCTION.                                             *
493 *-----*

000086 D501 5020 C3F0 00020 003F0 495          CLC    DAXCALL,=C'NO'      'NORMAL CALL'?
00008C 4780 C09E          0009E 496          BE     CALLNO        ...YES>>>B
000090 D501 5020 C3F2 00020 003F2 497          CLC    DAXCALL,=C'RV'      'REVERSE CALL'?
000096 4780 C18A          0018A 498          BE     CALLRV        ...YES>>>B
00009A 47F0 C27A          0027A 499          B      INVCALL      UNSUPPORTED CALL FUNCTION

501 *****
502 *****
503 *****
504 ****
505 ****          'NORMAL CALL' TO TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT          ****
506 ****            FROM ITS 'DL/I DB FORMAT' INTO ITS 'DPROP FORMAT' ****
507 ****
508 *****
509 *****
510 *****

00009E          512 CALLNO    DS    0H

514 *-----*
515 *          VERIFY, THAT THE 3RD PARAMETER HAS THE EXPECTED LENGTH    *
516 *-----*

00009E D503 5080 C3B8 00080 003B8 518          CLC    DAXFLEN,=A(DPR_SEG1L) EXPECTED LENGTH OF PARAMETER?
0000A4 4770 C2A2          002A2 519          BNE    INVPARL      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR

521 *****
522 *          PROCESS THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT PORTION OF THE          *
523 *          SEGMENT:                                                  *
524 *
525 *          - VERIFY THAT THE SEGMENT IN ITS DL/I FORMAT IS LARGE    *
526 *            ENOUGH TO CONTAIN KEYFLD1 AND KEYFLD2.                  *
527 *          - MOVE KEYFLD1 AND KEYFLD2 TO THE DPROP-FORMAT OF THE SEGM. *
528 *****

```

Figure 8 (Part 8 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

0000A8 D501 6000 C3F4 00000 003F4 530      CLC    DL1_SEG1LL,=AL2(DL1_FIXEDL)  SEGMENT LARGE ENOUGH?
0000AE 47D0 C2B6          002B6 531      BNH    INVSEGL          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
0000B2 D201 7000 C3F6 00000 003F6 532      MVC    DPR_SEG1LL,=AL2(DPR_SEG1L)  SET LENGTH OF DPROP_SEG
0000B8 D201 7002 6002 00002 00002 533      MVC    DPR_KEYFLD1,DL1_KEYFLD1      MOVE KEYFLD1
0000BE D205 7004 6004 00004 00004 534      MVC    DPR_KEYFLD2,DL1_KEYFLD2      MOVE KEYFLD2

536 *****
537 *          INITIALIZE 'CURRENT POINTER' WITHIN DL/I FORMAT          *
538 *                                                                *
539 *          (IT IS REGISTER 2, WHICH IS USED AS CURRENT PTR          *
540 *          WITHIN DL/I FORMAT)                                       *
541 *****

0000C4 4120 600A          0000A 543      LA      R2,DL1_SEG1VAR          R2=CURRENT ADDR IN DL1 FMT

545 *****
546 *                                                                *
547 *          FOR EACH FIELD IN THE VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF THE    *
548 *          SEGMENT:                                                 *
549 *          - VALIDATE THE FIELD LENGTH:                             *
550 *              ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD BE POSITIVE                  *
551 *              ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD NOT EXCEED A SPECIFIC        *
552 *              MAXIMAL LENGTH.                                       *
553 *              ---FIELD SHOULD BE TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGMENT.      *
554 *                                                                *
555 *          - COPY THE FIELD AND ITS LENGTH-FIELD TO THE            *
556 *          DPROP-FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT                             *
557 *                                                                *
558 *****

560 *-----*
561 *          PROCESS FAMILY NAME FIELD                                *
562 *-----*

564 *
565 ***          CHECK LENGTH FIELD
566 *
0000C8 48F2 0000          00000 567      LH      R15,0(R2)          R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
0000CC 12FF          568      LTR    R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD POSITIVE?
0000CE 47D0 C2DE          002DE 569      BNP    INV FAM2          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
0000D2 55F0 C3BC          003BC 570      CL      R15,=A(30)          FAMILY FIELD LONGER THAN 30?
0000D6 4720 C2DE          002DE 571      BH      INV FAM2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
572 *
573 ***          CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
574 *
0000DA 4102 F002          00002 575      LA      R0,2(R2,R15)          R0=A(END OF VC FIELD)+1
0000DE 4810 6000          00000 576      LH      R1,DL1_SEG1LL          R1=LENGTH OF SEGMENT
0000E2 4111 6000          00000 577      LA      R1,DL1_SEG1(R1)          R1=A(END OF SEGMENT)+1
0000E6 1901          578      CR      R0,R1          FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
0000E8 4720 C2CA          002CA 579      BH      INV FAM1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
580 *
581 ***          MOVE LENGTH FIELD INTO DPROP-FORMAT
582 *
0000EC D201 700A 2000 0000A 00000 583      MVC    DPR_FAMILY_L,0(R2)      MOVE LENGTH FIELD
584 *
585 ***          MOVE VC FIELD INTO DPROP-FORMAT
586 *
0000F2 4102 0002          00002 587      LA      R0,2(R2)          R0=START FOR MVCL
0000F6 181F          588      LR      R1,R15          R1=LENGTH FIR MVCL
0000F8 BF18 C3F8          003F8 589      ICM    R1,8,=C' '          PADDING BLANK FOR MVCL
0000FC 41E0 700C          0000C 590      LA      R14,DPR_FAMILY          R14=TARGET ADDRESS FOR MVCL
000100 41F0 001E          0001E 591      LA      R15,30          R15=TARGET LENGTH FOR MVCL
000104 0EE0          592      MVCL   R14,R0          MOVE THAT FIELD

```

Figure 8 (Part 9 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)



```

593 *
594 ***      ADJUST 'CURRENT POINTER WITHIN DL/I DB FORMAT'
595 *
000106 1820      596      LR      R2,R0              R2=START OF NEXT FIELD

598 *-----*
599 *      PROCESS FIRST NAME FIELD                      *
600 *-----*

602 *
603 ***      CHECK LENGTH FIELD
604 *
000108 48F2 0000      00000 605      LH      R15,0(R2)          R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
00010C 12FF              606      LTR      R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD POSITIVE?
00010E 47D0 C306      00306 607      BNP      INVFRST2          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
000112 55F0 C3C0      003C0 608      CL      R15,=A(20)        FIRST FIELD LONGER THAN 20?
000116 4720 C306      00306 609      BH      INVFRST2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
610 *
611 ***      CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
612 *
00011A 4102 F002      00002 613      LA      R0,2(R2,R15)        R0=A(END OF VC FIELD)+1
00011E 4810 6000      00000 614      LH      R1,DL1_SEG1LL      R1=LENGTH OF SEGMENT
000122 4111 6000      00000 615      LA      R1,DL1_SEG1(R1)     R1=A(END OF SEGMENT)+1
000126 1901              616      CR      R0,R1              FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
000128 4720 C2F2      002F2 617      BH      INVFRST1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
618 *
619 ***      MOVE LENGTH FIELD INTO DPROP-FORMAT
620 *
00012C D201 702A 2000 0002A 00000 621      MVC      DPR_FIRST_L,0(R2)    MOVE LENGTH FIELD
622 *
623 ***      MOVE VC FIELD INTO DPROP FORMAT
624 *
000132 4102 0002      00002 625      LA      R0,2(R2)          R0=START FOR MVCL
000136 181F              626      LR      R1,R15          R1=LENGTH FOR MVCL
000138 BF18 C3F8      003F8 627      ICM      R1,8,=C' '        PADDING BLANK FOR MVCL
00013C 41E0 702C      0002C 628      LA      R14,DPR_FIRST      R14=TARGET ADDRESS FOR MVCL
000140 41F0 0014      00014 629      LA      R15,20          R15=TARGET LENGTH FOR MVCL
000144 0EE0              630      MVCL     R14,R0          MOVE THAT FIELD
631 *
632 ***      ADJUST 'CURRENT POINTER WITHIN DL/I DB FORMAT'
633 *
000146 1820      634      LR      R2,R0              R2=START OF NEXT FIELD

636 *-----*
637 *      PROCESS CITY FIELD                      *
638 *-----*

640 *
641 ***      CHECK LENGTH FIELD
642 *
000148 48F2 0000      00000 643      LH      R15,0(R2)          R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
00014C 12FF              644      LTR      R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD POSITIVE?
00014E 47D0 C32E      0032E 645      BNP      INVCITY2          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
000152 55F0 C3C4      003C4 646      CL      R15,=A(35)        CITY FIELD LONGER THAN 35?
000156 4720 C32E      0032E 647      BH      INVCITY2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
648 *
649 ***      CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
650 *
00015A 4102 F002      00002 651      LA      R0,2(R2,R15)        R0=A(END OF VC FIELD)+1
00015E 4810 6000      00000 652      LH      R1,DL1_SEG1LL      R1=LENGTH OF SEGMENT
000162 4111 6000      00000 653      LA      R1,DL1_SEG1(R1)     R1=A(END OF SEGMENT)+1
000166 1901              654      CR      R0,R1              FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
000168 4720 C31A      0031A 655      BH      INVCITY1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR

```

Figure 8 (Part 10 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

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656 *
657 ***          MOVE LENGTH FIELD INTO DPROP-FORMAT
658 *
00016C D201 7040 2000 00040 00000 659          MVC   DPR_CITY_L,0(R2)          MOVE LENGTH FIELD
660 *
661 ***          MOVE VC FIELD INTO DPROP-FORMAT
662 *
000172 4102 0002          00002 663          LA    R0,2(R2)          R0=START FOR MVCL
000176 181F          664          LR    R1,R15          R1=LENGTH FOR MVCL
000178 BF18 C3F8          003F8 665          ICM   R1,8,=C' '          PADDING BLANK FOR MVCL
00017C 41E0 7042          00042 666          LA    R14,DPR_CITY          R14=TARGET ADDRESS FOR MVCL
000180 41F0 0023          00023 667          LA    R15,35          R15=TARGET LENGTH FOR MVCL
000184 0EE0          668          MVCL  R14,R0          MOVE THAT FIELD

000186 47F0 C26A          0026A 670          B      RETURN
672 *****
673 *****
674 *****
675 *****
676 ***** 'REVERSE CALL' TO TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT *****
677 ***** FROM ITS 'DPROP FORMAT' INTO ITS 'DL/I DB FORMAT' *****
678 *****
679 *****
680 *****
681 *****

00018A          683 CALLRV   DS    0H

685 *****
686 *          PROCESS THE FIRST, FIXED-FORMAT PORTION OF THE          *
687 *          SEGMENT:          *
688 *          *          *
689 *          - VERIFY THAT THE DLI FORMAT BUFFER IS LARGE ENOUGH TO          *
690 *          CONTAIN THE LARGEST POSSIBLE SEGMENT.          *
691 *          - VERIFY THAT THE SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT IS LARGE          *
692 *          ENOUGH TO CONTAIN KEYFLD1 AND KEYFLD2.          *
693 *          - MOVE KEYFLD1 AND KEYFLD2 TO THE DL/I-FORMAT OF THE SEGM.          *
694 *****

00018A D503 507C C3C8 0007C 003C8 696          CLC   DAXDLEN,=A(DL1_CITY+L'DL1_CITY-DL1_SEG1) ROOM FOR SEG?
000190 4740 C2B6          002B6 697          BL    INVSEGL          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
000194 D503 5080 C3CC 00080 003CC 698          CLC   DAXFLEN,=A(DPR_SEG1KEY+L'DPR_SEG1KEY-DPR_SEG1) IS AT
00019A 4740 C2A2          002A2 699          BL    INVPARL          LEAST KEY HERE? ->NO, ERR
00019E D201 6002 7002 00002 00002 700          MVC   DL1_KEYFLD1,DPR_KEYFLD1          MOVE KEYFLD1
0001A4 D205 6004 7004 00004 00004 701          MVC   DL1_KEYFLD2,DPR_KEYFLD2          MOVE KEYFLD2

703 *****
704 *          INITIALIZE 'CURRENT POINTER' WITHIN DL/I FORMAT          *
705 *          *          *
706 *          (IT IS REGISTER 2, WHICH IS USED AS CURRENT PTR          *
707 *          WITHIN DL/I FORMAT)          *
708 *****

0001AA 4120 600A          0000A 710          LA    R2,DL1_SEG1VAR          R2=CURRENT ADDR IN DL1 FMT

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Figure 8 (Part 11 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

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712 *****
713 *
714 *          FOR EACH FIELD IN THE VARIABLE-FORMAT PORTION OF THE
715 *          SEGMENT:
716 *          - VALIDATE IF THE FIELD IS REALLY PRESENT (MAY BE
717 *            TRUNCATED IF "NULL" ON THE DB2 SIDE)
718 *          - VALIDATE THE FIELD LENGTH:
719 *            ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD BE POSITIVE
720 *            ---FIELD LENGTH SHOULD NOT EXCEED A SPECIFIC
721 *              MAXIMAL LENGTH.
722 *
723 *          - COPY THE FIELD AND ITS LENGTH-FIELD TO THE
724 *            DL/I-FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT
725 *
726 *****

728 *-----*
729 *          PROCESS FAMILY NAME FIELD
730 *-----*

732 *
733 ***          CHECK LENGTH FIELD
734 *
0001AE 17FF          735      XR      R15,R15          PRESET LENGTH TO ZERO
0001B0 D503 5080 C3D0 00080 003D0 736      CLC      DAXFLEN,=A(DPR_FAMILY-DPR_SEG1) IS LENGTH FIELD HERE?
0001B6 4740 C1D8          737      BL      CALLRV10          ...NO>>>THEN USE ZERO FIELD
0001BA 48F0 700A          738      LH      R15,DPR_FAMILY_L          R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
0001BE 12FF          739      LTR      R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD NEGATIVE?
0001C0 4740 C2DE          740      BM      INV FAM2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
0001C4 59F0 C3D4          741      C       R15,=A(L'DPR_FAMILY) FAMILY FIELD LONGER THAN MAX?
0001C8 4720 C2DE          742      BH      INV FAM2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
743 *
744 ***          CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
745 *
0001CC 410F 000C          746      LA      R0,DPR_FAMILY-DPR_SEG1(R15) R0=DPR_FAMILY+L'DPR_FAMILY
0001D0 5900 5080          747      C       R0,DAXFLEN          FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
0001D4 4720 C2CA          748      BH      INV FAM1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
749 *
750 ***          STORE LENGTH FIELD INTO DL/I-FORMAT
751 *
0001D8          752 CALLRV10 DS      0H
0001D8 40F0 2000          753      STH      R15,0(0,R2)          STORE LENGTH FIELD
754 *
755 ***          MOVE VC FIELD INTO DL/I FORMAT
756 *
0001DC 4120 2002          757      LA      R2,2(0,R2)          R2=START FOR MVCL
0001E0 183F          758      LR      R3,R15          R3=LENGTH FOR MVCL
0001E2 41E0 700C          759      LA      R14,DPR_FAMILY          R14=SOURCE ADDRESS FOR MVCL
0001E6 0E2E          760      MVCL     R2,R14          MOVE THAT FIELD

762 *-----*
763 *          PROCESS FIRST NAME FIELD
764 *-----*

766 *
767 ***          CHECK LENGTH FIELD
768 *
0001E8 17FF          769      XR      R15,R15          PRESET LENGTH TO ZERO
0001EA D503 5080 C3D8 00080 003D8 770      CLC      DAXFLEN,=A(DPR_FIRST-DPR_SEG1) IS LENGTH FIELD HERE?
0001F0 4740 C212          771      BL      CALLRV30          ...NO>>>THEN USE ZERO FIELD
0001F4 48F0 702A          772      LH      R15,DPR_FIRST_L          R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
0001F8 12FF          773      LTR      R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD NEGATIVE?
0001FA 4740 C306          774      BM      INVFRST2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
0001FE 59F0 C3DC          775      C       R15,=A(L'DPR_FIRST) FIRST NAME LONGER THAN MAX?
000202 4720 C306          776      BH      INVFRST2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR

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Figure 8 (Part 12 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

777 *
778 ***      CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
779 *
000206 410F 002C      0002C      780      LA      R0,DPR_FIRST-DPR_SEG1(R15)  R0=DPR_FIRST+L'DPR_FIRST
00020A 5500 5080      00080      781      CL      R0,DAXFLEN          FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
00020E 4720 C2F2      002F2      782      BH      INVRST1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
783 *
784 ***      STORE LENGTH FIELD INTO DL/I-FORMAT
785 *
000212      786 CALLRV30 DS      0H
000212 40F0 2000      00000      787      STH     R15,0(0,R2)          STORE LENGTH FIELD
788 *
789 ***      MOVE VC FIELD INTO DL/I FORMAT
790 *
000216 4120 2002      00002      791      LA      R2,2(0,R2)          R2=START FOR MVCL
00021A 183F      792      LR      R3,R15          R3=LENGTH FOR MVCL
00021C 41E0 702C      0002C      793      LA      R14,DPR_FIRST      R14=SOURCE ADDRESS FOR MVCL
000220 0E2E      794      MVCL     R2,R14          MOVE THAT FIELD

796 *-----*
797 *      PROCESS CITY FIELD      *
798 *-----*

800 *
801 ***      CHECK LENGTH FIELD
802 *
000222 17FF      803      XR      R15,R15          PRESET LENGTH TO ZERO
000224 D503 5080 C3E0 00080 003E0 804      CLC      DAXFLEN,=A(DPR_CITY-DPR_SEG1)  IS LENGTH FIELD HERE?
00022A 4740 C24C      0024C      805      BL      CALLRV50          ...NO>>>THEN USE ZERO FIELD
00022E 48F0 7040      00040      806      LH      R15,DPR_CITY_L      R15=LENGTH OF VC FIELD
000232 12FF      807      LTR      R15,R15          LENGTH FIELD NEGATIVE?
000234 4740 C32E      0032E      808      BM      INVCITY2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
000238 59F0 C3E4      003E4      809      C      R15,=A(L'DPR_CITY)      CITY FIELD LONGER THAN MAX?
00023C 4720 C32E      0032E      810      BH      INVCITY2          ...YES>>>THATS AN ERROR
811 *
812 ***      CHECK THAT THE FIELD IS TOTALLY WITHIN THE SEGM
813 *
000240 410F 0042      00042      814      LA      R0,DPR_CITY-DPR_SEG1(R15)  R0=DPR_FIRST+L'DPRFIRST
000244 5900 5080      00080      815      C      R0,DAXFLEN          FLD TOTALLY WITHIN SEG?
000248 4720 C31A      0031A      816      BH      INVCITY1          ...NO>>>THATS AN ERROR
817 *
818 ***      STORE LENGTH FIELD INTO DL/I-FORMAT
819 *
00024C      820 CALLRV50 DS      0H
00024C 40F0 2000      00000      821      STH     R15,0(0,R2)          STORE LENGTH FIELD
822 *
823 ***      MOVE VC FIELD INTO DL/I FORMAT
824 *
000250 4120 2002      00002      825      LA      R2,2(0,R2)          R2=START FOR MVCL
000254 183F      826      LR      R3,R15          R3=LENGTH FOR MVCL
000256 41E0 7042      00042      827      LA      R14,DPR_CITY      R14=SOURCE ADDRESS FOR MVCL
00025A 0E2E      828      MVCL     R2,R14          MOVE THAT FIELD

830 *****
831 *      SETUP LENGTH OF SEGMENT IN DL/I FORMAT      *
832 *      *      *
833 *      REGISTER 2 POINTS NOW 1 BYTE PAST LAST USED WITHIN THE      *
834 *      DL/I SEGMENT BUFFER. SUBTRACTING THE BUFFER START      *
835 *      ADDRESS GIVES THE LENGTH OF THE DL/I SEGMENT.      *
836 *****

```

Figure 8 (Part 13 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

00025C 41F0 6000	00000	838	LA	R15,DL1_SEG1	POINT BEGIN OF SEGMENT
000260 1B2F		839	SR	R2,R15	COMPUTE SEGMENT LENGTH
000262 4020 6000	00000	840	STH	R2,DL1_SEG1LL	SET LENGTH OF DL1_SEG
000266 47F0 C26A	0026A	842	B	RETURN	
		844	*****		
		845	*****		
		846	*****		
		847	****		****
		848	****	RETURN LOGIC:	****
		849	****	- IF USER REQUESTED TRACING: TRACE THE PROPAGATING	****
		850	****	SQL STATEMENT.	****
		851	****	- RETURN TO CALLER OF EXIT	****
		852	****		****
		853	*****		
		854	*****		
		855	*****		
		856	*****		
		858	*-----*		
		859	*	RETURN TO CALLER OF THIS EXIT	*
		860	*-----*		
00026A		862	RETURN	DS	0H
00026A 58DD 0004	00004	863	L	R13,4(R13)	R13=A(HIGHER SAVE-AREA)
00026E 98EC D00C	0000C	864	LM	R14,R12,12(R13)	RELOAD REGISTERS OF CALLER
000272 9601 D00F	0000F	865	OI	15(R13),X'01'	SET RETURN INDICATION
000276 1BFF		866	SR	R15,R15	SET ZERO RETURN-CODE
000278 07FE		867	BR	R14	RETURN LOGIC
		869	*****		
		870	*****		
		871	*****		
		872	****		****
		873	****	ERROR LOGIC:	****
		874	****	- BUILD IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK AN	****
		875	****	ERROR MESSAGE CONTAINING:	****
		876	****	- A 8-BYTE MESSAGE-ID	****
		877	****	- A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF FAILURE	****
		878	****	- SET A RETURN CODE IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK	****
		879	****	- RETURN TO CALLER OF THE EXIT	****
		880	****		****
		881	*****		
		882	*****		
		883	*****		
00027A		885	INVCALL	DS	0H
00027A D207 51A8 C368 001A8 00368		886	MVC	MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE0E'	
000280 9240 51B0 001B0		887	MVI	MSGBL1,C' '	
000284 D236 51B1 C3F9 001B1 003F9		888	MVC	MSGTXT,=CL55'CALL FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED'	
00028A 47F0 C34C 0034C		889	B	INVRCL6	
00028E		891	INVDBSEG	DS	0H
00028E D207 51A8 C370 001A8 00370		892	MVC	MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE1E'	
000294 9240 51B0 001B0		893	MVI	MSGBL1,C' '	
000298 D236 51B1 C430 001B1 00430		894	MVC	MSGTXT,=CL55'UNSUPPORTED DBD OR SEGNAME'	
00029E 47F0 C34C 0034C		895	B	INVRCL6	
0002A2		897	INVPARL	DS	0H
0002A2 D207 51A8 C378 001A8 00378		898	MVC	MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE2E'	
0002A8 9240 51B0 001B0		899	MVI	MSGBL1,C' '	
0002AC D236 51B1 C467 001B1 00467		900	MVC	MSGTXT,=CL55'3RD PARAMETER HAS INCORRECT LENGTH'	
0002B2 47F0 C34C 0034C		901	B	INVRCL6	

Figure 8 (Part 14 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

0002B6			903	INVSEGL	DS	0H	
0002B6	D207	51A8	C380	001A8	00380	904	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE3E'
0002BC	9240	51B0		001B0		905	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
0002C0	D236	51B1	C49E	001B1	0049E	906	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'INVALID SEGMENT LENGTH'
0002C6	47F0	C342			00342	907	B INVRC12
0002CA			909	INVFAM1	DS	0H	
0002CA	D207	51A8	C388	001A8	00388	910	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE4E'
0002D0	9240	51B0		001B0		911	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
0002D4	D236	51B1	C4D5	001B1	004D5	912	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'FAMILY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
0002DA	47F0	C342			00342	913	B INVRC12
0002DE			915	INVFAM2	DS	0H	
0002DE	D207	51A8	C390	001A8	00390	916	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE5E'
0002E4	9240	51B0		001B0		917	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
0002E8	D236	51B1	C50C	001B1	0050C	918	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'LENGTH OF FAMILY FIELD IS INVALID'
0002EE	47F0	C342			00342	919	B INVRC12
0002F2			921	INVFRST1	DS	0H	
0002F2	D207	51A8	C398	001A8	00398	922	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE6E'
0002F8	9240	51B0		001B0		923	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
0002FC	D236	51B1	C543	001B1	00543	924	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'FIRST-NAME FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
000302	47F0	C342			00342	925	B INVRC12
000306			927	INVFRST2	DS	0H	
000306	D207	51A8	C3A0	001A8	003A0	928	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE7E'
00030C	9240	51B0		001B0		929	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
000310	D236	51B1	C57A	001B1	0057A	930	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'LENGTH OF FIRST-NAME FIELD IS INVALID'
000316	47F0	C342			00342	931	B INVRC12
00031A			933	INVCITY1	DS	0H	
00031A	D207	51A8	C3A8	001A8	003A8	934	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE8E'
000320	9240	51B0		001B0		935	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
000324	D236	51B1	C5B1	001B1	005B1	936	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'CITY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
00032A	47F0	C342			00342	937	B INVRC12
00032E			939	INVCITY2	DS	0H	
00032E	D207	51A8	C3B0	001A8	003B0	940	MVC MSGID,=CL8'EKYESE9E'
000334	9240	51B0		001B0		941	MVI MSGBL1,C' '
000338	D236	51B1	C5E8	001B1	005E8	942	MVC MSGTXT,=CL55'LENGTH OF CITY FIELD IS INVALID'
00033E	47F0	C342			00342	943	B INVRC12
000342			945	INVRC12	DS	0H	
000342	D203	51A4	C3E8	001A4	003E8	946	MVC DAXRET,=F'12' SET RETURN CODE 12 (ERROR)
000348	47F0	C26A			0026A	947	B RETURN
00034C			949	INVRC16	DS	0H	
00034C	D203	51A4	C3EC	001A4	003EC	950	MVC DAXRET,=F'16' SET RETURN CODE 16 (SEVERE ERROR)
000352	47F0	C26A			0026A	951	B RETURN
000358						953	LTORG
000358	C4C2F14040404040					954	=CL8'DB1'
000360	E2C5C7F140404040					955	=CL8'SEG1'
000368	C5D2E8C5E2C5F0C5					956	=CL8'EKYESE0E'
000370	C5D2E8C5E2C5F1C5					957	=CL8'EKYESE1E'
000378	C5D2E8C5E2C5F2C5					958	=CL8'EKYESE2E'
000380	C5D2E8C5E2C5F3C5					959	=CL8'EKYESE3E'
000388	C5D2E8C5E2C5F4C5					960	=CL8'EKYESE4E'
000390	C5D2E8C5E2C5F5C5					961	=CL8'EKYESE5E'

Figure 8 (Part 15 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

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000398 C5D2E8C5E2C5F6C5      962      =CL8'EKYESE6E'
0003A0 C5D2E8C5E2C5F7C5      963      =CL8'EKYESE7E'
0003A8 C5D2E8C5E2C5F8C5      964      =CL8'EKYESE8E'
0003B0 C5D2E8C5E2C5F9C5      965      =CL8'EKYESE9E'
0003B8 00000065               966      =A(DPR_SEG1L)
0003BC 0000001E               967      =A(30)
0003C0 00000014               968      =A(20)
0003C4 00000023               969      =A(35)
0003C8 00000035               970      =A(DL1_CITY+L'DL1_CITY-DL1_SEG1)
0003CC 0000000A               971      =A(DPR_SEG1KEY+L'DPR_SEG1KEY-DPR_SEG1)
0003D0 0000000C               972      =A(DPR_FAMILY-DPR_SEG1)
0003D4 0000001E               973      =A(L'DPR_FAMILY)
0003D8 0000002C               974      =A(DPR_FIRST-DPR_SEG1)
0003DC 00000014               975      =A(L'DPR_FIRST)
0003E0 00000042               976      =A(DPR_CITY-DPR_SEG1)
0003E4 00000023               977      =A(L'DPR_CITY)
0003E8 0000000C               978      =F'12'
0003EC 00000010               979      =F'16'
0003F0 D5D6                   980      =C'NO'
0003F2 D9E5                   981      =C'RV'
0003F4 000A                   982      =AL2(DL1_FIXEDL)
0003F6 0065                   983      =AL2(DPR_SEG1L)
0003F8 40                     984      =C' '
0003F9 C3C1D3D340C6E4D5      985      =CL55'CALL FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED'
000430 E4D5E2E4D7D7D6D9      986      =CL55'UNSUPPORTED DBD OR SEGNAME'
000467 F3D9C440D7C1D9C1      987      =CL55'3RD PARAMETER HAS INCORRECT LENGTH'
00049E C9D5E5C1D3C9C440      988      =CL55'INVALID SEGMENT LENGTH'
0004D5 C6C1D4C9D3E840C6      989      =CL55'FAMILY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
00050C D3C5D5C7E3C840D6      990      =CL55'LENGTH OF FAMILY FIELD IS INVALID'
000543 C6C9D9E2E360D5C1      991      =CL55'FIRST-NAME FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
00057A D3C5D5C7E3C840D6      992      =CL55'LENGTH OF FIRST-NAME FIELD IS INVALID'
0005B1 C3C9E3E840C6C9C5      993      =CL55'CITY FIELD DOES NOT FIT WITHIN SEGMENT'
0005E8 D3C5D5C7E3C840D6      994      =CL55'LENGTH OF CITY FIELD IS INVALID'
996 *****
997 *      DESCRIPTION OF GETMAINED AREA CONTAINING:      *
998 *      - SAVE-AREA      *
999 *      - EXIT WORKSPACE      *
1000 *****

000000      1002 GETM      DSECT
      1003 *-----*
      1004 *      REGISTER SAVE-AREA      *
      1005 *-----*
000000      1006 SAVE      DS      18F      REGISTER SAVE-AREA

      1008 *-----*
      1009 *      WORK SPACE FOR EXIT      *
      1010 *-----*

000048      1012 EXITWORK DS      CL22      NOT USED BY THIS SAMPLE EXIT

0005E      1014 GETML      EQU      *-GETM      LENGTH OF GETMAINED AREA
      1016 *****
      1017 *      DESCRIPTIONS OF SEGMENT SEG1 IN      *
      1018 *      - ITS DL/I DB FORMAT      *
      1019 *      - ITS DPROP FORMAT      *
      1020 *****

      1022 *-----*
      1023 *      DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT 'SEG1' IN ITS      *
      1024 *      VARIABLE-LENGTH DL/I DB FORMAT      *

```

Figure 8 (Part 16 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

	1025	*-----*			
000000	1027	DL1_SEG1	DSECT	,	
	1028	*			
	1029	***	SEGMENT PORTION WITH FIXED-LENGTH FIELDS HAVING		
	1030	***	A FIXED START POSITION.		
	1031	*			
000000	1032	DL1_SEG1LL	DS	H	LENGTH OF SEGMENT
000002	1033	DL1_SEG1KEY	DS	0CL8	KEY FIELD
000002	1034	DL1_KEYFLD1	DS	CL2	SUB-FIELD OF KEY OF SEG1
000004	1035	DL1_KEYFLD2	DS	CL6	SUB-FIELD OF KEY OF SEG1
	0000A	1036	DL1_FIXEDL	EQU	*-DL1_SEG1 LENGTH OF FIXED PORTION
	1037	*			
	1038	***	START OF VARIABLE SEGMENT PORTION WITH CONTIGUOUS		
	1039	***	PAIRS OF:		
	1040	***	(LENGTH FIELD,VARIABLE-LENGTH FIELD).		
	1041	***	WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FIRST PAIR: ALL		
	1042	***	PAIRS HAVE A VARIABLE START POSITION (SINCE THE		
	1043	***	PAIRS ARE STORED ADJACENTLY IN ORDER TO CONSERVE		
	1044	***	DASD STORAGE IN THE DL/I DB).		
	1045	*			
	0000A	1046	DL1_SEG1VAR	EQU	*
	1047	*			
00000A	1048	DL1_FAMILY_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF FAMILY NAME
00000C	1049	DL1_FAMILY	DS	CL30	FAMILY NAME
	1050	*			
00002A	0000D	1051		ORG	DL1_FAMILY+1
00000D	1052	DL1_FIRST_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF FIRST NAME
00000F	1053	DL1_FIRST	DS	CL20	FIRST NAME
	1054	*			
000023	00010	1055		ORG	DL1_FIRST+1
000010	1056	DL1_CITY_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF CITY-NAME
000012	1057	DL1_CITY	DS	CL35	CITY-NAME
000035	00035	1058		ORG	
	1060	*-----*			
	1061	*	DESCRIPTION OF SEGMENT 'SEG1' IN ITS DPROP FIXED-FORMAT.*		
	1062	*	*		
	1063	*	IN THIS FIXED FORMAT, THE PAIRS OF		
	1064	*	(LENGTH FIELD,VARIABLE-LENGTH FIELD)		
	1065	*	ARE NOT IMMEDIATELY ADJACENT. INSTEAD THIS FORMAT		
	1066	*	RESERVES FOR EACH VARIABLE LENGTH FIELD ENOUGH STORAGE		
	1067	*	FOR ITS MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH.		
	1068	*	THEREFORE EACH PAIR STARTS AT A FIXED LOCATION		
	1069	*	WITHIN THE SEGMENT.		
	1070	*-----*			
000000	1072	DPR_SEG1	DSECT	,	
000000	1073	DPR_SEG1LL	DS	H	SEGMENT LENGTH
000002	1074	DPR_SEG1KEY	DS	0CL8	KEY FIELD
000002	1075	DPR_KEYFLD1	DS	CL2	SUB-FIELD OF KEY OF SEG1
000004	1076	DPR_KEYFLD2	DS	CL6	SUB-FIELD OF KEY OF SEG1
	1077	*			
00000A	1078	DPR_FAMILY_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF FAMILY NAME
00000C	1079	DPR_FAMILY	DS	CL30	FAMILY NAME
	1080	*			
00002A	1081	DPR_FIRST_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF FIRST NAME
00002C	1082	DPR_FIRST	DS	CL20	FIRST NAME
	1083	*			
000040	1084	DPR_CITY_L	DS	HL2	LENGTH OF CITY NAME
000042	1085	DPR_CITY	DS	CL35	CITY NAME
	1086	*			
	00065	1087	DPR_SEG1L	EQU	*-DPR_SEG1 LENGTH OF SEGMENT

Figure 8 (Part 17 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)



```

1089 *****
1090 *          DESCRIPTION OF ANCHOR AREA          *
1091 *****

000000      1093 ANCHOR          DSECT ,
000000      1094 ANCHOR_PTR      DS      F'0'          PTR TO GETMAINED AREA
000004      1095                  DS      CL60' '          NOT USED
1097          EKYRCDAX ,          EXIT INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK
1098+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1099+*
1100+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:          */
1101+*          EKYRCDAX (DAX)          */
1102+*          */
1103+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:          */
1104+*          DPROP SEGMENT EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK          */
1105+*          */
1106+*          */
1107+*****
1108+*
1109+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".          *
1110+*          *
1111+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.          *
1112+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.          *
1113+*          *
1114+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -          *
1115+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY          *
1116+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.          *
1117+*          *
1118+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.          *
1119+*          *
1120+*****
1121+*          */
1122+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0          */
1123+*          */
1124+*          FUNCTION:          */
1125+*          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN          */
1126+*          - DPROP OR DXT          */
1127+*          AND          */
1128+*          - A USER'S SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE (THESE USER          */
1129+*          EXIT ROUTINES ARE CALLED BY DXT 'USER DATA          */
1130+*          EXIT ROUTINES')          */
1131+*          */
1132+*          THERE IS ONE DAX CONTROL BLOCK FOR EACH SEGMENT          */
1133+*          EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT          */
1134+*          IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.          */
1135+*          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:          */
1136+*          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER          */
1137+*          SUBTASK.          */
1138+*          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR          */
1139+*          CCU AND DLU PROCESSING, AND FOR ASYNCH PROPAGATION          */
1140+*          (DEPENDING ON HOW AYSNCH PROPAGATION IS IMPLEMENTED):          */
1141+*          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.          */
1142+*          */
1143+*-----*/
1144+*          IMPORTANT NOTES:          */
1145+*          =====          */
1146+*          - SINCE THE SAME USER EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE INVOKED BOTH          */
1147+*          BY DPROP AND BY DXT: CHANGES TO THIS CONTROL BLOCK MUST          */
1148+*          BE COORDINATED BETWEEN DPROP DEVELOPMENT AND DXT          */
1149+*          DEVELOPMENT.          */
1150+*          */
1151+*          - FIELDS MARKED IN THE COMMENT WITH '****DXT ONLY***'          */
1152+*          HAVE NO MEANING, WHEN THE SEGMENT USER EXIT          */
1153+*          ROUTINE IS INVOKED BY DPROP.          */
1154+*-----*/

```

Figure 8 (Part 18 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1155+*                                                                    */
1156+*      MODULE TYPE= MACRO                                                                    */
1157+*      PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H                                                                    */
1158+*                                                                    */
1159+*      INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE                                                                    */
1160+*                                                                    */
1161+*      MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE                                                                    */
1162+*                                                                    */
1163+*      CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                                                    */
1164+*          KMP0057   12/13/90                                                                    */
1165+*          KMP0060   02/08/91  COPYRIGHT INFORMATION                                                                    */
1166+*          KMPREL2   03/20/91                                                                    */
1167+*                                                                    */
1168+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

000000      1170+DAX      DSECT
000000      1171+DVRDAX   EQU      *          LABEL FOR DXT COMPATIBILITY
1172+-----*
1173+*      THIS SECTION OF THE CB MAY NOT BE MODIFIED BY EXIT      *
1174+-----*
000000      1175+DAXPFX   DS      0CL32          PREFIX OF CONTROL BLOCK
000000      1176+DAXTNAME DS      CL8           EYE CATCHER: "DVRXCDAX"
000008      1177+DAXRSVD  DS      CL24          RESERVED FOR DXT INTERNAL USE
1178+*
000020      1179+DAXPFXE  DS      0CL448        PREFIX EXTENSION
000020      1180+DAXCALL  DS      CL2           TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT:
1181+*          =C'NO' - NORMAL CALL,
1182+*          ISSUED TO CONVERT DATA FROM
1183+*          'IMS DATABASE FORMAT' TO
1184+*          'DPROP/DXT' FORMAT
1185+*          =C'RV' - REVERSE CALL
1186+*          ISSUED TO CONVERT
1187+*          DATA FROM:
1188+*          'DPROP/DXT' FORMAT
1189+*          TO
1190+*          'IMS DATABASE FORMAT'
1191+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'RE' - RETURN CALL, ISSUED
1192+*          INSTEAD OF NEXT REQUEST FOR
1193+*          NEW DATA AT REQUEST OF EXIT
1194+*          (SEE DAXRETC VALUE 4)
1195+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'ED' - END-OF-DATA CALL
1196+*          ISSUED BY DXT.
1197+*
000022      1198+DAXDATYP DS      CL2           TYPE OF DATA BEING PASSED--
1199+*          =C'DL' - DL/I DATA
1200+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'PS' - PHYSICAL SEQUENTIAL
1201+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'VK' - VSAM KSDS DATA
1202+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'VE' - VSAM ESDS DATA
1203+*          ***DXT ONLY*** =C'GD' - GDI RECRD DATA
1204+*
000024      1205+DAXFIL   DS      CL32          NAME OF FILE OR PCB FROM WHICH
1206+*          DATA IS BEING PASSED
1207+*
000044      1208+DAXPSB   DS      CL8           NAME OF PSB IF TYPE IS "DL"
1209+*
00004C      1210+DAXSEGM  DS      CL32          NAME OF SEGMENT IF TYPE IS "DL"
1211+*          IF CALLER IS DPROP:
1212+*          - NAME OF PHYSICAL SEGM.
1213+*          IF CALLER IS DXT:
1214+*          - NAME OF SEGM. SPECIFIED
1215+*          IN THE USED DBD (DBD CAN
1216+*          BE A PHYSICAL OR LOGICAL
1217+*          DBD)
1218+*

```

Figure 8 (Part 19 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

00006C	1219+DAXPCBAD DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	PTR TO PCB IF TYPE IS "DL"
	1220+*			
000070	1221+DAXPCBLS DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	PTR TO LIST OF DEM'S PCBs,
	1222+*			IF DEM IS A DL/I DEM
	1223+*			
000074	1224+DAXKFBAD DS	AL4		PTR TO SEGMENT'S FULLY
	1225+*			CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I).
	1226+*			IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	1227+*			- 0, IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN
	1228+*			SPECIFIED ON EXIT=
	1229+*			OF DBDGEN.
	1230+*			
000078	1231+DAXKFBLEN DS	F		LENGTH OF SEGM'S FULLY
	1232+*			CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I)
	1233+*			IF DPROP: 0, IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN
	1234+*			SPECIFIED ON EXIT=
	1235+*			OF DBDGEN.
	1236+*			
00007C	1237+DAXINLN DS	0F		
00007C	1238+DAXDLEN DS	F		LENGTH OF IMS DB SEGMENT BUFFER
	1239+*			
000080	1240+DAXOUTLN DS	0F		
000080	1241+DAXFLEN DS	F		LENGTH OF DPROP SEGMENT BUFFER
	1242+*			
000084	1243+DAXSYSR DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	POINTER TO SYSPRINT DCB (EXIT
	1244+*			MAY WISH TO RECORD INFORMATION
	1245+*			IN SYSPRINT VIA "PUT"--
	1246+*			DCB FACTS: LRECL=121,
	1247+*			NO CARRIAGE CONTROL CHAR
	1248+*			
000088	1249+DAXENV DS	0CL12		ENVIRONMENT SUBFIELDS
000088	1250+DAXOPSYS DS	CL4		OPERATING SYSTEM:
	1251+*			=C'ESA ' IF MVS/ESA
	1252+*	***DXT ONLY***		=C'XA ' IF MVS/XA
	1253+*	***DXT ONLY***		=C'MVS ' IF MVS
	1254+*			
00008C	1255+DAXTRANS DS	CL4		DB/DC ENVIRONMENT:
	1256+*			=C'BAT ' IF IMS BATCH/BMP
	1257+*			=C'MPP ' IF IMS MPP
	1258+*			=C'IFP ' IF FAST PATH
	1259+*			=C'CICS' IF CICS
	1260+*			=C' ' IF NONE OF ABOVE.
	1261+*			
000090	1262+DAXPROGM DS	CL4		CALLING PROGRAM:
	1263+*			=C'DXT ' IF DataRefresher
	1264+*			=C'DPRS' IF DPROP SYNCH PROP
	1265+*			=C'DPRA' IF DPROP ASYNCH PROP
	1266+*			=C'DPRC' IF DPROP CCU PROP
	1267+*			=C'DPRL' IF DPROP DLU
	1268+*			
000094	1269+DAXEXIT DS	CL8		NAME OF THIS EXIT ROUTINE
	1270+*			
00009C	1271+DAXDBNM DS	CL8		NAME OF IMS DATABASE
	1272+*			IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	1273+*			- NAME OF PHYSICAL DBD.
	1274+*			IF CALLER IS DXT:
	1275+*			- NAME OF USED DBD (CAN BE
	1276+*			NAME OF A PHYSICAL OR
	1277+*			LOGICAL DBD)
	1278+*			
0000A4	1279+DAXDPRPN DS	CL24		RESERVED
	1280+*			
0000BC	1281+DAXASGNO DS	F	***DXT ONLY***	NUMBER OF DAXASEGS ARRAY
	1282+*			ELEMENTS CONTAINING
	1283+*			ANCESTOR SEGM INFORMATION

Figure 8 (Part 20 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

0000C0		1284+*			
		1285+DAXASEGS DS	15CL12	***DXT ONLY***	ARRAY OF ANCESTOR SEGMS,
		1286+*			ONLY FOR DL/I SEGM EXIT,
		1287+*			IN ORDER FROM ROOT TO
		1288+*			PARENT SEGMENT (EACH
		1289+*			ARRAY ELEMENT IS MAPPED
		1290+*			BY DAXANCTR DSECT, BELOW)
		1291+*			
000174		1292+DAXRSVD1 DS	CL46		RESERVED FOR DXT USE
0001A2	00174	1293+ ORG	DAXRSVD1		REDEFINE THIS AREA
		1294+*			
000174		1295+DAXDPRCT DS	CL4	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
		1296+*			- EXIT IS CALLED TO PROCESS:
		1297+*			'ISRT': A DL/I OR DB2 INSERT
		1298+*			'DLET': A DL/I OR DB2 DELETE
		1299+*			'REPL': A DL/I OR DB2 REPLACE
		1300+*			(AFTER-REPLACE IMAGE)
		1301+*			IF CALLER IS DXT:
		1302+*			- NOT USED
000178		1303+DAXREPL DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP AND IF
		1304+*			DAXDPRCT IS 'REPL':
	000C1	1305+DAXREPLA EQU	C	'A'	'A': AFTER-REPLACE IMAGE
	000C2	1306+DAXREPLB EQU	C	'B'	'B': BEFORE-REPLACE IMAGE
000179		1308+DAXSEGT DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
		1309+*			- TYPE OF SEGMENT PROCESSED:
	000E4	1310+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'U'	'U': UPDATED IMS SEGMENT
	000C1	1311+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'A'	'A': ANCESTOR OF UPDATED SEGM
	000C9	1312+DAXSEGTA EQU	C	'I'	'I': INTERNAL SEGMENT
00017A		1314+DAXPSUP DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP, DESCRIPTION
		1315+*			WHETHER PROPAGATION-SUPPRESSION
		1316+*			IS ALLOWED:
	000D5	1317+DAXPSUPN EQU	C	'N'	'N': SUPPRESSION NOT ALLOWED
	000E8	1318+DAXPSUPY EQU	C	'Y'	'Y': SUPPRESSION ALLOWED
00017B		1320+ DS	C	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	RESERVED
		1321+*			
00017C		1322+DAXISEGM DS	CL8	' ' --DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
		1323+*			- FOR RH PROPAGATION
		1324+*			NAME OF SEGMENT TO
		1325+*			PROCESS. SAME AS PHYS.
		1326+*			IMS SEGNAME IN DAXSEGM
		1327+*			IF NOT MAPPING CASE 3
		1328+*			ENTITY (INTERNAL)
		1329+*			SEGMENT IN PROCESS.
		1330+*			IF CALLER IS DXT:
		1331+*			- NOT USED
000184		1332+DAXIDDSB DS	A	--DPROP ONLY--	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
		1333+*			- FOR RH PROPAGATION
		1334+*			POINTER TO THE BUFFER
		1335+*			CONTAINING THE 'BEFORE-CHANGE'
		1336+*			IMS DATABASE SEGMENT.
		1337+*			BUFFER CONTAINS THE
		1338+*			BEFORE IMAGE OF THE
		1339+*			IMS SEGMENT IF:
		1340+*			- DAXDPRCT EQ REPL, OR
		1341+*			- DAXDPRCT EQ DLET, OR
		1342+*			- DAXSEGT EQ DAXSEGTA
		1343+*			(INTERNAL SEGMENT OF
		1344+*			MAPPING CASE 3)
		1345+*			OR CONTAINS ALL BINARY
		1346+*			ZEROS IN OTHER CASES.
		1347+*			BUFFER IS READ ONLY
		1348+*			FOR THE EXIT ROUTINE.

Figure 8 (Part 21 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

000188		1349+DAXIDDSL DS	A	--DPROP ONLY-- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		1350+*		- FOR RH PROPAGATION	
		1351+*		LENGTH OF THE 'BEFORE-CHANGE'	
		1352+*		IMS DB SEGMENT POINTED-TO	
		1353+*		BY DAXIDDSB.	
00018C	001A2	1354+ ORG			
		1355+*		POINT TO THE END OF DAXRSVD1	
		1356+*****			
		1357+*		THE NEXT GROUP OF FIELDS MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT ROUTINE	*
		1358+*****			
0001A2		1359+DAXENTRD DS	CL1	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO	
		1360+*		C'X', INDICATES	
		1361+*		THAT EXIT HAS BEEN ENTERED	
		1362+*			
0001A3		1363+DAXINCTL DS	CL1	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO	
		1364+*		C'X', INDICATES	
		1365+*		THAT EXIT IS IN CONTROL	
		1366+*			
0001A4		1367+DAXRETC DS	F	RETURN CODE--	
		1368+*		VALUE SET HERE BY EXIT,	
		1369+*			
		1370+*		RETURN CODE VALUES...	
	00000	1371+DAXRCOK EQU	0	= 0 - NORMAL, OUTPUT	
		1372+*		DATA RETURNED	
		1373+*			
	00004	1374+DAXRCOKR EQU	4	***DXT ONLY*** = 4 - NORMAL, OUTPUT	
		1375+*		DATA RETURNED,	
		1376+*		DXT SHOULD	
		1377+*		RETURN TO EXIT FOR NEXT	
		1378+*		OCCURRENCE OF THIS RECORD	
		1379+*		OR SEGMENT	
		1380+*			
	00008	1381+DAXRCNQ EQU	8	= 8 - IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		1382+*		DPROP WILL SUPPRESS	
		1383+*		THE PROPAGATION OF	
		1384+*		THE CHANGED DL/I DATA	
		1385+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		1386+*		DXT SHOULD NOT	
		1387+*		CONSIDER DATA TO	
		1388+*		BE ELIGIBLE FOR	
		1389+*		EXTRACT	
		1390+*			
	0000C	1391+DAXRCERB EQU	12	=12 ERROR	
		1392+*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		1393+*		PROPAGATION FAILURE.	
		1394+*		DPROP/RUP WILL	
		1395+*		GO THROUGH ITS USUAL	
		1396+*		ERROR HANDLING LOGIC.	
		1397+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		1398+*		DXT SHOULD	
		1399+*		TERMINATE BATCH	
		1400+*			
	00010	1401+DAXRCERD EQU	16	=16 ERROR	
		1402+*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP:	
		1403+*		RUP WILL ABEND	
		1404+*		- IF CALLER IS DXT:	
		1405+*		DXT SHOULD	
		1406+*		TERMINATE DEM EXECUTION	
		1407+*			
0001A8		1408+DAXSMESG DS	CL64	TEXT OF MESSAGE PASSED	
		1409+*		FROM EXIT ROUTINE TO DPROP/DXT.	
		1410+*		ALL BLANKS MEANS NO MESSAGE.	

Figure 8 (Part 22 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

	1411+*			- IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	1412+*			MSG WILL BE WRITTEN TO
	1413+*			VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ACCORDING
	1414+*			TO USUAL DPROP/RUP ERROR HANDLING
	1415+*			LOGIC IN MESSAGE EKYR980I OR
	1416+*			EKYR981E.
	1417+*			- IF CALLER IS DXT:
	1418+*			TEXT OF MESSAGE WILL BE
	1419+*			WRITTEN TO
	1420+*			SYSPRINT DATA SET IN MESSAGE
	1421+*			DVRA0_50.
	1422+*			(UNDERSCORE IS REPLACED
	1423+*			BY ONE OF SEVERAL DIGITS)
	1424+*			HAS EFFECT FOR ALL CALLS.
	1425+*			
0001E8	1426+DAXDPRPM DS	CL24		STORAGE RESERVED FOR DATA EXIT
	1427+*			
000200	1428+DAXRSVD2 DS	CL32		RESERVED FOR DXT USE
000220	1429+DAXSCRT1 DS	CL128		WORK SPACE (SCRATCHPAD)
	1430+*			MAY BE USED BY EXIT
	1431+*			ROUTINE AS DESIRED
	1432+*			
002A0	1433+DAXEND EQU *			END OF DAX DSECT
002A0	1434+DAXLEN EQU *-DAX			LENGTH OF DAX DSECT
	1435+*****			
	1436+*			
	1437+*	DAXANCTR DSECT	***DXT ONLY***	
	1438+*		MAPS THE ARRAY ELEMENTS OF DAXASEGS	
	1439+*			
	1440+*****			
000000	1441+DAXANCTR DSECT ,		***DXT ONLY***	
000000	1442+DAXASGNM DS	CL8	***DXT ONLY***	ANCESTOR SEGM NAME
	1443+*			
000008	1444+DAXASGAD DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	ANCESTOR SEGM ADDRESS
	1445+*			
	1447 *****			
	1448 *	REDEFINITION OF THE MESSAGE AREA LOCATED IN THE DAX		*
	1449 *****			
0002A0	1451 DAX	DSECT		
0002A0	1452	ORG DAXSMESG		
0001A8 4040404040404040	1453 MSGID	DC CL8' '		MESSAGE ID
0001B0 40	1454 MSGBL1	DC C' '		ONE BLANK
0001B1 4040404040404040	1455 MSGTXT	DC CL55' '		TEXT
000000	1457	END	EKYESE1A	

Figure 8 (Part 23 of 23). First Sample Segment Exit Routine (Assembler)

## Definitions for the First Sample Segment Exit Routine

This section contains definitions associated with the first sample Segment exit routine. The following types of definitions are provided:

- IMS DBDGEN and PSBGEN definitions
- DB2 CREATE TABLE definitions
- DataRefresher definitions required to define the PR with DataRefresher and to extract the IMS data with DataRefresher
- SQL statements defining the PR without DataRefresher in the MVG input tables

## DBDGEN Definitions

Figure 9 shows a DBDGEN definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
DBD NAME=DB1,VERSION=V123456789, C
ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4), C
EXIT=(EKYRUP00)
DATASET DD1=HDAM,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
SEGM NAME=SEG1,PARENT=0,BYTES=(101,10)
FIELD NAME=(KEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=8,START=3
*
DBDGEN
FINISH
END
```

---

Figure 9. DBDGEN Definition

**Note:** The EXIT= keyword of the DBD macro specifies that EKYRUP00 (the RUP) be called when a segment of this DBD is changed. This is required for synchronous data propagation.

## PSBGEN Definitions

Figure 10 shows a PSBGEN definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
PCB TYPE=DB,... C
...
SENSEG ...
PCB TYPE=DB,... C
...
SENSEG ...
PCBDPR1 PCB TYPE=DB,DBDNAME=DB1,LIST=NO C
KEYLEN=101,PROCOPT=A
SENSEG NAME=SEG1
*
PSBGEN PSBNAME=PSBDPR1
END
```

---

Figure 10. PSBGEN Definition

**Note:** The first two PCBs represent PCBs used by the application programs. The third PCB, PCBDPR1, is the PCB reserved for HUP usage.

## CREATE TABLE Statement

Figure 11 on page 70 shows a CREATE TABLE statement for the segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
CREATE TABLE T096606.TABLE01
  (KEY1      CHAR(2)      NOT NULL,
   KEY2      CHAR(6)      NOT NULL,
   FAMILY    VARCHAR(30)  ,
   FIRST     VARCHAR(20)  ,
   CITY      VARCHAR(35)  ,
  PRIMARY KEY (KEY1, KEY2))
DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
IN DU096606.PROPTS;
```

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN01 ON TABLE01 (KEY1, KEY2)
  USING VCAT KOE ;
```

---

*Figure 11. CREATE TABLE Statement*

**Note:** The DATA CAPTURE CHANGES option of the create table command specifies that the DB2 Changed Data Capture exit (the HUP) be called when a row of this table is changed under IMS attach.

## Using DataRefresher to Define the PR

This section shows how to define the PR in Figure 8 on page 46 using DataRefresher.

### CREATE DXTPSB

Figure 12 on page 71 shows a CREATE DXTPSB statement for the segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.



---

```

CREATE DXTPSB    NAME=KOEPSB2

DXTPCB    NAME=DB1, DBNAME=DB1, DBACCESS=HDAM

SEGMENT  NAME=SEG1, PARENT=0, BYTES=101,
        DATAEXIT=EKYESE1A, XBYTES=101, FORMAT=V

        FIELD    NAME    = KEY ,
                START    = 3,
                BYTES     = 8,
                SEQFLD    = R
        FIELD    NAME    = KEY1,
                TYPE      = C,
                START     = 3,
                BYTES     = 2
        FIELD    NAME    = KEY2,
                TYPE      = C,
                START     = 5,
                BYTES     = 6
        FIELD    NAME     = LFAMILY,
                TYPE      = H,
                START     = 11,
                BYTES     = 2
        FIELD    NAME     = FAMILY,
                TYPE      = VC,
                LFIELD    = LFAMILY,
                START     = 13,
                BYTES     = 30
        FIELD    NAME    = LFIRST,
                TYPE      = H,
                START     = 43,
                BYTES     = 2
        FIELD    NAME    = FIRST,
                LFIELD    = LFIRST,
                TYPE      = VC,
                START     = 45,
                BYTES     = 20
        FIELD    NAME    = LCITY,
                TYPE      = H,
                START     = 65,
                BYTES     = 2
        FIELD    NAME    = CITY,
                TYPE      = VC,
                LFIELD    = LCITY,
                START     = 67,
                BYTES     = 35;

```

---

Figure 12. CREATE DXTPSB Statement

**Notes:**

1. Segment exit routine EKYESE1A is specified on the DATAEXIT= keyword of the SEGMENT statement of CREATE DXTPSB.

The SEGMENT statement also provides the following specifications:

- BYTES=101 specifies the maximum length of the segment in its IMS DB format.
  - XBYTES=101 specifies the maximum length of the segment in its DPROP format.
  - FORMAT=V specifies the segment has a variable length in its DPROP format.
2. The FIELD statements describe the fields as they appear in the DPROP format of the segment (as opposed to the segment in its IMS DB format).
- All propagated fields need to be described in a FIELD statement.

3. The fields FAMILY, FIRST, and CITY are defined by TYPE=VC as variable-length character fields.

DataRefresher requires that each variable-length field have an associated length field. The length fields are described with their own FIELD statements. The LFIELD= keyword of a variable-length field must identify the name of the length field.

For example, this is illustrated in the FAMILY field. The LFIELD= keyword of the FAMILY field identifies LFAMILY as the length field of FAMILY.

The EXTRACT statement (see below) propagates the variable-length fields, but does not propagate the length fields.

## CREATE DXTVIEW

Figure 13 shows a CREATE DXTVIEW statement for the Segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
CREATE
  DXTVIEW NAME      = VIEW011,
            DXTPSB   = KOEPSB2,
            DXTPCB   = DB1,
            SEGMENT  = SEG1,
            MINSEGM  = SEG1,
            FIELDS   = *      ;
```

---

Figure 13. CREATE DXTVIEW Statement

## DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

Figure 14 shows a DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT command and EXTRACT statement for the Segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
SUBMIT  EXTID=PR001,
        NODE=NODEX,
        USERID=T096606,
        CD=JCS,
        JCS=DDJCS01,
        FORMAT=SOURCE,
        MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
        MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=E,
                  MAPDIR=TW,
                  MAPCASE=1,
                  ACTION=REPL,
                  ERROPT=BACKOUT,
                  PCBLABEL=PCBDPR1'

EXTRACT
  INTO T096606.TABLE01 (KEY1 NOT NULL,
                        KEY2 NOT NULL,
                        FAMILY,
                        FIRST,
                        CITY)
  SELECT KEY1,
         KEY2,
         FAMILY,
         FIRST,
         CITY
  FROM VIEW011 ;
```

---

Figure 14. DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

**Notes:**

1. The MAPEXIT= keyword of the SUBMIT control statement specifies EKYMCE00. This results in DataRefresher UIM calling the DPROP-provided Map Capture Exit EKYMCE00 during processing of the SUBMIT or EXTRACT. This is needed to allow DPROP to create the PR.
2. MAPUPARM= is used to provide the DPROP propagation keywords.
3. The EXTRACT statement describes to DataRefresher and DPROP which fields must be mapped to which columns.

The EXTRACT statement propagates the variable-length fields FAMILY, FIRST, and CITY; it does not propagate the length fields LFAMILY, LFIRST, and LCITY.

## Using DataRefresher for the Extract

This section covers INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements. Figure 15 shows INITDEM and USE DXTPSB control statements for the Segment exit routine in Figure 8 on page 46.

---

```
INITDEM  NAME=DEMPROD;
USE DXTPSB=KOEPSB2;
```

---

*Figure 15. Using DataRefresher for the Extract: INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements*

## Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

This section shows how to define the PR without using DataRefresher. Figure 16 on page 74 describes the DSNTEP2 SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG input tables.

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).

This row identifies the PR ID. By inserting an F into the PRTYPE column and a 1 into the MAPCASE column, you can set up the SQL statement so that the PR belongs to mapping case 1 of an extended-function PR.

- One row for the Entity segment Type SEG1 is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

Because SEG1 is the root segment, no rows are inserted into DPRISEG for physical ancestors.

The row describing SEG1 provides the following column values:

- The nonblank value EKYESE1A in the SEGEXIT column. This specifies that the segment must be processed by the Segment exit routine EKYESE1A.
- The value 101 in the SEGEXITL column specifies the maximum length of the segment in its DPROP format.
- The value V in the SEGEXITF column specifies that the segment in its DPROP format has a variable length.
- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).

This row indicates that the target table is T096606.TABLE01.

- One row is inserted into the DPRIFLD table (the FLD table) for each propagated field.

The DPRIFLD rows describe the fields as they appear in the DPROP format of the segment (as opposed to the segment in its IMS DB format).

The fields FAMILY, FIRST, and CITY are defined by the VC value in the DATATYPE column as variable-length character fields.

DPROP requires two DPRIFLD rows for each variable length field:

- One row describes the variable-length field.
- The other row describes the length field.

The FAMILY field illustrates this. The row describing the variable-length field FAMILY identifies in the LENFIELD column the name of the length field, LFAMILY.

The row describing the length field LFAMILY has a blank value in the COLNAME column, because the length field is not propagated (only the variable-length field FAMILY is propagated).

---

```
DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PR001'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
  ( PRID,      USERID,   PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
    ERROPT,   ACTION)
VALUES ('PR001', 'T096606','F',    '1',      'TW',
        'BACKOUT','REPL')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, ROLE,   PCBLABEL,
    SEGEXIT,  SEGEXITL, SEGEXITF )
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',  'SEG1',  'E',    'PCBDPRI',
        'EKYESE1A',101 ,    'V'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
  ( PRID,      TABQUAL,  TABNAME )
VALUES ('PR001','T096606', 'TABLE01')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,  TABNAME,   COLNAME,
    DATATYPE, POSITION,  BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',  'SEG1',  'KEY1',
        'T096606','TABLE01', 'KEY1',
        'C ',      3,      2)          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,  TABNAME,   COLNAME,
    DATATYPE, POSITION,  BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',  'SEG1',  'KEY2',
        'T096606','TABLE01', 'KEY2',
        'C ',      5,      6)          ;
```

---

Figure 16 (Part 1 of 2). Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

---

```

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'LFAMILY',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01',
       'H ', 11, 2 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES, LENFIELD )
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'FAMILY',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01', 'FAMILY',
       'VC', 13, 30, 'LFAMILY') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'LFIRST ',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01',
       'H ', 43, 2 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES, LENFIELD )
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'FIRST',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01', 'FIRST',
       'VC', 45, 20, 'LFIRST') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'LCITY ',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01',
       'H ', 65, 2 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
    ( PRID, DBNAME, SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
      TABQUAL, TABNAME, COLNAME,
      DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES, LENFIELD )
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG1', 'CITY ',
       'T096606', 'TABLE01', 'CITY',
       'VC', 67, 35, 'LCITY') ;

COMMIT;

```

---

*Figure 16 (Part 2 of 2). Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables*

---

## Second Sample Segment Exit Routine

Figure 17 on page 77 contains another example of a Segment exit routine. This example supports the propagation of an IMS segment containing internal segments propagated by a mapping case 3 PR.

When it receives a changed IMS data segment and is called for IMS-to-DPROP mapping, the exit routine transforms the segment into a DPROP-supported format. During this transformation process, the exit routine creates in each occurrence of the internal segment type an ID field. The ID field is required by DPROP and allows identification of each occurrence of the internal segment within its containing

IMS segment. The exit routine builds a counter field. The counter field describes how many internal segments are contained within a particular occurrence of the containing segment.

When it is called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping, the exit routine must build the IMS format of the segment. The Segment exit routine receives the following input:

- Either a changed occurrence of an internal segment (in its DPROP format), or the changed containing segment (in its DPROP format)
- The existing before-change image of the IMS segment in its IMS format

By combining information from this input, the segment exit routine builds the new after-change image of the IMS segment in its IMS format.

The source code in Figure 17 on page 77 is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYESE2C. Following the source code are definitions related to the sample Segment exit routine.

```

*----- START OF SPECIFICATIONS -----*
*
* MODULE NAME: EKYESE2C
* -----
*
* DESCRIPTIVE NAME: SAMPLE SEGMENT EXIT COBOL ROUTINE
* -----
*
* FUNCTION: EKYESE2C IS A SAMPLE DPROP SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE
* ----- WRITTEN IN COBOL AND USED FOR THE TRANSFORMATION
*          OF A SEGMENT LAYOUT BETWEEN ITS:
*          - IMS FORMAT AND
*          - DPROP FORMAT.
*
* EKYESE2C ILLUSTRATES ONE OF THE MOST TYPICAL USAGE
* OF DPROP SEGMENT USER EXITS: THE SUPPORT OF THE
* PROPAGATION OF AN IMS SEGMENT CONTAINING AN
* INTERNAL SEGMENT / REPEATING GROUP OF FIELDS.
*
* THIS SAMPLE SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE SUPPORTS TYPE=E
* PR'S AND IS THEREFORE CALLED BOTH FOR:
* - IMS-TO-DPROP MAPPING (E.G. DURING IMS-TO-DB2
*   PROPAGATION; ALSO DURING DXT-EXTRACTS,
*   CCU-PROCESSING AND DLU PROCESSING).
* - DPROP-TO-IMS MAPPING (E.G. DURING DB2-TO-IMS
*   PROPAGATION; ALSO DURING CCU PROCESSING AND
*   DLU PROCESSING).
*
* IN THIS EXAMPLE THE PROPAGATED IMS SEGMENT IS A
* BANK ACCOUNT SEGMENT. THE IMS SEGMENT CONSISTS OF
* THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:
* - THE ACCOUNT-NBR (THIS IS THE KEY OF THE SEG)
* - THE CUSTOMER-NAME
* - A REPEATING GROUP OF FIELDS WITH THREE OCCURRENCES.
*   EACH OCCURRENCE OF THE REPEATING GROUP CONTAINS
*   INFORMATION ABOUT ONE TYPE OF CREDIT THAT THE
*   BANK IS GRANTING. THIS INFORMATION IS:
*   - THE CURRENT AMOUNT OF CREDIT GRANTED TO THE
*     CUSTOMER/ACCOUNT
*   - THE CREDIT LIMIT FOR THE CUSTOMER/ACCOUNT.
*
* THE DATABASE ADMINISTRATOR WANTS TO HAVE A NORMALIZED
* DB2 TABLE DESIGN AND THEREFORE WANTS TO:
*
* 1) PROPAGATE THE ACCOUNT-NBR AND CUSTOMER-NAME
*    TO/FROM THE TABLE CALLED "ACCOUNT":
*
*    - THIS IS DONE WITH A MAPPING-CASE-1 PR.
*
* 2) PROPAGATE THE INFORMATION RELATED TO THE
*    DIFFERENT TYPES OF CREDITS (TOGETHER WITH THE
*    ACCOUNT-NBR) TO/FROM ANOTHER TABLE CALLED "CREDIT":
*
*    - THIS IS DONE WITH A MAPPING-CASE-3 PR.
*
* EACH OCCURRENCE OF THE CREDIT INFORMATION (THERE
* ARE 3 OF THEM) IS CONSIDERED TO BE AN OCCURRENCE
* OF AN INTERNAL SEGMENT AND IS PROPAGATED TO/FROM
* ONE ROW OF THE TABLE "CREDIT".
*
* IN ORDER TO DISTINGUISH WITHIN THE CREDIT TABLE
* THE 3 TYPE OF CREDIT INFORMATION (AND IN ORDER
* TO HAVE A DB2 PRIMARY KEY), THE CREDIT TABLE DOES
* NOT ONLY CONTAIN AN ACCOUNT-NBR COLUMN AND THE
* CURRENT CREDIT AMOUNT AND LIMIT.
* THE CREDIT TABLE CONTAINS ALSO A "TYPE" COLUMN
* WHICH IDENTIFIES THE TYPE OF CREDIT.

```

Figure 17 (Part 1 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

*
* THE SAMPLE SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE "EKYESE2C" PROVIDES
* LOGIC TO SUPPORT THE PROPAGATION OF THE IMS SEGMENT
* TO/FROM THE TABLES ACCOUNT AND CREDIT.
*
*
* 1) FOR IMS-TO-DPROP MAPPING, THE SAMPLE EXIT PROVIDES
* THE FOLLOWING FUNCTIONS WHEN BUILDING THE DPROP
* FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT:
*
* - THE EXIT ROUTINE CREATES IN THE DPROP FORMAT
* AN ID-FIELD FOR EACH OCCURRENCE OF THE INTERNAL
* SEGMENT. THIS IS THE FIELD CALLED "TYPE".
*
* THIS ADDRESS THE DPROP REQUIREMENT THAT INTERNAL
* SEGMENTS HAVE AN "ID" FIELD IDENTIFYING UNIQUELY
* THE OCCURRENCES OF THE INTERNAL SEGMENTS WITHIN
* THE CONTAINING SEGMENT.
*
* IN THE DPROP FORMAT, EACH OCCURRENCE OF THE IN-
* TERNAL SEGMENT WILL CONSIST OF FOLLOWING FIELDS:
* - THE FIELD "TYPE" (THIS IS THE ID-FIELD
*   CREATED BY THE EXIT)
* - THE FIELD "AMOUNT" (COPIED FROM THE IMS
*   FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT)
* - THE FIELD "LIMIT" (COPIED FROM THE IMS
*   FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT).
*
* - THE EXIT ROUTINE CREATES IN THE DPROP FORMAT
* A COUNT FIELD. ITS VALUE IS THE NUMBER OF
* OCCURRENCES OF THE INTERNAL SEGMENT-TYPE WITHIN
* THE CONTAINING SEGMENT.
* NOTE THAT A COUNT FIELD IS REQUIRED BY DPROP
* FOR THE PROPAGATION OF INTERNAL SEGMENTS WITH
* TYPE=E PR'S.
*
* 2) FOR DPROP-TO-IMS MAPPING, THE SAMPLE EXIT
* DISTINGUISHES THE TWO FOLLOWING CASES:
*
* A) IT IS CALLED DURING A REPLACE, DELETE, OR
* INSERT OF A ROW OF THE "CREDIT" TABLE.
*
* IN THIS CASE, THE EXIT ROUTINE GETS FOLLOWING
* TWO INPUTS FROM DPROP:
*
* - THE CHANGED OCCURRENCE OF THE INTERNAL SEGMENT
* IN ITS DPROP FORMAT.
* THIS INPUT HAS BEEN BUILT BY DPROP BY MAPPING
* THE CHANGED CREDIT ROW TO THE DPROP FORMAT
* OF THE INTERNAL SEGMENT.
*
* - THE EXISTING "BEFORE-CHANGE" IMS SEGMENT IN
* ITS IMS FORMAT.
*
* THE SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE IS RESPONSIBLE BY
* COMBINING INFORMATION IN THESE TWO INPUTS TO
* BUILD THE NEW "AFTER-CHANGE" IMS SEGMENT IN
* ITS IMS FORMAT.
*
* B) IT IS CALLED DURING A REPLACE, DELETE, OR
* INSERT OF A ROW OF THE "ACCOUNT TABLE"
*
* IN THIS CASE, THE EXIT ROUTINE GETS FOLLOWING
* TWO INPUTS FROM DPROP:

```

Figure 17 (Part 2 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)



```

*      - THE CHANGED OCCURRENCE OF THE CONTAINING
*      SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT.
*      THIS INPUT HAS BEEN BUILT BY DPROP BY MAPPING
*      THE CHANGED ACCOUNT ROW TO THE DPROP FORMAT
*      OF THE CONTAINING SEGMENT.
*
*      - THE EXISTING "BEFORE-CHANGE" IMS SEGMENT IN
*      ITS IMS FORMAT (ONLY FOR REPLACES AND
*      DELETES OF ROWS OF THE ACCOUNT TABLE).
*
*      THE SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE IS RESPONSIBLE BY
*      COMBINING INFORMATION IN THESE TWO INPUTS TO
*      BUILD THE NEW "AFTER-CHANGE" IMS SEGMENT IN
*      ITS IMS FORMAT.
*
/*
*
*      THE FIGURE BELOW DESCRIBES ON THE LEFT-HAND SIDE
*      THE SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT AND ON THE RIGHT-HAND
*      SIDE THE SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT.
*
*
*      *-----*      *-----*
*      | IMS SEGMENT IN ITS | | IMS SEGMENT IN ITS |
*      | IMS FORMAT         | | DPROP FORMAT         |
*      *-----*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*      *-----*
*      | FLD NAME | FLD | FLD | | FLD NAME | FLD | FLD |
*      |           | FMT | START | |         | FMT | START |
*      *-----*      *-----*
*
*      | ACNT_NBR | C | 1 | <--> | ACNT_NBR | C | 1 |
*      | NAME      | C | 10 | <--> | NAME      | C | 10 |
*      |           |   |   |       | COUNT     | H | 31 |
*      | AMOUNT_A  | P | 31 |       | TYPE_1    | P | 33 |
*      | LIMIT_A   | P | 38 |       | AMOUNT_1   | P | 34 |
*      |           |   |   |       | LIMIT_1    | P | 41 |
*      | AMOUNT_B  | P | 45 |       | TYPE_2    | P | 48 |
*      | LIMIT_B   | P | 52 |       | AMOUNT_2   | P | 49 |
*      |           |   |   |       | LIMIT_2    | P | 56 |
*      | AMOUNT_C  | P | 59 |       | TYPE_3    | P | 63 |
*      | LIMIT_C   | P | 66 |       | AMOUNT_3   | P | 64 |
*      |           |   |   |       | LIMIT_3    | P | 71 |
*      *-----*      *-----*
*
*      BOTH THE IMS FORMAT AND THE DPROP FORMAT OF THE
*      IMS SEGMENT ARE DEFINED AS FIXED-LENGTH.
*
*      THE INTERNAL SEGMENT IS DEFINED TO DPROP AS FOLLOWS:
*
*      - IT HAS A VARIABLE NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES.
*        (THE NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES IS IN THE COUNT FELD
*        "COUNT" OF THE CONTAINING SEGMENT)
*      - THE FIRST OCCURRENCE STARTS AT A FIXED LOCATION
*        WITHIN THE CONTAINING SEGMENT (START=33)
*      - IT HAS A FIXED LENGTH (15 BYTES)
*      - IT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING FIELDS:
*        THE 1-BYTE TYPE, 7-BYTES AMOUNT, AND 7-BYTES LIMIT
*
*      PLEASE REFER TO THE DSECTS TOWARDS THE BOTTOM OF THIS
*      MODULE IN ORDER TO FIND ALL THE DETAILS ABOUT THE
*      "IMS FORMAT" AND THE "DPROP FORMAT" OF THE SEGMENTS

```

Figure 17 (Part 3 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

*      FOLLOWING CONVENTIONS ARE USED TO DESCRIBE CREDIT-INFO *
*      WHICH DO NOT EXIST:                                     *
*      - IN THE IMS FORMAT, A NON-EXISTING CREDIT-INFO       *
*        HAS A ZERO VALUE IN THE FIELD "LIMIT".              *
*      - IN THE DPROP FORMAT, THE COUNT REFLECTS THE NUMBER  *
*        OF EXISTING CREDIT INTERNAL SEGMENTS. EXISTING      *
*        CREDIT INTERNAL SEGMENTS FOLLOW EACH-OTHER IN THE    *
*        DPROP FORMAT OF THE IMS SEGMENT (NON-EXISTING       *
*        INTERNAL SEGMENTS ARE ELIMINATED.                   *
*        THIS MUST BE SO IN ORDER TO CONFORM TO THE WAY THAT *
*        INTERNAL SEGMENTS ARE DEFINED TO DPROP AND DXT.      *
*                                                              *
* INPUT:  1ST PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF DAX (DAX IS THE EXIT     *
* ----- INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK)                            *
*          2ND PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN IMS FORMAT    *
*          3RD PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF SEGMENT IN DPROP FORMAT  *
*          4TH PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF ANCHOR AREA PRESERVED    *
*                      ACROSS CALLS TO THIS EXIT.             *
*                                                              *
* OUTPUT: THE SEGMENT FORMAT TRANSFORMATION HAS BEEN DONE    *
* -----                                                     *
*                                                              *
* EXIT-ERROR=                                                 *
*   RETURN CODE  = 12: MAPPING PROBLEM / INVALID DATA        *
*                 = 16: SHOULD-NOT-OCCUR ERRORS              *
*                   (INVALID CALL FUNCTION,                   *
*                    PARAMETER AREA TOO SMALL,                *
*                    INVALID SEGMENT NAME).                   *
*                                                              *
* ERROR MESSAGES ISSUED BY EKYESE2C                           *
*   EKYESE1E: CALL FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED                     *
*   EKYESE2E: UNSUPPORTED DBD OR SEGNAME                      *
*   EKYESE3E: UNEXPECTED LENGTH OF IMS SEGMENT                *
*   EKYESE4E: DPROP SEGMENT IS TOO SHORT                     *
*   EKYESE5E: IMS      SEGMENT IS TOO SHORT                   *
*   EKYESE6E: UNEXPECTED VALUE IN TYPE COLUMN OF              *
*             CREDIT TABLE                                   *
*                                                              *
* CHANGE ACTIVITY= NONE                                       *
*                                                              *
*----- END OF SPECIFICATIONS -----*
/*
*----- LOGIC OF EKYESE2C -----*
*
* MAIN-LINE LOGIC:                                           *
* =====                                                  *
*
* 1) MODULE ENTRY LOGIC:                                     *
* -----                                                  *
*
*   - SET "MODULE ENTERED" AND "MODULE IN CONTROL" FLAGS     *
*     INTO DAX.                                               *
*
*   - VERIFY THAT THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO PROPAGATE THE       *
*     CORRECT DATABASE AND SEGMENT                           *
*
*   - BRANCH ACCORDING TO CALL FUNCTION EITHER FOR:          *
*     - THE PROCESSING OF IMS-TO-DPROP, OR                   *
*     - THE PROCESSING OF DPROP-TO-IMS                        *

```

Figure 17 (Part 4 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

* 2) IMS-TO-DPROP FORMATTING *
* ----- *
* *
* - CHECK LENGTH OF SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT AND *
* CHECK THAT DPROP SEGMENT BUFFER IS LARGE ENOUGH *
* *
* - MOVE TO DPROP FORMAT THE ACCOUNT-NBR AND THE *
* CUSTOMER NAME. *
* *
* - INITIALIZE THE NUMBER OF INTERNAL SEGMENT OCCURRENCES *
* TO ZERO. *
* *
* - FOR EACH NON-ZERO LIMIT IN THE IMS FORMAT: *
* *
*   - INCREASE THE OCCURRENCE COUNTERS BY 1 *
*   - CREATE IN THE DPROP BUFFER THE ID OF THE INTERNAL *
*   SEGMENT. *
*   - MOVE TO THE DPROP BUFFER THE DATA OF THE INTERNAL *
*   SEGMENT. *
* *
* NOTE: A LIMIT WITH A ZERO VALUE IN THE IMS FORMAT IS *
* ---- CONSIDERED TO IDENTIFY A "NON-EXISTING" CREDIT *
* INFORMATION. *
* *
*   IN THE DPROP FORMAT THERE WILL BE NO OCCURRENCE OF *
*   INTERNAL SEGMENTS FOR THESE NON-EXISTING CREDITS. *
*   AS REQUIRED BY DPROP, THE OCCURRENCES FOR THE *
*   EXISTING INTERNAL SEGMENTS WILL FOLLOW EACH OTHER. *
* *
* 3) DPROP-TO-IMS-FORMATTING *
* ----- *
* *
* - CHECK THAT IMS SEGMENT BUFFER IS LARGE ENOUGH *
* *
* - INITIALIZE IMS SEGMENT BUFFER AS FOLLOWS: *
* *
*   - IF BEFORE-CHANGE IMAGE IS PROVIDED BY THE CALLER, *
*   COPY THE BEFORE-CHANGE IMAGE TO IMS BUFFER *
*   - ELSE INITIALIZE IMS BUFFER WITH PROPER INITIAL *
*   VALUES (ZEROS AND BLANKS). *
* *
* - IF PROCESSING THE CHANGE TO THE TARGET OF THE *
* CONTAINING SEGMENT: *
* *
*   - COPY INFORMATION OF CHANGED CONTAINING SEGMENT FROM *
*   DPROP BUFFER TO IMS BUFFER. *
* *
* - IF PROCESSING THE CHANGE TO THE TARGET OF AN INTERNAL *
* SEGMENT: *
* *
*   - IF PROCESSING A DELETE, *
*   SET APPROPRIATE CREDIT INFO TO 0 IN THE IMS BUFFER *
*   - IF PROCESSING A REPLACE OR INSERT, *
*   COPY INFORMATION OF CHANGED INTERNAL SEGMENT *
*   FROM DPROP BUFFER TO IMS BUFFER. *
* *
* *
* ERROR LOGIC *
* ===== *
* *
*   - FORMAT AN ERROR MESSAGE INTO DAX *
*   - SET RETURN CODE INTO DAX *
*   - RETURN TO THE CALLER. *
* *
*----- END OF LOGIC -----*

```

Figure 17 (Part 5 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

/*
  IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.
  PROGRAM-ID. EKYESE2C.
  ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.
  DATA DIVISION.
  WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
*
  77      X1          PIC S9(8) COMP.
*          INDEX FOR INTERNAL SEGMENTS IN IMS FORMAT
  77      X2          PIC S9(8) COMP.
*          INDEX FOR INTERNAL SEGMENTS IN DPROP FORMAT
  77      IMSSEGL     PIC S9(8) COMP VALUE +72.
*          IMS SEGMENT LENGTH
  77      DPRSEGL     PIC S9(8) COMP VALUE +77.
*          DPR SEGMENT LENGTH
*
*-----*
*  REDEFINITION OF THE MESSAGE AREA LOCATED IN THE DAX      *
*-----*
*
  01      MSGLINE.
  02      MSGID       PIC X(11).
  02      MSGBL1      PIC X.
  02      MSGTXT      PIC X(52).
*
*-----*
*  WORK AREA FOR THE IMS SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP-FORMAT      *
*-----*
*
  01      DPRSEG.
*
  02      DPRACNBR     PIC X(9).
*          ACCOUNT NUMBER (KEY)
  02      DPRNAME      PIC X(21).
*          NAME
  02      DPRCOUNT    PIC 9(4) COMP.
*          COUNT INTERNAL SEGM OCCURENCES
  02      DPRINSEG     OCCURS 3.
*          3 OCCURRENCES OF INTERNAL SEG
  03      DPRTYPE      PIC 9 COMP-3.
*          ID
  03      DPRAMOUN     PIC 9(11)V99 COMP-3.
*          CURRENT AMOUNT
  03      DPRLIMIT     PIC 9(11)V99 COMP-3.
*
*-----*
*  LINKAGE SECTION                                          *
*-----*
*
  LINKAGE SECTION.
*
*-----*
*  DESCRIPTION OF THE SEGMENT EXIT INTERFACE "DAX"          *
*-----*
*
  COPY EKYRCDXC.
*
*-----*
*  DESCRIPTION OF IMS SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT              *
*-----*
*
  01      IMSSEG.
*

```

Figure 17 (Part 6 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

02    IMSACNBR    PIC X(9).
*                                ACCOUNT NUMBER (KEY)
02    IMSNAME     PIC X(21).
*                                NAME OF CUSTOMER
02    IMSINSEG     OCCURS 3.
*                                3 OCCURRENCES OF INTERNAL SEG
03    IMSAMOUN     PIC 9(11)V99 COMP-3.
*                                CURRENT AMOUNT TYPE-A CREDIT
03    IMSLIMIT     PIC 9(11)V99 COMP-3.
*
*-----*
* THE THIRD PARAMETER CAN POINT TO DPRSEG OR TO DPRISEG *
*-----*
*
01    THIRDPARM    PIC X(77).
01    CONTAINING   REDEFINES THIRDPARM PIC X(32).
01    INTERNAL     REDEFINES THIRDPARM PIC X(45).
*
*-----*
* DSECT FOR THE BEFORE_CHANGE IMS IMAGE *
*-----*
*
01    IMSBEFIM     PIC X(72).
*
*-----*
* PROCEDURE DIVISION *
*-----*
*
    PROCEDURE DIVISION USING DAX,
                                IMSSEG,
                                THIRDPARM.
*
*-----*
* SET THE "EXIT ENTERED" AND "EXIT IN CONTROL" FLAGS. *
*-----*
*
    MOVE "X" TO DAXENTRD.
    MOVE "X" TO DAXINCTL.
    MOVE ZERO TO DAXRETC.
*
*-----*
* VERIFY THAT THE EXIT IS CALLED TO FORMAT THE EXPECTED *
* IMS DATABASE AND SEGMENT TYPE *
*-----*
*
    IF DAXDBNM NOT = "DB123"
        GO TO INVDBSEG.
    IF DAXSEGM NOT = "ACCOUNT"
        GO TO INVDBSEG.
*
*-----*
* BRANCH ACCORDING TO CALL-FUNCTION *
*-----*
*
    IF DAXCALL = "NO"
        GO TO IMSTDPR.
*                                "NORMAL CALL" (IMS TO DPROP)
    IF DAXCALL = "RV"
        GO TO DPRTIMS.
*                                "REVERSE CALL" (DPROP TO IMS)
    GO TO INVCALL.
*                                UNSUPPORTED CALL FUNCTION
*

```

Figure 17 (Part 7 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

*****
*#  NORMAL CALL TO TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT FROM ITS          **
*#    IMS FORMAT INTO ITS DPROP FORMAT                      **
*****
*
  IMSTDPR.
*
*-----*
*  CHECK THE LENGTH OF SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT AND CHECK  *
*  THAT THE DPROP BUFFER IS LARGE ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE    *
*  SEGMENT IN ITS DPROP FORMAT.                             *
*-----*
*
  IF  DAXDLEN NOT = IMSSEGL
    GO TO INVLENN1.
  IF  DAXFLEN < DPRSEGL
    GO TO INVLENN2.
*
*-----*
*  MOVE THE ACCOUNT NUMBER AND CUSTOMER NAME TO DPROP FORMAT *
*-----*
*
  MOVE IMSACNBR TO DPRACNBR.
  MOVE IMSNAME  TO DPRNAME.
*
*-----*
*  INITIALIZE PROCESSING FOR THE THREE CREDITS:              *
*  ---> INITIALIZE COUNTER FIELD TO ZERO                     *
*-----*
*
  MOVE ZERO TO DPRCOUNT.
  MOVE ZERO TO X1, X2.
  MOVE ZERO TO DPRTYPE (1), DPRTYPE (2), DPRTYPE (3).
  MOVE ZERO TO DPRAMOUN (1), DPRAMOUN (2), DPRAMOUN (3).
  MOVE ZERO TO DPRLIMIT (1), DPRLIMIT (2), DPRLIMIT (3).
*  INIT INDEXES FOR INTERNAL SEGMENTS
  PERFORM MOVECRED 3 TIMES.
*  MOVE 1, 2 OR 3 CREDITS.
  MOVE DPRSEG TO THIRDPARM.
*  RETURN IMS SEGMENT IN DPROP FORMAT
  GO TO ENDPGM.
*
*-----*
*  MOVE THE OCCURRENCE OF THE INTERN SEG FOR TYPE_A CREDITS. *
*-----*
*
  MOVECRED.
  ADD +1 TO X1.
*  INCREMENT INDEX FOR NEXT INT SEG
  IF  IMSLIMIT (X1) = ZERO
    NEXT SENTENCE
*  SKIP IF THIS FIELD IS ZERO
  ELSE
    ADD +1 TO X2
    MOVE X2 TO DPRCOUNT
*  INCREMENT COUNTER OF INTERNAL SEGS
    MOVE X1 TO DPRTYPE (X2)
    MOVE IMSAMOUN (X1) TO DPRAMOUN (X2)
    MOVE IMSLIMIT (X1) TO DPRLIMIT (X2).
*  SET ID, MOVE AMOUNT AND LIMIT
  ENDMOVEC.
*
*****
*#  REVERSE CALL TO TRANSFORM THE SEGMENT FROM ITS          **
*#    DPROP FORMAT INTO ITS IMS FORMAT                      **
*****

```

Figure 17 (Part 8 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

*
* DPRTIMS.
*
*-----*
* CHECK THAT THE IMS BUFFER IS LARGE ENOUGH TO CONTAIN      *
* THE SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT.                             *
*-----*
*
* IF DAXDLEN < IMSSEGL
* GO TO INVLENN3.
*
*-----*
* INITIALIZE THE AFTER_CHANGE IMS FORMAT AS FOLLOWS:          *
*-----*
* IF BEFORE-CHANGE IMAGE OF IMS SEGMENT HAS BEEN PROVIDED    *
* INIT THE AFTER-CHANGE IMAGE WITH BEFORE_CHANGE IMAGE      *
* ELSE INIT THE AFTER-CHANGE IMAGE WITH PROPER INITIAL VALUES *
*-----*
*
* IF DAXIDDSB = NULL
* GO TO CALLR020.
*
* BEFORE-CHANGE IMAGE IS NOT PROVIDED
*
* *** INITIALIZE AFTER-CHANGE IMAGE WITH BEFORE-CHANGE VALUES
*
* SET ADDRESS OF IMSBEFIM TO DAXIDDSB.
* ADDRESSING OF BEFORE_CHANGE IMAGE
* MOVE IMSBEFIM TO IMSSEG.
* MOVE BEFORE_CHANGE TO AFTER-CH.
* GO TO CALLR100.
*
* *** INITIALIZE AFTER-CHANGE IMAGE WITH PROPER INITIAL VALUES
*
* CALLR020.
* MOVE "000000000" TO IMSACNBR.
* MOVE SPACES TO IMSNAME.
* MOVE ZERO TO IMSAMOUN (1), IMSLIMIT (1).
* MOVE ZERO TO IMSAMOUN (2), IMSLIMIT (2).
* MOVE ZERO TO IMSAMOUN (3), IMSLIMIT (3).
*
*-----*
* DETERMINE WHETHER WE ARE CALLED FOR A CHANGE TO THE        *
* ACCOUNT TABLE OR TO THE CREDIT TABLE.                   *
*-----*
*
* CALLR100.
* IF DAXSEGTI
* GO TO CALLR200.
*
* UPDATE OF INTERNAL SEGMENT
*
*-----*
* EXIT ROUTINE IS CALLED FOR DPROP-TO-IMS MAPPING BECAUSE    *
* THE TARGET OF THE CONTAINING SEGMENT HAS CHANGED.          *
* WE WILL JUST MOVE INFORMATION FROM THE CONTAINING SEGMENT   *
* IN ITS DPROP FORMAT TO SEGMENT IN ITS IMS FORMAT           *
*-----*
*
* MOVE CONTAINING TO DPRSEG.
* GET CONTAINING SEG IN DPROP FORMAT
* MOVE DPRACNBR TO IMSACNBR.
* MOVE DPRNAME TO IMSNAME.
* GO TO ENDPGM.
*

```

Figure 17 (Part 9 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)

```

*-----*
* EXIT ROUTINE IS CALLED FOR DPROP-TO-IMS MAPPING BECAUSE *
* THE TARGET OF THE INTERNAL SEGMENT HAS CHANGED. *
* *
* IF PROCESSING A DELETE *
* THE EXIT ROUTINE WILL ZERO THE APPROPR. AMOUNT AND LIMIT *
* IF PROCESSING AN INSERT OR REPLACE *
* THE EXIT ROUTINE WILL COPY THE AMOUNT AND LIMIT FROM THE *
* CHANGED INTERNAL SEGMENT TO THE IMS FORMAT OF THE SEGMENT*
*-----*
*
CALLR200.
*
*-----*
* DETERMINE WHICH INTERNAL SEGMENT OCCURRENCE HAS CHANGED *
*-----*
*
MOVE INTERNAL TO DPRINSEG (1).
* GET INTERNAL SEG IN DPROP FORMAT
IF DPRTYPE (1) = 0 OR 1 OR 2 OR 3
MOVE DPRTYPE (1) TO X2
GO TO CALLR210
* CHANGE OF 1ST, 2ND OR 3RD TYPE
ELSE
GO TO INVTYPE.
* INVALID TYPE
*
*-----*
* BRANCH DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF UPDATE *
*-----*
*
CALLR210.
IF DAXDPRCT NOT = "DLET"
GO TO CALLR230.
*
*** A DELETE: ZERO CREDIT INFO IN IMS FORMAT
*
MOVE 0 TO IMSAMOUN (X2).
MOVE 0 TO IMSLIMIT (X2).
GO TO ENDPGM.
*
*** INSERT OR REPLACE: COPY CHANGED CREDIT INFO INTO IMS FORMAT
*
CALLR230.
MOVE DPRAMOUN (1) TO IMSAMOUN (X2).
MOVE DPRLIMIT (1) TO IMSLIMIT (X2).
GO TO ENDPGM.
*
*-----*
* ERROR LOGIC: *
* - BUILD IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK AN ERROR MESSAGE *
* - SET A RETURN CODE IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK *
* - RETURN TO CALLER OF THE EXIT *
*-----*
*
INVCALL.
MOVE "EKYESE1E" TO MSGID.
MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
MOVE "CALL FUNCTION NOT SUPPORTED"
TO MSGTXT.
GO TO INVRC16.
*

```

Figure 17 (Part 10 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)



---

```

INVDSEG.
  MOVE "EKYESE2E" TO MSGID.
  MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
  MOVE "UNSUPPORTED DBD OR SEGNAME"
    TO MSGTXT.
  GO TO INVRC16.
*
INVLENN1.
  MOVE "EKYESE3E" TO MSGID.
  MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
  MOVE "UNEXPECTED LENGTH OF IMS SEGMENT"
    TO MSGTXT.
  GO TO INVRC16.
*
INVLENN2.
  MOVE "EKYESE4E" TO MSGID.
  MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
  MOVE "DPROP SEGMENT BUFFER IS TOO SHORT"
    TO MSGTXT.
  GO TO INVRC16.
*
INVLENN3.
  MOVE "EKYESE5E" TO MSGID.
  MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
  MOVE "IMS SEGMENT BUFFER IS TOO SHORT"
    TO MSGTXT.
  GO TO INVRC16.
*
INVTYP.
  MOVE "EKYESE6E" TO MSGID.
  MOVE SPACE TO MSGBL1.
  MOVE "UNEXPECTED VALUE IN TYPE COLUMN OF CREDIT TABLE"
    TO MSGTXT.
  GO TO INVRC12.
*
INVRC12.
  MOVE MSGLINE TO DAXSMESG.
  MOVE 16 TO DAXRETC.
*
  GO TO ENDPGM.          SET RETURN CODE 12 (ERROR)
*
INVRC16.
  MOVE MSGLINE TO DAXSMESG.
  MOVE 12 TO DAXRETC.
*
  GO TO ENDPGM.          SET RETURN CODE 16 (SEVERE ERROR)
*
*-----*
* RETURN TO CALLER OF THIS EXIT                                     *
*-----*
*
ENDPGM.
GOBACK.
*
*-----*

```

---

*Figure 17 (Part 11 of 11). Second Sample Segment Exit Routine (COBOL)*

---

## Definitions for the Second Sample Segment Exit Routine

This section contains definitions associated with the second sample Segment exit routine. The following types of definitions are provided:

- IMS DBDGEN and PSBGEN definitions
- DB2 CREATE TABLE definitions
- DataRefresher definitions required to define the PR with DataRefresher and to extract the IMS data with DataRefresher
- SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG Input Tables without DataRefresher

### DBDGEN Definitions

Figure 18 show a DBDGEN definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 17 on page 77.

---

```
DBD NAME=DB123,VERSION=V12,                                C
    ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4),              C
    EXIT=(EKYRUP00)
DATASET DD1=HDAM,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
SEGM  NAME=ACCOUNT,PARENT=0,BYTES=72
FIELD NAME=(ACNTNBR,SEQ,U),BYTES=9,START=1
*
DBDGEN
FINISH
END
```

---

Figure 18. DBDGEN Definition

**Note:** The EXIT= keyword of the DBD Macro specifies that EKYRUP00 (the RUP) be called when a segment of this DBD is changed. This is required for synchronous data propagation.

### PSBGEN Definitions

Figure 19 shows a PSBGEN definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 17 on page 77.

---

```
PCB  TYPE=DB,...                                           C
...
SENSEG ...
PCB  TYPE=DB,...                                           C
...
SENSEG ...
PCB  TYPE=DB,DBDNAME=DB123,NAME=HUPPCB,                   C
    KEYLEN=72,PROCOPT=A
SENSEG NAME=ACCOUNT
*
PSBGEN PSBNAME=PSBDPR3
END
```

---

Figure 19. PSBGEN Definition

**Note:** The first two PCBs represent PCBs used by the application programs. The third PCB, HUPPCB, is the PCB reserved for HUP usage.

## CREATE TABLE Statements

Figure 20 contains the CREATE TABLE statements used to create the ACCOUNT table and the CREDIT table in Figure 17 on page 77.

The figure contains the CREATE UNIQUE INDEX statements required to create the indexes for the DB2 primary keys of the two tables.

---

```
CREATE TABLE ACCOUNT
  (ACT_NBR  CHAR(9)      NOT NULL,
   NAME     CHAR(21)     NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   PRIMARY KEY (ACT_NBR))
  DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
  IN DU096606.PROPT1  ;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN01 ON ACCOUNT
  (ACT_NBR)
  USING VCAT KOE ;

CREATE TABLE CREDIT
  (ACT_NBR  CHAR(9)      NOT NULL,
   TYPE     DECIMAL (1,0) NOT NULL,
   AMOUNT   DECIMAL (13,2) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   LIMIT    DECIMAL (13,2) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   PRIMARY KEY (ACT_NBR,TYPE),
   FOREIGN KEY (ACT_NBR) REFERENCES ACCOUNT ON DELETE CASCADE)
  DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
  IN DU096606.PROPT2  ;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN02 ON CREDIT
  (ACT_NBR, TYPE)
  USING VCAT KOE ;
```

---

*Figure 20. CREATE TABLE Statements*

**Note:** The DATA CAPTURE CHANGES option of the CREATE TABLE command specifies that the DB2 Changed Data Capture exit (the HUP) be called when a row of this table is changed under IMS attach. The FOREIGN KEY option is used if one-way DB2-to-IMS propagation or two-way propagation is implemented. The containing segment/internal segment relationship should be handled just as a parent/child segment is handled for setting up matching RIRs. In this example, the DELETE CASCADE option is used.

## Using DataRefresher To Define the PR: CREATE DXTPSB

Figure 21 on page 90 shows a CREATE DXTPSB definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 17 on page 77.

---

```

CREATE DXTPSB      NAME=KOEPSB2

      DXTPCB      NAME=PCB001,DBACCESS=HDAM,DBNAME=DB123

      SEGMENT NAME=ACCOUNT , PARENT=0, BYTES=72 ,
      EXIT=EKYESE2C, XBYTES=77

      FIELD      NAME=KEY      , START=1, BYTES=9 , SEQFLD=R
      FIELD      NAME=ACT_NBR, START=1, BYTES=9 , TYPE=C
      FIELD      NAME=NAME     , START=10, BYTES=21, TYPE=C
      FIELD      NAME=COUNT    , START=31, BYTES=2 , TYPE=H

      SEGMENT NAME=CREDIT , PARENT=ACCOUNT ,
      FORMAT=FI,
      OCCURS=COUNT,
      START =33,
      BYTES =15

      FIELD      NAME=TYPE     , START=1, BYTES=1 , TYPE=P, SCALE=0
      FIELD      NAME=AMOUNT   , START=2, BYTES=7, TYPE=P, SCALE=2
      FIELD      NAME=LIMIT    , START=9, BYTES=7, TYPE=P, SCALE=2;

```

---

Figure 21. Using DataRefresher to Define the PR: CREATE DXTPSB

#### Notes:

1. The DXTPCB has two SEGMENT statements, which are followed by FIELD statements.
  - The first SEGMENT statement and its fields describe the containing IMS segment ACCOUNT in its DPROP format.
  - The second SEGMENT statement and its fields describe the internal segment type CREDIT in its DPROP format.
2. The Segment exit routine EKYESE2C is specified on the EXIT= keyword of the SEGMENT statement.

The EXIT= keyword must be provided on the SEGMENT statement describing the containing segment, never on SEGMENT statements describing internal segments.

The SEGMENT statement for the ACCOUNT segment also provides the following specifications:

- BYTES=72 specifies the length of the segment in its IMS format.
  - XBYTES=77 specifies the length of the segment in its DPROP format.
3. The SEGMENT statement for the segment CREDIT describes the internal segment in its DPROP format.
    - FORMAT=FI specifies that the segment has a fixed length and is an internal segment.
    - OCCURS=COUNT specifies that the internal segment has a variable number of occurrences, and that the count field for the internal segment is the field called COUNT. The count field must be defined with a FIELD statement as a field of the containing segment (not as a field in the internal segment).
    - START=33 specifies that the internal segment starts at byte 33 of the containing segment (in its DPROP format).
    - BYTES=15 specifies that the internal segment has a length of 15 bytes.

4. The FIELD statement for the field TYPE describes the one-byte ID field built by the Segment exit routine in the DPROP format during IMS-to-DPROP mapping.
5. The FIELD statements for the fields AMOUNT and LIMIT describe the other fields of the internal segment or repeating group.

## Using DataRefresher to Define the PR: CREATE DXTVIEW

Figure 22 shows a CREATE DXTVIEW definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 17 on page 77.

---

```
CREATE
  DXTVIEW NAME      = VIEWCRED,
           DXTPSB    = KOEPSB2,
           DXTPCB    = PCB001,
           SEGMENT   = CREDIT,
           MINSEGM   = CREDIT,
           FIELDS    = *          ;
```

---

*Figure 22. Using DataRefresher to Define the PR: CREATE DXTVIEW*

## Using DataRefresher To Define the PR

This section covers the DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement.

Figure 23 on page 92 contains two pairs of SUBMIT and EXTRACT statements to define the two PRs, PR1 and PR2.

PR1 propagates the fields ACT\_NBR and NAME of the containing segment to the ACCOUNT table.

PR2 propagates the fields TYPE, AMOUNT, and LIMIT of the internal segment to the CREDIT table. PR2 propagates the key field ACT\_NBR of the containing parent segment ACCOUNT to the CREDIT table.

---

```

SUBMIT  EXTID=PR1,
        NODE=NODEX,
        USERID=T096606,
        CD=JCS,
        JCS=DDJCS01,
        FORMAT=SOURCE,
        USERDECK='ENFORCE NO, REPLACE',
        MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
        MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=E,MAPDIR=TW,MAPCASE=1,
            ACTION=REPL, ERROPT=BACKOUT,
            PCBLABEL=HUPPCB'

EXTRACT INTO ACCOUNT (ACT_NBR  NOT NULL,
                      NAME      NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT)
OPTIONS(FLDERR(SUBST(ZERO)))
SELECT      ACT_NBR,
            NAME
FROM VIEWCRED ;

SUBMIT  EXTID=PR2,
        NODE=NODEX,
        USERID=T096606,
        CD=JCS,
        JCS=DDJCS01,
        FORMAT=SOURCE,
        USERDECK='ENFORCE NO, RESUME(YES)',
        MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
        MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=E,MAPDIR=TW,MAPCASE=3,
            ACTION=REPL, ERROPT=BACKOUT,
            PCBLABEL=HUPPCB'

EXTRACT INTO CREDIT (ACT_NBR  NOT NULL,
                     TYPE      NOT NULL,
                     AMOUNT    NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
                     LIMIT     NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT)
OPTIONS(FLDERR(SUBST(ZERO)))
SELECT      ACT_NBR,
            TYPE ,
            AMOUNT ,
            LIMIT
FROM VIEWCRED ;

```

---

*Figure 23. Using DataRefresher to Define the PR: DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement*

**Notes:**

1. The MAPEXIT= keyword of the SUBMIT control statement specifies EKYMCE00. This causes DataRefresher UIM to call the DPROP-provided Map Capture Exit EKYMCE00 during processing of the SUBMIT or EXTRACT. This is needed to allow DPROP to create the PR.
2. MAPUPARM= is used to provide the DPROP propagation keywords.  
 MAPCASE=1 defines PR1 as a mapping case 1 PR, and MAPCASE=3 defines PR2 as a mapping case 3 PR.
3. The EXTRACT statement describes to DataRefresher and DPROP which fields should be mapped to which columns.  
 The COUNT field is not propagated by either PR1 or PR2.

## Using DataRefresher For the Extract

This section covers INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements. Figure 24 shows INITDEM and USE DXTPSB control statements for the Segment exit routine in Figure 17 on page 77.

---

```
INITDEM  NAME=DEMPROD;  
USE DXTPSB=KOEPSB2;
```

---

*Figure 24. Using DataRefresher for the Extract: INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements*

## Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

Figure 25 on page 95 describes the DSNTEP2 SQL statements required to define the two PRs, PR1 and PR2, in the MVG input tables.

PR1 propagates to the ACCOUNT table the fields ACT\_NBR and NAME of the containing segment.

PR2 propagates to the CREDIT table the fields TYPE, AMOUNT and LIMIT of the internal segment. PR2 propagates to the CREDIT table the key field ACT\_NBR of the containing parent segment ACCOUNT.

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables to define PR1:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).  
This row identifies the PRID by inserting an **E** into the PRTYPE column and a **1** into the MAPCASE column. The SQL statement specifies that the PR belongs to mapping case 1 of an extended-function PR.
- One row for the entity segment type ACCOUNT is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).  
Because ACCOUNT is the root segment, no rows are inserted into DPRISEG for physical ancestors.  
The row describing ACCOUNT provides the following column values:
  - Value **E** in the ROLE column specifies that the segment is the entity segment of the PR.
  - Nonblank value EKYESE2C in the SEGEXIT column specifies that the segment must be processed by the Segment exit routine EKYESE2C.
  - Value **77** in the SEGEXITL column specifies the length of the segment in its DPROP format.
  - Value **F** in the SEGEXITF column specifies that the segment in its DPROP format has a fixed length.
- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).  
This row specifies that the target table is T096606.ACCOUNT.
- One row is inserted into the DPRIFLD table (the FLD table) for each propagated field.

The DPRIFLD rows describe the fields as they appear in the DPROP format of the segment (as opposed to the segment in its IMS DB format).

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables to define PR2:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).  
This row identifies the PRID by inserting an **E** into the PRTYPE column and a **3** into the MAPCASE column. The SQL statement specifies that the PR belongs to mapping case 3 of an extended-function PR.

- One row for the Containing segment Type ACCOUNT is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

Because ACCOUNT is the root segment, no rows are inserted into DPRISEG for physical ancestors.

The row describing ACCOUNT provides the following column values:

- Value **C** in the ROLE column specifies that the segment is the containing segment of the mapping case 3 PR.
  - Nonblank value EKYESE2C in the SEGEXIT column specifies that the segment must be processed by the Segment exit routine EKYESE2C.
  - Value 77 in the SEGEXITL column specifies the length of the segment in its DPROP format.
  - Value **F** in the SEGEXITF column specifies that the segment in its DPROP format has a fixed length.
- One row for the internal segment type CREDIT is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

The row describing CREDIT provides the following column values:

- Value **E** in the ROLE column. This specifies that the segment is the Entity segment of the PR.
  - Blank value in the SEGEXIT column. This is because DPROP requires that the Segment exit routine be defined in the DPRISEG row of the containing segment (not in the DPRISEG row of the internal segment).
  - Value **FI** in the FORMAT column specifies that the segment has a fixed length and is an internal segment type.
  - Value COUNT in the OCCURS column specifies that the internal segment has a variable number of occurrences and that the number of occurrences is stored in the field COUNT.
  - Value **33** in the START column specifies that the first occurrence of the internal segment starts at location 33 within the containing segment (in its DPROP format).
  - Value **15** in the BYTES column specifies that the length of the internal segment type is 15 bytes.
- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).  
This row specifies that the target table is T096606.CREDIT.
  - One row is inserted into the DPRIFLD table (the FLD table) for each propagated field. Another row is inserted into the DPRIFLD table for the COUNT field.

The DPRIFLD rows describe the fields as they appear in the DPROP format of the segment (as opposed to the segment in its IMS DB format).



- The row describing the field ACT\_NBR has the value ACCOUNT in the SEGNAME column. This specifies that the ACT\_NBR field is located in the containing segment ACCOUNT (not in the internal segment).
- The row describing the field COUNT has a blank value in the COLNAME column, because the COUNT field is not propagated. The value ACCOUNT in the SEGNAME column specifies that the COUNT field is located in the containing segment ACCOUNT (not in the internal segment).
- The row describing the fields TYPE, AMOUNT, and LIMIT COUNT have the value CREDIT in the SEGNAME column. This specifies that these fields are located in the internal segment CREDIT.

---

```

DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PR1'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
  ( PRID    , USERID  , PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
    ERROPT  , ACTION)
VALUES ('PR1'   , 'T096606', 'E'    , '1'      , 'TW',
        'BACKOUT', 'REPL')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID    , DBNAME  , SEGNAME ,   ROLE , PCBLABEL,
    SEGEXIT , SEGEXITL, SEGEXITF )
VALUES ('PR1'   , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'E'    , 'HUPPCB' ,
        'EKYESE2C', 77      , 'F')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
  ( PRID,   TABQUAL , TABNAME )
VALUES ('PR1', 'T096606', 'ACCOUNT')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID    , DBNAME  , SEGNAME , FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL , TABNAME ,      COLNAME,
    DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR1'   , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'ACT_NBR',
        'T096606', 'ACCOUNT', 'ACT_NBR',
        'C '    , 1      , 9)          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID    , DBNAME  , SEGNAME , FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL , TABNAME ,      COLNAME,
    DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR1'   , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'NAME' ,
        'T096606', 'ACCOUNT', 'NAME' ,
        'C '    , 10     , 21)          ;

```

---

*Figure 25 (Part 1 of 2). Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables*

---

```

DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PR2' ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
( PRID , USERID , PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
  ERROPT , ACTION)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'T096606', 'E' , '3' , 'TW' ,
        'BACKOUT', 'REPL') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , ROLE , PCBLABEL,
  SEGEXIT, SEGEXITL, SEGEXITF )
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'C' , 'HUPPCB',
        'EKYESE2C', 77 , 'F') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , ROLE , PCBLABEL,
  SEGEXIT, SEGEXITL, SEGEXITF ,
  FORMAT , OCCURS , START , BYTES)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'CREDIT ' , 'E' , ' ' ,
        ' ' , 0 , ' ' ,
        'FI' , 'COUNT' , '33' , 15) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
( PRID, TABQUAL , TABNAME )
VALUES ('PR2', 'T096606', 'CREDIT' ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , FLDNAME,
  TABQUAL , TABNAME , COLNAME,
  DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'ACT_NBR',
        'T096606', 'CREDIT ' , 'ACT_NBR',
        'C ' , 1 , 9) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , FLDNAME,
  TABQUAL , TABNAME , COLNAME,
  DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'ACCOUNT', 'COUNT' ,
        'T096606', 'CREDIT ' , ' ' ,
        'H ' , 31 , 2 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , FLDNAME ,
  TABQUAL , TABNAME , COLNAME ,
  DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES , SCALE)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'CREDIT' , 'TYPE' ,
        'T096606', 'CREDIT ' , 'TYPE' ,
        'P ' , 1 , 1 , 0 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , FLDNAME ,
  TABQUAL , TABNAME , COLNAME ,
  DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES , SCALE)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'CREDIT ' , 'AMOUNT ' ,
        'T096606', 'CREDIT ' , 'AMOUNT' ,
        'P ' , 2 , 7 , 2 ) ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
( PRID , DBNAME , SEGNAME , FLDNAME ,
  TABQUAL , TABNAME , COLNAME ,
  DATATYPE, POSITION, BYTES , SCALE)
VALUES ('PR2' , 'DB123' , 'CREDIT ' , 'LIMIT ' ,
        'T096606', 'CREDIT ' , 'LIMIT ' ,
        'P ' , 9 , 7 , 2 ) ;

```

---

Figure 25 (Part 2 of 2). Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

---

## Third Sample Segment Exit Routine

Figure 26 on page 98 contains an example of a Segment exit routine in PL/I. Its functions are the same as those for the exit routine in “Second Sample Segment Exit Routine” on page 75. For information about this routine, refer to “Second Sample Segment Exit Routine” on page 75.

The source code in Figure 26 on page 98 is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYESE2P. The definitions for this routine are the same as those for EKYESE2C, except that the exit name is different. Specifically, the **EXIT=EKYESE2C** in Figure 21 on page 90, and both occurrences of **EKYESE2C** in Figure 25 on page 95, are changed to **EKYESE2P**. The text that refers to EKYESE2C is also true for EKYESE2P. Refer to “Definitions for the Second Sample Segment Exit Routine” on page 88 for information about the definitions.

---

```

*PROCESS MAR(2,72,1);
EKYESE2P: PROCEDURE /* Sample Segment Exit Routine */
    (DAX_PARM_PTR,
     IMSSEG_PARM_PTR,
     DPRSEG_PARM_PTR,
     USERAREA_PARM_PTR)
    OPTIONS (FETCHABLE REENTRANT);

/*****
*
*      Licensed Materials - Property of IBM
*
*      5685-124 (C) Copyright IBM Corp. 1989, 1992.
*
*      See Copyright Instructions
*
*****/
1/*****
* Module name: EKYESE2P
*
* Descriptive name: Sample PL/I Segment Exit Routine
*
* Function: The intent of this program is to provide a sample of
*           a segment exit routine. This example is used for the
*           transformation of a segment layout between its:
*           - IMS format
*           - DPROF format.
*
* EKYESE2P illustrates the usage of a DPROF segment exit to support
* the propagation of an IMS segment containing an internal
* segment / repeating group of fields.
*
*
* This sample segment exit routine supports TYPE=E PR's and is
* therefore called both for:
*
* - IMS-to-DPROF mapping
*   (e.g. during IMS-to-DB2 propagation, also during
*    DXT-extracts, CCU and DLU processing).
*
* - DPROF-to-IMS mapping
*   (e.g. during DB2-to-IMS propagation, also during CCU and
*    DLU processing).
*
* In this example the propagated IMS segment is a bank account
* segment. The IMS segment consists of the following fields:
*
* - The account number (this is the key of the segment).
* - The customer name.
* - A repeating group of fields with three occurrences.
*   Each occurrence of the repeating group contains information
*   about one type of credit that the bank is granting.
*   This data is:
*   - the current amount of credit granted to the
*     customer/account.

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 1 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

```

*           - the credit limit for the customer/account.           *
*                                                                 *
*****
1 *****
*                                                                 *
* The database administrator wants to have a normalized DB2 table *
* design and therefore wants to:                                   *
*                                                                 *
*     1) Propagate the account number and customer name to/from the *
*        table called "ACCOUNT". This is done with a mapping-case-1 *
*        propagation request.                                       *
*                                                                 *
*     2) Propagate the information akin to the different types of *
*        credits (together with the account number) to/from another *
*        table called "CREDIT".                                     *
*                                                                 *
*        This is done with a mapping-case-3 propagation request.   *
*                                                                 *
*        Each occurrence of the credit information (there are three *
*        of them) is considered to be an occurrence of an internal *
*        and is propagated to/from one row of the table "CREDIT". *
*                                                                 *
*        To distinguish between the three types of credit *
*        information within the CREDIT table (and in order to have *
*        a DB2 primary key), the CREDIT table does not only contain *
*        an account number column and the current credit amount and *
*        limit. The CREDIT table also contains a "TYPE" column *
*        which identifies the type of credit.                     *
*                                                                 *
* The sample segment exit routine EKYESE2P provides logic to *
* support the propagation of the IMS segment to/from the two tables *
* "ACCOUNT" and "CREDIT". *
*                                                                 *
*****
1 *****
*                                                                 *
*                                                                 *
* 1) For IMS-to-DPROP mapping the sample exit provides the *
*    following functions, when building the DPROP format of the *
*    segment: *
*                                                                 *
*    - The exit routine creates in the DPROP-format an "ID" field *
*      for each occurrence of the internal segment. This is the *
*      field called "TYPE". *
*                                                                 *
*    This addresses the DPROP requirement that internal segments *
*    have an "ID" field uniquely identifying the occurrences of *
*    the internal segments within the containing segment. *
*                                                                 *
*    In the DPROP format, each occurrence of the internal segment *
*    will consist of the following fields: *
*      - The field "TYPE" (this is the "ID" field created by the *
*        exit). *
*      - The field "AMOUNT" (copied from the IMS format of the *
*        segment). *
*      - The field "LIMIT" (copied from the IMS format of the *
*        segment). *
*                                                                 *
*    - The exit routine creates in the DPROP-format a count field *
*      Its value is the number of occurrences of the internal *
*      segment-type within the containing segment. *

```

Figure 26 (Part 2 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

```

*      Note that a count field is required by DPROF for the      *
*      propagation of internal segments with TYPE=E PR's.      *
*                                                                *
*****
1 *****
*                                                                *
* 2) For DPROF-to-IMS mapping the sample exit differentiates   *
*      between the two following cases:                        *
*                                                                *
*      a) It is called during a REPLACE, DELETE, or INSERT of a row *
*          of the "CREDIT" table.                               *
*                                                                *
*          Here, the exit routine gets the ensuing two inputs from *
*          DPROF:                                               *
*                                                                *
*              - The changed occurrence of the internal segment in its *
*                DPROF format. This input has been built by DPROF by *
*                mapping the changed CREDIT row to the DPROF format of *
*                the internal segment.                             *
*                                                                *
*              - The existing "before-change" IMS segment in its IMS *
*                format.                                           *
*                                                                *
*          By combining information from these two inputs the segment *
*          exit routine is responsible for building the new       *
*          "after-change" IMS segment in its IMS format.         *
*                                                                *
*      b) It is called during a REPLACE, DELETE, or INSERT of a row *
*          of the "ACCOUNT" table.                               *
*                                                                *
*          Here, this exit routine gets following two inputs from *
*          DPROF:                                               *
*                                                                *
*              - The changed occurrence of the containing segment in *
*                its DPROF format. This input has been built by DPROF *
*                by mapping the changed ACCOUNT row to the DPROF format *
*                of the containing segment.                       *
*                                                                *
*              - The existing "before-change" IMS segment in its IMS *
*                format (only for REPLACES and DELETES of rows of the *
*                ACCOUNT table).                                  *
*                                                                *
*          By combining information from these two inputs the segment *
*          exit routine is responsible for building the new       *
*          "after-change" IMS segment in its IMS format.         *
*                                                                *
*****
1 *****
*                                                                *
* The figure below describes on the left-hand side the segment in *
* its IMS format and on the right-hand side the segment in its   *
* DPROF format.                                                 *
*                                                                *
*                                                                *
*      *-----*      *-----*                                *
*      |   IMS segment in its   |   |   IMS segment in its   |   *
*      |   IMS format           |   |   DPROF format         |   *
*      *-----*      *-----*                                *
*                                                                *

```

Figure 26 (Part 3 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

```

*      *-----*-----*-----*      *-----*-----*-----*
*      | field | field | field |      | field | field | field |
*      | name  | format| start|      | name  | format| start|
*      *-----*-----*-----*      *-----*-----*-----*
*      | ACNT_NBR | Z | 1 | <---> | ACNT_NBR | Z | 1 |
*      | NAME      | C | 10 | <---> | NAME      | C | 10 |
*      |          |   |   |   |   | COUNT     | H | 31 |
*      | AMOUNT_A  | P | 31 |   |   | TYPE_1    | P | 33 |
*      | LIMIT_A   | P | 38 |   |   | AMOUNT_1   | P | 34 |
*      |          |   |   |   |   | LIMIT_1    | P | 41 |
*      | AMOUNT_B  | P | 45 |   |   | TYPE_2    | P | 48 |
*      | LIMIT_B   | P | 52 |   |   | AMOUNT_2   | P | 49 |
*      |          |   |   |   |   | LIMIT_2    | P | 56 |
*      | AMOUNT_C  | P | 59 |   |   | TYPE_3    | P | 63 |
*      | LIMIT_C   | P | 66 |   |   | AMOUNT_3   | P | 64 |
*      |          |   |   |   |   | LIMIT_3    | P | 71 |
*      *-----*-----*-----*      *-----*-----*-----*
*
* Both the IMS format and the DPROP format of the IMS segment are
* defined as fixed-length.
*
* The internal segment is defined to DPROP as follows:
*
* - It has a variable number of occurrences (the number of
*   occurrences is in the count field "COUNT" of the containing
*   segment).
* - The first occurrence starts at a fixed location within the
*   containing segment (start position = 33).
* - It has a fixed length (15 bytes).
* - It consists of the following fields:
*   TYPE (1 byte).
*   AMOUNT (7 bytes).
*   LIMIT (7 bytes).
*
* Please refer to the DSECTS found later in this module to find
* all the details about the "IMS format" and the "DPROP format"
* of the segments.
*
*****
1 *****
*
* The following conventions are used to describe credit information
* if it does not exist:
*
* - In the IMS format, a non-existing credit-info has a zero
*   value in the field "LIMIT".
*
* - In the DPROP-format, the count reflects the number of
*   existing CREDIT internal segments. Existing CREDIT internal
*   segments follow each other in the DPROP format of the IMS
*   segment (non-existing internal segments are eliminated).
*   This must be so in order to conform to the way that internal
*   segments are defined to DPROP and DXT.
*
*
* Input:  1st parameter: Address of DAX (DAX is the exit interface
*                control block).
*         2nd parameter: Address of segment in IMS format.
*         3rd parameter: Address of segment in DPROP format.
*         4th parameter: Address of anchor area preserved
*                across calls to this exit.
*

```

Figure 26 (Part 4 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

* Output: the segment format transformation has been completed. *
* * *
* Exit-error: *
* * *
*   Return code = 12 - mapping problem / invalid data *
*               = 16 - should-not-occur errors (invalid call *
*                 function, parameter area too small, *
*                 invalid segment name). *
* * *
*   Error messages issued by EKYESE2P: *
* * *
*   EKYESE2P-1E: Call function not supported. *
*   EKYESE2P-2E: Unsupported DBD or segment name. *
*   EKYESE2P-3E: Unexpected length of IMS segment. *
*   EKYESE2P-4E: DPROP segment is too short. *
*   EKYESE2P-5E: IMS segment is too short. *
*   EKYESE2P-6E: Unexpected value in TYPE column of CREDIT *
*               table. *
* * *
* Change activity= none *
* * *
***** End of Specifications *****
1 ***** Logic of EKYESE2P *****
* * *
* Main logic: *
* * *
* 1) Module entry logic: *
* * *
*   - Set "module entered" and "module in control" flags into DAX. *
* * *
*   - Validate that the exit is invoked to propagate the correct *
*     database and segment. *
* * *
*   - Process according to call-function either for: *
*     - The processing of IMS-to-DPROF, or *
*     - The processing of DPROF-to-IMS *
* * *
* 2) IMS-to-DPROF formatting: *
* * *
*   - Check length of segment in its IMS format and check that the *
*     size of the DPROF segment buffer is sufficient to contain *
*     the segment in its DPROF format. *
* * *
*   - Assign the account number and the customer name to the DPROF *
*     format. *
* * *
*   - Initialize the computation of internal segment occurrences *
*     to zero. *
* * *
*   - For each non-zero limit in the IMS format: *
*     - Increase the occurrence counters by 1. *
*     - Create the ID of the internal segment in the DPROF buffer.*
*     - Move the data of the internal segment to the DPROF buffer.*
* *

```

---

*Figure 26 (Part 5 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)*



---

```

*      Note: A limit with a zero value in the IMS format is deemed      *
*      as identifying "non-existing" credit information.                *
*                                                                       *
*      In the DPROP format there will be no occurrence of              *
*      internal segments for these non-existing credits.               *
*      As required by DPROP, the occurrences for the                   *
*      existing internal segments will follow each other.               *
*                                                                       *
*****
1 *****
*                                                                       *
* 3) DPROP-to-IMS formatting                                           *
*                                                                       *
*   - Check that the IMS segment buffer is large enough.              *
*                                                                       *
*   - Initialize the IMS segment buffer as follows:                    *
*     - If before-change image is provided by the caller,              *
*       copy the before-change image to the IMS buffer,                *
*       otherwise initialize the IMS buffer with the appropriate        *
*       initial values (zeroes and blanks).                             *
*                                                                       *
*   - If processing a change to the target of a containing             *
*     segment:                                                           *
*     - Copy information of the changed containing segment from         *
*       the DPROP buffer to the IMS buffer.                             *
*                                                                       *
*   - If processing a change to the target of an internal              *
*     segment:                                                           *
*     - If processing a DELETE, set the appropriate CREDIT             *
*       information to zero in the IMS buffer.                          *
*     - If processing a REPLACE or INSERT, copy the information         *
*       of the changed internal segment from the DPROP buffer to       *
*       the IMS buffer.                                                  *
*                                                                       *
* Error Logic:                                                          *
*                                                                       *
*   - Format an error message in the "DAX".                             *
*                                                                       *
*   - Set a return code in the "DAX".                                   *
*                                                                       *
*   - Return to the caller.                                             *
*                                                                       *
***** End of logic summary *****/
%INCLUDE EKYRCDXP; /* DAX control block structure */
1/*****
* Description of IMS segment in its IMS format                          *
*****/

DECLARE IMSSEGBUFF CHAR(72) BASED(IMSSEG_POINTER);

DECLARE 1 IMSSEG BASED(IMSSEG_POINTER),
2 IMSACNBR      PIC'(8)9T',      /* Account number (KEY)          */
2 IMSNAME       CHAR(21),        /* Name of customer              */
2 IMSINSEG(3),   /* 3 occurrences of internal seg */
3 IMSAMOUNT     FIXED DEC(13), /* Current amount type-a credit */
3 IMSLIMIT      FIXED DEC(13);

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 6 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

/*****
 * Description of IMS segment in its DPROP format
 *****/

DECLARE DPRSEGBUFF CHAR(77);

DECLARE 1 DPRSEG BASED(DPRSEG_POINTER),

    2 DPRACNBR      PIC '(8)9T',    /* Account number (key)      */
    2 DPRNAME       CHAR(21),       /* Name of customer          */
    2 DPRCOUNT     FIXED BIN(15), /* Internal segment occurrences
                                   count                          */
    2 DPRINSEG(3),    /* three occurrences of
                                   internal segment                */
    3 DPRTYPE       FIXED DEC(1),   /* ID                          */
    3 DPRAMOUNT     FIXED DEC(13), /* Current amount             */
    3 DPRLIMIT      FIXED DEC(13); /* Limit amount               */
1/*****/
 * Description of Internal segment in DPROP format
 *****/

DECLARE DPRI_SEG_POINTER POINTER;

DECLARE 1 DPRI_SEG(3) BASED (DPRI_SEG_POINTER),

    2 DPRI_TYPE     FIXED DEC(1),   /* ID                          */
    2 DPRI_AMOUNT   FIXED DEC(13), /* Current amount             */
    2 DPRI_LIMIT    FIXED DEC(13); /* Limit amount               */

/*****
 * Description of Containing segment in DPROP format
 *****/

DECLARE DPRC_SEG_POINTER POINTER;

DECLARE 1 DPRC_SEG BASED (DPRC_SEG_POINTER),

    2 DPRC_ACNBR    PIC '(8)9T',    /* Account number (KEY)      */
    2 DPRC_NAME     CHAR(21),       /* Name of customer          */
    2 DPRC_COUNT    FIXED BIN(15); /* Internal segment occurrences
                                   count                          */

/*****
 * Area for the before-change IMS image
 *****/

DECLARE IMSBEFIM_POINTER  POINTER;
DECLARE IMSBEFIM  CHAR(72) BASED(IMSBEFIM_POINTER);
1/*****/
 * Built-in functions and global variable declarations
 *****/

DECLARE DAX_PARM_PTR      POINTER;
DECLARE IMSSEG_PARM_PTR  POINTER;
DECLARE DPRSEG_PARM_PTR  POINTER;
DECLARE USERAREA_PARM_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE DAX_POINTER      POINTER;
DECLARE IMSSEG_POINTER   POINTER;
DECLARE DPRSEG_POINTER   POINTER;

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 7 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

DECLARE I                FIXED BIN(31);
DECLARE J                FIXED BIN(31);

DECLARE ADDR            BUILTIN;
DECLARE NULL            BUILTIN;
1/*****
 * Declarations for initialized variables
 *****/

DECLARE EKYESE1E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(1);
DECLARE EKYESE2E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(2);
DECLARE EKYESE3E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(3);
DECLARE EKYESE4E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(4);
DECLARE EKYESE5E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(5);
DECLARE EKYESE6E        FIXED BIN(31) INIT(6);

DECLARE RETURN_CODE_12  FIXED BIN(31) INIT(12);
DECLARE RETURN_CODE_16  FIXED BIN(31) INIT(16);

DECLARE IMSSEGL         FIXED BIN(31) INIT(72);
DECLARE DPRSEGL         FIXED BIN(31) INIT(77);

DECLARE X               CHAR(1)      INIT('X');
DECLARE NO              CHAR(2)      INIT('NO');
DECLARE RV              CHAR(2)      INIT('RV');
DECLARE DB123           CHAR(8)      INIT('DB123 ');
DECLARE ACCOUNT         CHAR(8)      INIT('ACCOUNT ');
1/*****
 * Format error messages and place into DAX control block
 *****/

WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE: PROCEDURE(MESSAGE_NUM,RETURN_CODE);

DECLARE MESSAGE_NUM     FIXED BIN(31); /* Message identifier input */
DECLARE RETURN_CODE     FIXED BIN(31); /* Return code input */

/*****
 * Buffer and structure for assignment of DAX message
 *****/
DECLARE MSGBUFF CHAR(64);
DECLARE MSG_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE 1 MSGLINE BASED(MSG_PTR),
    2 MSGID          CHAR(11),
    2 MSGBL1         CHAR(1),
    2 MSGTXT         CHAR(52);

/*****
 * Error and informative message declarations
 *****/
DECLARE MESSAGE_ID(6)   CHAR(11) INIT
('EKYESE2P-1E','EKYESE2P-2E','EKYESE2P-3E',
'EKYESE2P-4E','EKYESE2P-5E','EKYESE2P-6E');

DECLARE MESSAGE_TEXT(6) CHAR(52) INIT
('Call function not supported.           ',
'Unsupported DBD or segname.             ',
'Unexpected length of IMS segment.        ',
'DPROP segment buffer is too short.       ',
'IMS segment buffer is too short.         ',
'Unexpected value in type column of credit table. ');

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 8 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

/*****
 * Format message and assign return code to DAX
 *****/

MSGBUFF = ' ';                               /* Blank out message buffer */

MSG_PTR = ADDR(MSGBUFF);
MSGID = MESSAGE_ID(MESSAGE_NUM);
MSGTXT = MESSAGE_TEXT(MESSAGE_NUM);

DAXRETC = RETURN_CODE;                       /* Return code into DAX */
DAXSMESG = MSGBUFF;                          /* Formatted message to DAX */

END WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE;
1/*****
 * Normal call to transform the segment from its IMS format into
 * its DPROF format
 *****/

IMS_TO_DPROF: PROCEDURE;

/*****
 * Establish addressability to DPROF format segment data area
 *****/
DPRSEG_POINTER = ADDR(DPRSEG_PARM_PTR);

/*****
 * Check the length of segment in its IMS format and check that
 * the DPROF buffer is large enough to contain the segment in its
 * DPROF format.
 *****/
IF DAXDLEN >= IMSSEGL THEN /* Unexpected length of IMS segment */
DO;
CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE3E, RETURN_CODE_16);
GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
END;
IF DAXFLEN < DPRSEGL THEN /* DPROF segment buffer is too short */
DO;
CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE4E, RETURN_CODE_16);
GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
END;

/*****
 * Assign the account number and customer name to DPROF format
 *****/
DPRACNBR = IMSACNBR;
DPRNAME = IMSNAME;

/*****
 * Initialize counter field to zero and
 * initialize processing for the three credits
 *****/
DPRCOUNT = 0;
DPRINSEG = 0;
J = 0;

DO I = 1 TO 3;                               /* Move credits */
IF IMSLIMIT(I) >= 0                          /* i.e. non zero limit */
THEN DO;
J = J + 1;
DPRCOUNT = J;                               /* Increase occurrence counter */

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 9 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

        DPRTYPE(J)  = I;           /* Assign ID of internal seg */
        DPRAMOUNT(J) = IMSAMOUNT(I); /* Assign current amount */
        DPRLIMIT(J) = IMSLIMIT(I); /* Assign limit amount */
    END; /* IMSLIMIT(I) /= 0 */
END; /* I */

END IMS_TONDROP;
1/*****
* Reverse call to transform the segment from its DPROP format into *
* its IMS format *
*****/

DPROP_TO_IMS: PROCEDURE;
    DECLARE INTERNAL      CHAR(1)      INIT('I');
    DECLARE DLET           CHAR(4)      INIT('DLET');
    DECLARE NINE_ZEROS     PIC'(8)9T'   INIT(0);
    DECLARE BLANKS_21      CHAR(21)     INIT(' ');

    /*****
    * Check that the IMS buffer is large enough to contain the *
    * segment in its IMS format. *
    *****/
    IF DAXDLEN < IMSSEGL THEN /* IMS segment buffer is too short */
    DO;
        CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE5E, RETURN_CODE_16);
        GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
    END;

    /*****
    * Initialize the after change IMS format as follows: *
    * *
    * If before change image of IMS segment has not been provided, *
    * initialize the after change image with the appropriate *
    * initial values *
    * else *
    * initialize the after change image with before change image *
    *****/

    IF DAXIDDSB = NULL /* Before-change image IS NOT provided */
    THEN DO;
        IMSACNBR = NINE_ZEROS; /* Initialize account number to zeros */
        IMSNAME = BLANKS_21; /* Initialize customer name to blanks */
        IMSINSEG = 0; /* Initialize amounts/limits to zero */
    END; /* DAXIDDSB is NULL */

    ELSE DO; /* Before-change image IS provided */
        IMSBEFIM_POINTER = DAXIDDSB; /* Address of before-change image */
        IMSSEGBUFF = IMSBEFIM; /* Assign before-change to after-change */
    END;

1 IF DAXSEGT = INTERNAL /* value is "I" (i.e. internal segment) */
    THEN
    /*****
    * Exit routine is called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping because the *
    * target of the internal segment has changed. *
    * *
    * When processing a DELETE - *
    * the exit routine will zero the appropriate amount and limit. *
    * When processing an INSERT or REPLACE - *
    * the exit routine will copy the amount and limit from the *
    * changed internal segment to the IMS format of the segment. *
    *****/

```

---

Figure 26 (Part 10 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

```

DO;
  DPRSEG_POINTER = ADDR(DPRSEGBUFF);
  /*****
   * Establish addressability to DPROP format segment data area *
   *****/
  DPRI_SEG_POINTER = ADDR(DPRSEG_PARM_PTR);
  DPRINSEG = DPRI_SEG;
  SELECT(DPRTYPE(1));
    WHEN(1,2,3) /* Determine which internal segment */
    DO; /* occurrence has changed */
      J = DPRTYPE(1);
      SELECT(DAXDPRCT);
        WHEN(DLET) /* Processing a DELETE */
        DO;
          IMSAMOUNT(J) = 0; /* Zero appropriate amount */
          IMSLIMIT(J) = 0; /* Zero appropriate limit */
        END;
        OTHERWISE /* Assume processing an INSERT or REPLACE */
        DO;
          IMSAMOUNT(J)=DPRAMOUNT(1); /* Copy internal amount */
          IMSLIMIT(J) =DPRLIMIT(1); /* Copy internal limit */
        END;
      END; /* Select DAXDPRCT */
    END; /* When DPRTYPE(1) = 1, 2 or 3 */
    OTHERWISE /* Unexpected value in type column of credit tab */
    DO;
      CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE6E,RETURN_CODE_12);
      GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
    END;
  END; /* Select DPRTYPE */
END;
1 ELSE /* DAXSEGT not = "I" (i.e. not an internal segment) */
  /*****
   * Exit routine is called for DPROP-to-IMS mapping because
   * the target of the containing segment has changed.
   * We will just move information from the containing segment
   * in its DPROP format to segment in its IMS format.
   *****/
  DO;
    /*****
     * Establish addressability to DPROP format segment data area *
     *****/
    DPRC_SEG_POINTER = ADDR(DPRSEG_PARM_PTR);
    IMSACNBR = DPRC_ACNBR;
    IMSNAME = DPRC_NAME;
  END;

END DPROP_TO_IMS;
1/*****
 * Main Routine
 *****/

/*****
 * Establish addressability to DAX control block and IMS segment data*
 *****/
DAX_POINTER = ADDR(DAX_PARM_PTR);
IMSSEG_POINTER = ADDR(IMSSEG_PARM_PTR);

/*****
 * Set the "exit entered" and "exit in control" flags.
 *****/

```

Figure 26 (Part 11 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)

---

```

DAXENTRD = X;
DAXINCTL = X;

/*****
 * Verify that the exit is called to format the expected IMS
 * database and segment type
 *****/
IF DAXDBNM ^= DB123 THEN          /* Unsupported DBD */
DO;
    CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE2E,RETURN_CODE_16);
    GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
END;

IF DAXSEGM ^= ACCOUNT THEN        /* Unsupported segname */
DO;
    CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE2E,RETURN_CODE_16);
    GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
END;

/*****
 * Process depending on call-function
 *****/
SELECT (DAXCALL);

    WHEN (NO) CALL IMS_TO_DPROP;    /* Normal call (IMS to DPROP) */

    WHEN (RV) CALL DPROP_TO_IMS;    /* Reverse call (DPROP to IMS) */

    OTHERWISE                        /* Unsupported call function */
DO;
    CALL WRITE_ERROR_MESSAGE(EKYESE1E,RETURN_CODE_16);
    GOTO FIN; /* Terminate */
END;

END; /* Select DAXCALL */

FIN: /* End of processing */

END EKYESE2P;

```

---

*Figure 26 (Part 12 of 12). Third Sample Segment Exit Routine (PL/I)*

---

## Chapter 3. Field Exit Routines

The RUP and HUP call the Segment and Field exit routines as part of DPROP's generalized mapping logic processing. These exit routines are optional and can be used to reformat or change data during propagation. The generalized mapping logic of the RUP or HUP can take care of most situations, but if your data is stored in an unusual way, or in some form that the RUP or HUP cannot handle, consider writing a Field exit routine to proceed.

A Field exit routine is generally used to convert an individual IMS data field between a *user format* that DPROP does not support, and a *DPROP-supported format* that you have defined in your PR. This is further referred to as:

- **User-to-DPROP mapping** when your exit routine is called to convert the field from its user format to the DPROP format. Calls to an exit routine for user-to-DPROP mapping are generated by the RUP as part of IMS-to-DB2 propagation.
- **DPROP-to-user mapping** when your exit routine is called to convert the field from its DPROP format to its user format. Calls to exit routine for DPROP-to-user mapping are generated by the HUP as part of DB2-to-IMS propagation.

Typical uses of Field exit routines include:

- Converting IMS fields that have special formats that DPROP does not directly support.
- Performing data conversions that are not supported by the DPROP data conversion routines.
- The following support for DATE and TIME formats in IMS fields:
  - Installation-specific (LOCAL) DATE and TIME formats
  - During RH-propagation, support of DATE and TIME formats other than those identified during DPROP installation
- Converting between some values in an IMS field and a DB2 NULL value.
- Cleaning up or reorganizing IMS data stored in an unusual way.
- If performing DB2-to-IMS propagation to convert the value of a numeric DB2 column into a packed or zoned IMS field, having a sign-code other than the "preferred" sign codes X'.C' and X'.D'. (The period (.) represents the numeric digit that precedes the sign code.)

Field exit routines have many of the same characteristics as Segment exit routines.

Field exit routines used with TYPE=L or TYPE=F PRs are only called to perform HR-propagation and therefore support only user-to-DPROP mapping.

Field exit routines used with TYPE=E PRs support both user-to-DPROP mapping and DPROP-to-user mapping, even if the TYPE=E PR specifies MAPDIR=HR. This is because your Field exit routine can be called by the CCU and DLU. The conversion performed during DPROP-to-user mapping must be the reverse of the conversion performed during user-to-DPROP mapping.



1. During IMS-to-DB2 mapping, the RUP calls your Field exit routines immediately after your Segment exit routine, if you are using one. If you are not using a Segment exit routine, as soon as the RUP receives the changed data segment, it calls your Field exit routine.

Your Field exit routine must convert the field from its user format to the DPROP-supported format that you specified during the PR definition. The RUP calls a Field exit routine for each field that requires one according to your field definitions.

After calling your optional Segment exit routine and your optional Field exit routine, the RUP converts the field formats that you specified in your PR definition to the format of the DB2 columns.

2. During DB2-to-IMS mapping, the HUP converts the format of the DB2 columns into the field format that you specified in your PR definitions. Then the HUP calls your Field exit routine before your Segment exit routine, if you are using one.

Your Field exit routine must convert the field from the DPROP-supported format specified during PR definition to its user format. The HUP calls a Field exit routine for each field that, according to your PR definitions, can be processed by one.

Finally, after performing its own data conversion, calling your optional Field exit routines, and calling your optional Segment exit routines, the HUP updates the IMS database segment.

Like the Segment exit routines, your Field exit routines can be written in Assembler, or in COBOL, PL/I, or C. DPROP support for exit routines written in high-level languages requires LE/370 Version 1 Release 2.

For synchronous propagation, the RUP and HUP call your exits in both IMS batch and online dependent regions accessing DB2. For LOG-ASYNCR propagation, the RUP calls your exit routines in an MVS batch environment. During user asynchronous propagation, depending on your implementation, the RUP calls your exit routines in IMS batch and dependent regions accessing DB2, or in a non-IMS DB2 TSO or CAF environment. DPROP also calls your exits during execution of the CCU and DLU.

DataRefresher calls Field exits **User Data Type exits**. If you are using DataRefresher to extract IMS data, your exit routines are called directly by DataRefresher during data extraction so that the mapping performed during extraction and data propagation are the same. DataRefresher also generates a definition call to your exit routine when you define the field on the CREATE DXTPSB statement.

---

## How To Write A Field Exit Routine

This section describes some guidelines and requirements to follow when writing your Field exit routine. If your exit routine is used by DataRefresher during data extraction, it must follow these rules. See the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for information about DataRefresher requirements.

As with Segment exits, when the RUP or HUP calls your Field exit routine, the following four parameters are passed to your exit:

- An interface control block
- A user format buffer for the field in its user format
- A DPROP format buffer for the field in its DPROP format
- A 64-byte anchor area

If your exit routine is written in Assembler, register 1 contains the address of a list. This list is four fullwords long and contains the addresses of the parameters in the order listed above.

## Interface Control Block

Figure 28 on page 115 shows the structure of the interface control block, which is called EKYRCUDT and is passed to your Field exit routine. There is one interface control block per exit routine, lasting the duration of the exit in virtual storage. The following table lists:

- The fields most useful to your exit routine
- What the fields are used for
- Their displacement in the control block DSECT

*Figure 27 (Page 1 of 2). Interface Control Block Parameters for Field Exits*

Field	Used For	Displacement
UDTCALL	Call function, describing whether your exit routine is called either to perform user-to-DPROP mapping, DPROP-to-user mapping, or for a DataRefresher definition call.	X'20'
UDTPROGM	Name of the calling component	X'2C'
UDTSTYPE	User data type (data type of the field in its user format)	X'54'
UDTSBYTV	Number of bytes of field in its user format	X'58'
UDTSSCLV	Value of the scale of field in its user format	X'5E'
UDTTTYPE	DPROP data type (data type of the field in its DPROP format)	X'60'
UDTTBYTV	Number of bytes of field in its DPROP format	X'64'
UDTTSCLV	Value of the scale of field in its DPROP format	X'6A'
UDTXRETC	Return code that your exit routine provides	X'108'
UDTXMESG	exit routine message text	X'10C'
UDTSCRT1	exit routine work space	X'6C'
UDTENTRD	Indicates the exit routine has been entered	X'104'

Figure 27 (Page 2 of 2). Interface Control Block Parameters for Field Exits

Field	Used For	Displacement
UDTINCTL	Indicates the exit routine has control	X'105'
UDTNULLT	Flag indicating conversion into or from a DB2 NULL	X'106'

The interface control block has the same structure as the control block that DataRefresher passes to its User Data Type exits. A more complete description of these fields is included in the copy of the control block in Figure 28 on page 115.

When called for propagation, and for DataRefresher extraction, your exit routine must not change any fields in the control block except:

- UDTXRETC, UDTXMESG, UDTSCRT1, UDTENTRD, UDTINCTL, and UDTNULLT
- UDTTBYTV (when performing user-to-DPROP mapping for a field having a VC or VG DPROP format)
- UDTSBYTV (when performing DPROP-to-user mapping)

Altering any of the other fields in the control block can cause unpredictable results.

When DataRefresher calls it for DEFINITION calls, your exit routine needs to update additional fields. Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for more details.

## User Format Buffer

The user format buffer contains the field in its User Format:

- When performing user-to-DPROP mapping, DataRefresher or DPROP provides the field to your field exit routine in this buffer. The field is still in its IMS format or in the format your Segment exit routine returns.

Your field exit routine must not modify this buffer when called to perform user-to-DPROP mapping.

- When performing DPROP-to-user mapping, your field exit routine must provide the field to DPROP in this buffer. The field must be provided in its user format. This is the IMS format or the format your Segment exit routine expects.

Do not place a field in the user format buffer that is longer than the fixed or maximum field length specified in UDTSBYTV. This causes storage overlays and unpredictable results.

## DPROP Format Buffer

The DPROP format buffer contains the field in the DPROP-supported format that you identified during your PR definition:

- When performing user-to-DPROP mapping, your exit routine must convert the field to the format you have defined in your PR, and place the converted field in the DPROP format buffer before returning to the RUP. The RUP reads the field from this buffer and then continues its normal processing as if the converted field were the original.

Do not place a field in the DPROP format buffer that is longer than the fixed or maximum field length specified in UDTTBYTV. This causes storage overlays and unpredictable results.

If the data type of the converted field is VC or VG, then the DPROP format buffer begins with the first data byte of the field (*not* with the field length). When converting to a VC or VG format, the actual field length (expressed in number of bytes) must be set by your exit routine in the UDTTBYTV field of the interface control block.

- When performing DB2-to-IMS mapping, the HUP provides the field for your Field exit routine in this buffer. The provided field is in the DPROP-supported format that you specified during PR definition. DATE and TIME fields are provided by the HUP in ISO format.

If the DPROP-supported data type is VC or VG, then the DPROP format buffer begins with the first data byte of the field (*not* with the field length). The actual field length (expressed in number of bytes) is provided by DPROP to your exit routine in the UDTTBYTV field of the interface control block.

Your field exit routine must not modify this buffer when being called to perform DPROP-to-user mapping.

## 64-Byte Anchor Area

The RUP or HUP gives you 64 bytes as a general storage area. Each exit routine has its own unique anchor area. You can use it for whatever you want. Initially, the area is set to all binary zeros, and is never changed again by DPROP (or DataRefresher if you are using it).

The anchor area exists in virtual storage, and remains yours for the duration of the exit. For IMS batch and BMP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the application program. For MPP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the IMS Program Controller Subtask. This can span multiple MPP executions. For CCU execution, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the job step. For asynchronous propagation, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the MVS task being used by the receiver program to call the RUP.

## Interface Control Block DSECT

You can generate the following DSECT in your assembler exit routine by coding the EKYRCUDT macro statement. For high-level language exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the Field exit routine interface control block:

<b>EKYRCUDC</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYRCUDP</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYRCUDK</b>	Exit routines written in C

The interface control block is shown in Figure 28 on page 115 followed by detailed descriptions of its fields.

```

1          EKYRCUDT
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
3+**                                           */
4+**          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:             */
5+**          EKYRCUDT (UDT)                  */
6+**                                           */
7+**          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:               */
8+**          DPROP FIELD EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK */
9+**                                           */
10+**                                          */
11+*****
12+**                                           */
13+**          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". */
14+**                                           */
15+**          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.        */
16+**          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.                */
17+**                                           */
18+**          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -          */
19+**          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY      */
20+**          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.          */
21+**                                           */
22+**          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.              */
23+**                                           */
24+*****
25+**                                           */
26+**          STATUS: V1 R2 M0                                */
27+**                                           */
28+**          FUNCTION:                                         */
29+**          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN */
30+**          - DPROP OR DXT                                    */
31+**          AND                                                */
32+**          - A USER'S FIELD EXIT ROUTINE (THESE USER         */
33+**          EXIT ROUTINES ARE CALLED BY DXT 'USER DATA TYPE   */
34+**          EXIT ROUTINES')                                   */
35+**                                           */
36+**          THERE IS ONE UDT CB FOR EACH USER FIELD           */
37+**          EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT  */
38+**          IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.                                */
39+**          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:              */
40+**          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER */
41+**          SUBTASK.                                           */
42+**          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR    */
43+**          ASYNCH PROPAGATION, AND FOR CCU PROCESSING:        */
44+**          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.             */
45+**                                           */
46+**-----*/
47+**          IMPORTANT NOTES:                                   */
48+**          =====                                           */
49+**          - SINCE THE SAME USER EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE INVOKED BOTH */
50+**          BY DPROP AND BY DXT: CHANGES TO THIS CONTROL BLOCK MUST */
51+**          BE COORDINATED BETWEEN DPROP DEVELOPMENT AND DXT      */
52+**          DEVELOPMENT.                                         */
53+**                                           */
54+**          - FIELDS MARKED IN THE COMMENT WITH '***DXT ONLY***' */
55+**          HAVE NO MEANING, WHEN THE FIELD USER EXIT           */
56+**          ROUTINE IS INVOKED BY DPROP.                         */
57+**-----*/
58+**                                           */
59+**          MODULE TYPE= MACRO                                */
60+**          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H                            */
61+**                                           */
62+**          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE                          */
63+**                                           */
64+**          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE               */
65+**                                           */

```

Figure 28 (Part 1 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

	66+*	CHANGE ACTIVITY:		*/
	67+*	KMP0057	12/13/90	*/
	68+*	KMP0060	02/08/91	COPYRIGHT INFORMATION
	69+*			*/
	70+*****	END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION		*****
000000	72+UDT	DSECT		
	73+DVRXCUDT	EQU	*	LABEL FOR DXT COMPATIBILITY
	74+*****	-----*		
	75+*	THIS SECTION OF THE CB MAY NOT BE MODIFIED BY EXIT		*
	76+*****	-----*		
000000	77+UDTPFX	DS	0CL32	DXT PREFIX
000000	78+UDTTNAME	DS	CL8	NAME OF BLOCK, "DVRXCUDT"
000008	79+UDTXADDR	DS	AL4	ADDRESS OF LOADED ROUTINE
00000C	80+	DS	CL20	RESERVED FOR DXT USE
	81+*			
000020	82+UDTPFXE	DS	0CL300	PREFIX EXTENSION
000020	83+UDTPNMOD	DS	0CL76	
000020	84+UDTCALL	DS	CL2	TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT...
	85+*			'ST' - "SRC->TRG" CALL ISSUED
	86+*			BY DXT AND BY
	87+*			DPROP DURING HR MAPPING.
	88+*			EXIT SHOULD CONVERT THE
	89+*			DATA FROM THE
	90+*			- USER FORMAT
	91+*			TO THE
	92+*			- DPROP FORMAT
	93+*			'TS' - "TRG->SRC" CALL
	94+*			ISSUED BY DPROP DURING RH
	95+*			MAPPING. EXIT SHOULD
	96+*			CONVERT DATA FROM THE
	97+*			- DPROP FORMAT
	98+*			TO THE
	99+*			- USER FORMAT
	100+*			NOT ISSUED BY DXT
	101+*		***DXT ONLY***	'DF' - "DEFINITION CALL".
	102+*			**NOT** ISSUED BY DPROP.
	103+*			DEFINITION CALL ISSUED
	104+*			BY DXT/UIM FOR EACH DATA
	105+*			TYPE. EXIT CAN VALIDATE
	106+*			REQUEST AND RETURN
	107+*			REQUIRED VALUES.
	108+*			NOT ISSUED BY DPROP.
000022	109+	DS	CL2	RESERVED FOR DXT USE
	110+*			
000024	111+UDTENVRN	DS	0CL12	ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION
	112+*			
000024	113+UDTOPSYS	DS	CL4	OPERATING SYSTEM:
	114+*			=C'ESA ' IF MVS/ESA
	115+*		***DXT ONLY***	=C'XA ' IF MVS/XA
	116+*		***DXT ONLY***	=C'MVS ' IF MVS
	117+*			
000028	118+UDTTRANS	DS	CL4	DB/DC ENVIRONMENT:
	119+*			=C'BAT ' IF IMS BATCH/BMP
	120+*			=C'MPP ' IF IMS MP
	121+*			=C'IFP ' IF FAST PATH
	122+*			=C'CICS' IF CICS
	123+*			=C' ' IF NONE OF ABOVE
	124+*			
00002C	125+UDTPROGM	DS	CL4	CALLING PROGRAM:
	126+*			=C'DXT ' IF DXT
	127+*			=C'DPRS' IF DPROP SYNCH PROP
	128+*			=C'DPRA' IF DPROP ASYNCH PROP
	129+*			=C'DPRC' IF DPROP CCU PROCESSING
	130+*			=C'DPRL' IF DPROP DLU

Figure 28 (Part 2 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

000030	131+*				
	132+UDTEXIT DS	CL8		NAME OF THE USER EXIT	
	133+*				
000038	134+UDTPCBLS DS	AL4	***DXT ONLY***	ADDRESS LIST OF ALL PCB	
	135+*			ADDRESSES IF DL/I ENVIRONMENT	
	136+*				
00003C	137+UDTDPRP1 DS	CL24		ADDITIONAL WORK SPACE	
	138+*****				
	139+*			THIS SECTION CONTAINS DATA PERTINENT TO FIELD IN ITS USER FORMAT	
	140+*****				
000054	141+UDTSTYPE DS	CL2		USER DATA TYPE	
000056	142+UDTSBYTI DS	CL1	***DXT ONLY***	LENGTH INDICATOR FOR USER FORMAT.	
	143+*			NOT USED BY DPROP. USED BY DXT.	
	144+*			'N' - INDICATES LENGTH OF USER	
	145+*			FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE	
	146+*			DEFINITION.	
	147+*			'V' - INDICATES LENGTH OF USER	
	148+*			FORMAT VARIES, AND MUST	
	149+*			BE RETURNED AT	
	150+*			"DEFINITION" TIME.	
000057	151+ DS	CL1		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	
000058	152+UDTSBYTV DS	H		LENGTH OF FIELD IN USER FORMAT	
	153+*				
00005A	154+UDTSSCLI DS	CL1	***DXT ONLY***	SCALE INDICATOR FOR USER FORMAT	
	155+*			NOT USED BY DPROP. USED BY DXT.	
	156+*			'N' - INDICATES VALUE OF SCALE	
	157+*			OF USER FORMAT	
	158+*			RESIDES WITH THE	
	159+*			DEFINITION.	
	160+*			'V' - INDICATES VALUE OF SCALE	
	161+*			OF USER FORMAT	
	162+*			VARIES, AND MUST	
	163+*			BE RETURNED AT	
	164+*			"DEFINITION" TIME.	
00005B	165+ DS	CL3		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	
00005E	166+UDTSSCLV DS	H		VALUE OF SCALE IN USER FORMAT	
	167+*****				
	168+*			THIS SECTION CONTAINS DATA PERTINENT TO FIELD IN ITS DPROP FORMAT*	
	169+*****				
000060	170+UDTTTYPE DS	CL2		DATA TYPE OF DPROP FORMAT	
000062	171+UDTTBYTI DS	CL1	***DXT ONLY***	LENGTH INDICATOR FOR DPROP FORMAT	
	172+*			NOT USED BY DPROP. USED BY DXT:	
	173+*			'N' - INDICATES LENGTH OF DPROP	
	174+*			FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE	
	175+*			DEFINITION.	
	176+*			'V' - INDICATES LENGTH OF DPROP	
	177+*			FORMAT VARIES, AND MUST	
	178+*			BE RETURNED AT	
	179+*			"DEFINITION" TIME.	
000063	180+ DS	CL1		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	
000064	181+UDTTBYTV DS	H		LENGTH OF FIELD IN DPROP FORMAT	
000066	182+UDTTSCLI DS	CL1	***DXT ONLY***	SCALE INDICATOR FOR DPROP FORMAT	
	183+*			NOT USED BY DPROP. USED BY DXT.	
	184+*			'N' - INDICATES VALUE OF SCALE	
	185+*			OF DPROP FORMAT	
	186+*			RESIDES WITH THE	
	187+*			DEFINITION.	
	188+*			'V' - INDICATES VALUE OF SCALE	
	189+*			OF DPROP FORMAT	
	190+*			VARIES, AND MUST	
	191+*			BE RETURNED AT	
	192+*			"DEFINITION" TIME.	
000067	193+ DS	CL3		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	
00006A	194+UDTTSCLV DS	H		VALUE OF SCALE IN DPROP FORMAT	

Figure 28 (Part 3 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

	195+*	-----*
	196+*	THIS SECTION IS THE COMMUNICATIONS AREA BETWEEN *
	197+*	- THE EXIT *
	198+*	AND *
	199+*	- DPROP/DXT. *
	200+*	-----*
00006C	201+UDTXICOM DS	0CL224 DEFINE A COMMUNICATIONS AREA
00006C	202+UDTDP RP2 DS	CL24 RESERVED
000084	203+UDTSCRT1 DS	CL128 USER EXIT WORK AREA
000104	204+UDTENTRD DS	CL1 'ENTERED' FLAG - SET TO 'X' BY
	205+*	EXIT TO INDICATE THAT DATA
	206+*	TYPE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ENTERED
000105	207+UDTINCTL DS	CL1 'IN-CONTROL' FLAG - SET TO 'X'
	208+*	BY EXIT TO INDICATE THAT DATA
	209+*	TYPE ROUTINE IS IN CONTROL
000106	210+UDTNULT DS	CL1 NULL DATA RETURNED FROM EXIT?
	211+*	'Y' - DATA IS NULL
	212+*	'N' - DATA IS NOT NULL
000107	213+ DS	CL1 RESERVED
000108	214+UDTXRET C DS	F USER EXIT RETURN CODE
	215+*	0 - SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION
	216+*	OTHER - ERROR ENCOUNTERED.
	217+*	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	218+*	=4: RUP WILL USE
	219+*	ITS USUAL ERROR
	220+*	HANDLING LOGIC.
	221+*	NOT =4: RUP ABENDS
00010C	222+UDTXMSG DS	CL64 USER EXIT MESSAGE TEXT
	223+*	INSERTED INTO DPROP/DXT MESSAGE
	224+*	IF CALLER IS DPROP:
	225+*	TEXT WILL BE INSERTED
	226+*	INTO MSG EKYR970I/EKYR971E.
0014C	227+UDTEND EQU	* END OF UDT
0014C	228+UDTLEN EQU	*-UDT LENGTH OF UDT
	229	END

Figure 28 (Part 4 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

## Interface Control Block Field Descriptions

The following list includes detailed descriptions of the fields in the interface control block. DPROP and DataRefresher descriptions are included. Some of the fields are not useful to your exit routine when DPROP calls it. These fields are described for DataRefresher only.

- UDTTNAME** Contains the constant **DVRXCU DT**, used to identify the control block in a storage dump.
- UDTXADDR** The virtual storage entry point address of the exit routine.
- UDTCALL** The call function that describes what action your exit routine must perform. This field can have the following values:
- ST** Source to target conversion (user-to-DPROP mapping).

The exit routine is called to convert the field from its user format to its DPROP format. The user format is the format in the IMS segment, or the format that your Segment exit routine provides, if one was called. The DPROP (or DataRefresher) format is defined either on the TRGTYPE= keyword of the DataRefresher CREATE DATATYPE statement, or in the FLDETYPE column of the DPRIFLD MVG input table.



**TS** Target to source conversion (DPROP-to-user mapping).

The exit routine is called to convert the field from its DPROP format to its user format. The user format is the format in the IMS segment, or the format your Segment exit routine expects, if one is called. The DPROP (or DataRefresher) format is defined either on the TRGTYPE= keyword of the DataRefresher CREATE DATATYPE statement, or in the FLDETYPE column of the DPRIFLD MVG input table.

**DF** DEFINITION call (*DataRefresher only*).

DataRefresher calls the exit routine to complete or validate a field definition. If you provide all your mapping definitions through the MVG input tables, then your Field exit routine is never called with the DF call function.

The remaining descriptions are only for ST and TS calls. For more information on calls that only DataRefresher uses, refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation.

**UDTOPSYS** Contains the constant **ESA**, indicating that the program is running in an MVS environment.

**UDTTRANS** Contains a label describing the environment in which the exit routine is called. This field can have the following values:

<b>BAT</b>	IMS batch or BMP environment
<b>MPP</b>	IMS MPP environment
<b>IFP</b>	IMS Fast Path environment
<b>CICS</b>	CICS environment

If the exit is called in an environment other than those listed above, the value consists of blanks.

**UDTPROGM** Contains information about the calling program, either DPROP or DataRefresher. This field can have the following values:

<b>DPRS</b>	Called by DPROP during synchronous propagation
<b>DPRA</b>	Called by DPROP during LOG-ASYNC propagation or user asynchronous propagation
<b>DPRC</b>	Called by DPROP during CCU execution
<b>DPRL</b>	Called by DPROP during DLU execution
<b>DataRefresher</b>	Called by DataRefresher

**UDTEXIT** The load module name of the Field exit routine.

The next five fields describe the user format of the propagated field. The user format is the IMS DB format if you do not use Segment exit routines. If you do use a Segment exit routine, it is the format your Segment exit routine creates (HR-propagation) or expects (RH-propagation).

**UDTSTYPE** The user data type that was specified either on the SCRTYPE keyword of the DataRefresher CREATE DATATYPE statement, or in the DATATYPE column of the DPRIFLD MVG input table.

**UDTSBYTI** (*DataRefresher only*) Used for DF calls. Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for a complete description.

**UDTSBYTV** The length (in bytes) of the field in its user format.

For graphic fields, the number of bytes is twice the number of DBCS characters. This is different from the usual DB2 convention that expresses the length of G and VG columns as the number of DBCS characters.

During user-to-DPROP mapping, UDTSBYTV is initialized on entry to your exit routine to the length specified during PR definition.

Observe the following rules about UDTSBYTV for DPROP-to-user mapping:

- On entry to your exit routine, UDTSBYTV is initialized by DPROP to the length specified during PR definition. During processing, your exit routine can decrease (but not increase) the UDTSBYTV value to the actual length of the field in its user format.

**UDTSSCLI** (*DataRefresher only*) Used for DF calls. Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for a complete description.

**UDTSSCLV** The scale of the field in its user format.

The next five fields describe the field in its DPROP or DataRefresher format.

**UDTTTYPE** The DPROP or DataRefresher data type that is specified either on the TRGTYPE keyword of the DataRefresher CREATE DATATYPE statement, or in the FLDETYPE column of the DPRIFLD MVG input table.

**UDTTBYTI** (*DataRefresher only*) used for DF calls. Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for a complete description.

**UDTTBYTV** The length (in bytes) of the field in its DPROP or DataRefresher format.

For graphic fields, the number of bytes is twice the number of DBCS characters. This is different from the usual DB2 convention that expresses the length of G and VG columns as the number of DBCS characters.

Observe the following rules about UDTTBYTV for user-to-DPROP mapping:

- On entry to your exit routine, UDTTBYTV was initialized by DPROP and DataRefresher to the maximum field length (for fields having a VC or VG data type in their DPROP format) or to the fixed length of the field (for fields having data types other than VC and VG in their DPROP format).
- When processing a field having in its DPROP format a VC or VG data type, your exit routine must return the actual length of the field in UDTTBYTV.

During DPROP-to-user mapping, UDTTBYTV is initialized on entry to your exit routine to the actual length of the field.

**UDTTSCLI** (*DataRefresher only*) Used for DF calls. Refer to the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation for a complete description.

**UDTTSCLV** The scale of the field in its DPROP or DataRefresher format.

The remaining fields can be changed in your Field exit routine.

**UDTSCRT1** An exit routine work space for your own use. Before the first call to your exit routine, DPROP initializes this space to binary zeros, and does not modify it again.

The next two fields are switches that can be useful for problem determination. DPROP and DataRefresher do not require your exit routine to set these fields. However, they can help you determine where a problem occurred if you have an ABEND. DPROP and DataRefresher set these fields to blanks before the first time your exit routine is called.

**UDTENTRD** Exit-entered flag. As you enter your exit routine, set this field to **X**. DPROP does not change this field again, so if a problem occurs, you can determine if your exit has been entered.

**UDTINCTL** Exit-in-control flag. You can also set this field to **X**, indicating that your exit routine has control. When DPROP regains control, it resets this field to blank, so you can determine if your exit routine has control when an ABEND occurs.

The next field supports conversion to or from a DB2 null value.

**UDTNULTT** Null value indicator. This field allows you to map the contents of the IMS field to a DB2 NULL value (user-to-DPROP mapping) or from a DB2 NULL value (DPROP-to-user mapping).

- When your exit routine is called with an ST Call Function (user-to-DPROP mapping), DPROP initializes this field to blanks. If your exit routine sets UDTNULTT to **Y** during an ST call, DPROP or DataRefresher assigns a NULL value to the target DB2 column. You must define the target column as containing a NULL value.
- When your exit routine is called with a TS Call Function (DPROP-to-user mapping), this field indicates whether or not the DB2 column contains a NULL value.

**Y** The DB2 column contains a NULL value.  
**N** The DB2 column does not contain a NULL value.

The next two fields can be used along with the RUP's and HUP's error handling logic. For more information on return codes and error handling techniques, see "Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques" on page 123.

**UDTXRETC** The return code the exit routine provides when returning to its caller. This field is set to zero when the exit routine is called.

**UDTXMESG** User-provided error message. It is set to blanks when the exit routine is called. When the exit routine returns, if this field is not blank, DPROP or DataRefresher writes the contents of the field. DPROP prefaces the message with the number EKYR970I or EKYR971E, and writes the message according to its usual error handling logic. DataRefresher prefaces the message and writes the message to the //SYSPRINT data set.

There is one exception to the above. If the exit routine is called during processing of the optional WHERE clause of the PR,

DPROP does not write error messages if the exit returns with a return code 0 or 4 in UDTXRETC.

## Performing Data Conversions

The appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode lists all the data conversions that are supported directly through the DPROP data conversion routines. If the IMS data field you want to propagate is in a format DPROP does not support, or if you want to perform a conversion that the DPROP data conversion routines do not support, your Field exit routine can perform the conversion. Examples of conversions that are not supported include binary integers to floating-point numbers, and time stamp to date or time formats.

Your exit routine does not need to convert a field directly into or from the format of the DB2 column. The DPROP data conversion routines are still called (if necessary) to complement the conversion done by your field exit routine. The RUP and HUP call the DPROP data conversion routines automatically if the DPROP format of the data field is different from the DB2 column format. Therefore, it is sufficient if your exit routine converts the data field between its user format and a DPROP-supported format.

## Exit Routine Processing

When called for user-to-DPROP mapping, your Field exit routine can read the IMS field from the user format buffer and, using the information found in the interface control block, convert the field into the DPROP format you have defined in your PR. For more details on defining user and DPROP formats, see “Telling DPROP About Your Field Exit Routine” on page 125.

When called for DPROP-to-user mapping, your Field exit routine can read the field from the DPROP format buffer and, using the information found in the interface control block, convert the field into the user format.

Meanwhile, there are some restrictions and guidelines to follow when developing your exit routine.

- When DPROP calls it, your exit routine always gets control in AMODE 31, and must return control in AMODE 31. Parameters DPROP passes to your exit are usually located above the 16MB line. The exit routine is loaded above or below the 16MB line depending on the RMODE attribute of the exit load module.

It is recommended that you code and link-edit your exit routine as reentrant. To simplify programming, DPROP provides work space for your exit routines, both in the interface control block and the 64-byte anchor area.

- If your exit routine is written in Assembler language, DPROP uses standard OS/VS conventions when calling your exit routine.
  - Register 1 points to the parameter list described above.
  - Register 13 contains the address of a register save area.
  - Register 14 contains the return address.
  - Register 15 contains the entry point address of the exit routine

Upon entry, the exit routine must save the register contents into the save area that the caller provides. If your exit routine calls other routines that use standard MVS linkage conventions, it must also provide a save area of its own. The exit routine must return to its caller using normal OS/VS conventions after

restoring the registers. A return code must be provided in the interface control block, not in register 15.

- Your Field exit routine must check that the data returned to DPROP is valid. For example, it must make sure that a packed field contains a number in packed format. Conversions producing invalid formats can cause propagation or application failures. For example, during HR-propagation, SQL statements that the SQL update module generates, or conversions by DPROP data conversion routines, can be rejected. With RH-propagation, invalid conversion can result in application failures, when your IMS applications access the segments with the invalid data.
- When converting a field that is part of the IMS key or mapped to a primary DB2 key, DPROP cannot verify that the key is still unique after it is converted; you must check it.
- Because the exit routine for synchronous propagation runs in the same environment as the propagating application program, it can, if necessary, generate the same type of IMS calls and SQL statements as the application program. For LOG-ASYN and user asynchronous propagation using either TSO-Attach or CAF-Attach, create only SQL statements, as the exit routines do not execute in an IMS environment, and cannot generate IMS calls.

If your exit generates IMS calls, use the AIB interface described in *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls*, which allows your exit routine to generate calls without the address of the IMS PCBs.

During synchronous propagation, any changes you make to propagated data from within your exit routine are not propagated synchronously. However, the data can be propagated asynchronously, if you implement asynchronous propagation.

Exclude the PCBs your exit routine uses from the list passed to the application program upon entry. You can avoid changing the application program if you need to add PCBs for exclusive use by your exit routine. Refer to *IMS/ESA Utilities Reference: System* for more details.

- A Field exit routine must not perform functions that are not supported by the environment in which it is running. For example, an exit routine running in an MPP region must not write to OS files, and the exit routine must not generate STIMER macros in an IMS environment.

For performance reasons, your exit routine must generate static rather than dynamic SQL statements. Avoid using functions that have a detrimental impact on the performance of the propagating program, such as performing an OPEN and CLOSE on an OS/VS file each time the exit is called.

## Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques

This section discusses how to return from your exit routine to the RUP and HUP, including return codes and error handling techniques.

### Return Codes

You set the return code by placing it in the UDTXRETC field of the interface control block. The RUP and HUP read this field when they regain control. The valid return codes are 0 and 4. Returning any other code is an error and DPROP abends.

- 0 Normal return. DPROP or DataRefresher continues normal processing using the converted field value.

- 4 A failure occurred. DPROP uses its usual error handling logic. There is one exception to this: if the exit routine is called during processing of the optional WHERE clause of the PR, DPROP does not perform its error logic. The currently processed condition of the WHERE clause is considered to be false (or true if the operand of the condition is  $\neg$ =).

For synchronous propagation,

if ERROPT=BACKOUT is in effect, DPROP backs out the propagating application. For LOG-ASYNC propagation, if ERROPT=BACKOUT is in effect, the Receiver terminates with an error message. For user asynchronous propagation, CCU or DLU execution, the RUP and HUP return to their caller with an error. The RUP and HUP use their error reporting logic to write diagnosis information.

If ERROPT=IGNORE is in effect, the RUP and HUP do not perform propagation, and return to the caller without performing a backout and without providing any error indication to the caller. However, if this occurs during CCU or DLU execution, the RUP and HUP return to the CCU or DLU with an error. The RUP and HUP use their error reporting logic to write diagnosis information.

For DataRefresher, further processing is based on the FLDERR keyword of the DataRefresher SUBMIT control statement.

## Error Handling Techniques

When you find an error in your exit routine, it is strongly recommended that your exit routine take advantage of the standard error handling logic of the RUP and HUP. In the interface control block, you can supply a return code in UDTXRETC, and an error message in UDTXMESG. You must not return an error message in UDTXMESG without providing an error return code, because this generates excessive console messages.

By supplying DPROP with an error return code and message, you gain many advantages. When an exit returns with an error return code, DPROP traces or snaps both the control blocks involved in the interface, and the data. The exits are included in the standardized error handling scheme of the RUP and HUP, which distinguishes between ERROPT=BACKOUT and ERROPT=IGNORE; this is different for propagation and CCU executions. It protects against excessive console messages. DPROP writes your error message using its standard message writing logic: WTO, trace data set (the IMS log, the //EKYTRACE data set, or the //EKYLOG data set), and Audit trail.

If the exit routine generates its own messages or ABENDs, the RUP and HUP cannot include the exit routine in their standardized error handling, and cannot guard against excessive messages on the MVS consoles. Therefore, it is recommended that your exit routine does not generate its own messages or ABENDs when an error occurs.

## Saving Information Across Calls

You can save information across calls to the exit routine. You can save the information either in the 64-byte anchor area, or in the field UDTSCRT1 in the interface control block. If these areas are not large enough, generate a GETMAIN and save the address of the storage in either of these areas.

## Updating Your Field Exit Routine

DPROP does not provide any online change logic to replace an existing load module copy of your Field Exit routine with a new version of the load module. If you need to change your exit routine, stop the affected IMS regions, DPROP asynchronous Receiver or user asynchronous receiver programs before performing the change. A change of the exit routine without stopping the IMS regions or receiver programs causes unpredictable results. For example, some MPP regions can use the new version of the exit routine, while other regions use the old version. After the change, you can restart the IMS regions.

## Tracing Your Exit Routine

As described in “Tracing Your Exit Routine” on page 41, DPROP provides a trace facility to help you debug your exit routine. For a Field exit routine, DPROP includes in the trace output the user format buffer and DPROP format buffer, rather than the segment buffers.

---

## Telling DPROP About Your Field Exit Routine

This section discusses how to inform DPROP that you want to use a Field exit routine during data propagation. To do this, you must provide DPROP with the name of your exit routine, the two-byte user data type, and the description of the DPROP-supported field format. How you proceed depends on how you enter your PR.

## PRs Entered Through DataRefresher UIM

### Defining the User Data Type

If you are using both DataRefresher and a Field exit routine, define a *user data type* before calling the exit routine.

Use the DataRefresher CREATE DATATYPE control statement to define the user data type and associate it with a Field exit routine. You define a user data type by assigning it a unique two-byte name using CREATE DATATYPE. You also specify the name of the exit routine on the control statement.

Usually, one CREATE DATATYPE control statement is used for each Field exit routine. But you can use multiple CREATE DATATYPE statements specifying multiple definitions for one exit routine. In this case, your exit routine is responsible for converting the multiple user data types.

You must provide the following keywords on the CREATE DATATYPE statement when calling DataRefresher:

#### **EXIT=exitname**

The load module name of the Field exit routine.

#### **SRCTYPE=xx**

A two-byte character value used to uniquely identify the user data type and associate it with the exit routine.

The second character of the two-byte value cannot be blank, and the value cannot be VC or VG.

**SRCBYTES=nn**

The length in bytes of the field in its user format.

**SRCSCALE=mm**

Optional; the scale of the field in its user format.

**TRGTYPE=yy**

The data type of the DataRefresher or DPROP format.

It must be a data type that DataRefresher and DPROP support.

**TRGBYTES=bb**

The length in bytes of the field in its DataRefresher or DPROP format.

For variable-length character and graphic fields, specify the maximum length.

**TRGSCALE=ss**

The scale of the field in its DataRefresher or DPROP format.

This keyword is used only for packed decimal and zoned decimal data types.

**Requesting Exit Routine Use**

After defining a user data type, you can request the use of the associated Field exit routine. Specify if the exit routine must process a field by using the FIELD statement of the CREATE DXTPSB control statement.

Identify the user data type on the TYPE= keyword of the FIELD statement. This is the same data type specified earlier in the SRCTYPE= keyword of the CREATE DATATYPE control statement. Each FIELD statement identifying a user data type with the TYPE= keyword is processed by the exit routine.

DataRefresher calls the Field exit routine with a definition call each time it processes a FIELD statement identifying a user data type. During the definition call, the exit routine can validate or change the field definitions provided by the CREATE DATATYPE statement and the FIELD statement. Definition calls are generated when DataRefresher processes your CREATE DXTPSB control statement, not during the extract.

DataRefresher calls your Field exit routine during the extract; DPROP calls it during propagation. During these calls, your exit routine must convert the fields between the user data type and the data type supported by DataRefresher and DPROP.

For more information on DataRefresher calls, see the appropriate DataRefresher or DXT documentation.

**PRs Entered into the MVG Input Tables**

If you are entering your PR information directly into the MVG input tables, without using DataRefresher, you can use the DPRIFLD (or FLD) table to inform DPROP if your Field exit routine must process a particular field. The FLD table is one of the MVG input tables. Provide the information in the following columns:

**FLDEXIT=exitname**

The load module name of the Field exit routine.

The name must begin with an alphabetic character. If you insert blanks into the FLDEXIT column or leave the column blank, then the field described in the DPRIFLD row is not processed by your exit routine.



**DATATYPE=xx**

A two-byte character value used to uniquely identify the user data type, and to associate the exit routine with this data type.

The second character of the two-byte value cannot be blank, and cannot be VC or VG.

**BYTES=nn**

The length in bytes of the field in its user format.

**SCALE=mm**

Optional; the scale of the field in its user format.

**FLDETYPE=yy**

The data type of the DPROP format.

This value must be a data type that DPROP supports.

**FLDEBYTE=bb**

The length in bytes of the field in its DPROP format.

For variable-length character and graphic fields, specify the maximum length.

**FLDESCAL=ss**

The scale of the field in its DPROP format.

This keyword is used only for packed decimal and zoned decimal data types.

The MVGU validates all of these columns for a general mapping case. For a PR entered into the MVG input tables, the Field exit routine is not called for a definition call.

---

## First Sample Field Exit Routine

The sample Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128 is an example of how to convert the data type of an individual field. In this case, the exit routine converts a bit string field into a character field (during user-to-DPROP mapping) and a character field into a bit string (during DPROP-to-user mapping).

Specifically, during user-to-DPROP mapping, each bit is converted into a character represented by 0 or 1 based on the value of the related bit. This can be useful to convert bit control fields into individual flag character fields.

The source code in Figure 29 on page 128 is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYEFL1A. Following the source code are definitions related to the sample Field exit routine.

---

```

2          PRINT NOGEN
3  */*****
4  */*
5  */*   MODULE NAME: EKYEFL1A
6  */*
7  */*   DESCRIPTIVE NAME: SAMPLE DPROP 'FIELD USER EXIT ROUTINE'
8  */*
9  */*   STATUS: V1 R2 M0
10 */*
11 */*   FUNCTION: THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE
12 */*                STRUCTURE FOR A 'FIELD USER EXIT ROUTINE'.
13 */*
14 */*                THIS EXAMPLE CONVERTS A BIT STRING INTO A CHARACTER
15 */*                STRING (OR VICE VERSA) WITH EACH BIT REPRESENTED BY
16 */*                A CHARACTER, TO BE SET 0 '1' OR '0' BASED ON THE
17 */*                VALUE OF THE RELATED BIT (ALTERNATE REPRESENTATION
18 */*                MIGHT BE 'T' FOR TRUE AND 'F' FOR FALSE). THIS
19 */*                FUNCTION COULD BE USEFUL FOR CONVERTING BIT CONTROL
20 */*                FIELDS TO INDIVIDUAL FLAG BYTES.
21 */*
22 */*                IN INSTALLATIONS WHICH COMBINE USAGE OF:
23 */*                - DXT (FOR THE ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF THE DL/I
24 */*                  DATA).
25 */*                - DPROP (FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE DL/I DATA)
26 */*                THE EXIT WILL BE CALLED BOTH BY DXT AND DPROP.
27 */*
28 */*                DXT CALLS THE EXIT:
29 */*                - DURING DXT-UIM PROCESSING, WITH A 'DEFINITION
30 */*                  CALL' IN ORDER TO VALIDATE FIELD DEFINITIONS.
31 */*                - DURING DXT-DEM PROCESSING, IN ORDER TO MAP
32 */*                  DURING THE DL/I DATA EXTRACT BIT-STRINGS INTO
33 */*                  CHARACTER-STRING.
34 */*
35 */*                DPROP CALLS THE EXIT:
36 */*                - FOR 'SOURCE-TO-TARGET' (ST) CONVERSION, TO
37 */*                  MAP THE BIT-STRINGS INTO CHARACTER STRINGS:
38 */*                  - DURING DATA PROPAGATION
39 */*                  - DURING DPROP CCU (CONSISTENCY CHECK UTILITY)
40 */*                - FOR 'TARGET-TO-SOURCE' (TS) CONVERSION, TO
41 */*                  MAP THE CHARACTER STRINGS INTO BIT-STRINGS:
42 */*                  - DURING DATA PROPAGATION
43 */*                  - DURING DPROP CCU (CONSISTENCY CHECK UTILITY)
44 */*                  - DURING DPROP DLU (DL/I LOAD UTILITIES)
45 */*
46 */*
47 */*   PROCESSING: - FOR 'SOURCE-TO-TARGET' CALLS, THE SOURCE FIELD
48 */*                IS CONVERTED A BIT A TIME INTO '0' OR '1'
49 */*                CHARACTERS IN THE TARGET FIELD. FOR EXAMPLE
50 */*                THE 2 BYTE CHARACTER STRING 'A1' IS HEX 'C1F1'
51 */*                OR '1100000111110001' IN BINARY. IT WOULD
52 */*                BE CONVERTED INTO THE 16 BYTE CHARACTER STRING
53 */*                '1100000111110001'. THE LENGTH OF THE TARGET
54 */*                FIELD TERMINATES PROCESSING. IF THE TARGET
55 */*                LENGTH IS MORE THAN SOURCE LENGTH TIMES 8 THE
56 */*                REMAINING RIGHT HAND BYTES ARE SET TO THE
57 */*                CHARACTER '0'.

```

---

Figure 29 (Part 1 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

58 */*          - FOR 'TARGET-TO-SOURCE' CALLS, THE TARGET FIELD */
59 */*          (IN THIS CASE INPUT TO THIS ROUTINE) WHICH MUST */
60 */*          BE ALL CHARACTERS '0' OR '1', IS CONVERTED TO */
61 */*          A BIT STRING WITH THOSE BITS ON, WHICH ARE '1' */
62 */*          IN THE TARGET FIELD. WHEN USING THE ABOVE */
63 */*          EXAMPLE, THE 16 BYTE CHARACTER FIELD WITH THE */
64 */*          VALUE '1100000111110001' WOULD BE CONVERTED TO */
65 */*          THE 2 BYTE BIT-STRING '1100000111110001' WHICH */
66 */*          IS HEX 'C1F1' OR CHAR 'A1'. NOTE THAT VALUES */
67 */*          OTHER THAN '0' AND '1' IN THE CHARACTER TARGET */
68 */*          FIELD LEADS TO CONVERSION ERRORS DETECTED BY */
69 */*          THIS FIELD EXIT ROUTINE. */
70 */*          */
71 */*          PROCESSING DURING 'DEFINITION' CALLS ISSUED BY DXT-UIM: */
72 */*          - THE SOURCE LENGTH IS CHECKED AGAINST THE MAXIMUM */
73 */*          SOURCE LENGTH(16). */
74 */*          - IF THE TARGET LENGTH HAS BEEN DEFINED ON THE */
75 */*          DXT UIM 'CREATE DATATYPE' STATEMENT AS 'VARIES', */
76 */*          THE EXIT SETS ITS VALUE TO 8 TIMES THE SOURCE */
77 */*          LENGTH. */
78 */*          IF THE TARGET LENGTH HAS BEEN SPECIFIED ON THE */
79 */*          DXT UIM 'CREATE DATATYPE' STATEMENT: IT IS */
80 */*          CHECKED AGAINST 8 TIMES THE MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH. */
81 */*          - TARGET DATA TYPE IS ENSURED */
82 */*          TO BE 'C' AND TARGET SCALE ENSURED TO BE 'N'. */
83 */*          */
84 */*          NOTE FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH USE DPROP WITHOUT DXT: */
85 */*          IF DPROP IS USED WITHOUT DXT, THE EXIT WILL NEVER */
86 */*          BE INVOKED FOR A DEFINITION CALL (DEFINITION */
87 */*          CALLS ARE NOT NECESSARY, SINCE THE USER PROVIDES */
88 */*          ALL DEFINITIONS (I.E SOURCE LENGTH, TARGET LENGTH) */
89 */*          IN THE DPROP 'MVG INPUT TABLES'. */
90 */*          */
91 */*          PROCESSING DURING 'TARGET-TO-SOURCE' CALLS ISSUED BY */
92 */*          DXT-DEM AND DPROP: */
93 */*          - THE DATA IN THE SOURCE BUFFER IS CONVERTED A BIT */
94 */*          AT A TIME INTO A '1' OR '0' IN THE TARGET BUFFER. */
95 */*          PROCESSING STOPS WHEN THE NUMBER OF BITS PROCESSED */
96 */*          EQUALS THE VALUE PASSED AS THE TARGET LENGTH. IF */
97 */*          THE SOURCE LENGTH IS EXHAUSTED BEFORE THE TARGET, */
98 */*          THE REMAINING RIGHT HAND TARGET BYES ARE SET TO */
99 */*          CHARACTER '0'. */
100 */*          */
101 */*          PROCESSING DURING 'SOURCE-TO-TARGET' CALLS ISSUED BY DPROP: */
102 */*          - THE DATA IN THE TARGET BUFFER IS CONVERTED FROM */
103 */*          ITS CHARACTER FORMAT TO A BIT-STRING FORMAT IN */
104 */*          THE SOURCE BUFFER. 8 BYTES OF THE TARGET BUFFER */
105 */*          WILL COMPOSE A BYTE (8 BITS) IN THE SOURCE BUFFER. */
106 */*          IF THE TARGET LENGTH IS EXHAUSTED BEFORE ALL */
107 */*          SOURCE BITS ARE PROCEED, THEN THE REMAINING RIGHT */
108 */*          HAND BITS ARE ALL SET TO '0'. */
109 */*          */
110 */*          INSTALLATIONS USING BOTH DXT AND DPROP WILL NOTICE */
111 */*          THAT THE LOGIC OF EKYEF1A IS THE SAME AS */
112 */*          THE LOGIC OF THE DXT-PROVIDED SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE */
113 */*          DVRXAXUT, BUT IT IS ENHANCED BY THE 'TARGET-TO-SOURCE' */
114 */*          CALL TYPE WHICH IS ISSUED ONLY BY DPROP. */
115 */*          */
116 */*          SPECIFIC EXIT FUNCTIONS DEMONSTRATED BY THIS MODULE. */
117 */*          1. PROCESSING THE INVOCATION PARM LIST. */
118 */*          2. USING THE USER ANCHOR AREA. */
119 */*          3. IDENTIFYING THE REQUESTED FUNCTION. */
120 */*          4. UIM VALIDATION OF 'V' TYPE LENGTH FIELDS. */
121 */*          5. THE USE OF THE MESSAGE AREA. */
122 */*          */

```

Figure 29 (Part 2 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

123 */* INPUT: (PASSED AS PARAMETERS). */
124 */* 1. UDT - USER DATA TYPE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK. */
125 */* 2. SOURCE BUFFER - THE SOURCE USER DATA (N/A FOR DEFINE CALL). */
126 */* 3. TARGET BUFFER - TARGET AFTER CONVERSION (N/A FOR DEFINE). */
127 */* 4. USER ANCHOR AREA - A 64 BYTE AREA FOR USE BY THE EXIT. */
128 */* */
129 */* CHANGE ACTIVITY= */
130 */* */
131 */***** */
132 */***** */
133 */* */
134 */* RETURN CODE AND MESSAGES ARE SET IN UDT BLOCK. */
135 */* */
136 */* RETURN CODE = 0 PROCESSING SUCCESSFUL - NO MESSAGE SET. */
137 */* */
138 */* RETURN CODE = 4 DATA TYPE VALIDATION FAILED - MESSAGE SET. */
139 */* 'SOURCE LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. ' */
140 */* 'SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. ' */
141 */* 'TARGET LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. ' */
142 */* 'TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. ' */
143 */* 'TARGET DATA TYPE MUST BE CHARACTER ' */
144 */* 'TARGET SCALE MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED ' */
145 */* 'VALUE IN TARGET FIELD OTHER THAN '0' OR '1' ' */
146 */* */
147 */* */
148 */* RETURN CODE =16 UNIDENTIFIED FUNCTION - MESSAGE IS SET. */
149 */* 'DATA TYPE CALL FUNCTION CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED' */
150 */* */
151 */***** */
153 */***** */
154 */* INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH COMBINE */
155 */* THE USAGE OF DXT AND DPROP. */
156 */* */
157 */* THESE INSTALLATIONS DEFINE THE DL/I-TO-DB2 MAPPING BY */
158 */* PROVIDING MAPPING DEFINITIONS TO DXT. */
159 */* USAGE OF THIS FIELD EXIT ROUTINE REQUIRES */
160 */* FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS IN THE DXT 'CREATE DATATYPE' */
161 */* AND 'CREATE DXTPSB' 'FIELD' STATEMENT: */
162 */*----- */
163 */* INVOCATION OF A FIELD USER EXIT ROUTINE */
164 */* IS DEFINED BOTH BY SPECIFICATIONS IN THE DXT */
165 */* 'CREATE DATATYPE' AND 'CREATE DXTPSB' 'FIELD' STATEMENT. */
166 */* */
167 */* THE CREATE DATATYPE; */
168 */* EXIT = EKYEF11A - THE EXIT LOAD MODULE NAME */
169 */* SRCTYPE = XX - THE TWO CHARACTER USER DATA TYPE ID. */
170 */* SRCBYTES = VARIES - THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH. */
171 */* OR NNNN */
172 */* (MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH IS 16 FOR */
173 */* THIS SAMPLE. THE EXIT PROGRAM COULD */
174 */* HAVE THE LIMIT INCREASED TO 4092.) */
175 */* TRGTYPE = C - MUST BE A 'C' FOR CHARACTER TYPE TARGET */
176 */* TRGBYTES = VARIES - THE TARGET FIELD/COLUMN LENGTH. */
177 */* OR NNNN */
178 */* THE TARGET LENGTH SHOULD BE */
179 */* 8 TIMES THE SOURCE LENGTH. */
180 */* IF TRGBYTES IS SPECIFIED AS 'VARIES' */
181 */* ON THE 'CREATE DATATYPE', THEN THE */
182 */* EXIT WILL SET (DURING THE 'DEFINITION */
183 */* CALL') THE TARGET LENGTH TO 8 TIMES */
184 */* THE SOURCE LENGTH. */
185 */* (MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH IS 128 IN */
186 */* THIS SAMPLE, BUT THE PROGRAM COULD */
187 */* HAVE THE LIMIT INCREASED TO 32,736.) */
188 */* SRCSCALE =, AND TRGSCALE = MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED. */
189 */* */

```

Figure 29 (Part 3 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

190 */*      THE FIELD STATEMENT IN CREATE DXTPSB:                */
191 */*      TYPE      = XX      - RELATES THIS FIELD TO A DXT DATATYPE. */
192 */*      BYTES     = NN      - THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH.          */
193 */*                                     IF DEFINED AS 'VARIES' IN THE */
194 */*                                     DATATYPE STATEMENT, IT MUST NOT */
195 */*                                     EXCEED THE MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH */
196 */*                                     ALLOWED BY THE EXIT.        */
197 */*                                     IF NOT DEFINED AS 'VARIES',    */
198 */*                                     IT MUST EQUAL THE 'SRCBYTES'    */
199 */*                                     OPERAND IN THE DATATYPE STATEMENT. */
200 */*      SCALE     =      MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED.                */
201 */*                                                         */
202 */*                                                         */
203 */*****/

205 */*****/
206 */*      INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH USE DPROP WITHOUT DXT. */
207 */*                                                         */
208 */*      THESE INSTALLATIONS DEFINE THE DL/I-TO-DB2 MAPPING BY */
209 */*      PROVIDING MAPPING DEFINITIONS IN THE */
210 */*      DPROP 'MVG INPUT TABLES'. */
211 */*      USAGE OF THIS SAMPLE FIELD EXIT ROUTINE REQUIRES */
212 */*      FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS IN THE DPRIFLD TABLE: */
213 */*-----*/
214 */*      INVOCATION OF A FIELD USER EXIT ROUTINE */
215 */*      IS DEFINED BY PROVIDING SPECIFICATIONS IN */
216 */*      THAT ROW OF THE 'DPRIFLD' TABLE WHICH DESCRIBES */
217 */*      THE FIELD TO BE MAPPED. */
218 */*                                                         */
219 */*      COLUMNS OF THE DPRIFLD ROW SHOULD PROVIDE */
220 */*      FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS: */
221 */*                                                         */
222 */*      COLUMN OF      COLUMN */
223 */*      DPRIFLD      VALUE      EXPLANATIONS */
224 */*      -----*/
225 */*      FLDEXIT      = EKYEF1A: THE EXIT LOAD MODULE NAME */
226 */*      DATATYPE     = XX      : A TWO CHARACTER DATA-TYPE ID. */
227 */*      BYTES        = NNNN    : THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH */
228 */*      FLDETYPE     = C       : THE TARGET DATA-TYPE. MUST BE 'C '. */
229 */*      FLDEBYTE     = MMMMM   : THE TARGET FIELD LENGTH. */
230 */*                                     (MUST BE 8 TIMES THE SOURCE */
231 */*                                     FIELD LENGTH). */
232 */*      SCALE        =          : SHOULD EITHER NOT BE PROVIDED OR */
233 */*                                     SHOULD BE SPECIFIED AS ZERO. */
234 */*      FLDESCAL     =          : SHOULD EITHER NOT BE PROVIDED OR */
235 */*                                     SHOULD BE SPECIFIED AS ZERO. */
236 */*                                                         */
237 */*                                                         */
238 */*****/
240 */*****/
241 */*      ASSEMBLER LANGUAGE DEPENDENT SECTION */
242 */*-----*/
243 */*                                                         */
244 */*      ENTRY REGISTERS */
245 */*          1 - A(PARAMETER LIST) */
246 */*              PARAMETER LIST = A(UDT) */
247 */*                      A(SOURCE BUFFER) */
248 */*                      A(TARGET BUFFER) */
249 */*                      A(EXIT ANCHOR AREA) */
250 */*          13 - CALLER'S SAVE AREA */
251 */*          14 - CALLER'S RETURN ADDRESS */
252 */*          15 - ENTRY FOR THIS EXIT ROUTINE */
253 */*

```

Figure 29 (Part 4 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

254 */*      EXIT  REGISTERS                                */
255 */*      0-12 - RESTORED                                */
256 */*      14 - RESTORED                                  */
257 */*      15 - RETURN CODE - 0 = PROCESSING SUCCESSFUL */
258 */*      4 = VALIDATION FAILED                          */
259 */*      16 = UNIDENTIFIED FUNCTION                     */
260 */*
261 */*      ATTRIBUTES = REENTRANT                          */
262 */*      RMODE      = ANY                                */
263 */*      AMODE      = 31                                */
264 */*
265 */*****/

000000      267 EKYEF1A CSECT DPROP FIELD USER EXIT ROUTINE
268 EKYEF1A AMODE 31
269 EKYEF1A RMODE ANY
270 *****
000F0 271 XDBITOFF EQU C'0'  VALUE TO BE SET IF RELATED BIT IS OFF
000F1 272 XDBITON  EQU C'1'  VALUE TO BE SET IF RELATED BIT IS ON
273 *****
00000 274 R0      EQU 0      REGISTER 0 EQUATE
00001 275 R1      EQU 1      REGISTER 1 EQUATE
00002 276 R2      EQU 2      REGISTER 2 EQUATE
00003 277 R3      EQU 3      REGISTER 3 EQUATE
00004 278 R4      EQU 4      REGISTER 4 EQUATE
00005 279 R5      EQU 5      REGISTER 5 EQUATE
00006 280 R6      EQU 6      REGISTER 6 EQUATE
00007 281 R7      EQU 7      REGISTER 7 EQUATE
00008 282 R8      EQU 8      REGISTER 8 EQUATE
00009 283 R9      EQU 9      REGISTER 9 EQUATE
0000A 284 R10     EQU 10     REGISTER 10 EQUATE
0000B 285 R11     EQU 11     REGISTER 11 EQUATE
0000C 286 R12     EQU 12     REGISTER 12 EQUATE
0000D 287 R13     EQU 13     REGISTER 13 EQUATE
0000E 288 R14     EQU 14     REGISTER 14 EQUATE
0000F 289 R15     EQU 15     REGISTER 15 EQUATE
291      SAVE (14,12),,EKYEF1A-&SYSDATE SAVE CALLER'S REGISTERS
298 *
00001A 18CF      299      LR R12,R15      TRANSFER ENTRY REGISTER
00000      300      USING EKYEF1A,R12      ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
00001C 58B1 0000      301      L R11,0(R1)      GET A(INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK)
00000      302      USING DVRXCUDT,R11      SET INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK BASE
000020 58A1 000C      303      L R10,12(R1)      GET ADDRESS 64 BYTE ANCHOR AREA
00000      304      USING USERAREA,R10      SET BASE FOR USER AREA
000024 1851      305      LR R5,R1      SAVE ADDRESS OF INPUT PARMS
306 *
000026 92E7 B104      307      MVI UDTENTRD,C'X'      SET EXIT-ENTERED-AT-LEASE-ONCE
00002A 92E7 B105      308      MVI UDTINCTL,C'X'      SET EXIT-IN-CONTROL FLAG (DPR RESETS)
309 *****
310 *      ON FIRST INVOCATION,                                *
311 *      ISSUE GET MAIN FOR AN EXIT SAVE AREA - NEEDED TO ISSUE CALLS *
312 *      (NOT REQUIRED BY THIS EXIT - SHOWN AS AN EXAMPLE)          *
313 *****
314 *
00002E 5810 A000      315      L R1,USERWD1      GET POINTER TO EXIT SAVE AREA
000032 1211      316      LTR R1,R1      HAS ONE BEEN OBTAINED
000034 4770 C046      317      BNZ GOTSTOR      YES-THIS IS NOT FIRST CALL
318      GETMAIN R,LV=72      GET STORAGE FOR A SAVE AREA

000042 5010 A000      323      ST R1,USERWD1      SAVE ADDRESS OF SAVE IN ANCHOR AREA
000046      324 GOTSTOR DS 0H      STORAGE IS AVAILABLE FOR A SAVE AREA
325 *

```

Figure 29 (Part 5 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

			326	*	-----*	
			327	*	CHAIN IN SAVE AREA (ADDRESS IN R1)	*
			328	*	-----*	
			329	*		
000046	501D	0008	00008	330	ST R1,8(R13)	SET EXIT SAVE ADDR IN CALLERS SAVE
00004A	50D1	0004	00004	331	ST R13,4(R1)	SET A(CALLERS SAVE) IN EXIT AREA
00004E	18D1			332	LR R13,R1	SET NEW SAVE AS CURRENT FOR CALLS
			333	*		
			334	*	-----*	
			335	*	BRANCH DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF CALL / FUNCTION CODE	*
			336	*	-----*	
			337	*		
000050	D501	B020	C23A	00020	0023A	338 CLC UDTCALL,XDEMSTAR A DPROP/DEM SOURCE-TO-TARGET CALL?
000056	4780	C072		00072		339 BE SRCTARG YES-PROCESS THAT CALL
				340	*	
00005A	D501	B020	C23E	00020	0023E	341 CLC UDTCALL,XDEMTSRC A DPROP TARGET-TO-SOURCE CALL?
000060	4780	C100		00100		342 BE TARGSRC YES-PROCESS THAT CALL
				343	*	
000064	D501	B020	C23C	00020	0023C	344 CLC UDTCALL,XUIMDEFN IS THIS A UIM DEFINITION CALL?
00006A	4780	C176		00176		345 BE UIMVAL00 YES-PERFORM VALIDATION- IF ANY
				346	*	
00006E	47F0	C22A		0022A		347 B DEMBAD00 NO-UNPREDICTABLE ENVIRONMENT- ABORT
				348	*	
				349	DROP R10	RELEASE USER ANCHOR AREA BASE
				351	*****	
				352	*	
				353	PROCESSING DPROP OR DXT-DEM 'SOURCE-TO-TARGET' CALL.	*
				354	*	*
				355	*****	
				357	-----*	
				358	SET UP TARGET ADDRESSES FOR LOOP	*
				359	R8 = 1	*
				360	R9 = A(LAST TARGET BYTE)	*
				361	R10 = A(TARGET (OUTPUT) BUFFER)	*
				362	-----*	
				363	*	
				364	RECHECK TARGET LENGTH - SHOULD ALWAYS BE GOOD, BUT.....	
000072				365	SRCTARG DS 0H	
000072	4890	B064	00064	366	LH R9,UDTTBYTV	GET NUMBER OF TARGET BYTES
000076	4990	C248	00248	367	CH R9,ZEROLGT	IS TARGET LENGTH NON ZERO
00007A	4780	C1E4	001E4	368	BE ERRTLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
00007E	4990	C246	00246	369	CH R9,MAXTARLG	IS MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDED
000082	4720	C1F2	001F2	370	BH ERRTLGT2	
				371	*	
000086	58A5	0008	00008	372	L R10,8(R5)	GET ADDRESS OF TARGET (OUTPUT) BUFFR
00008A	1A9A			373	AR R9,R10	GET ADDRESS OF TARGET END +1
00008C	0690			374	BCTR R9,0	BACK UP TO TARGET END
00008E	4180	0001	00001	375	LA R8,1	GET A ONE FOR INCREMENT
				377	-----*	
				378	SET UP SOURCE ADDRESSES FOR LOOP	*
				379	R4 = A(SOURCE (INPUT) BUFFER)	*
				380	R6 = 1	*
				381	R7 = A(LAST SOURCE BYTE)	*
				382	-----*	
				383	*	
000092	5845	0004	00004	384	L R4,4(R5)	GET ADDRESS OF SOURCE (INPUT) BUFFER
				385	*	
				386	RECHECK SOURCE LENGTH - SHOULD ALWAYS BE GOOD, BUT.....	
000096	4870	B058	00058	387	LH R7,UDTSBYTV	GET NUMBER OF SOURCE BYTES
00009A	4970	C248	00248	388	CH R7,ZEROLGT	IS SOURCE LENGTH SPECIFIED
00009E	4780	C1C8	001C8	389	BE ERRSLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
0000A2	4970	C244	00244	390	CH R7,MAXSRCLG	IS MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDED
0000A6	4720	C1D6	001D6	391	BH ERRSLGT2	
				392	*	

Figure 29 (Part 6 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

0000AA 1A74		393	AR	R7,R4	GET ADDRESS OF SOURCE END +1
0000AC 0670		394	BCTR	R7,0	BACK UP TO SOURCE END
0000AE 4160 0001	00001	395	LA	R6,1	GET A ONE FOR INCREMENT
		396	*		
0000B2		397	NEXTBYTE DS	0H PROCESS NEXT	BYTE (8 BITS) OF SOURCE
0000B2 4334 0000	00000	398	IC	R3,0(R4)	GET BYTE SOURCE BYTE
0000B6 8930 0018	00018	399	SLL	R3,24	PUT SOURCE BYTE IN TOP OF REG
0000BA 4150 0008	00008	400	LA	R5,8	SET NUMBER BITS PER BYTE
		401	*		
0000BE		402	NEXTBIT0 DS	0H PROCESS NEXT	BIT IN SOURCE BYTE (TOP OF R5)
0000BE 1B22		403	SR	R2,R2	CLEAR WORK REGISTER
0000C0 92F0 A000	00000	404	MVI	0(R10),XDBITOFF	ASSUME THE BIT IS OFF
0000C4 8D20 0001	00001	405	SLDL	R2,1	PUT SOURCE BIT IN WORK REG
0000C8 5420 C240	00240	406	N	R2,LOWBITMK	CLEAR ALL BITS BUT ONE JUST SHIFTED
0000CC 4780 C0D4	000D4	407	BZ	BITSET00	IF IT WAS OFF TARGET VALUE IS SET
0000D0 92F1 A000	00000	408	MVI	0(R10),XDBITON	RESET THE TARGET FOR BIT ON
0000D4		409	BITSET00 DS	0H THE TARGET BYTE VALUE HAS BEEN SET	
0000D4 86A8 C0E8	000E8	410	BXH	R10,R8,CONVCOMP	POINT TO NEXT TARGET BYTE
0000D8 4650 C0BE	000BE	411	BCT	R5,NEXTBIT0	REPEAT FOR NEXT BIT
0000DC 8746 C0B2	000B2	412	BXLE	R4,R6,NEXTBYTE	POINT TO NEXT SOURCE BYTE AND CONVER
		413	*		
0000E0		414	PADSOURC DS	0H TARGET LONGER THAN SOURCE PAD WITH C'0'	
0000E0 92F0 A000	00000	415	MVI	0(R10),XDBITOFF	PAD WITH BIT OFF VALUE
0000E4 87A8 C0E0	000E0	416	BXLE	R10,R8,PADSOURC	POINT TO NEXT TARGET BYTE AND FILL
		417	*		
0000E8		418	CONVCOMP DS	0H CONVERSION COMPLETE EXIT	
0000E8 1BFF		420	SR	R15,R15	RETURN CODE IS ALWAYS ZERO
		422	*****		
0000EA		423	EXITRETN DS	0H RETURN TO CALLER - DXT-UIM, DXT-DEM, OR DPROP	
		424	*****		
0000EA 50F0 B108	00108	425	ST	R15,UDTXRETC	STORE RETURN CODE IN UDT
		426	*		
0000EE 58DD 0004	00004	427	L	R13,4(R13)	RESTORE CALLER'S SAVE AREA
		428	RETURN	(14,12),T,RC=(15)	RESTORE CALLER'S REGISTERS
		434	*****		
		435	*		*
		436	*	PROCESSING DPROP 'TARGET-TO-SOURCE' CALL.	*
		437	*		*
		438	*****		
		440	*-----*		
		441	*	SET UP TARGET ADDRESSES FOR LOOP	*
		442	*	R9 = A(TARGET (INPUT) BUFFER)	*
		443	*	R10 = A(LAST TARGET BYTE)	*
		444	*-----*		
		445	*		
		446	*	RECHECK TARGET LENGTH - SHOULD ALWAYS BE GOOD, BUT.....	
000100		447	TARGSRC DS	0H	
000100 48A0 B064	00064	448	LH	R10,UDTTBYTV	GET NUMBER OF TARGET BYTES
000104 49A0 C248	00248	449	CH	R10,ZEROLGT	IS TARGET LENGTH NON ZERO
000108 4780 C1E4	001E4	450	BE	ERRTLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
00010C 49A0 C246	00246	451	CH	R10,MAXTARLG	IS MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDED
000110 4720 C1F2	001F2	452	BH	ERRTLGT2	YES-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
		453	*		
000114 5895 0008	00008	454	L	R9,8(R5)	GET ADDRESS OF TARGET (INPUT) BUFFER
000118 1AA9		455	AR	R10,R9	GET ADDRESS OF TARGET END +1
00011A 06A0		456	BCTR	R10,0	BACK UP TO TARGET END
		458	*-----*		
		459	*	SET UP SOURCE ADDRESSES FOR LOOP	*
		460	*	R7 = A(SOURCE (OUTPUT) BUFFER)	*
		461	*	R8 = A(LAST SOURCE BYTE)	*
		462	*-----*		

Figure 29 (Part 7 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)



		463 *			
		464 *			RECHECK SOURCE LENGTH - SHOULD ALWAYS BE GOOD, BUT.....
00011C 4880 B058	00058	465	LH	R8,UDTSBYTV	GET NUMBER OF SOURCE BYTES
000120 4980 C248	00248	466	CH	R8,ZEROLGT	IS SOURCE LENGTH SPECIFIED
000124 4780 C1C8	001C8	467	BE	ERRSLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
000128 4980 C244	00244	468	CH	R8,MAXSRCLG	IS MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDED
00012C 4720 C1F2	001F2	469	BH	ERRTLGT2	YES-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
		470 *			
000130 5875 0004	00004	471	L	R7,4(R5)	GET ADDRESS OF SOURCE (OUTPUT) BUFFER
000134 1A87		472	AR	R8,R7	GET ADDRESS OF SOURCE END +1
000136 0680		473	BCTR	R8,0	BACK UP TO SOURCE END
		475	-----*		
		476 *		PROCESS NEXT BYTE (8 BITS) OF SOURCE	*
		477	-----*		
000138		478	TARGNEXT	DS 0H	
000138 1722		479		XR R2,R2	PRESET ALL BITS TO ZERO
00013A 5810 C450	00450	480	L	R1,=X'00000080'	SETUP 'OR' REGISTER FOR HIGH BIT
		481 *			
00013E		482	TARGNX10	DS 0H	
00013E 199A		483	CR	R9,R10	ALL BYTES OF TARGET PROCESSED?
000140 4720 C15A	0015A	484	BH	TARGNX30	YES-SKIP CHECK OF TARGET BYTE
000144 95F0 9000	00000	485	CLI	0(R9),XDBITOFF	IS THIS BYTE OFF/ZERO/FALSE?
000148 4780 C156	00156	486	BE	TARGNX20	YES-VALUE IS OK
00014C 95F1 9000	00000	487	CLI	0(R9),XDBITON	IS THIS BYTE ON/ONE/TRUE?
000150 4770 C21C	0021C	488	BNE	ERRCONV1	NO-PERFORM CONVERSION ERROR FUNCTION
000154 1621		489	OR	R2,R1	INDICATE THE ONE IN SOURCE BYTE
000156		490	TARGNX20	DS 0H	
000156 4190 9001	00001	491	LA	R9,1(0,R9)	POINT NEXT BYTE IN TARGET BUFFER
00015A		492	TARGNX30	DS 0H	
00015A 8A10 0001	00001	493	SRA	R1,1	SHIFT 'OR' REG TO NEXT BIT POSITION
00015E 4770 C13E	0013E	494	BNZ	TARGNX10	AND PROCESS IF NOT ZERO
		495 *			
000162 4220 7000	00000	496	STC	R2,0(0,R7)	STORE THE SOURCE BYTE
000166 4170 7001	00001	497	LA	R7,1(0,R7)	POINT NEXT SOURCE BYTE IN BUFFER
00016A 1978		498	CR	R7,R8	MORE SOURCE BYTES TO PROCESS?
00016C 47D0 C138	00138	499	BNH	TARGNEXT	YES-BRANCH TO PROCESS NEXT BYTE
		500 *			
000170 1BFF		501	SR	R15,R15	SET SUCCESSFUL RETURN CODE
000172 47F0 C0EA	000EA	502	B	EXITRETN	GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
		504	*****		
		505 *		PROCESSING A DXT-UIM 'DEFINITION CALL'.	*
		506 *			*
		507 *		LETS PERFORM UIM VALIDATION	*
		508	*****		
		509 *			
000176		510	UIMVAL00	DS 0H	PERFORM UIM VALIDATION
000176 4870 B058	00058	511	LH	R7,UDTSBYTV	GET NUMBER OF MAX SOURCE BYTES
00017A 4970 C248	00248	512	CH	R7,ZEROLGT	IS SOURCE LENGTH SPECIFIED
00017E 4780 C1C8	001C8	513	BE	ERRSLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
000182 4970 C244	00244	514	CH	R7,MAXSRCLG	IS MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDED
000186 4720 C1D6	001D6	515	BH	ERRSLGT2	
		516 *		SOURCE IS VALIDATED - PROCESS TARGET	
00018A 4860 B064	00064	517	LH	R6,UDTTBYTV	GET NUMBER OF MAX TARGET BYTES
00018E 95E5 B062	00062	518	CLI	UDTTBYTI,C'V'	IS TARGET LENGTH VARIES TYPE
000192 4770 C1A0	001A0	519	BNE	UIMVAL60	NOT JUST DO VALIDATION
000196 1867		520	LR	R6,R7	DUPLICATE SOURCE BYTES
000198 8960 0003	00003	521	SLL	R6,3	MULTIPLE BY 8 FOR NUMBER BITS
00019C 4060 B064	00064	522	STH	R6,UDTTBYTV	SET NUMBER OF MAX TARGET BYTES
0001A0		523	UIMVAL60	DS 0H	VALIDATE TARGET LENGTH
0001A0 4960 C248	00248	524	CH	R6,ZEROLGT	IS TARGET LENGTH NON ZERO
0001A4 4780 C1E4	001E4	525	BE	ERRTLGT1	NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
0001A8 4960 C246	00246	526	CH	R6,MAXTARLG	IS MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDED
0001AC 4720 C1F2	001F2	527	BH	ERRTLGT2	
		528 *			

Figure 29 (Part 8 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

0001B0 D501 B060 C238 00060 00238	529 *	VALIDATE ADDITION CONTROL VALUES
0001B6 4770 C200 00200	530	CLC UDTTTYPE,XDTYPEC IS TARGET DATA TYPE CHARACTER
0001BA 95D5 B066 00066	531	BNE UIMBAD40 NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
0001BE 4770 C20E 0020E	532	CLI UDTTSLI,C'N' IS TARGET SCALE SET FOR VARIES
	533	BNE UIMBAD50 NO-PERFORM ERROR FUNCTION
	534 *	
0001C2 1BFF	535	SR R15,R15 SET SUCCESSFUL RETURN CODE
0001C4 47F0 C0EA 000EA	536	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
	538	*****
	539 *	ERROR LOGIC. *
	540	*****
0001C8	542	ERRSLGT1 DS 0H SOURCE LENGTH IS OMITTED (ZERO)
0001C8 D23F B10C C24A 0010C 0024A	543	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0000 SET SOURCE LENGTH ZERO MESSAGE
0001CE 41F0 0004 00004	544	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
0001D2 47F0 C0EA 000EA	545	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
0001D6	546	ERRSLGT2 DS 0H SOURCE LENGTH IS EXCEEDED
0001D6 D23F B10C C28A 0010C 0028A	547	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0010 SET SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDED
0001DC 41F0 0004 00004	548	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
0001E0 47F0 C0EA 000EA	549	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
0001E4	550	ERRTLGT1 DS 0H TARGET LENGTH IS ZERO
0001E4 D23F B10C C2CA 0010C 002CA	551	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0020 SET TARGET LENGTH IS ZERO MESSAGE
0001EA 41F0 0004 00004	552	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
0001EE 47F0 C0EA 000EA	553	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
0001F2	554	ERRTLGT2 DS 0H TARGET LENGTH IS EXCEEDED
0001F2 D23F B10C C30A 0010C 0030A	555	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0030 SET LENGTH EXCEEDED MESSAGE
0001F8 41F0 0004 00004	556	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
0001FC 47F0 C0EA 000EA	557	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
000200	558	UIMBAD40 DS 0H TARGET DATA TYPE IS NOT CHARACTER
000200 D23F B10C C34A 0010C 0034A	559	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0040 SET INVALID DATA TYPE MESSAGE
000206 41F0 0004 00004	560	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
00020A 47F0 C0EA 000EA	561	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
00020E	562	UIMBAD50 DS 0H TARGET SCALE IS INVALID ('N' NOT SPECIFIED)
00020E D23F B10C C38A 0010C 0038A	563	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0050 SET INVALID TARGET SCALE MESSAGE
000214 41F0 0004 00004	564	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
000218 47F0 C0EA 000EA	565	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
00021C	566	ERRCONV1 DS 0H TARGET FIELD CONTAINS BYTE OTHER THAN '0' OR '1'
00021C D23F B10C C3CA 0010C 003CA	567	MVC UDTXMSG,MSG0060 SET TARGET FIELD VALUE IS INVALID
000222 41F0 0004 00004	568	LA R15,4 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
000226 47F0 C0EA 000EA	569	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
	570 *	
00022A	571	DEMBAD00 DS 0H INVALID USER DATA TYPE CALL FUNCTION
00022A D23F B10C C40A 0010C 0040A	572	MVC UDTXMSG,MSGD000 SET NOT SUPPORTED MESSAGE
000230 41F0 0010 00010	573	LA R15,16 SET ERROR DETECTED INDICATION
000234 47F0 C0EA 000EA	574	B EXITRETN GO TO COMMON RETURN POINT
	576	*****
	577 *	DATA DEFINITIONS *
	578	*****
000238 C340	580	XDTYPEC DC CL2'C ' IS TARGET DATA TYPE CHARACTER
00023A E2E3	581	XDEMSTAR DC CL2'ST' CODE FOR DEM/DPROP SOURCE TO TARGET
00023C C4C6	582	XUIMDEFN DC CL2'DF' CODE FOR UIM VALIDATION CALL
00023E E3E2	583	XDEMTSRC DC CL2'TS' CODE FOR DPROP TARGET TO SOURCE
	584 *	
000240	585	LOWBITMK DS 0F ALIGN MASK ON FULL WORD
000240 00000001	586	DC XL4'00000001' MASK CLEAR ALL BUT FIRST BIT
	587 *	
000244 0010	588	MAXSRCLG DC AL2(016) MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH
000246 0080	589	MAXTARLG DC AL2(128) MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH
000248 0000	590	ZEROLGT DC AL2(0) NO LENGTH VALUE
	591 *	

Figure 29 (Part 9 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

00024A          592 *
00024A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 593 MSG0000 DS 0CL64
00025A E2D6E4D9C3C540D3 594          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000286 40404040          595          DC CL44'SOURCE LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. '
00028A          596          DC CL4' '
00028A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 597 MSG0010 DS 0CL64
00029A E2D6E4D9C3C540D3 598          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
0002C6 40404040          599          DC CL44'SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. '
0002CA          600          DC CL4' '
0002CA C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 601 MSG0020 DS 0CL64
0002DA E3C1D9C7C5E340D3 602          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000306 40404040          603          DC CL44'TARGET LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. '
00030A          604          DC CL4' '
00030A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 605 MSG0030 DS 0CL64
00031A E3C1D9C7C5E340D3 606          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000346 40404040          607          DC CL44'TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. '
00034A          608          DC CL4' '
00034A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 609 MSG0040 DS 0CL64
00035A E3C1D9C7C5E340C4 610          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000386 40404040          611          DC CL44'TARGET DATA TYPE MUST BE CHARACTER. '
00038A          612          DC CL4' '
00038A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 613 MSG0050 DS 0CL64
00039A E3C1D9C7C5E340E2 614          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
0003C6 40404040          615          DC CL44'TARGET SCALE MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED. '
0003CA          616          DC CL4' '
0003CA C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 617 MSG0060 DS 0CL64
0003DA E5C1D3E4C540C9D5 618          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000406 40404040          619          DC CL44'VALUE IN TARGET FIELD OTHER THAN '0' OR '1' '
00040A          620          DC CL4' '
00040A C5E7C9E37EC5D2E8 621 MSGD000 DS 0CL64
00041A C4C1E3C140E3E8D7 622          DC CL16'EXIT=EKYEFL1A - '
000446 4B404040          623          DC CL44'DATA TYPE CALL FUNCTION CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED'
000000          624          DC CL4'. '
000000          625 *
000000          626 PRMLIST DSECT MAPPING OF PARMS PASSED ON ENTRY
000000          627 PRMUTDB@ DS A ADDRESS OF USER DATA TYPE INTERFACE BLK(UDT)
000004          628 PRMSRCB@ DS A ADDRESS OF SOURCE BUFFER AREA *
000008          629 PRMTARG@ DS A ADDRESS OF TARGET BUFFER AREA
00000C          630 PRMANCH@ DS A ADDRESS OF USER ANCHOR AREA FOR THIS EXIT
000000          632 *****
000000          633 * THE FOLLOWING EKYRCUDT MACRO (WHICH MAPS THE UDT INTERFACE
000000          634 * CONTROL BLOCK, IS SHIPPED WITH THE DPROP PRODUCT
000000          635 *****
000000          636 EKYRCUDT , DEFINITION OF UDT CONTROL BLOCK

000000          863 USERAREA DSECT THIS 64 BYTE FIELD IS FOR USE BY THE EXIT
000000          864 * THIS AREA IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THIS EXIT
000000          865 * ITS CONTENTS WILL BE PRESERVED BETWEEN CALLS
000000          866 * IT IS INITIALIZED TO BINARY ZEROS.
000000          867 USERWD1 DS F USER ANCHOR WORD 1 (IN THIS CASE A SAVE POINTER)
000004          868 DS 15F REMAINDER OF USER ANCHORS AREA
000000          869 *****
000000          870 END , END OF DATA EXIT ROUTINE
000450 00000080          871 =X'00000080'

```

Figure 29 (Part 10 of 10). Sample Field Exit Routine (Assembler)

---

## Definitions for the First Sample Field Exit Routine

This section contains definitions associated with the sample Field exit routine. The following types of definitions are provided:

- IMS DBDGEN and PSBGEN definitions
- DB2 CREATE TABLE definitions
- DataRefresher definitions required to define the PR with DXT and to extract the IMS data with DataRefresher
- SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG input tables without DataRefresher

### DBDGEN Definitions

Figure 30 shows a DBDGEN definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```
DBD      NAME=DB1,ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4),          C
          EXIT=(EKYRUP00)
DATASET  DD1=HDAM,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
SEGM     NAME=SEG1,PARENT=0,BYTES=120
FIELD    NAME=(FLD1,SEQ,U),START=3,BYTES=2
*
DBDGEN
FINISH
END
```

---

*Figure 30. DBDGEN Definition*

**Note:** The EXIT= keyword of the DBD macro specifies that EKYRUP00 (the RUP) be called when a segment of this DBD is changed. This is required for synchronous HR propagation with DPROP.

### PSBGEN Definitions

Figure 31 shows a PSBGEN definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```
PCB      TYPE=DB,DBDNAME=DB1,NAME=HUPPCB,                          C
          KEYLEN=120,PROCOPT=A
SENSE    NAME=SEG1
*
PSBGEN   PSBNAME=PSBDPR2
END
```

---

*Figure 31. PSBGEN Definition*

### CREATE TABLE Statement

Figure 32 on page 139 shows a CREATE TABLE definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```

CREATE TABLE TABLE01
  (COL1 CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
   COLB SMALLINT NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   COLH SMALLINT NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   COLC CHAR(32) NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
   PRIMARY KEY (COL1))
  DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
  IN DU096606.PROPTS ;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN01 ON TABLE01 (COL1)
  USING VCAT KOE ;

```

---

*Figure 32. CREATE TABLE Statement*

**Note:** The DATA CAPTURE CHANGES clause specifies that the changed DB2 rows are captured and that the DB2CDCEX routine (the HUP) is called when a row of this table is changed. This is required for synchronous RH-propagation with DPROP.

## Using DataRefresher to Define the PR

This section shows how to use DataRefresher to define the PR for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

### CREATE DATATYPE

Figure 33 shows a CREATE DATATYPE definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```

CREATE DATATYPE SRCTYPE=AA, EXIT=EKYEFL1A,
  SRCBYTES=VARIES,
  TRGTYPE=C ,
  TRGBYTES=VARIES;

```

---

*Figure 33. CREATE DATATYPE Definition*

The CREATE DATATYPE command provides the following information:

- It creates a user data type called AA and associates the Field exit routine EKYEFL1A with this user data type.  
The Field exit routine, EKYEFL1A, is called to reformat each field defined in a DXTPSB with a TYPE=AA keyword.
- SRCBYTES=VARIES means that the length of the fields (in their user format) with a user data type AA can have different BYTES values coded in the FIELD statements of the CREATE DXTPSB control statement.
- TRGTYPE=C means that the Field exit routine reformats the fields between the user data type and a character data type.
- TRGBYTES=VARIES means that the length of the fields (in their DPROP-supported and DXT-supported character format) are established by the definition call generated by DataRefresher UIM when it processes a FIELD statement with this user data type.

## CREATE DXTPSB

Figure 34 shows a CREATE DXTPSB definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```
CREATE DXTPSB  NAME=KOEPSB2

DXTPCB      NAME=PCB001,DBACCESS=HDAM,DBNAME=DB1

SEGMENT NAME=SEG1, PARENT=0, BYTES=120

FIELD      NAME=FLD1 , START=3,  BYTES=2 , SEQFLD=R
FIELD      NAME=FLDB , START=5,  BYTES=1 , TYPE=B
FIELD      NAME=FLDH , START=6,  BYTES=2 , TYPE=H
FIELD      NAME=FLDC , START=9,  BYTES=4 , TYPE=AA ;
```

---

Figure 34. CREATE DXTPSB Definition

### Notes:

1. The Field FLDC is defined as having a data type AA. When DataRefresher UIM processes this field statement, it calls the Field exit routine EKYEFL1A associated with the user data type AA for a definition call.

DataRefresher UIM also calls EKYEFL1A during the extract; DPROP calls it during propagation to reformat the field FLDC between its user data type AA and its character format.

2. The length of the FLDC in its user format is defined on the BYTES= keyword as four bytes.

The length of the field in its DPROP format is set by the Field exit routine during the definition call that DataRefresher UIM generates.

## CREATE DXTVIEW

Figure 35 shows a CREATE DXTVIEW definition for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```
CREATE DXTVIEW  NAME      = VIEW011,
                  DXTPSB   = KOEPSB2,
                  DXTPCB   = PCB001,
                  SEGMENT  = SEG1,
                  MINSEGM  = SEG1,
                  FIELDS   = *      ;
```

---

Figure 35. CREATE DXTVIEW Definition

## DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

Figure 36 on page 141 shows a DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT command and EXTRACT statement for the Field exit routine in Figure 29 on page 128.

---

```

SUBMIT    EXTID=PR001,
          NODE=NODEX,
          USERID=T096606,
          CD=JCS,
          JCS=DDJCS01,
          FORMAT=SOURCE,
          MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
          MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=E,
                    MAPDIR=TW,
                    MAPCASE=1,
                    ACTION=REPL,
                    ERROPT=BACKOUT,
                    PCBLABEL=HUPPCB'

EXTRACT
  INTO TABLE01 (COL1 NOT NULL,
                 COLB NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
                 COLH NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT,
                 COLC NOT NULL WITH DEFAULT
                )
  SELECT  FLD1,
          FLDB,
          FLDH,
          FLDC
  FROM VIEW011 ;

```

---

*Figure 36. DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement*

**Notes:**

1. The MAPEXIT= keyword of the SUBMIT control statement specifies EKYMCE00. This results in DataRefresher UIM calling the DPRPROP Map Capture Exit EKYMCE00 during the processing of the SUBMIT or EXTRACT. This is needed to allow DPRPROP to create the PR.
2. The EXTRACT statement informs DataRefresher and DPRPROP which fields must be mapped to which columns. The EXTRACT statement indicates, for example, that the field FLDC must be mapped to column COLC.

## Using DataRefresher for the Extract

This section covers INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements.

Figure 37 shows INITDEM and USE DXTPSB control statements for the Field exit routine shown in Figure 35 on page 140.

---

```

INITDEM NAME=DXTPROD;
USE DXTPSB=KOEPSB2;

```

---

*Figure 37. Using DataRefresher for the Extract: INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements*

## Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

Figure 38 on page 143 describes the SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG input tables.

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).

This row identifies the PRID. By inserting an **E** into the PRTYPE column and a **1** into the MAPCASE column, the SQL statement indicates that the PR belongs to mapping case 1 of an extended-function PR.

- One row for the entity segment type SEG1 is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

Because SEG1 is the root segment, no rows are inserted into DPRISEG for physical ancestors.

- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).

This row indicates that the target table is T096606.TABLE01.

- One row is inserted into the DPRIFLD table (the FLD table) for each propagated field.

The DPRIFLD row for the field FLDC has the value EKYEFL1A in the FLDEXIT column. This indicates that the Field is processed by the Field exit routine EKYEFL1A. The value AA in the DATATYPE column is used to identify the user data type.

For PR definitions entered into the MVG input tables, the Field exit routine is not called for a definition call. Therefore, you must provide in the DPRIFLD row a complete definition of the field in its user and DPROP format. Accordingly, the row describing FLDC contains, in the BYTES column, the length of the field in its user format and, in the FLDEBYTE column, the length of the field in its DPROP format.



---

```

DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PR001'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
  ( PRID,      USERID,   PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
    ERROPT,   ACTION)
VALUES ('PR001', 'T096606','E',    '1',      'TW',
        'BACKOUT','REPL')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,  SEGNAME, ROLE, PCBLABEL,
    VALUES ('PR001','DB1', 'SEG1', 'E',  'HUPPCB')      ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
  ( PRID,      TABQUAL,  TABNAME )
VALUES ('PR001','T096606', 'TABLE01')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,   TABNAME,  COLNAME,
    DATATYPE,  POSITION,  BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',   'SEG1',  'FLD1',
        'T096606','TABLE01','COL1',
        'C ',      3,      2)          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,   TABNAME,  COLNAME,
    DATATYPE,  POSITION,  BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',   'SEG1',  'FLDB',
        'T096606','TABLE01','COLB',
        'B ',      5,      1)          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,   TABNAME,  COLNAME,
    DATATYPE,  POSITION,  BYTES)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',   'SEG1',  'FLDH',
        'T096606','TABLE01','COLH',
        'H ',      6,      2)          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIFLD
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, FLDNAME,
    TABQUAL,   TABNAME,  COLNAME,
    DATATYPE,  POSITION,  BYTES,
    FLDEXIT,   FLDETYPE, FLDEBYTE)
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1',   'SEG1',  'FLDC',
        'T096606','TABLE01','COLC',
        'AA',      9,      4,
        'EKYEFL1A','C',   32)          ;

COMMIT;

```

---

*Figure 38. Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables*

---

## Second Sample Field Exit Routine

Figure 39 on page 144 contains an example of a field exit routine in COBOL. Its functions are the same as those for the exit routine in “First Sample Field Exit Routine” on page 127. For information about this routine, refer to “First Sample Field Exit Routine” on page 127.

The source code in Figure 39 on page 144 is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSRC) under the member name EKYEFL1C. The definitions for this routine are the same as those for EKYEFL1A, except that the exit name is

different. Specifically, the **EXIT=EKYEFL1A** in Figure 33 on page 139, and **EKYEfl1a** in Figure 38, are changed to **EKYEFL1C**. The text that refers to EKYEFL1A is also true for EKYEFL1C. Refer to “Definitions for the First Sample Field Exit Routine” on page 138 for information about the definitions.

---

```

000100***** START OF SPECIFICATIONS ***** 00010000
000200*                                     * 00020000
000300* MODULE NAME: EKYEFL1C                 * 00030000
000400* -----                             * 00040000
000500*                                     * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME: SAMPLE FIELD EXIT ROUTINE * 00060000
000700* -----                             * 00070000
000800*                                     * 00080000
000900* FUNCTION: THE PURPOSE OF THIS PROGRAM IS TO PROVIDE A SAMPLE * 00090000
001000* ----- STRUCTURE FOR A FIELD EXIT ROUTINE. THIS EXAMPLE * 00100000
001100* CONVERTS A BIT STRING INTO A CHARACTER STRING OR * 00110000
001200* VICE-VERSA, DEPENDING ON THE FUNCTION CALL, WITH * 00120000
001300* EACH BIT REPRESENTED BY A CHARACTER, TO BE SET TO * 00130000
001400* '1' OR '0' BASED ON THE VALUE OF THE RELATED BIT * 00140000
001500* OR VICE VERSA. * 00150000
001600* (ALTERNATE REPRESENTATION MIGHT BE 'T' FOR TRUE AND * 00160000
001700* 'F' FOR FALSE.) THIS FUNCTION COULD BE USEFUL FOR * 00170000
001800* CONVERTING BIT CONTROL FIELDS TO INDIVIDUAL FLAG * 00180000
001900* BYTES. * 00190000
002000*                                     * 00200000
002100* IN INSTALLATIONS WHICH COMBINE USEAGE OF: * 00210000
002200* - DXT, FOR THE ORIGINAL EXTRACT OF THE DL/I DATA * 00220000
002300* - DPROP, FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE DL/I DATA, * 00230000
002400* THE EXIT WILL BE CALLED BOTH BY DataRefresher AND DPROP. * 00240000
002500*                                     * 00250000
002600* DataRefresher CALLS THE EXIT: * 00260000
002700* - DURING DXT-UIM PROCESSING, WITH A 'DEFINITION * 00270000
002800* CALL' IN ORDER TO VALIDATE FIELD DEFINITIONS. * 00280000
002900* - DURING DXT-DEM PROCESSING, IN ORDER TO MAP * 00290000
003000* DURING THE DL/I DATA EXTRACT BIT-STRINGS INTO * 00300000
003100* CHARACTER STRINGS. * 00310000
003200* DPROP CALLS THE EXIT: * 00320000
003300* - DURING DATA PROPAGATION, IN ORDER TO MAP * 00330000
003400* THE BIT-STRINGS INTO CHARACTER STRINGS * 00340000
003500* - DURING DPROP CCU (CONSISTENCY CHECK UTILITY), * 00350000
003600* IN ORDER TO MAP THE BIT-STRINGS INTO * 00360000
003700* CHARACTER STRINGS. * 00370000
003800* * 00380000
003900* * 00390000
004000* * 00400000
004100* PROCESSING FOR DEFINITION CALL (FUNCTION=DF), * 00410000
004200* ISSUED BY DXT-UIM: * 00420000
004300* ----- * 00430000
004400* * 00440000
004500* - THE SOURCE LENGTH IS CHECKED AGAINST THE MAXIMUM * 00450000
004600* SOURCE LENGTH (16). * 00460000
004700* - IF THE TARGET LENGTH HAS BEEN DEFINED ON THE * 00470000
004800* DXT-UIM 'CREATE DATATYPE' STATEMENT AS 'VARIES', * 00480000
004900* THE EXIT SETS ITS VALUE TO 8 TIMES THE SOURCE * 00490000
005000* LENGTH. * 00500000
005100* - IF THE TARGET LENGTH HAS BEEN SPECIFIED ON THE * 00510000
005200* DXT-UIM 'CREATE DATATYPE' STATEMENT, IT IS CHECKED * 00520000
005300* AGAINST 8 TIMES THE MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH. * 00530000
005400* - TARGET DATA TYPE IS ENSURED TO BE 'C' AND TARGET * 00540000
005500* SCALE ENSURED TO BE 'N'. * 00550000
005600* * 00560000
005700* NOTE FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH USE DPROP WITHOUT DXT: * 00570000
005800* IF DPROP IS USED WITHOUT DXT, THE EXIT WILL NEVER * 00580000
005900* BE INVOKED FOR A DEFINITION CALL (DEFINITION CALLS * 00590000
006000* ARE NOT NECESSARY, SINCE THE USER PROVIDES ALL * 00600000

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Figure 39 (Part 1 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

006100*	DEFINITIONS (I.E. SOURCE LENGTH, TARGET LENGTH)	* 00610000
006200*	IN THE DPROP 'MVG INPUT TABLES'.	* 00620000
006300*		* 00630000
006400*		* 00640000
006500*	PROCESSING FOR CONVERSION SOURCE TO TARGET (FUNCTION=ST),	* 00650000
006600*	ISSUED BY DXT-DEM AND DPROP:	* 00660000
006700*	-----	* 00670000
006800*		* 00680000
006900*	THE SOURCE FIELD IS CONVERTED A BIT AT A TIME INTO	* 00690000
007000*	'0' OR '1' CHARACTERS IN THE TARGET FIELD. FOR	* 00700000
007100*	EXAMPLE THE 2 BYTE CHARACTER STRING 'A1' IS HEX	* 00710000
007200*	'C1F1' OR '1100000111110001' IN BINARY. IT WOULD	* 00720000
007300*	BE CONVERTED INTO THE 16 BYTES CHARACTER STRING	* 00730000
007400*	'1100000111110001'. THE LENGTH OF THE TARGET FIELD	* 00740000
007500*	TERMINATES PROCESSING. IF THE TARGET LENGTH IS	* 00750000
007600*	GREATER THAN SOURCE LENGTH TIMES 8, THE REMAINING	* 00760000
007700*	RIGHT HAND BYTES ARE SET TO THE CHARACTER '0'.	* 00770000
007800*		* 00780000
007900*		* 00790000
008000*	PROCESSING FOR CONVERSION TARGET TO SOURCE (FUNCTION=TS),	* 00800000
008100*	ISSUED BY DPROP:	* 00810000
008200*	-----	* 00820000
008300*		* 00830000
008400*	EACH TARGET BYTE IS CONVERTED TO THE CORRESPONDING	* 00840000
008500*	BIT IN THE SOURCE FIELD. THE LENGTH OF THE SOURCE	* 00850000
008600*	FIELD TERMINATES PROCESSING. IF THE SOURCE FIELD	* 00860000
008700*	LENGTH IS GREATER THAN THE TARGET FIELD / 8, THE	* 00870000
008800*	REMAINING RIGHT HAND BITS ARE SET TO 0.	* 00880000
008900*	EACH BYTE MUST BE "0" OR "1".	* 00890000
009000/*		* 00900000
009100*		* 00910000
009200*	SPECIFIC EXIT FUNCTIONS DEMONSTRATED BY THIS MODULE.	* 00920000
009300*	-----	* 00930000
009400*		* 00940000
009500*	1. PROCESSING THE INVOCATION PARM LIST.	* 00950000
009600*	2. USING THE USER ANCHOR AREA.	* 00960000
009700*	3. IDENTIFYING THE REQUESTED FUNCTION.	* 00970000
009800*	4. UIM VALIDATION OF 'V' TYPE LENGTH FIELDS.	* 00980000
009900*	5. THE USE OF THE MESSAGE AREA.	* 00990000
010000*		* 01000000
010100*	INPUT: (PASSED AS PARAMETERS).	* 01010000
010200*	-----	* 01020000
010300*		* 01030000
010400*	1. UDT - USER DATA TYPE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK.	* 01040000
010500*	2. SOURCE BUFFER - THE SOURCE USER DATA (N/A FOR DEFINE CALL).	* 01050000
010600*	3. TARGET BUFFER - TARGET AFTER CONVERSION (N/A FOR DEFINE).	* 01060000
010700*	4. USER ANCHOR AREA - A 64 BYTE AREA FOR USE BY THE EXIT.	* 01070000
010800*		* 01080000
010900*		* 01090000
011000*	*****	* 01100000
011100*		* 01110000
011200*	RETURN CODE AND MESSAGES ARE SET IN UDT BLOCK)	* 01120000
011300*		* 01130000
011400*	RETURN CODE = 0 PROCESSING SUCCESSFUL - NO MESSAGE SET.	* 01140000
011500*		* 01150000
011600*	RETURN CODE = 4 DATA TYPE VALIDATION FAILED - MESSAGE SET.	* 01160000
011700*	'SOURCE LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. '	* 01170000
011800*	'SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. '	* 01180000
011900*	'TARGET LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. '	* 01190000
012000*	'TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. '	* 01200000

Figure 39 (Part 2 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

012100*	'TARGET DATA TYPE MUST BE CHARACTER	'	* 01220000
012200*	'TARGET SCALE MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED	'	* 01230000
012300*			* 01240000
012400*			* 01250000
012500*	RETURN CODE =16 UNIDENTIFIED FUNCTION - MESSAGE IS SET.		* 01260000
012600*	'DATA TYPE CALL FUNCTION CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED'		* 01270000
012700*			* 01280000
012800*	*****		* 01290000
012900/*			* 01300000
013000*	*****		* 01310000
013100*	INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH COMBINE		* 01320000
013200*	THE USAGE OF DataRefresher AND DPROP.		* 01330000
013300*	-----		* 01340000
013400*			* 01350000
013500*	THESE INSTALLATIONS DEFINE THE DL/I-TO-DB2 AND VICE-VERSA		* 01360000
013600*	MAPPING BY PROVIDING MAPPING DEFINITIONS TO DXT.		* 01370000
013700*	USAGE OF THIS FIELD EXIT ROUTINE REQUIRES FOLLOWING		* 01380000
013800*	SPECIFICATIONS IN THE DataRefresher 'CREATE DATATYPE' AND		* 01390000
013900*	'CREATE DXTPSB' 'FIELD' STATEMENT:		* 01400000
014000*			* 01410000
014100*	INVOCATION OF A FIELD EXIT ROUTINE IS DEFINED BOTH		* 01420000
014200*	BY SPECIFICATIONS IN THE DXT 'CREATE DATATYPE' AND		* 01430000
014300*	'CREATE DXTPSB' 'FIELD' STATEMENT.		* 01440000
014400*			* 01450000
014500*	THE CREATE DATATYPE:		* 01460000
014600*	-----		* 01470000
014700*			* 01480000
014800*	EXIT = EKYFL1C - THE EXIT LOAD MODULE NAME		* 01490000
014900*	SRCTYPE = XX - THE TWO CHARACTER USER DATA TYPE ID.		* 01500000
015000*	SRCBYTES = VARIES - THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH.		* 01510000
015100*	OR NNNN (MAXIMUM SOURCE LENGTH IS 16 FOR		* 01520000
015200*	THIS SAMPLE. THE EXIT PROGRAM COULD		* 01530000
015300*	HAVE THE LIMIT INCREASED TO 4092.)		* 01540000
015400*	TRGTYPE = C - MUST BE A 'C' FOR CHAR TYPE TARGET.		* 01550000
015500*	TRGBYTES = VARIES - THE TARGET FIELD/COLUMN LENGTH		* 01560000
015600*	OR NNNN THE TARGET LENGTH SHOULD BE 8 TIMES		* 01570000
015700*	THE SOURCE LENGTH.		* 01580000
015800*	IF TRGBYTES IS SPECIFIED AS 'VARIES'		* 01590000
015900*	ON THE 'CREATE DATATYPE', THEN THE		* 01600000
016000*	EXIT WILL SET (DURING THE 'DEFINITION		* 01610000
016100*	CALL') THE TARGET LENGTH TO 8 TIMES		* 01620000
016200*	THE SOURCE LENGTH.		* 01630000
016300*	(MAXIMUM TARGET LENGTH IS 128 IN		* 01640000
016400*	THIS SAMPLE, BUT THE PROGRAM COULD		* 01650000
016500*	HAVE THE LIMIT INCREASED TO 32,736.)		* 01660000
016600*	SRCSCALE =, AND TRGSCALE = MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED.		* 01670000
016700*			* 01680000
016800*	THE FIELD STATEMENT IN CREATE DXTFIELD:		* 01690000
016900*	-----		* 01700000
017000*			* 01710000
017100*	TYPE = XX - RELATES THIS FIELD TO A DXT DATATYPE.		* 01720000
017200*	BYTES = NN - THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH.		* 01730000
017300*	IF DEFINED AS 'VARIES' IN THE		* 01740000
017400*	DATATYPE STATEMENT, IT MUST NOT		* 01750000
017500*	EXCEED THE MAXIMUM FIELD LENGTH		* 01760000
017600*	ALLOWED BY THE EXIT.		* 01770000
017700*	IF NOT DEFINED AS 'VARIES',		* 01780000
017800*	IT MUST EQUAL THE 'SRCBYTES'		* 01790000
017900*	OPERAND IN THE DATATYPE STATEMENT.		* 01800000
018000*	SCALE = MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED.		* 01810000

Figure 39 (Part 3 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

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018100*                                     * 01820000
018200/*                                     01830000
018300***** 01840000
018400* INFORMATION FOR INSTALLATIONS WHICH USE DPROP WITHOUT DXT. * 01850000
018500* ----- * 01860000
018600* * 01870000
018700* THESE INSTALLATIONS DEFINE THE DL/I-TO-DB2 AND VICE-VERSA * 01880000
018800* MAPPING BY PROVIDING MAPPING DEFINITIONS IN THE DPROP * 01890000
018900* 'MVG INPUT TABLES'. * 01900000
019000* USAGE OF THIS SAMPLE FIELD EXIT ROUTINE REQUIRES FOLLOWING * 01910000
019100* DEFINITIONS IN THE DPRIFLD TABLE: * 01920000
019200* * 01930000
019300* INVOCATION OF A FIELD EXIT ROUTINE IS DEFINED BOTH * 01940000
019400* BY SPECIFICATIONS IN THAT ROW OF THE 'DPRIFLD' TABLE * 01950000
019500* WHICH DESCRIBES THE FIELD TO BE MAPPED. * 01960000
019600* * 01970000
019700* COLUMNS OF THE DPRIFLD ROW SHOULD PROVIDE FOLLOWING * 01980000
019800* DEFINITIONS: * 01990000
019900* * 02000000
020000* COLUMN OF COLUMN * 02010000
020100* DPRIFLD VALUE EXPLANATIONS * 02020000
020200* ----- * 02030000
020300* FLDEXIT = EKYEF1C: THE EXIT LOAD MODULE NAME * 02040000
020400* DATATYPE = XX : A TWO CHARACTER DATA-TYPE ID. * 02050000
020500* BYTES = NNNN : THE SOURCE FIELD LENGTH * 02060000
020600* FLDETYPE = C : THE TARGET DATA-TYPE MUST BE 'C '. * 02070000
020700* FLDEBYTE = MMMM : THE TARGET FIELD LENGTH * 02080000
020800* (MUST BE 8 TIMES THE SOURCE * 02090000
020900* FIELD LENGTH). * 02100000
021000* SCALE = : SHOULD EITHER NOT BE PROVIDED OR * 02110000
021100* SHOULD BE SPECIFIED AS ZERO. * 02120000
021200* FLDESCAL = : SHOULD EITHER NOT BE PROVIDED OR * 02130000
021300* SHOULD BE SPECIFIED AS ZERO. * 02140000
021400* * 02150000
021500***** END OF SPECIFICATIONS ***** 02160000
021600/* 02170000
021700 IDENTIFICATION DIVISION. 02180000
021800 PROGRAM-ID. EKYEF1C. 02190000
021900 ENVIRONMENT DIVISION. 02200000
022000 DATA DIVISION. 02210000
022100 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION. 02220000
022200 77 XDBITON PICTURE X USAGE DISPLAY VALUE "1". 02230000
022300 77 XDBITOFF PICTURE X USAGE DISPLAY VALUE "0". 02240000
022400 77 MAXSRCLG PICTURE S9999 USAGE COMPUTATIONAL VALUE 016. 02250000
022500 77 MAXTARLG PICTURE S9999 USAGE COMPUTATIONAL VALUE 0128. 02260000
022600 77 XTVALUE PICTURE S9999 USAGE COMPUTATIONAL. 02270000
022700* 02280000
022800 01 EMESSAGE. 02290000
022900 02 EMSG0000. 02300000
023000 03 FILLER PICTURE X(16) 02310000
023100 VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ". 02320000
023200 03 FILLER PICTURE X(44) 02330000
023300 VALUE "SOURCE LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. ". 02340000
023400 03 FILLER PICTURE X(04) 02350000
023500 VALUE " ". 02360000
023600 02 EMSG0010. 02370000
023700 03 FILLER PICTURE X(16) 02380000
023800 VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ". 02390000
023900 03 FILLER PICTURE X(44) 02400000
024000 VALUE "SOURCE LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. ". 02410000

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Figure 39 (Part 4 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

024100	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02420000
024200		VALUE " ".	02430000
024300	02 MSG0020.		02440000
024400	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(16)	02450000
024500		VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ".	02460000
024600	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(44)	02470000
024700		VALUE "TARGET LENGTH NOT SPECIFIED - REQUIRED. "	02480000
024800	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02490000
024900		VALUE " ".	02500000
025000	02 MSG0030.		02510000
025100	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(16)	02520000
025200		VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ".	02530000
025300	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(44)	02540000
025400		VALUE "TARGET LENGTH EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ALLOWED. "	02550000
025500	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02560000
025600		VALUE " ".	02570000
025700	02 MSG0040.		02580000
025800	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(16)	02590000
025900		VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ".	02600000
026000	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(44)	02610000
026100		VALUE "TARGET DATA TYPE MUST BE CHARACTER. "	02620000
026200	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02630000
026300		VALUE " ".	02640000
026400	02 MSG0050.		02650000
026500	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(16)	02660000
026600		VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ".	02670000
026700	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(44)	02680000
026800		VALUE "TARGET SCALE MUST NOT BE SPECIFIED. "	02690000
026900	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02700000
027000		VALUE " ".	02710000
027100	02 MSGD000.		02720000
027200	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(16)	02730000
027300		VALUE "EXIT=EKYEF1C - ".	02740000
027400	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(44)	02750000
027500		VALUE "DATA TYPE CALL FUNCTION CANNOT BE IDENTIFIED".	02760000
027600	03 FILLER	PICTURE X(04)	02770000
027700		VALUE " ".	02780000
028500/*			02790000
028600*****			02800000
028700*			02810000
028800 LINKAGE SECTION.			02820000
028900*			02830000
029000*****			02840000
029100* THE FOLLOWING CONTROL BLOCK IS SHIPPED WITH THE DPROP PRODUCT*			02850000
029200*****			02860000
029300*			02870000
029400 COPY EKYRCUDC.			02880000
029500*			02890000
029600*****			02900000
029700* THIS DESCRIBES THE SOURCE FIELD TO BE CONVERTED		*	02910000
029800*****			02920000
029900*			02930000
030000 01 SRCFIELD.			02940000

Figure 39 (Part 5 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

030100	02	SRCBYTE	PICTURE X	USAGE DISPLAY OCCURS 16 TIMES.	02950000
030200*					02960000
030300	*****				02970000
030400*	THIS DESCRIBES THE TARGET FOR THE CONVERTED OUTPUT				* 02980000
030500	*****				02990000
030600*					03000000
030700	01	TARFIELD.			03010000
030800	02	TARBYTE	PICTURE X	USAGE DISPLAY OCCURS 128 TIMES.	03020000
030900*					03030000
031000	*****				03040000
031100*	THIS 64 BYTE USERAREA IS FOR THE EXCLUSIVE USE OF THIS				* 03050000
031200*	EXIT. ITS CONTENTS WILL BE PRESERVED BETWEEN CALLS.				* 03060000
031300*	IT IS INITIALIZED TO BINARY ZEROS.				* 03070000
031400	*****				03080000
031500*					03090000
031600	01	USERAREA.			03100000
031700	02	SPECAREA	PICTURE S99999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03110000
031800	02	SPECARE2	PICTURE S99999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03120000
031900	02	TARNUMBER	PICTURE S99999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03130000
032000	02	TESTITX	REDEFINES TARNUMBER.		03140000
032100	03	TOPPART	PICTURE XXX	USAGE DISPLAY.	03150000
032200	03	TESTPART	PICTURE X	USAGE DISPLAY.	03160000
032300	02	SCOUNT	PICTURE S9999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03170000
032400	02	TCOUNT	PICTURE S9999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03180000
032500	02	BCOUNT	PICTURE S9999	USAGE COMPUTATIONAL.	03190000
032600	02	FUNCVALD	PICTURE X	USAGE DISPLAY.	03200000
032700/*					03210000
032800	*****				03220000
032900*					03230000
033000	PROCEDURE DIVISION USING EKYRCUDC				03240000
033100			SRCFIELD		03250000
033200			TARFIELD		03260000
033300			USERAREA.		03270000
033400*					03280000
033500***	SET CONTROL FLAGS - EXIT ENTERED, EXIT IN CONTROL,				03290000
033600***	FUNCTION NOT IDENTIFIED.				03300000
033700*					03310000
033800		MOVE "X" TO UDTENTRD.			03320000
033900		MOVE "X" TO UDTINCTL.			03330000
034000		MOVE " " TO FUNCVALD.			03340000
034100*					03350000
034200***	SELECT THE REQUIRE PROCESSING ROUTINE BASED				03360000
034300***	ON CALL FUNCTION				03370000
034400*					03380000
034500***	1. DXT-UIM DEFINE CALL				03390000
034600*					03400000
034700	IF	UDTCDEFN THEN			03410000
034800		MOVE "X" TO FUNCVALD			03420000
034900		PERFORM UIMVAL00 THROUGH UIMVALX0.			03430000
035000*					03440000
035100***	2. DPROP/DataRefresher SOURCE TO TARGET				03450000
035200*					03460000
035300	IF	UDTCSRTG THEN			03470000
035400		MOVE "X" TO FUNCVALD			03480000
035500		PERFORM SRCTART0 THROUGH SRCTARTX.			03490000
035600*					03500000
035700***	3. DPROP TARGET TO SOURCE				03510000
035800*					03520000
035900	IF	UDTCTGSR THEN			03530000
036000		MOVE "X" TO FUNCVALD			03540000

Figure 39 (Part 6 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

036100	PERFORM TARTSRC0 THROUGH TARTSRCX.	03550000
036200*		03560000
036300***	4. CALL FUNCTION IS UNIDENTIFIED	03570000
036400*		03580000
036500	IF FUNCVALD NOT EQUAL "X" THEN	03590000
036600***	SET MESSAGE AND TERMINATE RETURN CODE	03600000
036700	MOVE EMSGD000 TO UDTXMESG	03610000
036800	MOVE 16 TO UDTXRETC.	03620000
036900*		03630000
037000	GOBACK.	03640000
037100/*		03650000
037200*****		03660000
037300*	PROCEDURE: UIMVAL00	* 03670000
037400*		* 03680000
037500*	FUNCTION: VALIDATE VALUES SET IN THE CONTROL BLOCK FOR THIS	* 03690000
037600*	DATA TYPE. SET CONTROL BLOCKS VALUES WHEN REQUIRED.	* 03700000
037700*****		03710000
037800*		03720000
037900*	IF SOURCE LGT IS NOT ZERO	03730000
038000*	. IF SOURCE LGT NOT TOO LONG	03740000
038100*	. . IF TARGET TYPE VARIABLE	03750000
038200*	. . SET TARGET LGT=(SRC LGT*8)	03760000
038300*	. . ELSE USE PASSED TARGET LENGTH	03770000
038400*	. . END-IF	03780000
038500*	. . IF TARGET IS NOT ZERO	03790000
038600*	. . . IF TARGET LGT NOT TOO LONG	03800000
038700*	. . . . IF TARGET DATA TYPE = CHARACTER	03810000
038800*	. . . . IF TARGET SCALE = "N"	03820000
038900*	. . . . SET RC=0: VALIDATION SUCCESSFUL	03830000
039000*	. . . . ELSE	03840000
039100*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0050	03850000
039200*	. . . . ELSE	03860000
039300*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0040	03870000
039400*	. . . . ELSE	03880000
039500*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0030	03890000
039600*	. . . . ELSE	03900000
039700*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0020	03910000
039800*	. . . . ELSE	03920000
039900*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0010	03930000
040000*	. . . . ELSE	03940000
040100*	. . . . MESSAGE = EMSG0000.	03950000
040200*		03960000
040300	UIMVAL00.	03970000
040400	MOVE 4 TO UDTXRETC.	03980000
040500	IF UDTSBYTV GREATER THAN 0 THEN	03990000
040600	IF UDTSBYTV NOT GREATER THAN MAXSRCLG THEN	04000000
040700	IF UDTTBYTI = "V" THEN	04010000
040800	COMPUTE UDTTBYTV = UDTSBYTV * 8	04020000
040900	END-IF	04030000
041000	IF UDTTBYTV GREATER THAN 0 THEN	04040000
041100	IF UDTTBYTV NOT GREATER THAN MAXTARLG THEN	04050000
041200	IF UDTTTYPE IS EQUAL TO "C " THEN	04060000
041300	IF UDTTSCLN THEN	04070000
041400	MOVE 0 TO UDTXRETC	04080000
041500	ELSE	04090000
041600	MOVE EMSG0050 TO UDTXMESG	04100000
041700	ELSE	04110000
041800	MOVE EMSG0040 TO UDTXMESG	04120000
041900	ELSE	04130000
042000	MOVE EMSG0030 TO UDTXMESG	04140000

Figure 39 (Part 7 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)



042100	ELSE	04150000
042200	MOVE MSG0020 TO UDTXMSG	04160000
042300	ELSE	04170000
042400	MOVE MSG0010 TO UDTXMSG	04180000
042500	ELSE	04190000
042600	MOVE MSG0000 TO UDTXMSG.	04200000
042700	UIMVALX0. EXIT.	04210000
042800/*		04220000
042900*****		04230000
043000* PROCEDURE: SRCTART0		* 04240000
043100*		* 04250000
043200* FUNCTION: CONVERT A EACH SOURCE BYTE TO A "ON" OR "OFF"		* 04260000
043300* CHARACTER.		* 04270000
043400*****		04280000
043500*		04290000
043600 SRCTART0.		04300000
043700*		04310000
043800 MOVE 0 TO UDXRETC.		04320000
043900*		04330000
044000 MOVE ZERO TO SCOUNT.		04340000
044100 MOVE ZERO TO TCOUNT.		04350000
044200 MOVE ZERO TO BCOUNT.		04360000
044300*		04370000
044400*** MOVE NEXT SOURCE BYTE TO BINARY WORD FOR BIT CHECK.		04380000
044500*		04390000
044600 GETNXSRC.		04400000
044700 MOVE 0 TO BCOUNT.		04410000
044800 IF SCOUNT IS LESS THAN UDTBYTV THEN		04420000
044900 ADD 1 TO SCOUNT		04430000
045000 MOVE ZERO TO TARNUMBER		04440000
045100 MOVE SRCBYTE(SCOUNT) TO TESTPART.		04450000
045200*		04460000
045300*** SET NEXT TARGET BYTE TO THE "ON" VALUE OR THE "OFF"		04470000
045400*** VALUE DEPENDING ON THE CORRESPONDING BIT BEING 1 OR 0		04480000
045500*		04490000
045600 TOTARGET.		04500000
045700 ADD 1 TO BCOUNT.		04510000
045800 ADD 1 TO TCOUNT.		04520000
045900*		04530000
046000 IF TCOUNT IS GREATER THAN UDTBYTV THEN		04540000
046100 GO TO SRCTARTX.		04550000
046200*		04560000
046300 MOVE XDBITOFF TO TARBYTE(TCOUNT).		04570000
046400*		04580000
046500 IF SCOUNT IS NOT GREATER THAN UDTBYTV THEN		04590000
046600 ADD TARNUMBER TO TARNUMBER		04600000
046700 IF TARNUMBER IS NOT LESS THAN 256 THEN		04610000
046800 SUBTRACT 256 FROM TARNUMBER		04620000
046900 MOVE XDBITON TO TARBYTE(TCOUNT).		04630000
047000*		04640000
047100 IF BCOUNT EQUAL TO 8 THEN		04650000
047200 GO TO GETNXSRC		04660000
047300 ELSE		04670000
047400 GO TO TOTARGET.		04680000
047500 SRCTARTX.		04690000
047600/*		04700000
047700*****		04710000
047800* PROCEDURE: TARTSRC0		* 04720000
047900*		* 04730000
048000* FUNCTION: CONVERT A EACH 'TARGET' BYTE		* 04740000

Figure 39 (Part 8 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

---

048100*	TO A '0' OR '1' BIT.	* 04750000
048200*		* 04760000
048300***	IN THE FOLLOWING PROCESS, THE 'TARGET' IS THE SENDING	**** 04770000
048400***	FIELD AND THE 'SOURCE' IS THE RECEIVING FIELD	**** 04780000
048500*		* 04790000
048600*****		04800000
048700*		04810000
048800	TARTSRC0.	04820000
048900*		04830000
049000	MOVE ZERO TO UDTXRETC.	04840000
049100	MOVE ZERO TO TCOUNT.	04850000
049200	MOVE ZERO TO SCOUNT.	04860000
049300*		04870000
049400***	PROCESS FIRST OR NEXT 'SOURCE' BYTE.	04880000
049500*		04890000
049600	TARTSRC1.	04900000
049700	MOVE 256 TO XTVALUE	04910000
049800	MOVE ZERO TO TARNUMBER.	04920000
049900	MOVE ZERO TO BCOUNT.	04930000
050000	ADD 1 TO SCOUNT	04940000
050100*		04950000
050200***	WHEN ALL 'SOURCE' BYTES ARE FILLED, THEN STOP	04960000
050300***	ELSE, INITIALIZE THE 'SOURCE' BYTE TO ZERO.	04970000
050400*		04980000
050500	IF SCOUNT IS GREATER THAN UDTSBYTV THEN	04990000
050600	GO TO TARTSRCX	05000000
050700	ELSE	05010000
050800	MOVE TESTPART TO SRCBYTE(SCOUNT).	05020000
050900*		05030000
051000***	SET NEXT 'SOURCE' BIT TO 0 OR TO 1 DEPENDING IF	05040000
051100***	THE CORRESPONDING 'TARGET' BYTE IS '0' OR '1'	05050000
051200*		05060000
051300	TARTSRC2.	05070000
051400	COMPUTE XTVALUE = XTVALUE / 2.	05080000
051500	ADD 1 TO BCOUNT.	05090000
051600	ADD 1 TO TCOUNT.	05100000
051700*		05110000
051800	IF TCOUNT IS GREATER THAN UDTTBYTV THEN	05120000
051900	GO TO TARTSRC1.	05130000
052000*		05140000
052100	IF TARBYTE(TCOUNT) = "1"	05150000
052200	ADD XTVALUE TO TARNUMBER.	05160000
052300*		05170000
052400	IF BCOUNT EQUAL TO 8 THEN	05180000
052500	MOVE TESTPART TO SRCBYTE(SCOUNT)	05190000
052600	GO TO TARTSRC1	05200000
052700	ELSE	05210000
052800	GO TO TARTSRC2.	05220000
052900	TARTSRCX.	05230000
053000*		05240000
053300*****		05250000

---

Figure 39 (Part 9 of 9). Second Sample Field Exit Routine (COBOL)

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## Chapter 4. Propagation Exit Routines

If the generalized mapping cases are not flexible enough for your needs, you can use a Propagation exit routine. This type of exit routine supplies all its own mapping logic and propagating SQL or DL/I calls. DPROP calls the exit routine, which retains many of the DPROP support functions. This is the advantage a Propagation exit routine has over an IMS Data Capture exit routine (as described in *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*), or a DB2 Data Capture exit routine. These DPROP-supported functions are discussed below.

If you have specified the use of a Propagation exit routine for a particular PR, DPROP calls your exit routine as soon as it receives the changed data. DPROP does not use any of its own mapping logic; instead, it relies on your exit routine to perform any data transformations you need and to propagate the data to the DB2 table or IMS database.

Your exit routine can be written in Assembler, or in COBOL, PL/I, or C. The DPROP support for exit routines written in HLLs requires LE/370 Version 1 Release 2.

For synchronous propagation, DPROP calls your exits in both IMS batch and online dependent regions accessing DB2. For LOG-ASYNC propagation the RUP calls your exit routines in an MVS batch environment using CAF attach to DB2. For user asynchronous propagation, depending on your implementation, the RUP can call your exit routine in IMS batch and dependent regions accessing DB2, or in a non-IMS DB2 TSO or DB2 CAF environment.

Propagation exit routines differ from Segment and Field exit routines, in that DataRefresher does not call Propagation exit routines during data extraction. In some cases, you can use DataRefresher's more powerful mapping capabilities to extract and load the data. Otherwise, you must write your own programs to extract the IMS data. Loading the DB2 tables can then be done either by creating an input data set for the DB2 Load Utility, or by inserting the DB2 rows with SQL statements; this takes more time.

Propagation exit routines differ from Segment and Field exit routines, in that the DPROP DLU does not call Propagation exit routines. Data propagated by Propagation exit routines can be passed, using sequential files, to the DLU. See *IMS DPROP Reference* for more information.

To avoid propagation failures, the mapping performed during the extract and load must be compatible with the mapping that your Propagation exit routine performs.

---

### Environment Considerations for a Propagation Exit Routine

S	In Synchronous propagation mode, your Propagation exit routine can be called by
S	the RUP (when the propagation direction is HR) or by the HUP (when the
S	propagation direction is RH). Because the RUP and the HUP run as extensions
S	of IMS mixed mode applications your Propagation exit routine runs as an IMS
S	mixed mode application. This allows your Propagation exit routine to issue both
S	DL/I calls and SQL calls, but you must link edit your Propagation exit routine with
S	the DB2 language interface for IMS Attach.

A In LOG-ASYNC propagation mode, your Propagation exit routine can only be called  
A by the RUP (propagation direction is always HR). The RUP is called by the  
A Receiver which runs as an MVS application with a CAF Attach to DB2. This means  
A that your Propagation exit routine can **only issue SQL calls**. In this case, you  
A must link edit your Propagation exit routine with the DB2 language interface for  
A CAF Attach.

A In User Asynchronous propagation mode, your Propagation exit routine can only be  
A called by the RUP (propagation direction is always HR). The RUP is called by your  
A own user-written receiver programs which can run either as an IMS application, a  
A TSO application or as an MVS application with CAF Attach, depending on how you  
A design it. If you design your own user-written receiver programs to run as an IMS  
A mixed-mode application, then you can issue both DL/I calls and SQL calls from  
A your Propagation exit routine.

It is recommended in all of the above cases that you code and link-edit your  
Propagation exit routine as reentrant. You must also link-edit your Propagation exit  
routine with the DPROP Trace Module EKYR410X.

---

## How To Write A Propagation Exit Routine

Because you supply your own mapping logic and SQL or DL/I calls, DPROP is very  
flexible regarding the structure of your Propagation exit routine. You can even  
propagate data changes to more than one DB2 table. DPROP does not impose or  
check rules for the mapping of keys or referential integrity relationships (RIRs).  
DPROP also does not support the CCU and DLU. Mapping and verifying data  
propagation is left up to you.

Before discussing the development of your exit routine, the next section briefly lists  
which functions DPROP supports when using a Propagation exit.

## Supported DPROP Functions

As mentioned above, DPROP does not impose or check rules for the mapping of  
keys or RIRs. Also, Propagation exits do not support the use of the CCU and the  
DLU.

However, DPROP still supports the following features when you use a Propagation  
exit routine:

- DPROP-provided tracing support
- DPROP-provided Audit support
- Standardized error handling
- Orderly suspension of propagation
- Activation or deactivation of PRs
- Emergency stops of all propagating activities
- The PROP OFF //EKYIN control statement
- Protection against unintentional updates during IMS extract and DLU processing
- Propagation definitions recorded in the DPROP directory
- Optional DBD version checking (for HR-propagation)

Although you control the propagation of changed data, DPROP still provides some of the valuable functions available to generalized mapping cases.

Creating your own user mapping with a Propagation exit routine, instead of using an IMS Data Capture exit routine, or DB2 Data Capture exit routine, helps establish a common process for managing the data propagation environment for both generalized and user mapping cases.

## Propagation Exit Routine Interface

When DPROP receives the changed data, it calls your Propagation exit routine.

1. The RUP calls your Propagation exit routine for IMS-to-DB2 mapping with an interface similar to the IMS Data Capture Exit interface. The following control blocks are passed:

- The Propagation Interface Control Block (PIC)
- The Extended Program Communication Block (XPCB)

The XPCB is a control block that IMS defines; it describes the changed IMS data.

2. The HUP calls your Propagation exit routine for DB2-to-IMS mapping with the following control blocks:

- The Propagation Interface Control Block (PIC)
- The HUP Exit Communication Block (HEC)

The HEC is a control block that DPROP defines; it contains pointers to areas that the DB2 Data Capture exit passes.

Register 1 points to a list that is two fullwords long, containing the addresses of these control blocks.

## Propagation Interface Control Block (PIC)

There is one interface control block per exit routine, lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.

You can generate the following DSECT in your assembler exit routine by coding the EKYRCPIC macro statement. For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the Propagation exit routine Interface Control Block:

<b>EKYRCPCC</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYRCPCP</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYRCPCK</b>	Exit routines written in C

Figure 40 on page 157 shows the structure of the control block, and is followed by a detailed description of its fields.

```

1          EKYRCPIC
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
3+**                                           */
4+**          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:              */
5+**          EKYRCPIC (PIC)                   */
6+**                                           */
7+**          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:                 */
8+**          DPROP PROPAGATION EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK */
9+**                                           */
10+**                                          */
11+*****
12+**                                           *
13+**          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". *
14+**                                           *
15+**          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992. *
16+**          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. *
17+**                                           *
18+**          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS - *
19+**          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY *
20+**          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP. *
21+**                                           *
22+**          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM. *
23+**                                           *
24+*****
25+**                                           */
26+**          STATUS: V1 R2 M0 *
27+**                                           */
28+**          FUNCTION: *
29+**          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN */
30+**          - DPROP *
31+**          AND *
32+**          - A USER'S PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE *
33+**                                           */
34+**          THERE IS ONE PIC CB FOR EACH EXIT PROPAGATION */
35+**          EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT */
36+**          IN VIRTUAL STORAGE. *
37+**          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS: *
38+**          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER */
39+**          SUBTASK. *
40+**          FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR */
41+**          ASYNCH PROPAGATION, AND FOR CCU PROCESSING: *
42+**          - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP. *
43+**                                           */
44+**          MODULE TYPE= MACRO *
45+**          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H *
46+**                                           */
47+**          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE *
48+**                                           */
49+**          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE *
50+**                                           */
51+**          CHANGE ACTIVITY: *
52+**          KMP0057 12/13/90 *
53+**          KMP0060 02/08/91 COPYRIGHT INFORMATION *
54+**                                           */
55+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

000000 57+PIC      DSECT
58+-----*
59+**          THIS SECTION CONTAINS INFORMATION PROVIDED BY *
60+**          DPROP TO THE INVOKED EXIT AT ENTRY TO CALL. THIS *
61+**          SECTION MUST NOT BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT. *
62+-----*

```

Figure 40 (Part 1 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Propagation Exit Routine

000000 C5D2E8D9C3D7C9C3	64+PICEYE DC	CL8'EKYRCPIC'	EYE CATCHER
000008 4040404040404040	65+PICEXIT DC	CL8' '	NAME OF THE EXIT ROUTINE
000010 4040	66+PICCALL DC	CL2' '	TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT
	67+*		...'HR': HIERARCH TO RELATIONAL PROP
	68+*		...'RH': REL. TO HIERARCH
000012 00	69+PICDBLEV DC	X'00'	DEBUG LEVEL IN EFFECT
	00002 70+PICDBLV2 EQU	X'02'	2 : EXTERNAL TRACE OF PROPAGATING
	71+*		SQL STATEMENTS AND DL/I CALLS
000013 00	72+ DC	X'00'	RESERVED
000014 00000000	73+PICPTD DC	A(0)	A(DPROP PTD)
000018 4040404040404040	74+PICPRID DC	CL8' '	PR-ID
000020 4040404040404040	75+PICPRSET DC	CL8' '	PRSET-ID
000028 4040404040404040	76+PICPRST DC	CL26' '	PR TIMESTAMP
000042 0000	77+ DC	XL2'00'	RESERVED
000044 4040404040404040	78+PICPCBLA DC	CL8' '	PCB LABEL AS SPECIFIED ON PR
00004C 0000000000000000	79+ DC	XL56'00'	RESERVED
000084 40404040	80+PICOPSYS DC	CL4' '	OPERATING SYSTEM
	81+*		...'ESA ': MVS/ESA
000088 40404040	82+PICTRANS DC	CL4' '	IMS REGION TYPE
	83+*		...'MPP ': MPP REGION
	84+*		...'IFP ': IMS FAST PATH REGION
	85+*		...'BMP ': IMS BMP REGION
	86+*		...'BAT ': IMS BATCH REGION
	87+*		...' ': IF NONE OF ABOVE
00008C 40404040	88+PICPROGM DC	CL4' '	CALLING PROGRAM
	89+*		...'DPRS': DPROP SYNCH PROPAGATION
	90+*		...'DPRA': DPROP ASYNCH PROPAGATION
000090 0000000000000000	91+ DC	XL12'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP
	93+*		-----*
	94+*	THIS SECTION IS USED BY THE EXIT TO PROVIDE	*
	95+*	INFORMATION TO DPROP	*
	96+*		-----*
00009C 40	98+PICENTRD DC	CL1' '	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO
	99+*		C'X', INDICATES
	100+*		THAT EXIT HAS BEEN ENTERED
	101+*		
00009D 40	102+PICINCTL DC	CL1' '	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO
	103+*		C'X', INDICATES
	104+*		THAT EXIT IS IN CONTROL
	106+*****		
	107+*****	RETURN CODE AND ERROR MESSAGE	
	108+*****		
00009E 0000	110+PICXRET DC	H'0'	RETURN CODE
	111+*		...4: SQL ERROR
	112+*		SQL ERROR CODE IS IN THE FIELD
	113+*		SQLCODE OF THE SQLCA
	114+*		...8: DLI ERROR
	115+*		AIBRETRN, AIBREASN AND
	116+*		DLI STATUS CODE IN PCB
	117+*		POINTED BY AIBRSA1
	118+*		..12: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:
	119+*		SOME RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE
	120+*		..16: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:
	121+*		NOT A RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
	122+*		PROBLEM.
	123+*		..20: SHOULD NOT OCCUR/SHOULD ABEND
	124+*		
0000A0	125+PICXMSG DS	0CL280	USER EXIT ERROR/WARNING MESSAGE
	126+*		DPROP WILL WRITE THE MESSAGE
	127+*		TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ACCORDING
	128+*		TO USUAL DPROP/RUP ERROR HANDLING

Figure 40 (Part 2 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Propagation Exit Routine



	129+*		LOGIC.
0000A0	130+PICXML1 DS	0CL70' '	1ST MESSAGE LINE
0000A0	131+PICXMSGI DS	CL8' '	...8 BYTES MESSAGE ID
0000A8	132+PICXMSGB DS	C' '	...ONE BLANK
0000A9	133+PICXMTXT DS	CL61' '	...61 TEXT BYTES IN 1ST MESSAGE LINE
0000E6	134+PICXML2 DS	CL70' '	2ND MESSAGE LINE
00012C	135+PICXML3 DS	CL70' '	3RD MESSAGE LINE
000172	136+PICXML4 DS	CL70' '	4TH MESSAGE LINE
	137+*		
0001B8 0000000000000000	138+	DC XL12'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP
	140+*****		
	141+*****	NAME OF OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH ERROR	
	142+*****		
0001C4 4040404040404040	144+PICDBN DC	CL8' '	DBDNAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001CC 4040404040404040	145+PICSEGN DC	CL8' '	SEG NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001D4 4040404040404040	146+PICTABQ DC	CL8' '	TABLE NAME QUALIFIER ASSOC. W. ERROR
0001DC 4040404040404040	147+PICTABN DC	CL18' '	TABLE NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001EE 0000000000000000	148+	DC XL14'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP
	150+*-----*		
	151+*	EXIT WORK AREA	*
	152+*		*
	153+*	THE EXIT WORK AREA CAN BE USED TO SAVE	*
	154+*	INFORMATION ACROSS CALLS TO THE EXIT (E.G.	*
	155+*	TO SAVE THE ADDRESSES OF GETMAINED AREAS ACROSS	*
	156+*	CALLS TO THE EXIT.	*
	157+*-----*		
000200	159+	DS 0D	
000200 0000000000000000	160+PICSWORK DC	XL256'00'	WORK AREA FOR THE EXIT
000300 0000000000000000	161+	DC XL16'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP
	163+*-----*		
	164+*	SQL COMMUNICATION AREA (SQLCA).	*
	165+*		*
	166+*	THE EXIT SHOULD USE THIS SQLCA FOR ITS SQL	*
	167+*	STATEMENTS.	*
	168+*-----*		
000310	170+SQLCA	DS 0D	
000310	171+SQLCID	DS CL8	ID
000318	172+SQLCABC	DS F	BYTE COUNT
00031C	173+SQLCODE	DS F	RETURN CODE
000320	174+SQLERRM	DS H,CL70	ERROR MSG PARMS
000368	175+SQLERRP	DS CL8	IMPL DEPENDENT
000370	176+SQLERRD	DS 6F	
000388	177+SQLWARN	DS 0C	WARNING FLAGS
000388	178+SQLWARN0	DS C'W'	IF ANY
000389	179+SQLWARN1	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038A	180+SQLWARN2	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038B	181+SQLWARN3	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038C	182+SQLWARN4	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038D	183+SQLWARN5	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038E	184+SQLWARN6	DS C'W'	= WARNING
00038F	185+SQLWARN7	DS C'W'	= WARNING
000390	186+SQLEXT	DS CL8	
000398	187+	DS 4F	RESERVED

Figure 40 (Part 3 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Propagation Exit Routine

	189+*	-----*
	190+*	DLI APPLICATION INTERFACE BLOCK (AIB) *
	191+*	*
	192+*	THE EXIT SHOULD USE THIS AIB FOR ITS DLI *
	193+*	CALL. BEFORE FIRST CALL, DPROP INITIS *
	194+*	AIBID, AIBLEN, AIBRSNM1 AND AIBSFUNC FIELDS. *
	195+*	*
	196+*	-----*
0003A8	198+PICAIB DS 0D	AIB INITIALIZED BY DPROP
0003A8	199+PIC_AIBID DS CL8'DFSAIB'	EYECATCHER
0003B0	200+PIC_AIBLEN DS F	DFSAIB ALLOCATED LENGTH
0003B4	201+PIC_AIBSFUNC DS CL8	SUBFUNCTION CODE
0003BC	202+PIC_AIBRSNM1 DS CL8	RESOURCE NAME 1
0003C4	203+PIC_AIBRSNM2 DS CL8	RESOURCE NAME 2
0003CC	204+ DS 2F	RESERVED
0003D4	205+PIC_AIBOALEN DS F	OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (MAX)
0003D8	206+PIC_AIBOAUSE DS F	OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (USED)
0003DC	207+ DS 2F	RESERVED
0003E4	208+ DS H	RESERVED
0003E6	209+ DS H	RESERVED
0003E8	210+PIC_AIBRETRN DS F	RETURN CODE
0003EC	211+PIC_AIBREASN DS F	REASON CODE
0003F0	212+ DS F	RESERVED
0003F4	213+PIC_AIBRSA1 DS A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 1
0003F8	214+PIC_AIBRSA2 DS A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 2
0003FC	215+PIC_AIBRSA3 DS A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 3
000400	216+ DS 10F	RESERVED
000428	00080 217+PIC_AIBLL EQU *-PICAIB	DFSAIB LENGTH
	218+ DS 4F	RESERVED
	00438 220+PICEND EQU *	END OF PIC
	00438 221+PICLEN EQU *-PIC	LENGTH OF PIC
	222 END	

Figure 40 (Part 4 of 4). Interface Control Block for a Propagation Exit Routine

## Interface Control Block Field Descriptions

The following is a detailed description of the control block fields:

<b>PICEYE</b>	Contains the constant <b>EKYRCPIC</b> , and is used to identify the control block in a dump.
<b>PICEXIT</b>	The load module name of the exit routine.
<b>PICCALL</b>	The call function that DPROP sets to <b>HR</b> to indicate hierarchical-to-relational or to <b>RH</b> to indicate relational-to-hierarchical propagation.
<b>PICDBLEV</b>	Contains the DPROP trace debug level in effect. If the PICDBLV2 bit is on, it indicates that you want to trace the propagating SQL statements for HR-propagation, and the propagating IMS calls for RH-propagation. The exit routine can then call the DPROP trace module.
<b>PICPTD</b>	Address of an internal DPROP control block that the exit needs for calls to the DPROP trace module.
<b>PICPRID</b>	The ID of the PR.
<b>PICPRSET</b>	The Set ID of the PR.
<b>PICPRTST</b>	The PR time stamp, assigned when MVG processed the PR.

<b>PICOPSYS</b>	Set to <b>ESA</b> to define the operating system.
<b>PICTRANS</b>	Identifies the IMS region type in which the exit routine is called. This field is blank if the exit routine is called from outside an IMS region— for example, during LOG-ASYNC propagation or user asynchronous propagation.
<b>PICPROGM</b>	Describes the program calling the exit routine. Set to DPRS for synchronous propagation or DPRA for LOG-ASYNC propagation or user asynchronous propagation.

The next two fields are switches that are useful for problem determination. DPROP does not require your exit routine to set these fields. However, they can help you determine where a problem occurred if you have an ABEND. DPROP sets these fields to blanks before the first time your exit routine is called.

<b>PICENTRD</b>	When you enter your exit routine, set this field to <b>X</b> . DPROP does not change this field again, so if a problem occurs, you can determine if your exit has been entered.
<b>PICINCTL</b>	You must also set this field to <b>X</b> , indicating that your exit routine has control. When DPROP regains control, it resets this field to blanks, so you can determine if your exit routine has control when an ABEND occurs.

The next two fields can be used along with the RUP's and HUP's error handling logic. For more information on return codes and error handling techniques, see “Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques” on page 184.

<b>PICXRETC</b>	<p>The return code that the exit routine provides when returning to its caller. This field is set to zero when the exit routine is called.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>0</b> Propagation was successful.</li> <li><b>4</b> SQL error. Use return code 4 only if the failing SQL statement used the SQL communication area SQLCA provided in the interface control block.</li> <li><b>8</b> DL/I call error. Use return code 8 only if the failing DL/I call used the DL/I Application Interface Block (AIB) provided in the interface control block.</li> <li><b>12</b> Propagation failure (not caused by SQL or DL/I error); unavailable resource problem.</li> <li><b>16</b> Propagation failure (not caused by SQL or DL/I error); Not an unavailable resource problem.</li> <li><b>20</b> Severe error; DPROP ABENDs.</li> </ul>
<b>PICXMSG</b>	<p>User-provided error message. It is set to blanks when the exit routine is called. When the exit routine returns, if the first eight bytes are not blank, DPROP writes the contents of the field as an error message with its usual error reporting logic. It is written as a four-line message with 70 bytes in each line. If the trailing lines contain only blanks, they are not written.</p>

The message lines must have the following format:

- The first eight bytes of the first message line must be a message ID, beginning with a letter in the range J-Z (to avoid confusion with IBM-provided messages).

- The ninth character of the first message line must be blank.
- The remaining 61 bytes of the first message line, and the entire second, third, and fourth message lines, can all be used for your message text.

If your exit routine returns an error code to its caller, the following fields can be used to identify which data objects are associated with the error.

**For HR-propagation:**

<b>PICTABQ</b>	Table name qualifier of the table involved in the error.
<b>PICTABN</b>	Unqualified table name of the table involved in the error.

**For-RH propagation:**

<b>PICDBN</b>	DBDNAME of the IMS database involved in the error.
<b>PICSEGN</b>	Segment name of the segment involved in the error.

The following field is the work area for the exit routine.

**PICSWORK** The work area can be used to save information across calls to the exit routine. You can also use this field to hold the address of storage that the exit routine obtains the first time it gains control.

DPROP initializes this field to binary zeros before the first call to the exit routine, and never changes this field again. The contents of this field are saved until an application ABENDs in an MPP or an IFP region, when MVS releases the storage. After the ABEND, DPROP again initializes this field to binary zeros.

For these types of asynchronous propagation, the contents of this field are preserved until the end of the MVS task that the receiver program uses to call the RUP.

The PIC, and therefore the work area, is associated with an exit name. When an exit routine is called for multiple segments, tables, or multiple PRs, the work area is the same.

**SQLCA** This area is the SQL Communication Area, used for the SQL statements your exit routine executes. It is recommended that all SQL statements that your Propagation exit routine generates use this SQL communication area.

If your exit routine encounters an SQL error and returns with a return code of 4, DPROP uses the contents of this area to determine which type of SQL error occurred and to provide detailed error messages.

**DFSIAIB** This area is the DL/I Application Interface Block (AIB) used for the DL/I calls your exit routine executes. It is recommended that all DL/I calls that your Propagation exit routine generates use this AIB.

If your exit routine encounters a DL/I error and returns with a return code of 8, DPROP uses the contents of this area to determine which type of DL/I error occurred and to provide detailed error messages.

## Interface for HR Propagation

This section describes the interface used for HR-propagation. If your exit routine must not support HR-propagation, then you can skip this section and continue with the section “Interface for RH-Propagation” on page 171.

Interfaces between the RUP and your Propagation exit routine are the XPCB and the Extended Segment Data Block (XSDB). These are control blocks that the IMS Data Capture function defines; they are used to describe the changed IMS data.

The XPCB is the second parameter passed to your Propagation exit routine when the RUP calls it. It is used to provide information about the changed data and to point to XSDBs. An XSDB points to, and describes, either a changed segment occurrence or a physical ancestor of a changed segment.

Your exit routine must not modify the XPCB, the XSDB, or the data pointed to by these control blocks.

Figure 41 on page 164 provides an overview of the interface defined through the XPCB and XSDBs.

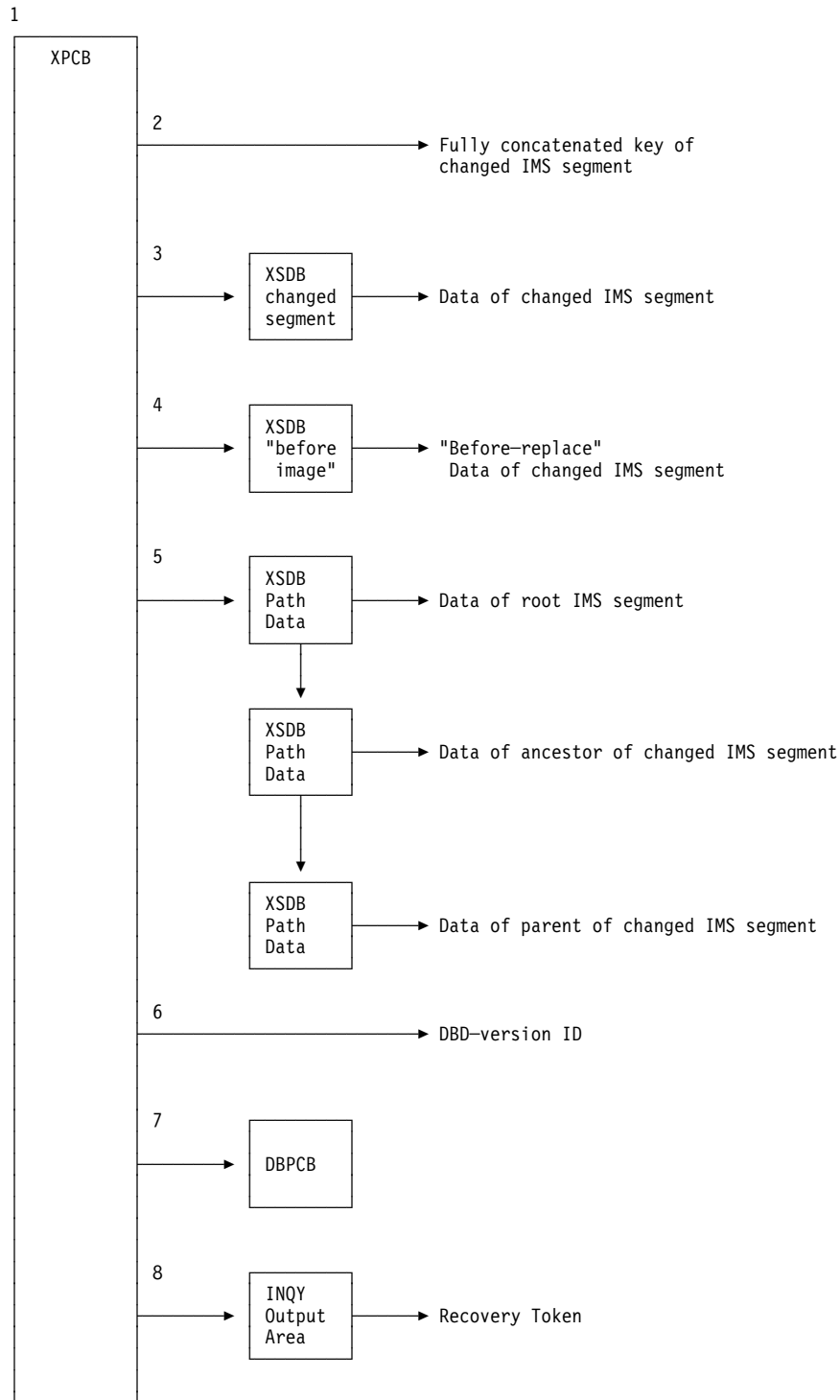


Figure 41. XPCB and XSDB Control Block Structures

As shown in the numbered sections of the figure, the interface consists of:

1. One XPCB control block that provides a description of the changed data and contains various pointers.
2. A pointer to the fully concatenated key of the changed segment.

3. A pointer to the XSDB control block describing the changed segment. This XSDB points to the data of the changed segment.
4. For Replace operations, a pointer to an XSDB describing the segment *before* it was replaced. The XSDB also points to the data of the *before-image* of the segment.
5. A pointer to the first XSDB in a chain of XSDBs for the hierarchical ancestors of the changed segment. The chain is in descending hierarchical order, with each XSDB pointing to the segment data of the segment and the next XSDB in descending order.
6. A pointer to the DBD version ID.
7. A pointer to the DB PCB.
8. A pointer to an area containing the output of an implied IMS INQY ENVIRON call.

### **The XPCB and XSDB Control Blocks**

You can generate the following DSECTs in your assembler exit routine by coding the EKYRCDL1 macro statement. For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the XPCB and XSDB Control Blocks:

<b>EKYRCDLC</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYRCDLP</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYRCDLK</b>	Exit routines written in C

### **XPCB DSECT**

The XPCB control block is shown in Figure 42 on page 166 followed by a detailed description of those fields that are most useful to your exit routine.

	1	EKYRCDL1		
	3+*****			
	4+*			*
	5+*	E X T E N D E D	D A T A B A S E	P C B -- X P C B *
	6+*			*
	7+*****			
000000	9+XPCB	DSECT		
000000	10+XPCBEYE	DS	CL4	"XPCB" EYECATCHER
000004	11+XPCBVER	DS	CL2	XPCB VERSION INDICATOR
000006	12+XPCBREL	DS	CL2	XPCB RELEASE INDICATOR
000008	13+XPCBEXIT	DS	CL8	SEGMENT USER EXIT NAME
000010	14+XPCBRC	DS	H	RETURN-CODE
000012	15+XPCBRSNC	DS	H	REASON-CODE
000014	16+XPCBDBD	DS	CL8	PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME
00001C	17+XPCBVERA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF DBD VERSION ID
000020	18+XPCBSEG	DS	CL8	PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME
000028	19+XPCBCALL	DS	CL4	'CALL FUNCTION' DEFINED BY IMS/ESA
	20+*			ISRT: INSERT
	21+*			REPL: REPLACE
	22+*			DLET: DELETE
	23+*			CASC: CASCADING DELETE
	24+*			DLLP: NOW ALSO DELETED FROM LOGICAL PATH
00002C	25+XPCBPCALL	DS	CL4	'PHYSICAL UPDATE TYPE' DEFINED BY IMS
	26+*			ISRT: INSERT
	27+*			REIN: RE-INSERT VIA LOGICAL PATH
	28+*			REPL: REPLACE
	29+*			DLET: DELETE
	30+*			DLPP: DELETED ONLY FROM PHYSICAL PATH
000030	31+	DS	CL4	RESERVED
000034	32+XPCBPCBA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF DB PCB
000038	33+XPCBPCBN	DS	CL8	NAME OF DB PCB
000040	34+XPCBINQA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF "INQY" OUTPUT
000044	35+XPCBIOPA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF I/O PCB
000048	36+	DS	H	RESERVED
00004A	37+XPCBCKEYL	DS	H	LENGTH OF CONCATENATED KEY
00004C	38+XPCBCKEYA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF CONCATENATED KEY
000050	39+XPCBXSDDB	DS	A	ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR DATA
000054	40+XPCBXSDDB	DS	A	ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR REPL DATA
000058	41+XPCBXSDBP	DS	A	ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR PATH DATA
00005C	42+	DS	F	RESERVED
000060	43+	DS	F	RESERVED
000064	44+	DS	F	RESERVED
000068	45+XPCBEXIWP	DS	A	ADDRESS OF 256-BYTE AREA RESERVED FOR EXIT
00006C	46+	DS	F	RESERVED
000070	47+	DS	F	RESERVED
000074	48+XPCBTIMST	DS	CL8	TIMESTAMP OF CALL
00007C	49+	DS	F	RESERVED
	00080	50+XPCBLEN	EQU	*-XPCB LENGTH OF XPCB

Figure 42. Extended Program Communication Block (XPCB)

## XPCB Field Descriptions

The fields you need to use are:

**XPCBDBD** The physical database name.

**XPCBVERA** A pointer to a variable-length character string that identifies the DBD version. Unless the character string is set from the DBD VERSION= keyword, it is the time stamp of the DBDGEN. The first two bytes contain the length of the string followed by the string itself.

**XPCBSEG** The name of the updated physical segment type.



<b>XPCBCALL</b>	Depending on the IMS call function, this field contains one of the following values:
<b>REPL</b>	The IMS application generated a Replace call.
<b>ISRT</b>	The IMS application generated an Insert call.
<b>DLET</b>	The IMS application generated a Delete call.
<b>CASC</b>	The IMS application generated a Delete call that resulted in a cascading delete of the IMS segment being processed by the current call of the Propagation exit routine.

The following value can be provided when logical parent segment types have an IMS Logical delete rule, and are involved in a unidirectional logical relationship. The value is encountered both for the logical parent segment type, and for its physical ancestors.

<b>DLLP</b>	The IMS application generated a Delete call that resulted in a delete from the logical path. This value is provided as a result of deleting the last logical child of a logical parent that was no longer accessible through a physical path (the logical parent segment was only accessible through its logical path). When the delete is completed, the logical parent segment is no longer accessible, either through logical or physical paths.
-------------	---

Refer to *IMS/ESA Customization Guide* for more information on this field.

<b>XPCBPCALL</b>	The physical update function. This differs from the IMS call function and from the content of XPCBCALL. For example, when an application inserts a concatenated logical parent or child that was deleted on the same path, IMS performs a physical replace of the logical parent instead of an insert.
------------------	--

The logic of your Propagation exit routine depends on the combination of values in XPCBCALL and XPCBPCALL. Refer to “The XPCBPCALL, XPCBCALL, and XSDBPHP Fields” on page 170 for examples of valid logic.

XPCBPCALL can have the following values:

<b>REPL</b>	A segment is replaced.
<b>ISRT</b>	A segment is inserted.
<b>DLET</b>	A segment is deleted. If the segment is involved in a logical relationship, it is no longer accessible by either its physical or logical paths.

The following two values can be provided when you have an IMS delete rule of LOGICAL with a unidirectional logical relationship. The values can be provided for both the logical parent segment type and its physical ancestors. For more information, see the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode.

<b>DLPP</b>	A segment has been deleted from the physical path of the current segment. The current segment is still accessible from its logical path.
-------------	--

**REIN** The reinsert of a segment that was no longer accessible from its physical path, but accessible through a logical path.

For more information on the XPCBPCALL, refer to *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*.

- XPCBINQA** Address of the output of an IMS INQY ENVIRON call. An implied IMS INQY call is done before calling the exit routine. Therefore, the information returned to an application program after an INQY call is available to the exit routine without having to generate the call. This information includes the PSBNAME, RECOVERY TOKEN, PCB LIST, and so forth. You can use this information to augment the data in the exit routine control blocks. See *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls* for more details about the INQY ENVIRON call.
- XPCBCKEYL** The length of the fully concatenated key. This field is zero if the fully concatenated key is not provided (for example, if the EXIT keyword of the DBD specifies the NOKEY data option).
- XPCBCKEYA** The address of the fully concatenated key. This field is zero if the fully concatenated key is not provided (for example, if the EXIT keyword of the DBD specifies the NOKEY data option).
- XPCBXSDDB** Address of the XSDB control block for the changed segment data. This field is zero if the XSDB is not provided (for example, if the EXIT keyword of the DBD specifies the NODATA data option).
- XPCBXSDBB** Address of the XSDB control block for the *before-image* of a replaced segment. This field is zero if the XSDB is not provided (for example, if the EXIT keyword of the DBD specifies the NODATA data option, or if the IMS change is not a replace).
- XPCBXSDBP** Pointer to the first XSDB on the descending hierarchic chain. This field is zero if the chain of XSDBs is zero (for example, if the EXIT keyword of the DBD specifies the NOPATH option, or if the changed segment is a root segment).

The XPCBRC, XPCBRSNC, and XPCBEXIWP fields are reserved for RUP use. Your exit routine must not modify them.

The XSDB control block is shown in Figure 43, followed by a detailed description of those fields that are most useful to your exit routine.

Figure 43. Extended Segment Data Block (XSDB)

The fields of the XSDB that you are likely to need are:

If the XSDB does not describe path data, this field contains a zero.

**XSDBPHP** Accessibility through the physical path.

**N** (No) the segment is not accessible through its physical path.

**XSDBSEGLV** The segment level in the database.

- XSDBKEYL** The length of the key field for this segment (the length is zero if the segment has no key).
- XSDBKEYA** The address of the key field for this segment.
- XSDBSEGL** The length of the physical segment.
- XSDBSEGA** The address of the physical segment.

### The XPCBPCALL, XPCBCALL, and XSDBPHP Fields

If your Propagation exit routine does not need to support logical parent segments and their physical ancestors having a LOGICAL IMS delete rule and involved in a unidirectional IMS logical relationship, then you need to test only the value of the XPCBPCALL field. In this case, the logic of a Propagation exit routine performing a simple mapping can be summarized in the following table:

*Figure 44. Exit Routine Action Based on the XPCBPCALL Field Value*

<b>XPCBPCALL</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Exit Routine Action</b>
REPL	A segment is replaced	Propagate with SQL UPDATE statements
ISRT	A segment is inserted	Propagate with an SQL INSERT
DLET	A segment is deleted	Propagate with an SQL DELETE

More complex mapping (for example, mapping similar to generalized mapping case 2) propagates the ISRT of an extension segment with an SQL UPDATE statement.

The logic of your propagation exit routine becomes more complex if it needs to support a logical parent segment or one of its physical ancestors having a LOGICAL IMS delete rule and involved in a unidirectional IMS logical relationship. In this case, you first need to decide how the delete of the logical parent (or its physical ancestors) is propagated. You can do this in two ways:

1. Delete the DB2 target row as soon as the segment gets deleted on its physical path (even if the logical parent segment still has logical children and remains accessible through a logical path).
2. Delete the DB2 target row only when the segment gets both physically and logically deleted.

The sample Propagation exit routine illustrates the logic supporting the first choice. Its logic is summarized in Figure 45. For the various combinations of XPCBPCALL, XPCBCALL, and XSDBPHP field values, the table in the figure describes the action taken by the sample exit routine. When taking the described actions, the exit routine does not need to check if the updated segment is involved in logical relationships. A dash (-) in a column of the table below means that a test of that value is not performed in the sample exit routine for the combination of values in that row.

Figure 45. Exit Routine Action Based on the XPCBPCALL, XPCBCALL, and XSDBPHP Field Values

XPCBPCALL	XPCBCALL	XSDBPHP	Meaning	Exit Routine Action
REPL	-	Y	A segment accessible through its physical path is replaced.	Propagate with an SQL UPDATE.
REPL	-	N	A segment not accessible through its physical path is replaced through its logical path.	Ignored by exit routine.
ISRT	-	-	A segment is inserted.	Propagate with an SQL INSERT.
REIN	-	-	A segment previously physically deleted (but still accessible through its logical path) is physically reinserted.	Propagate with an SQL INSERT.
DLET	DLET or CASC	-	A segment is physically deleted (if involved in A logical relationship, it is neither accessible through the logical path nor through the physical path).	propagate with an SQL DELETE.
DLPP	DLET or CASC	-	A segment is physically deleted, but it remains accessible through a logical path.	Propagate with an SQL DELETE.
DLET	DLLP	-	A segment previously physically deleted is now also being logically deleted.	Ignored by exit routine.

## Interface for RH-Propagation

The following section describes the interface used for RH-propagation. If your exit routine must not support RH-propagation, then you can skip this section and continue with the section “Exit Routine Processing” on page 182.

The HUP Exit Communication Block (HEC) is the second parameter passed to your Propagation exit routine when the HUP calls your routine. It provides the pointers to the areas received from the DB2 Data Capture (DB2CDC). These areas describe and contain the captured changed data, and are listed below:

**QWHC** Is the DB2 Instrumentation Facility standard header mapped by DSNDQWHC.

**QWHS** Is the DB2 Instrumentation Facility correlation data mapped by DSNDQWHS.

**CDCDD** Contains the Data Capture table description and is mapped by the QW0185 DSECT within DSNDQW02.

## CDCDA

Contains the Data Capture data row and is also mapped by the QW0185 DSECT within DSNDQW02

For inserts and deletes, there is one data row with the data of the inserted or deleted row. For updates, there is one data row containing the after-image and one data row with the before-image of the updated row.

Your exit routine must not modify the HEC or the data pointed to by this control block.

Figure 46 provides an overview of the interface defined through the HEC.

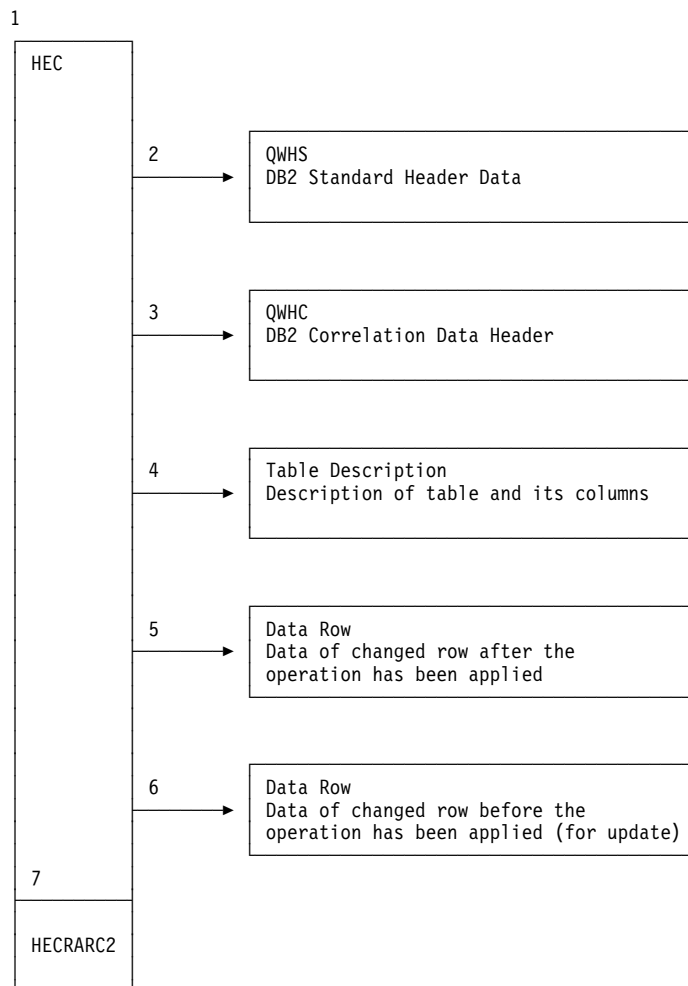


Figure 46. HEC, QWHS, QWHC, Table Description and Data Row Control Block Structures

As shown in the numbered sections of the figure, the interface consists of:

1. One HEC control block that provides various pointers.
2. A pointer to the DB2 Instrumentation Facility standard header data that contains specific DB2 information based on the active trace.
3. A pointer to the DB2 Instrumentation Facility correlation data header containing information about correlation and authorization.

4. A pointer to the Data Capture table description of the changed table and its columns.
5. A pointer to the Data Capture Data (data row) record containing the **after** image of the captured row. For SQL INSERT and DELETE, this is the only data row passed to your exit routine.
6. A pointer to the Data Capture Data (data row) record containing the **before** image of the captured row. This data row is only present for update operations.
7. A field containing the reason code returned by DB2 for the generated IFI call to retrieve the captured data. See *DB2 Messages and Codes* for a description of IFI reason codes.

### The HEC Control Block

You can generate the following DSECT in your assembler exit routine by coding the `EKYHCHEC` macro statement. For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the HUP Exit Communication Block:

<b>EKYHCHCC</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYHCHCP</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYHCHCK</b>	Exit routines written in C

```

1          EKYHCEC
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYHCEC (HEC)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          DPROP HUP EXIT COMMUNICATION BLOCK
9+*          = = =
10+*
11+*****
12+*
13+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
14+*
15+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
16+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
17+*
18+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
19+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
20+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
21+*
22+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
23+*
24+*****
25+*
26+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
27+*
28+*          FUNCTION:
29+*          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO PASS INFORMATION
30+*          GOT BY DPROP FROM THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE EXIT
31+*          (USING IFI CALLS) TO THE PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE
32+*          AND / OR THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE SUBEXIT ROUTINE.
33+*
34+*          THE HEC IS BUILD FOR EACH EXIT CALL NEW AND DOES
35+*          CONTAIN DATA TO BE RETAINED BEETWEEN EXIT CALLS.
36+*
37+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
38+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
39+*
40+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
41+*
42+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
43+*
44+*          CHANGE ACTIVITY:
45+*
46+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

000000          48+HEC          DSECT ,          START OF CONTROL BLOCK

50+----- EYE CATCHTERS
000000          51+HECEYE DS 0CL8          EYE-CATCHER AREA
000000 C5D2E840          52+HECEYE1 DC CL4'EKY '          EYE-CATCHER DPROP
000004 C8C5C340          53+HECEYE2 DC CL4'HEC '          EYE-CATCHER CONTROL BLOCK
000008 0000000000000000          54+HECRESV1 DC 2F'0'          RESERVED

56+----- POINTERS TO IFI HEADER AREAS
000010 00000000          57+HECQWHS DC A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI
58+*          STANDARD HEADER AREA
000014 00000000          59+HECQWHC DC A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI
60+*          CORRELATION DATA AREA

62+----- POINTERS TO CDC DATA AREAS
000018 00000000          63+HECCDCDD DC A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF CDC DATA DESCRIPT.
64+*          ALWAYS PASSED TO EXIT
00001C 00000000          65+HECCDCDA DC A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW

```

Figure 47 (Part 1 of 2). HUP Exit Communication Block



	66+*	ALWAYS PASSED TO EXIT.
	67+*	ONLY DATA FOR INSERT/DELETE
	68+*	OR CONTAINS THE AFTER
	69+*	IMAGE FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS
000020 00000000	70+HECCDCDB DC A(*-*)	ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW.
	71+*	ZERO FOR INSERT AND DELETE
	72+*	OR BEFORE IMAGE OF ROW FOR
	73+*	UPDATE OPERATIONS
	75+-----	RETURN CODE FROM IFI CALL
000024 00000000	76+HECRARC2 DC F'0'	IFCRC2 REASON CODE
	78+-----	DBDNAME/SEGNAME/PCBLABEL AREA (MAPPED BY HECDSLDS BELOW)
000028 00000000	79+HECDBSLA DC A(*-*)	ADDR. OF DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL AREA
00002C 00000000	80+HECDBSLN DC F'0'	NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS AREA
	82+-----	RESERVED SPACE AND CB SIZE
000030 0000000000000000	83+HECRESV2 DC 4F'0'	RESERVED
000040	84+HECEND DS 0D	END OF CONTROL BLOCK
00040	85+HECLEN EQU *-HEC	LENGTH OF CONTROL BLOCK
	87+-----	*****
	88+*	FOR PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINES ONLY, THE HECDBSLA FIELD *
	89+*	POINTS TO AN AREA (FOR DB2 SUBEXIT ROUTINES THIS FIELD IS *
	90+*	ZERO). THIS AREA CONTAINS 24 BYTE ENTRIES (IN TOP TO BOTTOM *
	91+*	HIERARCHY) WHICH WAS DEFINED TO DPROP FOR THE PR IN PROCESS. *
	92+*	THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS LIST IS CONTAINED IN THE *
	93+*	HECDBSLN FIELD. *
	94+-----	*****
000040	95+HECDSLDS DS 0D	ENTRY FOR DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL
000040	96+HECDBDNM DS CL8	- DBD NAME
000048	97+HECSEGNM DS CL8	- SEGMENT NAME
000050	98+HECPCBNM DS CL8	- PCB LABEL NAME
00018	99+HECDSLDL EQU *-HECDSLDS	LENGTH OF ONE ENTRY
100	END	

Figure 47 (Part 2 of 2). HUP Exit Communication Block

## The QWHS and QWHC Control Blocks

The IFI standard header data and IFI correlation data are passed as received from the DB2 Instrumentation Facility.

**DSNDQWHS** Is the DB2 provided macro which maps the standard header data.

**DSNDQWHC** Is the DB2 provided macro which maps the correlation data.

Refer to *DB2 Administration Guide* for information about these control blocks.

## The Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

The Data Capture Table Description contains a description of the captured data. It is always present when the HUP calls your Propagation exit routine.

The Data Capture Data (data row) contains a row's data. When the HUP calls your Propagation exit routine, it passes one or two data row areas, depending on the type of SQL operation that caused the data to be captured:

- For INSERT and DELETE, there is only one data row that contains either the inserted or deleted row.
- For UPDATE, there are two data rows, one containing the image of the row before the update, and one after the update operation.

Both data rows have the same format and are described by the same Data Capture table description, which is passed to your exit routine.

The table description and data row are composed of a header common to both, and a data part which is different for each control block type:

- The header part describes the table, using its qualified table name and the time stamp of the table description. For the data row, it also contains the RBAs of log records, the operation code, and the operation code qualifier.
- The data part of the table description contains a description of the columns of the table. The description is similar to the SQLDA.
- The data part of the data row contains the row data, as described in the table description data part.

You can generate the following DSECT (provided by DB2) in your assembler exit routine by coding the DSNDQW02 macro statement. This macro contains the QW0185 DSECT that represents the mapping of the table description and data row control blocks that the DB2 Data Capture uses.

For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the table description and data row control blocks:

<b>EKYHCQ2C</b>	For exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYHCQ2P</b>	For exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYHCQ2K</b>	For exit routines written in C

	1	DSNDQW02	
	3+*****		
	4+*	QW00185 IS WRITTEN FOR READS REQUESTS FOR IFCID 185.	*
	5+*	FOR IFCID 185, THE PRODUCT SECTION WILL PRECEDE THE DATA	*
	6+*	SECTION. A SINGLE READS REQUEST FOR IFCID 185 MAY RESULT IN	*
	7+*	A SERIES OF 185 RECORDS. ONLY THE FIRST 185 RECORD IN SUCH A	*
	8+*	A SERIES WILL CONTAIN A PRODUCT SECTION. IFCID 185 RECORDS	*
	9+*	MAY BE BROKEN AT ANY POINT IN THE DATA. IT IS UP TO THE	*
	10+*	READER OF THE RECORD TO INTERPRET SPANNED IFCID 185 RECORDS.	*
	11+*		*
	12+*	QW0185 CONTAINS A HEADER SECTION WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY A DATA	*
	13+*	SECTION. THE DATA PORTION OF QW0185 BEGINS WITH FIELD	*
	14+*	- QW0185ID IF QW0185TP=S	*
	15+*	OR	*
	16+*	- QW0185DR IF QW0185TP=D	*
	17+*****		
000000	18+QW0185	DSECT	READS IFCID FOR DATA OF DB2CDC
000000	19+QW0185LN	DS F	LENGTH OF TOTAL DB2CDC DATA
000004	20+QW0185TP	DS CL1	TYPE: S = DB2CDC TABLE
	21+*		DESCRIPTION
	22+*		D = DB2CDC DATA ROW
000005	23+	DS CL3	RESERVED
000008	24+QW0185RC	DS CL4	REASON CODE DESCRIBING ERROR
	25+*		FOR THIS DATA PORTION
00000C	26+QW0185QT	DS 0CL26	QUALIFIED TABLE NAME
00000C	27+QW0185CR	DS CL8	CREATOR OF TABLE (AUTH ID)
000014	28+QW0185TB	DS CL18	TABLE NAME
000026	29+QW0185TS	DS CL10	TIMESTAMP (INTERNAL FORMAT) OF
	30+*		TABLE DESCRIPTION FROM CATALOG
000030	31+QW0185TL	DS CL10	TIMESTAMP (INTERNAL FORMAT) OF
	32+*		LOG BUFFER CI WHEN IT IS EXTERNAL-
	33+*		IZED OR WHEN THE BUFFER IS
	34+*		INITIALIZED
00003A	35+QW0185UR	DS CL8	RBA OF THE FIRST LOG RECORD FOR
	36+*		THIS UNIT OF WORK.
000042	37+QW0185LR	DS CL8	RBA OF LOG RECORD THAT THIS
	38+*		DB2CDC DATA ROW WAS DERIVED FROM
00004A	39+QW0185PC	DS CL2	OPERATION CODE.
	40+*		USED ONLY IF QW0185TP=D, IN
	41+*		WHICH CASE, QW0185PC MAY HAVE
	42+*		ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VALUES:
	43+*		IN - INSERT
	44+*		UB - UPDATE BEFORE IMAGE
	45+*		UA - UPDATE AFTER IMAGE
	46+*		DE - DELETE
	47+*		'0000'X IF QW0185TP = 'S'.
00004C	48+QW0185RI	DS CL2	OPERATION CODE QUALIFIER.
	49+*		'0000'X IF QW0185TP = 'S'.
	50+*		'RI' IF THE OPERATION IS THE
	51+*		RESULT OF A REFERENTIAL
	52+*		CONSTRAINT ENFORCEMENT OF
	53+*		A DELETE SET NULL OR
	54+*		CASCADE OPERATION AND
	55+*		IF QW0185TP = 'D'.
00004E	56+	DS CL6	RESERVED
	57+QW0185HL	EQU 84	TOTAL LENGTH OF HEADER PORTION
000054	58+QW0185DA	DS 0C	BEGIN OF DATA PORTION
	59+*****		
	60+*		*
	61+*	IFCID 185 DATA PORTION FOLLOWS	*
	62+*		*
	63+*	IF QW0185TP = S, THEN	*
	64+*	THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF FOUR VARIABLES FOLLOWED BY AN	*
	65+*	ARBITRARY NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF THE QW0185VR STRUCTURE.	*
	66+*		*
	67+*****		

Figure 48 (Part 1 of 2). Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

000054	00054	68+	ORG	QW0185DA	
000054		69+QW0185ID	DS	CL8	EYE CATCHER = 'CDCDD '
00005C		70+QW0185BC	DS	F	LENGTH OF THE CDCDD =
		71+*			(QW0185NO * 44) +16
000060		72+QW0185NO	DS	H	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF
		73+*			QW0185VR
000062		74+QW0185LD	DS	H	NUMBER OF COLUMNS DESCRIBED BY
		75+*			OCCURRENCES OF QW0185VR
000064		76+QW0185VR	DS	0CL44	DESCRIBES A COLUMN IN A
		77+*			CAPTURED TABLE
000064		78+QW0185ST	DS	H	TELLS THE DATA TYPE OF THE
		79+*			COLUMN AND WHETHER IT HAS AN
		80+*			ASSOCIATED INDICATOR VARIABLE
000066		81+QW0185LE	DS	H	DEFINES THE EXTERNAL LENGTH OF
		82+*			A VALUE FROM THE COLUMN
000068		83+QW0185SD	DS	F	CONTAINS THE CCSID (CODED CHAR
		84+*			SET ID IN BYTES 3 AND 4.
00006C		85+QW0185SI	DS	F	OFFSET OF THIS COLUMN INTO THE
		86+*			DATA ROW
000070		87+QW0185SN	DS	0C	LENGTH OF NAME AND NAME OF THE
		88+*			COLUMN
000070		89+QW0185NL	DS	H	LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME OR LABEL
000072		90+QW0185CN	DS	CL30	NAME OR LABEL OF COLUMN
		91+*			
		92+*****			
		93+*			*
		94+*	IF QW0185TP = D, THEN		*
		95+*	THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF		*
		96+*	- THE DATA ROW IF QW0185RC EQUAL 0.		*
		97+*	OR		*
		98+*	- AN ERROR MESSAGE IF QW0185RC NOT EQUAL 0.		*
		99+*			*
		100+*	IN THIS CASE, LENGTH OF DATA PORTION IS QW0185LN - QW0185HL.		*
		101+*			*
		102+*****			
000090	00054	103+	ORG	QW0185DA	
000054		104+QW0185DR	DS	0C	DATA ROW OR ERROR MESSAGE
		105	END		

Figure 48 (Part 2 of 2). Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

## The Table Description and Data Row Header

The following describes the fields of the table description and data row header part in more detail:

- QW0185LN** Length of total table description or data row (header and data).
- QW0185TP** Contains the CDC control block type and is:
- S** For the DB2CDC table description
  - D** For the DB2CDC data row
- QW0185RC** Reason code describing errors for this table and used only for the data row. If a severe error was detected for this table, the HUP does not call your Propagation exit routine and enforce the rollback of the changes. Therefore, the only reason code that your Propagation exit routine must be able to handle, is the warning code X'00E60A0B'. This code indicates that although the date or time install option was specified as LOCAL, a date or time column value of the row has been returned in ISO format. The DB2 Data Capture never calls date and time exits.

<b>QW0185QT</b>	The qualified table name, which is composed by the table creator (QW0185CR) and table name (QW0185TB).										
<b>QW0185CR</b>	Creator name (authorization ID), which is 8 bytes long and padded with blanks.										
<b>QW0185TB</b>	Table name, which is 18 bytes long and padded on the right with blanks.										
<b>QW0185TS</b>	Time stamp (internal format) of table description from the catalog.										
<b>QW0185TL</b>	Time stamp (internal format) of log record within the log buffer CI. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).										
<b>QW0185UR</b>	RBA of the first log record for this unit of work. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).										
<b>QW0185LR</b>	RBA of log record of this data row. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).										
<b>QW0185PC</b>	Operation code describing the type of row image and the SQL operation that performed the data change. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D). The possible values of QW0185PC are:										
	<table> <tr> <th>Code</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td><b>IN</b></td><td>Insert</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>UB</b></td><td>Update before-image</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>UA</b></td><td>Update after-image</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>DE</b></td><td>Delete</td></tr> </table>	Code	Description	<b>IN</b>	Insert	<b>UB</b>	Update before-image	<b>UA</b>	Update after-image	<b>DE</b>	Delete
Code	Description										
<b>IN</b>	Insert										
<b>UB</b>	Update before-image										
<b>UA</b>	Update after-image										
<b>DE</b>	Delete										
<b>QW0185RI</b>	Operation code qualifier present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D). This field is either blanks, or <b>RI</b> if the operation is a result of a referential constraint enforcement of a DELETE SET NULL or CASCADE operation.										

### The Table Description Data

The table description data portion contains a similar form of an **SQLDA** that describes the table. It is like the standard SQLDA external format, except for the field where you usually specify the address of the data area for a particular column. In the CDC table description this field is already set and contains the **offset to the column** within the data row data section, which is optionally prefixed by a null indicator variable.

The data portion of the table description consists of four variables, followed by an arbitrary number of occurrences of a sequence of five variables collectively called QW0185VR.

<b>QW0185ID</b>	An eye catcher for storage dumps containing <b>CDCDD</b> .
<b>QW0185BC</b>	The length of the table description data portion. It is (QW0185NO * 44) + 16.
<b>QW0185NO</b>	Total number of occurrences of QW0185VR.
<b>QW0185LD</b>	The number of columns described by occurrences of QW0185VR.

The following five variables are collectively called QW0185VR and occur QW0185NO times in the table description. Each occurrence of QW0185VR describes a column in the captured table.

**QW0185ST** Tells the data type of the column and whether it has an associated indicator variable. For a description of the type codes, see Figure 49 on page 181.

**QW0185LE** Defines the external length of a value of the column, as follows:

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Content</b>
Character	Length attribute in bytes
Graphic	Length attribute in <b>bytes</b>
Decimal	byte 1 = precision byte 2 = scale
Float	4 (bytes) for single precision 8 (bytes) for double precision
Smallint	2 (bytes)
Integer	4 (bytes)
Date	10 (bytes) or LOCAL value
Time	8 (bytes) or LOCAL value
Time stamp	26 (bytes).

**QW0185SD** Contains the CCSID (Coded Character Set Identifier) in bytes 3 and 4. It is a two-byte (unsigned) binary number that uniquely identifies an encoding scheme and one or more pairs of character sets and code pages.

**QW0185SI** Contains a flag byte and the offset of this column into the data row. The flag byte indicates if the column can be nullable or not. If the column value can be NULL, then the column data in the data row is prefixed by an indicator variable (2 bytes). The offset points to the null indicator variable instead of the data for the column; the data immediately follows the indicator and starts at offset + 2. The indicator variable is a two-byte field in the data row containing X'FFFF' (value -1) if the field is null, or X'0000' if the field contains data.

The format of the QW0185SI field is:

<b>Bytes</b>	<b>Content</b>
1	Flag byte. If highest bit (bit 0) is on, then the column is prefixed with a null indicator variable, and the real data starts at offset + 2. The remaining bits are reserved.
2-4	Offset into the data, or indicator variable for this column. This offset must be added to the data row data portion address (QW0185DR) to compute the virtual storage address of the column data or indicator variable.

**QW0185SN** Length of name (QW0185NL) and name of the column (QW0185CN).

**QW0185NL** Contains the length of the column name.

**QW0185CN** Contains the name of the column.

The table below lists values of the QW0185ST field of the table description and their meanings. There are two values for each data type. The first value means that the column does not have a null indicator and does not allow nulls; the second means the column *has* a null indicator and allows nulls. For more information about data types, refer to *DB2 SQL Reference*.

Figure 49. Values of QW0185ST and Their Meanings

Values	Data Type
384/385	Date
388/389	Time
392/393	Time stamp
448/449	Variable-length character string
452/453	Fixed-length character string
456/457	Long character string
460/461	Variable-length, optionally null terminated character string (C)
464/465	Variable-length graphic string
468/469	Fixed-length graphic string
472/473	Long graphic string
480/481	Floating point
484/485	Decimal
496/497	Large Integer
500/501	Small Integer

### The Data Row Data

The data row data portion starts at label QW0185DR. It contains actual data mapped according to the table description, with DB2-calculated **offsets** into the data for each column.

SQL inserts (IN) and SQL deletes (DE) are passed as one row pointed to by HECCDCDA, a single image that contains **all** the columns in the table.

SQL updates are passed as two rows, an after-image (UA) pointed to by HECCDCDA, and a before-image (UB) pointed to by HECCDCDB. Both images contain **all** the columns of the table.

As applicable, the rules of the external form of a table description dictate how the following data items are handled:

- A string of fields, ordered as they were specified in the external form of a table description of the table, and in standard SQL external format.
- EDITPROCs and FIELDPROCs are called as in standard SQL. The returned data is as decoded by an EDITPROC or any FIELDPROCs that apply, the same as standard SQL.
- DBCS data is supported as in standard SQL.
- VARCHARs are padded to maximum length, but they contain the actual length in the first two bytes of the data.

- Nulls are represented by an indicator variable (two bytes) that precedes the field, but this field is not included in the length.

## Exit Routine Processing

Using the information in the control blocks described above (interface control block, XPCB, and XSDCB for HR-propagation, or interface control block, HEC, data description and data row for RH-propagation), you can propagate the changed data segment (pointed to by the XSDB) or DB2 row (pointed to by the data row) in any way you choose. This section describes considerations for developing your Propagation exit routine.

### Calling Your Exit Routine

DPROP loads your Propagation exit routine before its first call, and keeps it in virtual storage until the OS/VS task terminates. In MPP regions, this spans multiple MPP executions. Before calling your exit routine, the RUP or HUP reads the Propagation interface control block, checks the propagation status, and traces the changed IMS data or DB2 data.

DPROP uses standard OS/VS conventions when calling your exit routine.

**Register 1** Points to the parameter list described above.

**Register 13** Contains the address of a register save area.

**Register 14** Contains the return address.

**Register 15** Contains the entry point address of the exit routine.

Upon entering the exit routine, the register contents must be saved into the caller's save area. If your exit routine calls other routines that use standard MVS linkage conventions, it must also provide a save area of its own. The exit routine must return to its caller using normal OS/VS conventions after restoring the registers. A return code must be provided in the interface control block, not in register 15. Also, like the other exit routines, your Propagation exit routine gains control in AMODE 31, and must return control in AMODE 31.

For HR-propagation, Propagation exit routines can be called multiple times during one IMS call if the call updates more than one segment type, or if multiple PRs exist for one segment type. The number of calls, and the order in which they are made, depends on these conditions and the type of IMS update being made.

- During processing of an updating IMS call, IMS calls the RUP once for each occurrence of a modified segment type. For ISRT and REPL operations, the call sequence is top-down. For DLET operations, the call sequence is usually bottom-up. Refer to *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls* for more information on the call sequence.
- During one call, the RUP needs to process multiple PRs propagating the modified segment occurrence. The RUP processes the PRs sequentially.
  - The RUP calls a Propagation exit routine for each one of the following active PRs belonging to a user mapping case.
    1. If defining PRs with DataRefresher, for each PR identifying the modified segment type in the PROPSDGM keyword. The PROPSDGM keyword is part of the MAPUPARM keyword of the DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT control statement.
    2. If defining PRs in the MVG input tables, for each PR having a DPRISEG row identifying the modified segment type.



For details on defining a PR, see “Telling DPROP About Your Propagation Exit” on page 186.

- The RUP also processes each active PR belonging to a generalized mapping case that identifies the modified segment occurrence as an entity segment or as an extension segment.

For RH-propagation, Propagation exit routines can be called multiple times

- If you have multiple PRs propagating the same table, or
- During the processing of an SQL statement, if the statement updates or deletes more than one row.

The number of calls, and the order in which they are made, depends on the DB2 process sequence of the rows and is unpredictable for DPROP and the Propagation exit routine.

### Exit Routine Logic

Your exit routine must supply all the mapping logic, SQL statements, and IMS calls necessary for propagating the changed data to DB2 or IMS. For performance reasons, it is recommended that your exit routine generate static SQL calls. Avoid using functions that have a detrimental effect on the performance of the propagating program (such as performing an OPEN and CLOSE on an MVS file each time the exit routine is called). It is also recommended that the Database Request Modules (DBRMs) of your Propagation exits be package bound. The DB2 plans created for the propagating application programs must then list the packages.

You can also propagate data changes to more than one DB2 table or IMS database. For more information, see “Propagating Data To More Than One DB2 Table” on page 188.

Because the exit routine for synchronous propagation runs in the same environment as the propagating application program, it can generate the same type of IMS calls and SQL statements that the application program can. For LOG-ASYNC and user asynchronous propagation using the TSO Attach or CAF Attach, the exit routines do not execute in an IMS environment, and cannot generate IMS calls. For asynchronous propagation, therefore, create only SQL statements.

If the exit generates SQL statements, then the DBRM of your Propagation exit routine must be included in the DB2 plans of those application programs which synchronously propagate the changed data. For both LOG-ASYNC and user asynchronous propagation, the DBRM must be included in the DB2 plan of the receiver program.

For RH-propagation, your exit probably generates IMS calls. Use the AIB interface described in *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls*, which allows your exit routine to generate calls without the address of the IMS PCBs.

During synchronous propagation, any changes you make to propagated data from within your exit routine are not propagated.

A Propagation exit routine must not perform functions that are not supported by the environment in which it is running. For example, an exit routine running in an MPP

region must not write to OS files, and the exit routine must not generate STIMER macros in an IMS environment.

It is recommended that you code and link-edit your program as reentrant. To simplify programming, DPROP provides a work space to your exit routine in the interface control block.

## Return Codes and Error Handling Techniques

This section discusses how to return from your exit routine to DPROP, including return codes and a brief description of error handling techniques. For more information on how the RUP and HUP handle error situations, see the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode. First, though, remember that you must return control to the caller in AMODE 31, using the normal MVS conventions described in the previous section.

### Return Codes

Below is a list of the return codes you can use when returning from your exit routine, including detailed descriptions of their meanings. The code must be returned in the PICXRETC field of the interface control block.

**0** Used for normal returns.

**4** Your exit routine must set return code of 4 when it encounters an SQL error code that it considers a propagation failure. If the SQL error code it encounters is considered a normal situation (not a propagation failure), your exit routine must use return code 0.

DPROP assumes that the SQLCA (located in the Propagation interface control block) was used to generate the last SQL statement, and that the last SQL statement was the one that failed. DB2 stores the type of SQL error in the SQLCA. DPROP then reads the SQLCA and, based on which type of error is indicated, proceeds with its usual error handling techniques. DPROP also uses the information in the SQLCA to write an error message describing the details of the error.

**8** Your exit must set return code 8 when it encounters an IMS call error that it considers a propagation failure. If the IMS status code it encounters is considered a normal situation (not a propagation failure), your exit routine must use return code 0.

DPROP assumes that the AIB (located in the Propagation Interface Control Block) was used to generate the last IMS call, and that the last IMS call was the one that failed. IMS stores the status code in the failing PCB pointed to by the AIBRSA1 field of the AIB control block. DPROP then reads the AIB and PCB and, based on which type of error is indicated, proceeds with its usual error handling techniques. DPROP also uses the information in the AIB and PCB to write an error message describing the details of the error.

**12** Your exit routine must set return code 12 if it encounters a propagation failure error that is not caused by an SQL error or IMS call error, and that DPROP considers as an unavailable resource problem. DPROP then executes its usual error handling techniques for unavailable resources.

**16** This return code must be used for propagation failures that are not caused by an SQL error, an IMS call error, or an unavailable resource problem. DPROP again uses its usual error handling techniques for problems other than unavailable resources.

- 20** Your exit routine must set this return code if there is a severe error for which you want DPROP to ABEND, even if ERROPT=IGNORE is in effect.

Generating ABENDs from an exit routine is not recommended. Doing this results in loss of flexibility of DPROP's error handling techniques.

### **Error Handling Techniques**

When you encounter an error in your exit routine, it is strongly recommended that your exit routine take advantage of DPROP's standard error handling logic. In the interface control block, you can supply a return code in PICXRETC, and an error message in PICXMESG. You must not return an error message in PICXMESG without providing an error return code, because this creates too many console messages.

By supplying DPROP with an error return code and message, you gain many advantages. When an exit returns with an error return code, DPROP traces or snaps the control blocks involved in the interface, and the data. The exits are included in DPROP's standardized error handling techniques; they can differentiate between ERROPT=BACKOUT and ERROPT=IGNORE, and respond based on the type of error encountered; they protect against excessive console messages. DPROP writes your error message using its standard message writing logic: WTO, trace data set (the IMS log, the //EKYLOG data set, or the //EKYTRACE data set), and audit trail.

If the exit routine generates its own messages or ABENDs, DPROP cannot include the exit routine in its standardized error handling, and cannot guard against excessive console messages. Therefore, it is not recommended that your exit routine generate its own messages or ABENDs when an error occurs.

## **Saving Information Across Calls**

You can save information across calls to the exit routine. Save it in the PICSWORK field of the interface control block. If PICSWORK is not large enough, generate a GETMAIN and save the address of the storage in PICSWORK.

## **Updating Your Propagation Exit Routine**

DPROP does not provide any online change logic to replace an existing load module copy of your exit routine with a new version of the load module. If you need to change your exit routine, stop the affected IMS regions and any asynchronous receiver programs before performing the change. A change of the exit routine without stopping the IMS regions and receiver programs causes unpredictable results. For example, some MPP regions use the new version of the exit routine, while other regions use the old version. After the change, you can restart the IMS regions.

## **Tracing Your Exit Routine**

DPROP provides a trace facility that can assist you in detecting errors in your exit routines. DPROP creates trace output when it encounters propagation failures and when the user activates the trace facility.

You can activate the DPROP trace facility by providing a TRACE control statement in the //EKYIN data set of the job step where your exit routine runs. For synchronous propagation, you can also activate tracing by calling the SCU with a TRACE ON control statement.

If you include debug level 2 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, the trace output includes, for HR-propagation, the changed IMS segment, and, for RH-propagation, the changed DB2 row. Also, the PICDBLV2 bit of the interface control block is *on* when the exit routine is entered. When this bit is on, it is recommended that your exit routine also trace the propagating SQL statements for HR-propagation, or the propagating IMS calls for RH-propagation. See the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode for details on how to call the DPROP trace module directly from your exit routine.

If you include debug level 4 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, each time the exit routine returns to DPROP, the trace output includes:

**For HR-propagation:**

- The contents of the interface control block
- The XPCB and XSDBs
- The *before replace* image of changed segments
- The path data for the changed segment (if provided by the caller of the RUP)

**For RH-propagation:**

- The contents of the interface control block
- The HEC, QWHS, and QWHC
- The Data Capture Data Description
- The Data Capture Data area for the before- and after-image of the row.

If you include debug level 8 on the TRACE or TRACE ON statements, the trace output includes a record of each call to and each return from an exit routine.

Other useful debugging aids are the *exit entered* and *exit in control* flags in the interface control block. These flags help you determine if your exit routine is in control at the time of a failure.

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## Telling DPROP About Your Propagation Exit

This section describes how you can inform DPROP that you want to use a Propagation exit routine. During PR definition, specify which Propagation exit routines must be called when changes are made to specific IMS segment types or DB2 tables. The process you follow depends on whether or not you are creating your PRs using DataRefresher.

### Creating a PR Using DataRefresher

Defining a PR that uses a Propagation exit routine is much the same as defining a PR used with the generalized mapping cases. The most significant difference is that, on the MAPUPARM operand of the DataRefresher SUBMIT statement, you must:

- Specify the PRTYPE parameter as PRTYPE=U.
- Give the load module name of the exit routine on the EXITNAME= parameter.
- Identify the list of the segment types propagated by the PR on the PROPSEGM= keyword.

This tells DPROP that you want to use a Propagation exit routine, which exit routine must be called, and which segment types and table are propagated.

For HR-propagation, one segment type is usually propagated by only one PR. However, one segment type can be propagated by multiple PRs, belonging to generalized and user mapping cases. If the segment type is specified on the PROPSEGM= keyword of more than one PR, the RUP calls your exit routine once for each associated PR.

For RH-propagation, one table is usually propagated by only one PR. However, one table can be propagated by multiple PRs, but they must all belong to user mapping cases.

## Creating a PR Using the MVG Input Tables

This section discusses how to define a PR for a Propagation exit using the MVG Input Tables. The input into the tables is similar to that used for the generalized mapping cases. When specifying a Propagation exit routine, your PR must have at least one row in the PR table, one row in the DPRISEG (or SEG) table, and one row in the DPRITAB (or TAB) table.

In the PR table, you must specify the PRTYPE column as U. Also, specify the load module name of the exit routine using the EXITNAME column. When you define the PR for your exit routine, leave the MAPCASE column blank. The PROPSUP column is ignored.

For HR-propagation, you must include in the SEG table one row for each segment type that, when changed, is propagated by the Propagation exit routine associated with the PR being defined. When one of these segments is changed, the RUP calls the exit routine to propagate the segment.

Typically, one segment type is propagated by only one PR, and only one PR has a SEG row for that segment type. However, one segment type can be propagated by multiple PRs that belong to generalized and user mapping cases. If the segment type is specified on the SEG row of more than one PR, the RUP calls your exit routine once for each associated PR.

For RH-propagation, include in the TAB table one row for each table that, when changed, is propagated by the Propagation exit routine associated with the PR being defined.

Typically, one table is propagated by only one PR, and only one PR has a TAB row for that table. However, one table can be propagated by multiple PRs, belonging to user mapping cases. If the table is specified on the TAB row of more than one PR, the HUP calls your exit routine once for each associated PR.

The SEGEXIT, SEGEXITL, and SEGEXITF columns of the SEG row do not apply to user mapping cases, and are ignored; but they are copied to the SEG mapping table. Also, DPROP ignores the ROLE column, but still must be set to a value (**P**, **E**, or **X**) or blank.

In the TAB table, the columns are the same as those for the generalized mapping cases. Also, DPROP performs the same checks. The only difference is that, for a user mapping, you can specify more than one row in the table. For more information about multiple DB2 tables, see the next section.

You can also use the DPRIFLD (or FLD) table to provide information on the fields to be propagated to DB2. However, DPROP does not use the information in this table, and you are not required to provide it.

### **Propagating Data To More Than One DB2 Table**

Using a Propagation exit routine, you can propagate your changed IMS data to more than one DB2 table. The SQL calls involved are created by you, but you must let DPROP know that more than one table is involved. You can only do this through the MVG input tables. To inform DPROP that you want to use more than one DB2 table, add one row in the MVG TAB table for each DB2 table that receives the data changes.

You can define PRs that propagate to multiple tables if you are defining them with the MVG input tables, but not with DataRefresher. However, with DataRefresher, you can define multiple PRs, each propagating the same data to another target DB2 table.

### **Propagating Data To More Than One IMS Segment**

Using a Propagation exit routine, you can propagate your changed DB2 data to more than one IMS segment. The IMS calls involved are created by you, but you must let DPROP know that more than one database or segment is involved. You can do this using either DataRefresher or the MVG input tables. When using DataRefresher, you must use one DataRefresher SEGMENT statement for each segment to which you want to propagate the PR. If you use the MVG input tables, then add one row in the MVG SEG table for each IMS segment that receives the data changes.

### **Binding the PR**

Use the name of the propagation exit as the member name when binding the PR.

---

## **First Sample Propagation Exit Routine**

Figure 52 on page 190 shows the first example of a Propagation exit routine for HR-propagation only. This example shows you the basic principles for mapping a data change involving path data, although this is already supported by the generalized mapping case capabilities of DPROP Version 1 Release 2. The purpose of this sample exit is to illustrate typical aspects of the logic that a Propagation user exit needs to provide and how to call the DPROP trace module within such an exit routine.

In this case, the sample exit is mapping fields from an entity segment, and nonkey path data located in the segment's parent, to the target DB2 table.

Because this kind of mapping is supported by the DataRefresher mapping logic, the data extract in this case can be performed by DataRefresher.

## **Mapping Performed By the Sample Exit Routine**

Figure 50 on page 189 illustrates the overview of the propagation done on IMS fields by the sample Propagation exit routine.

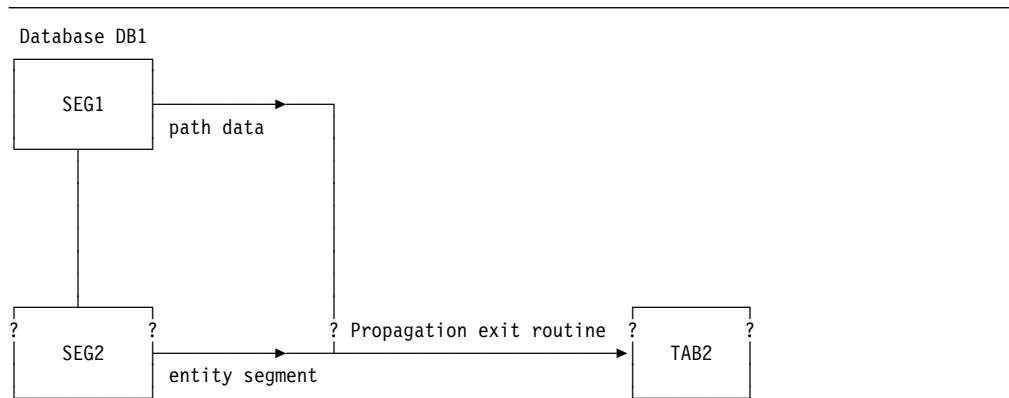


Figure 50. Overview of the Propagation Performed By the Exit Routine

Figure 51 shows the mapping of individual IMS source fields to the DB2 target columns.

Figure 51. Mapping of IMS Source Fields to DB2 Target Columns

Segment Name	Field Name	Key attribute	Column Name	Column Type
SEG1	SEG1KEY1	Key field	TAB2COL1	Part of primary Key
SEG1	SEG1DAT1		TAB2COL6	
SEG1	SEG1DAT2			
SEG1	SEG1DAT3			
SEG2	SEG2KEY1	Key subfield	TAB2COL2	Part of primary Key
SEG2	SEG2KEY2	Key subfield	TAB2COL3	Part of primary Key
SEG2	SEG2DAT1		TAB2COL4	
SEG2	SEG1DAT2		TAB2COL5	

## Sample Exit Routine Source Code

The example in Figure 52 on page 190 is intentionally simplified to emphasize the fundamental logic involved. Your Propagation exit routine will likely be more complex to meet your propagation requirements.

The source code below is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYEPR1A. The following source code shows sample module EKYEPR1A after the DB2 precompiler processed it.

Following the source code are definitions related to the sample Propagation exit routine.

```

1      MACRO
2      SQLSECT &TYPE
3      GBLC &SQLSECT
4      AIF ('&TYPE' EQ 'RESTORE').REST
5 &SQLSECT SETC '&SYSECT'
6      MEXIT
7 .REST ANOP
8 &SQLSECT CSECT
9      MEND
11 ***** START OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
12 *    MODULE NAME = EKYEPRIA *
13 * *
14 *    DESCRIPTIVE NAME = SAMPLE 'PROPAGATION USER EXIT ROUTINE' *
15 * *
16 *    STATUS: V1 R2 M0 *
17 * *
18 *    FUNCTION = EKYEPRIA IS A SAMPLE DPROP *
19 *                'PROPAGATION USER EXIT ROUTINE'. *
20 * *
21 *    EKYEPRIA ILLUSTRATES TYPICAL ASPECTS OF THE LOGIC THAT *
22 *    A 'PROPAGATION USER EXIT ROUTINES' NEEDS TO PROVIDE. *
23 * *
24 *    THIS PARTICULAR SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE PROPAGATES THE *
25 *    CHANGE OF THE DL/I SEGMENT 'SEG2' TO A DB2 TABLE *
26 *    'TAB2'. *
27 *    THE DL/I SOURCE FIELDS FOR THE PROPAGATION ARE *
28 *    LOCATED IN: *
29 *        - THE FULLY CONCATENATED DL/I KEY OF 'SEG2' *
30 *        - IN THE DATA PORTION OF 'SEG2' *
31 *        - AND IN THE DATA PORTION OF THE PARENT SEGMENT *
32 *        'SEG1' OF SEG2 (FIELDS IN THE DATA PORTION *
33 *        OF THE PARENT ARE REFERRED TO AS 'PATH DATA'). *
34 * *
35 *    NOTE THAT MAPPING INVOLVING 'PATH DATA' IS *
36 *    SUPPORTED BY THE GENERALIZED MAPPING LOGIC OF DPROP *
37 *    V1R2. THEREFORE, IN REAL LIFE, DPROP INSTALLATIONS *
38 *    WILL NOT NEED TO PROVIDE A PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE *
39 *    TO PERFORM THE MAPPING DESCRIBED IN THIS SAMPLE *
40 *    EXIT ROUTINE; INSTEAD THEY WILL USE THE GENERALIZED *
41 *    MAPPING LOGIC OF DPROP. *
42 * *
43 * *
44 *    THE FIGURE BELOW PROVIDES AN OVERVIEW OF *
45 *    THE DL1-TO-DB2 MAPPING PERFORMED BY THIS SAMPLE EXIT. *
46 * *
47 * *
48 *    '      DL/I WORLD      '      '      DB2 WORLD      ' *
49 *    *-----* *-----* *
50 * *
51 *    *-----* *-----* *
52 *    '  SEGMENT 'SEG1'  '  '  TABLE 'TAB2'  '  ' *
53 *    *-----* *-----* *
54 *    'SEG1KEY1 KEY FLD' --> 'TAB2COL1 PRIMARY KEY COL' *
55 *    'SEG1DAT1          ' --> 'TAB2COL6          ' *
56 *    'SEG1DAT2          ' --> ' -                ' *
57 *    'SEG1DAT3          ' --> ' -                ' *
58 *    *-----* *-----* *
59 *    '                  ' *
60 *    '                  ' *
61 *    '                  ' *
62 *    '          V          ' *
63 *    *-----* *-----* *
64 *    '  SEGMENT 'SEG2'  '  '  '  '  '  '  '  '  '  ' *
65 *    *-----* *-----* *
66 *    'SEG2KEY1 SUB-KEY FLD' --> 'TAB2COL2 PRIMARY KEY COL' *
67 *    'SEG2KEY2 SUB-KEY FLD' --> 'TAB2COL3 PRIMARY KEY COL' *
68 *    'SEG2DAT1          ' --> 'TAB2COL4          ' *
69 *    'SEG2DAT2          ' --> 'TAB2COL5          ' *
70 *    *-----* *-----* *

```

Figure 52 (Part 1 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)



```

71 *
72 *      THE PROPAGATION OF A DL/I REPL OF SEG2 RESULTS IN:
73 *      A SQL UPDATE STATEMENT FOR THE THREE COLUMNS
74 *      WHICH ARE NOT PART OF THE PRIMARY DB2 KEY OF TAB2.
75 *      THE 'WHERE CLAUSE' OF THE SQL UPDATE STATEMENT
76 *      PROVIDES THE VALUES FOR THE THREE COLUMNS WHICH
77 *      MAKES UP THE PRIMARY DB2 KEY OF TAB2.
78 *
79 *      THE PROPAGATION OF A DL/I ISRT OF SEG2 RESULTS IN:
80 *      A SQL INSERT STATEMENT OF A ROW INTO TAB2
81 *      WITH ALL 6 COLUMNS SHOWN IN THE ABOVE TABLE.
82 *
83 *      THE PROPAGATION OF A DL/I DLET OF SEG2 RESULTS IN:
84 *      A SQL DELETE STATEMENT OF A ROW INTO TAB2.
85 *      THE 'WHERE CLAUSE' OF THE SQL DELETE STATEMENT
86 *      PROVIDES THE VALUES FOR THE THREE COLUMNS WHICH
87 *      MAKES UP THE PRIMARY DB2 KEY OF TAB2.
88 *
89 *      DISCLAIMERS:
90 *      -----
91 *      1) THIS SAMPLE EXIT IS BY PURPOSE VERY SIMPLE, IN
92 *      ORDER TO AVOID TO OBSCURE THE MOST ESSENTIAL
93 *      ASPECTS OF THE LOGIC OF A PROPAGATION USER EXIT.
94 *      IN REAL-LIFE, MOST PROPAGATION USER EXITS WILL
95 *      BE MORE COMPLEX THAN THIS SAMPLE BECAUSE THEY
96 *      MIGHT NEED TO PROVIDE LOGIC IN ORDER TO SUPPORT
97 *      FOR EXAMPLE:
98 *      - FIELD FORMAT CONVERSION
99 *      - CONVERSION TO A DB2 'NULL' VALUE
100 *      - VARIABLE LENGTH SEGMENTS
101 *      - DL/I FIELDS HAVING A VARIABLE START POSITION
102 *      WITHIN THE SEGMENT.
103 *
104 *      2) NOTE ALSO THAT THIS SAMPLE EXIT DOES ***NOT*** PROPAGATE
105 *      CHANGE OF 'PATH DATA' (I.E THE FIELD SEG1DAT1 OF SEGMENT
106 *      SEG1) TO TAB2.
107 *      I.E.: THIS EXIT PROPAGATES THE PATH DATA LOCATED IN SEG1
108 *      ONLY WHEN A SEG2 SEGMENT IS BEING UPDATED. THIS
109 *      EXIT DOES NOT PROPAGATE DATA LOCATED IN SEG1 WHEN
110 *      A SEG1 SEGMENT IS BEING UPDATED.
111 *
112 *      IN REAL-LIFE THE USER HAS AT LEAST TWO OPTIONS TO
113 *      PROPAGATE SUCH CHANGES:
114 *      A) HE CAN DEFINE FOR THE PROPAGATION OF SUCH CHANGES
115 *      ANOTHER PR AND PROVIDE ANOTHER PROPAGATION USER EXIT
116 *      ROUTINE TO PERFORM THE REQUIRED PROPAGATION.
117 *      OR:
118 *      B) HE CAN PERFORM THE PROPAGATION OF THESE CHANGES WITH
119 *      THE SAME PR AND WITH THE SAME PROPAGATION USER EXIT
120 *      ROUTINE AS THE PROPAGATION OF CHANGES TO SEG2.
121 *      HE SHOULD THEN EXPAND THE LOGIC OF EKYEPRIA IN ORDER
122 *      TO INCLUDE PROPAGATING SQL UPDATE STATEMENTS IN ORDER
123 *      TO PROPAGATE TO TAB2 DL/I REPL OF SEG1 WHICH
124 *      RESULTS IN A CHANGE OF SEG1DAT1.

126 *
127 *      NOTES =
128 *      DEPENDENCIES ON DBDGEN SPECIFICATIONS
129 *      -----
130 *
131 *      FOR THE PROPAGATION OF REPL AND ISRT OF SEG2,
132 *      EKYEPRIA NEEDS DL/I DATA STORED IN:
133 *      - THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF SEG2
134 *      - THE DATA OF SEGM2
135 *      - THE DATA OF THE PARENT SEGM1 ('PATH DATA').

```

Figure 52 (Part 2 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

136 *
137 *      FOR THE PROPAGATION OF DLET, EKYEPRIA
138 *      NEEDS ONLY THOSE DL/I FIELDS WHICH ARE MAPPED
139 *      TO THE COLUMNS OF THE DB2 PRIMARY KEY. ALL THESE
140 *      DL/I FIELDS ARE LOCATED IN
141 *      - THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF SEG2.
142 *
143 *      1) THEREFORE, EXIT= SPECIFICATIONS DURING DBDGEN SHOULD
144 *      SPECIFY:
145 *      *-----*
146 *      'EXIT=((EKYRUP00,KEY,PATH,DATA))'
147 *      *-----*
148 *      THESE SPECIFICATIONS ALLOW TO SATISFY THE
149 *      EKYEPRIA DATA REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROPAGATION OF
150 *      REPL, ISRT AND DLET OPERATIONS.
151 *
152 *      2) ***IF*** THE TARGET DB2 TABLES ARE ***NOT*** INVOLVED
153 *      IN REFERENTIAL INTEGRITY CONSTRAINTS ALLOWING TO USE
154 *      THE DL/I DBDGEN 'NOCASCADE' OPTION, THEN PROPAGATION
155 *      OF DL/I DLET REQUIRES THE DBDGEN OPTION OF
156 *      'CASCADE' ('CASCADE' IS A DBDGEN DEFAULT OPTION).
157 *      THE DL/I DBDGEN CASCADE OPTION:
158 *      - MUST SPECIFY (OR DEFAULT TO) THE 'KEY' SUBOPTION
159 *      (BECAUSE EKYEPRIA NEEDS THE FULLY CONCATENATED
160 *      KEY OF SEG2 TO PROPAGATE CASCADING DELETES OF
161 *      SEG2),
162 *      - CAN SPECIFY THE 'NODATA' AND 'NOPATH' OPTIONS
163 *      (BECAUSE EKYEPRIA NEEDS NEITHER SEG2 DATA NOR
164 *      PATH DATA TO PROPAGATE DELETES OF SEG2).
165 *      THEREFORE THE CASCADE OPTION IN DBDGEN WILL TYPICALLY
166 *      BE SPECIFIED AS:
167 *      *-----*
168 *      '(CASCADE,KEY,NODATA,NOPATH)'
169 *      *-----*
170 *      IT IS ALSO OK TO TAKE THE DEFAULT CASCADE OPTIONS,
171 *      WHICH ARE:
172 *      *-----*
173 *      '(CASCADE,KEY,DATA,NOPATH)'
174 *      *-----*
175 *
176 *      DEPENDENCIES ON LINKAGE EDITING
177 *      -----
178 *      1) EKYEPRIA MUST BE LINK EDITED WITH THE 'RIGHT'
179 *      DB2 LANGUAGE INTERFACE ROUTINE (DB2 HAS DIFFERENT
180 *      LANGUAGE INTERFACE ROUTINES FOR EACH UNIQUE
181 *      ENVIRONMENT: ONE LANGUAGE INTERFACE ROUTINE FOR
182 *      IMS ENVIRONMENTS, ANOTHER FOR TSO ENVIRONMENTS,
183 *      AND ANOTHER FOR CAF ENVIRONMENTS).
184 *
185 *      IF USING EKYEPRIA FOR DPROP ASYNCHRONOUS PROPAGATION
186 *      OR USER ASYNCHRONOUS PROPAGATION USING A CAF ATTACH
187 *      - THE INSTALLATION MUST LINK EKYEPRIA WITH THE
188 *      DB2 LANGUAGE INTERFACE FOR THE CAF ATTACH.
189 *
190 *      IF USING EKYEPRIA FOR ASYNCH PROPAGATION IN AN IMS
191 *      ENVIRONMENT:
192 *      - THE INSTALLATION MUST LINK EKYEPRIA WITH THE
193 *      DB2 LANGUAGE INTERFACE FOR THE IMS ATTACH.
194 *
195 *      IF USING EKYEPRIA FOR ASYNCH PROPAGATION IN
196 *      A TSO ATTACH ENVIRONMENT:
197 *      - THE INSTALLATION MUST LINK EKYEPRIA WITH THE
198 *      DB2 LANGUAGE INTERFACE FOR THE TSO ATTACH.
199 *

```

Figure 52 (Part 3 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

200 *          IF USING EKYEPRIA FOR SYNCHRONOUS PROPAGATION:      *
201 *          - THE INSTALLATION MUST LINK EKYEPRIA WITH THE     *
202 *            DB2 LANGUAGE INTERFACE FOR THE IMS ATTACH.        *
203 *                                                            *
204 *                                                            *
205 *          2) EKYEPRIA MUST ALSO BE LINK EDITED WITH THE DPROP *
206 *            TRACE MODULE EKYR410X.                            *
207 *                                                            *
208 *          RESTRICTIONS = NONE                                *
209 *          REGISTER CONVENTIONS=                              *
210 *            R13= ADDRESS OF SAVE AREA                        *
211 *            R12= MODULE BASE REGISTER                      *
212 *            R11= BAS REGISTER TO CALL SUBROUTINE           *
213 *            R10= ADDRESS OF XPCB                          *
214 *            R9 = ADDRESS OF PIC                           *
215 *            R8 = ADDRESS OF XSDB                          *
216 *            R7 = ADDRESS OF FULLY CONCATENATED KEY         *
217 *            R6 = ADDRESS OF SEGMENT DATA                  *
218 *            R5 = ADDRESS OF PATH DATA                     *
219 *            R4 = A(SQLDSECT) / A(TRB) / A(TED)             *
220 *          PATCH LABEL = - (NONE)                            *
221 *                                                            *
222 *          MODULE TYPE = PROCEDURE                           *
223 *          PROCESSOR = ASSEMBLER                             *
224 *          MODULE SIZE = APPROXIMATELY 3200 BYTES           *
225 *          ATTRIBUTES = REENTRANT                            *
226 *          RMODE      = ANY                                  *
227 *          AMODE       = 31                                  *
228 *                                                            *
229 *          ENTRY POINT = EKYEPRIA                             *
230 *          PURPOSE = SEE FUNCTION                             *
231 *          LINKAGE = STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER LINKAGE CONVENTIONS. *
232 *                                                            *
233 *          INPUT : R1 = POINTING TO A STANDARD PARAMETER ADDRESS LIST. *
234 *                   1ST PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF PIC (PIC IS THE *
235 *                     EXIT INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK)          *
236 *                   2ND PARAMETER: ADDRESS OF DL/I XPCB      *
237 *                                                            *
238 *          OUTPUT : THE CHANGED DL/I SEGMENT HAS BEEN PROPAGATED *
239 *                                                            *
240 *          EXIT-NORMAL=                                       *
241 *            STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS.    *
242 *            RETURN CODES = 0                                  *
243 *                                                            *
244 *          EXIT-ERROR=                                        *
245 *            STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS.    *
246 *            RETURN CODE = 4 : SQL ERROR                      *
247 *                       20: SEVERE ERRORS                    *
248 *                                                            *
249 *                                                            *
250 *          ABEND-CODE OF EKYEPRIA = NONE                      *
251 *          ABEND-REASON CODES = NONE                          *
252 *                                                            *
253 *          ERROR MESSAGES ISSUED BY EKYEPRIA                  *
254 *            EKYEP0E : PROPAGATION FAILURE FOR TABLE=XXXXXXX *
255 *                     FAILING SQL STATEMENT=XXXXX SQL ERROR CODE=XXXX *
256 *            EKYEP1E : UNEXPECTED DBD- OR SEGNAME FOR EKYEPRIA *
257 *                     DBDNAME=XXXXX SEGNAME=XXXXXX FUNC=XXXX *
258 *            EKYEP2E : KEY OF SEG2 NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE *
259 *                     DBDNAME=XXXXX SEGNAME=XXXXXX FUNC=XXXX *
260 *            EKYEP3E : DATA OF SEG2 NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE *
261 *                     DBDNAME=XXXXX SEGNAME=XXXXXX FUNC=XXXX *
262 *            EKYEP4E : PATH DATA NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE *
263 *                     DBDNAME=XXXXX SEGNAME=XXXXXX FUNC=XXXX *
264 *            EKYEP5E : UNEXPECTED CALL FUNCTION IN DL/I XPCB *
265 *                     DBDNAME=XXXXX SEGNAME=XXXXXX FUNC=XXXX *

```

Figure 52 (Part 4 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

266 *
267 *
268 *      EXTERNAL REFERENCES
269 *
270 *      ROUTINES=      = SQL LANGUAGE INTERFACE
271 *                      EKYR410X : DPROP TRACE MODULE
272 *
273 *      DATA AREAS    = SEE CONTROL BLOCKS
274 *
275 *      CONTROL BLOCKS = PIC    INTERFACE CB FOR PROPAGATION EXIT
276 *                      XPCB   DL/I CAPTURE EXTENDED PCB
277 *                      XSDB   DL/I CAPTURE EXTENDED SEGMENT
278 *                      DESCRIPTION
279 *                      TRB    TRACE REQUEST BLOCK
280 *                      TED    TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTION
281 *
282 *      MACROS CODED IN MODULE=
283 *      SETTED    - SET INFORMATION INTO A TED
284 *
285 *      MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY=
286 *      SAVE      - SAVE REGISTERS
287 *      GETMAIN   - OS/VS GETMAIN
288 *
289 *      EKYRPCIC  - INTERFACE CB FOR PROPAGATION EXIT
290 *      EKYRCDL1 - DL/I CAPTURE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCKS
291 *      EKYTRB   - TRACE REQUEST BLOCK
292 *      EKYTED   - TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR
293 *
294 *
295 *      TABLES= NONE
296 *
297 *      INCLUDE CODE FROM LIBRARY= NONE
298 *
299 *      CHANGE ACTIVITY=
300 *      KMP0046: SUPPORT OF LOGICAL PARENT SEGMENTS HAVING
301 *              A 'LOGICAL' IMS DELETE RULE AND INVOLVED
302 *              IN A UNIDIRECTIONAL LOGICAL RELATIONSHIP.
303 *
304 ***** END OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
306 ***** LOGIC OF EKYEPRI1A *****
307 *
308 *
309 *      MAIN LINE LOGIC:
310 *      =====
311 *
312 *      1) MODULE ENTRY LOGIC:
313 *      -----
314 *          - PROVIDE REGISTER EQUATES
315 *          - GENERATE A MODULE SAVEID
316 *          - SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE-BASE REGISTER
317 *          - LOAD ADDRESSES OF CALL PARAMETERS
318 *          - SET 'MODULE ENTERED' AND 'MODULE IN CONTROL' FLAGS
319 *            INTO PIC.
320 *          - SET TABLE QUALIFIER AND TABLE NAME INTO PIC
321 *          - IF FIRST INVOCATION OF THE EXIT:
322 *              - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING AMONG OTHER
323 *                A MODULE SAVE AREA AND MODULE WORKSPACE.
324 *              - SAVE ADDRESS OF GETMAINED AREA.
325 *              - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA.
326 *          - CHAIN MODULE SAVE AREA AND SAVE AREA OF CALLER.
327 *
328 *      2) VERIFY INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE AND/OR DPROP
329 *      -----
330 *          - VERIFY THAT THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO PROPAGATE THE
331 *            RIGHT DBD/SEGNAME.

```

Figure 52 (Part 5 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

332 *          - VERIFY THAT DL/I CAPTURE PROVIDES THE          *
333 *          FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF THE SEGMENT          *
334 *          - FOR ISRT AND REPL OPERATIONS:                *
335 *          VERIFY THAT DL/I CAPTURE PROVIDES:              *
336 *          - THE SEGMENT DATA                             *
337 *          - PATH DATA.                                    *
338 *                                                         *
339 *          3) BRANCH ACCORDING TO TYPE OF DL1 UPDATE OPERATION. *
340 *          ----- *
341 *                                                         *
342 *                                                         *
343 *          4) FOR A DL/I REPL: *
344 *          ----- *
345 *          - ISSUE A SQL UPDATE STATEMENT FOR A ROW WITH COLUMNS *
346 *          ORIGINATING FROM: *
347 *          - THE DATA PORTION OF SEG2 *
348 *          - PATH DATA (I.E FROM THE DATA PORTION OF THE *
349 *          PARENT SEGMENT) *
350 *          THE 'WHERE CLAUSE' OF THE UPDATE STATEMENT PROVIDES *
351 *          THE VALUES OF THE DB2 COLUMNS WHICH MAKES UP THE *
352 *          PRIMARY DB2 KEY. *
353 *                                                         *
354 *          - IF THE SQL UPDATE RESULTS IN AN ERROR OR WARNING: *
355 *          - B TO SQLERR ('SQL ERROR LOGIC'). *
356 *          - IF THE SQL UPDATE IS OK: *
357 *          - B TO TRACRET ('TRACE AND RETURN TO CALLER') *
358 *                                                         *
359 *                                                         *
360 *          5) FOR A DL/I ISRT: *
361 *          ----- *
362 *          - ISSUE A SQL INSERT STATEMENT TO INSERT A ROW WITH *
363 *          COLUMNS ORIGINATING FROM: *
364 *          - THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF SEG2 *
365 *          - THE DATA PORTION OF SEG2 *
366 *          - PATH DATA (I.E FROM THE DATA PORTION OF THE *
367 *          PARENT SEGMENT) *
368 *                                                         *
369 *          - IF THE SQL INSERT RESULTS IN AN ERROR OR WARNING: *
370 *          - B TO SQLERR ('SQL ERROR LOGIC'). *
371 *          - IF THE SQL INSERT IS OK: *
372 *          - B TO TRACRET ('TRACE AND RETURN TO CALLER') *
373 *                                                         *
374 *                                                         *
375 *          6) FOR A DL/I DLET: *
376 *          ----- *
377 *          - ISSUE A SQL DELETE STATEMENT TO DELETE THE TARGET ROW. *
378 *          THE 'WHERE CLAUSE' OF THE DELETE STATEMENT PROVIDES *
379 *          THE VALUES OF THE DB2 COLUMNS WHICH MAKES UP THE *
380 *          PRIMARY DB2 KEY. *
381 *                                                         *
382 *          - IF THE SQL DELETE RESULTS IN A WARNING OR AN ERROR *
383 *          OTHER THAN 'NOT FOUND': *
384 *          - B TO SQLERR ('SQL ERROR LOGIC'). *
385 *          - IF THE SQL DELETE RESULTS IN A 'NOT FOUND' AND THE *
386 *          DL/I DELETE WAS NOT A CASCADING DELETE *
387 *          - B TO SQLERR ('SQL ERROR LOGIC'). *
388 *          - IF THE SQL DELETE IS OK, *
389 *          OR IF THE SQL DELETE RESULTS IN A 'NOT FOUND' AND THE *
390 *          DL/I DELETE WAS A CASCADING DELETE: *
391 *          - B TO TRACRET ('TRACE AND RETURN TO CALLER') *
392 *                                                         *
393 *                                                         *
394 *          7) RETURN LOGIC *
395 *          ----- *
396 *          - IF THE USER REQUESTED A TRACING OF THE PROPAGATING *
397 *          SQL STATEMENTS: *

```

Figure 52 (Part 6 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

398 *          - CALL THE TRACE SUBROUTINE IN ORDER TO TRACE      *
399 *          THE PROPAGATING SQL STATEMENT.                      *
400 *          - RESTORE REGISTERS OF THE CALLER                    *
401 *          - RETURN TO THE CALLER.                              *
402 *                                                              *
403 *                                                              *
404 * MISCELLANEOUS (ERROR LOGIC AND TRACING)                      *
405 * =====                                                      *
406 *                                                              *
407 * A) SQL ERROR LOGIC                                           *
408 * -----                                                      *
409 *          - SET RETURN CODE 4                                  *
410 *          - FORMAT AN ERROR MESSAGE                            *
411 *          - CALL THE TRACE SUBROUTINE TO TRACE THE FAILING    *
412 *          SQL STATEMENT.                                       *
413 *          - RETURN TO THE CALLER.                              *
414 *                                                              *
415 *                                                              *
416 * B) ERRORS OTHER THAN SQL ERRORS                               *
417 * -----                                                      *
418 *          - SET RETURN CODE 4                                  *
419 *          - FORMAT AN ERROR MESSAGE                            *
420 *          - RETURN TO THE CALLER.                              *
421 *                                                              *
422 *                                                              *
423 * C) TRACE SUBROUTINE:                                         *
424 * -----                                                      *
425 *          - FILL INFORMATION INTO THE 'TRACE REQUEST BLOCK (TRB)' *
426 *          LOCATED IN THE GETMAINED AREA.                      *
427 *          - FOR EACH ITEM/ELEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE      *
428 *          TRACE OUTPUT:                                       *
429 *          -- CALL A SETTED MACRO TO IDENTIFY THE INFORMATION  *
430 *          TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TRACE OUTPUT.                 *
431 *          - CALL THE DPROP TRACER.                             *
432 *          - RETURN TO THE CALLER OF THE TRACE SUBROUTINE      *
433 *                                                              *
434 * ***** END-OF-LOGIC *****                                  *
435 * *****                                                      *
436 * *****                                                      *
437 * *****                                                      *
438 * *****                                                      *
439 * *****                                                      *
440 * ***** MODULE ENTRY LOGIC *****                            *
441 * *****                                                      *
442 * *****                                                      *
443 * *****                                                      *
444 * *****                                                      *
000000 446 EKYEPRIA START
447 *
448 EKYEPRIA AMODE 31          EXIT EXPECTS TO BE CALLED IN AMODE-31
449 EKYEPRIA RMODE ANY        EXIT CAN BE LOADED ANYWHERE
450 *
451 *-----*
452 *          DEFINITION OF REGISTER EQUATES                      *
453 *-----*
454 *
00000 455 R0      EQU 0
00001 456 R1      EQU 1
00002 457 R2      EQU 2
00003 458 R3      EQU 3
00004 459 R4      EQU 4          A(TED)/A(TRB)/A(SQLDSECT)
00005 460 R5      EQU 5          A(DATA OF PARENT SEGMENT)
00006 461 R6      EQU 6          A(DATA OF CHANGED SEGMENT)
00007 462 R7      EQU 7          A(FULLY CONCATENATED KEY)
00008 463 R8      EQU 8          A(XSDB)
00009 464 R9      EQU 9          A(PIC)

```

Figure 52 (Part 7 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

0000A	465	R10	EQU	10	A(DL/I XPCB)
0000B	466	R11	EQU	11	BAS REGISTER TO CALL SUBROUTINES
0000C	467	R12	EQU	12	MODULE BASE REGISTER
0000D	468	R13	EQU	13	A(SAVEAREA)
0000E	469	R14	EQU	14	
0000F	470	R15	EQU	15	

```

472 *-----*
473 *      GENERATE SAVE-ID CONSISTING OF EXIT NAME,      *
474 *      COMPILATION DATE AND COMPILATION TIME.        *
475 *-----*

477          LCLC  &SAVEID
478 &SAVEID SETC  'EKYEPR1A DPR110'.'-'.'&SYSDATE'.'-'.'&SYSTIME'

480 *-----*
481 *      SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE-BASE REGISTER      *
482 *-----*

484          SAVE  (14,12),,&SAVEID SAVE REGISTERS
000000 47F0 F024      00024 485+      B      36(0,15)      BRANCH AROUND ID
000004 1E              486+      DC      AL1(30)      LENGTH OF IDENTIFIER
000005 C5D2E8C5D7D9F1C1 487+      DC      CL8'EKYEPR1A'  IDENTIFIER
00000D 40C4D7D9F1F1F060 488+      DC      CL8' DPR110-'  IDENTIFIER
000015 F0F361F2F361F9F3 489+      DC      CL8'03/23/93'  IDENTIFIER
00001D 60F1F14BF0F2     490+      DC      CL6'-11.02'  IDENTIFIER
000023 00
000024 90EC D00C      0000C 491+      STM      14,12,12(13)  SAVE REGISTERS

000028 18CF              493          LR      R12,R15      R12=ENTRY POINT OF THIS EXIT
000000 494          USING EKYEPR1A,R12  ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER

496 *-----*
497 *      LOAD ADDRESS OF CALL PARAMETERS      *
498 *-----*

00002A 989A 1000      00000 500          LM      R9,R10,0(R1)  LOAD ADDRESS OF TWO CALL PARAMETERS
000000 501          USING PIC,R9      R9=BASE FOR INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK
000000 502          USING XPCB,R10    R10=BASE FOR DL/I XPCB

504 *-----*
505 *      SET IN THE INTERFACE BLOCK THE      *
506 *      'EXIT ENTERED' AND 'EXIT IN CONTROL' FLAGS.      *
507 *-----*

00002E 92E7 909C      0009C 509          MVI      PICENTRD,C'X'  SET 'EXIT ENTERED'
000032 92E7 909D      0009D 510          MVI      PICINCTL,C'X'  SET 'EXIT IN CONTROL'

512 *-----*
513 *      SET IN THE INTERFACE BLOCK THE      *
514 *      TABLE NAME QUALIFIER AND THE TABLE NAME      *
515 *-----*

000036 D207 91D4 CA20 001D4 00A20 517          MVC      PICTABQ,=CL8' '      UNKNOWN QUALIFIER
00003C D211 91DC CB44 001DC 00B44 518          MVC      PICTABN,=CL18'TAB2'  SET TABLE NAME

520 *-----*
521 *      IF THIS IS THE FIRST INVOCATION:      *
522 *      - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING      *
523 *      -- OUR SAVE AREA      *
524 *      -- MODULE WORKSPACE      *
525 *      - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA WITH BINARY ZEROES      *
526 *-----*

```

Figure 52 (Part 8 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

000042 58B0 9200	00200 528	L	R11,PICSWORK	R11=A(GETMAINED AREA)
000046 12BB	529	LTR	R11,R11	IS THIS ADDRESS ZERO?
000048 4770 C074	00074 530	BNZ	NOTFIRST	...NO>>>FIRST TIME PROCESSING DONE
	532		GETMAIN RU,LV=GETML,LOC=ANY	GETMAIN AN AREA
00004C	533+	CNOP	0,4	
00004C 47F0 C058	00058 534+	B	*+12-4*0-2*0	BRANCH AROUND DATA
000050 00000319	535+	DC	A(GETML)	LENGTH
000054 00	536+IHB0002F	DC	AL1(0)	RESERVED
000055 00	537+	DC	AL1(0)	RESERVED
000056 00	538+	DC	AL1(0)	SUBPOOL
000057 72	539+	DC	BL1'01110010'	MODE BYTE @G860P30
000058 5800 C050	00050 540+	L	0,*-8+2*0	LOAD LENGTH
00005C 58F0 C054	00054 541+	L	15,IHB0002F	LOAD GETMAIN PARMS
000060 1B11	542+	SR	1,1	ZERO RESERVED REG 1
000062 0A78	543+	SVC	120	ISSUE GETMAIN SVC
	545	LR	R11,R1	R11=A(GETMAINED AREA)
000064 18B1	00200 546	ST	R11,PICSWORK	SAVE ADDRESS GETMAINED AREA
	548	LR	R0,R1	SET UP
00006A 1801	00319 549	LA	R1,GETML	...FOR A
00006C 4110 0319	550	SR	R15,R15	...ZEROING
000070 1BFF	551	MVCL	R0,R14	...MVCL
000072 0E0E	552	NOTFIRST DS	0H	
000074	554	*-----*		
	555	*	CHAIN TOGETHER OUR SAVEAREA AND THE HIGHER-LEVEL SAVEAREA	*
	556	*	AND LOAD INTO R13 THE ADDRESS OF OUR SAVEAREA	*
	557	*-----*		
000074 50BD 0008	00008 559	ST	R11,8(R13)	CHAIN OUR SAVEAREA INTO HIGHER
000078 50DB 0004	00004 560	ST	R13,4(R11)	CHAIN HIGHER SAVEAREA INTO OUR
00007C 18DB	561	LR	R13,R11	R13=A(OUR SAVEAREA)
	00000 562	USING	GETM,R13	ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER FOR WORKAREA
	564	*****		
	565	*****		
	566	*****		
	567	****		****
	568	****	VERIFY THAT:	****
	569	****	- THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO PROPAGATE THE RIGHT	****
	570	****	DBD-/SEG-NAME.	****
	571	****	- THE DBDGEN EXIT= SPECIFICATIONS ARE SUCH, THAT	****
	572	****	DL/I CAPTURE PROVIDES ALL REQUIRED INFORMATION.	****
	573	****		****
	574	*****		
	575	*****		
	576	*****		
	578	*-----*		
	579	*	VERIFY, THAT THE EXIT IS CALLED FOR THE PROPAGATION OF	*
	580	*	THE CORRECT DBDNAME AND SEGMENT NAME.	*
	581	*-----*		
00007E D507 A014 CA28 00014 00A28	583	CLC	XPCBDBD,=CL8'DB1'	EXPECTED DBDNAME?
000084 4770 C4DA 004DA	584	BNE	INVDDBSEG	...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000088 D507 A020 CA30 00020 00A30	585	CLC	XPCBSEG,=CL8'SEG2'	EXPECTED SEGMENT-NAME?
00008E 4770 C4DA 004DA	586	BNE	INVDDBSEG	...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR

Figure 52 (Part 9 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)



```

588 *-----*
589 *      THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF THE CHANGED DL/I SEGMENT IS *
590 *      REQUIRED TO BUILD THE PRIMARY KEY OF THE TARGET DB2 *
591 *      TABLE AND TO IDENTIFY THE TARGET DB2 ROW. *
592 * *
593 *      THE EXIT THEREFORE VERIFIES, THAT DL/I CAPTURE PROVIDES *
594 *      THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY OF THE CHANGED DL/I SEGMENT *
595 *-----*

000092 5870 A04C      0004C 597      L      R7,XPCBCKEYA      R7=A(FULLY CONCATENATED KEY)
000096 1277          598      LTR     R7,R7      KEY PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE?
000098 4780 C4EE      004EE 599      BZ      KEYMISS      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000000          600      USING FCKEY,R7

602 *-----*
603 *      FOR ISRT AND REPL UPDATES, THE EXIT REQUIRES BOTH THE *
604 *      DATA FROM THE CHANGED SEGMENT AND FROM ITS PARENT *
605 *      SEGMENT (WHICH IS THE ROOT). *
606 * *
607 *      THE EXIT THEREFORE VERIFIES, THAT DL/I CAPTURE PROVIDES *
608 *      THE DATA OF THE CHANGED SEGMENT AND THE PATH DATA FROM *
609 *      ITS PARENT SEGMENT *
610 *-----*

00009C D503 A02C CAC8 0002C 00AC8 612      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'ISRT' IS IT AN ISRT?
0000A2 4780 C0BE          000BE 613      BE      DATAREQ      ...YES>>>DATA REQUIRED
0000A6 D503 A02C CACC 0002C 00ACC 614      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'REPL' IS IT AN REPL?
0000AC 4780 C0BE          000BE 615      BE      DATAREQ      ...YES>>>DATA REQUIRED
0000B0 D503 A02C CAD0 0002C 00AD0 616      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'REIN' IS IT A RE-INSERT OF A
0000B6 4780 C0BE          000BE 617      BE      DATAREQ      LOGICAL PARENT?
0000BA 47F0 C0E6          000E6 618      B       DATANREQ      ...NO>>>DATA IS NOT REQUIRED

0000BE          620 DATAREQ DS      0H
0000BE 5880 A050          00050 621      L       R8,XPCBXSDBD      R8=A(XSDB OF CHANGED SEGMENT)
000000          00000 622      USING XSDB,R8      R8=BASE OF DL/I XSDB
0000C2 1288          00000 623      LTR     R8,R8      DATA PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE?
0000C4 4780 C502          00502 624      BZ      DATAMISS      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
0000C8 5860 802C          0002C 625      L       R6,XSDBSEGA      R6=A(CHANGED DATA)
0000CC 1266          00000 626      LTR     R6,R6      DATA PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE?
0000CE 4780 C502          00502 627      BZ      DATAMISS      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000000          00000 628      USING SEG2,R6

0000D2 58F0 A058          00058 630      L       R15,XPCBXSDBP      R15=A(XSDB FOR PATH DATA)
0000D6 12FF          00000 631      LTR     R15,R15      IS THIS XSDB PROVIDED?
0000D8 4780 C516          00516 632      BZ      PATHMISS      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
0000DC 585F 002C          0002C 633      L       R5,XSDBSEGA-XSDB(R15) R5=A(PATH DATA)
0000E0 1255          00000 634      LTR     R5,R5      DATA PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE?
0000E2 4780 C516          00516 635      BZ      PATHMISS      ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000000          00000 636      USING SEG1,R5

0000E6          637 DATANREQ DS      0H
639 *****
640 *****
641 *****
642 ****
643 ***      BRANCH ACCORDING TO TYPE OF DL/I UPDATE      ***
644 ****
645 *****
646 *****
647 *****

0000E6 D503 A02C CACC 0002C 00ACC 649      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'REPL' IS IT AN REPL?
0000EC 4780 C11C          0011C 650      BE      REPL      ...YES>>>B
0000F0 D503 A02C CAC8 0002C 00AC8 651      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'ISRT' IS IT AN ISRT?
0000F6 4780 C242          00242 652      BE      ISRT      ...YES>>>B
0000FA D503 A02C CAD0 0002C 00AD0 653      CLC     XPCBPCALL,=CL4'REIN' RE-INSERT OF LOGICAL PARENT
000100 4780 C242          00242 654      BE      ISRT

```

Figure 52 (Part 10 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

000104 D503 A02C CAD4 0002C 00AD4 655      CLC   XPCBPCALL,=CL4'DLET' IS IT A DLET?
00010A 4780 C360              00360 656      BE    DLET          ...YES>>>B
00010E D503 A02C CAD8 0002C 00AD8 657      CLC   XPCBPCALL,=CL4'DLPP' PHYSICAL-DELETE-ONLY OF A
000114 4780 C360              00360 658      BE    DLET          ...LOGICAL PARENT?
000118 47F0 C52A              0052A 659      B     INVCALL        INVALID CALL FUNCTION
661 *****
662 *****
663 *****
664 *****
665 ***** DL/I SEGMENT HAS BEEN REPLACED: *****
666 ***** THIS RESULTS IN A PROPAGATING 'SQL UPDATE' *****
667 ***** OF THE TARGET DB2 ROW. *****
668 *****
669 *****
670 *****
671 *****

00011C              673 REPL   DS    0H
00011C 95E8 801C      0001C      674      CLI   XSDBBPHY,XSDBBPHY RETURN, IF SEGM NOT ACCES-
000120 4770 C464              00464 675      BNE   RETURN      SIBLE VIA PHYSICAL PATH.

000124 D207 D048 CA38 00048 00A38 677      MVC   OPER,=CL8'UPDATE' IDENTIFY TYPE OF SQL OPERATION

679 *-----*
680 *          ISSUE A SQL UPDATE STATEMENT TO UPDATE THE TAB2 ROW          *
681 *-----*

00012A 4140 D058              00058 683      LA     R4,WORKSQL      ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
000000 00000 684      USING SQLDSECT,R4      ...OF SQL DSECT

686 ***$$$
687 *          EXEC SQL UPDATE
                                TAB2
                                SET  TAB2COL4 = :SEG2DAT1 ,
                                TAB2COL5 = :SEG2DAT2 ,
                                TAB2COL6 = :SEG1DAT1
                                WHERE TAB2COL1 = :FCK_SEG1KEY1 AND
                                TAB2COL2 = :FCK_SEG2KEY1 AND
                                TAB2COL3 = :FCK_SEG2KEY2
                                                                C
                                                                C
                                                                C
                                                                C
                                                                C
                                                                C

00012E 47F0 C14E              0014E 688      B     **+32
000132 00288000001E 689      DC     H'40',X'8000',H'30'
000138 E740404040404040 690      DC     CL8'X          ',XL8'14E73C84030FCAB4',H'1'
00014A 029300EA 691      DC     H'659,234'
00014E D217 4004 C132 00004 00132 692      MVC   SQLPLEN(24),*-28
000154 D203 4028 C14A 00028 0014A 693      MVC   SQLSTNUM(4),*-10
00015A 41F0 9310              00310 694      LA     15,SQLCA
00015E 50F0 401C              0001C 695      ST     15,SQLCODEP
000162 41F0 6008              00008 696      LA     15,SEG2DAT1
000166 50F0 4034              00034 697      ST     15,SQLPVAR+8
00016A D201 4030 CB56 00030 00B56 698      MVC   SQLPVAR+4(2),=X'01C4'
000170 D201 4032 CB58 00032 00B58 699      MVC   SQLPVAR+6(2),=H'8'
000176 1FFF 700      SLR    15,15
000178 50F0 4038              00038 701      ST     15,SQLPVAR+12
00017C 41F0 6010              00010 702      LA     15,SEG2DAT2
000180 50F0 4040              00040 703      ST     15,SQLPVAR+20
000184 D201 403C CB56 0003C 00B56 704      MVC   SQLPVAR+16(2),=X'01C4'
00018A D201 403E CB58 0003E 00B58 705      MVC   SQLPVAR+18(2),=H'8'
000190 1FFF 706      SLR    15,15
000192 50F0 4044              00044 707      ST     15,SQLPVAR+24
000196 41F0 5005              00005 708      LA     15,SEG1DAT1
00019A 50F0 404C              0004C 709      ST     15,SQLPVAR+32
00019E D201 4048 CB56 00048 00B56 710      MVC   SQLPVAR+28(2),=X'01C4'
0001A4 D201 404A CB5A 0004A 00B5A 711      MVC   SQLPVAR+30(2),=H'7'
0001AA 1FFF 712      SLR    15,15
0001AC 50F0 4050              00050 713      ST     15,SQLPVAR+36
0001B0 41F0 7000              00000 714      LA     15,FCK_SEG1KEY1

```

Figure 52 (Part 11 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

0001B4 50F0 4058          00058 715      ST      15,SQLPVAR+44
0001B8 D201 4054 CB56 00054 00B56 716      MVC      SQLPVAR+40(2),=X'01C4'
0001BE D201 4056 CB5C 00056 00B5C 717      MVC      SQLPVAR+42(2),=H'5'
0001C4 1FFF              00058 718      SLR      15,15
0001C6 50F0 405C          0005C 719      ST      15,SQLPVAR+48
0001CA 41F0 7005          00005 720      LA       15,FCK_SEG2KEY1
0001CE 50F0 4064          00064 721      ST      15,SQLPVAR+56
0001D2 D201 4060 CB56 00060 00B56 722      MVC      SQLPVAR+52(2),=X'01C4'
0001D8 D201 4062 CB5E 00062 00B5E 723      MVC      SQLPVAR+54(2),=H'2'
0001DE 1FFF              724      SLR      15,15
0001E0 50F0 4068          00068 725      ST      15,SQLPVAR+60
0001E4 41F0 7007          00007 726      LA       15,FCK_SEG2KEY2
0001E8 50F0 4070          00070 727      ST      15,SQLPVAR+68
0001EC D201 406C CB56 0006C 00B56 728      MVC      SQLPVAR+64(2),=X'01C4'
0001F2 D201 406E CB60 0006E 00B60 729      MVC      SQLPVAR+66(2),=H'6'
0001F8 1FFF              730      SLR      15,15
0001FA 50F0 4074          00074 731      ST      15,SQLPVAR+72
0001FE D203 402C CADC 0002C 00ADC 732      MVC      SQLPVAR(4),=F'76'
000204 41F0 402C          0002C 733      LA       15,SQLPVAR
000208 50F0 4020          00020 734      ST      15,SQLVPARM
00020C D203 4024 CAE0 00024 00AE0 735      MVC      SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'
000212 4110 4004          00004 736      LA       1,SQLPLEN
000216 5010 4000          00000 737      ST      1,SQLPLIST
00021A 9680 4000          00000 738      OI      SQLPLIST,X'80'
00021E 4110 4000          00000 739      LA       1,SQLPLIST
000222 58F0 CAE4          00AE4 740      L        15,=V(DSNHLI)
000226 05EF              741      BALR    14,15
742 ***$$$
744      DROP  R4

746 *-----*
747 *      CHECK SQL ERROR CODE AND SQL WARNINGS      *
748 *-----*

000228 5820 931C          0031C 750      L        R2,SQLCODE      R2=SQL ERROR CODE
00022C 1222              751      LTR      R2,R2      IS IT ZERO?
00022E 4770 C23A          0023A 752      BNZ      REPLFAIL    ...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000232 95E6 9388          00388 753      CLI      SQLWARN,C'W'  A SQL WARNING?
000236 4770 C23E          0023E 754      BNE      REPROK      ...NO>>>SQL WAS SUCCESSFUL

00023A              756 REPLFAIL DS  0H
00023A 47F0 C474          00474 757      B        SQLERR      PROPAGATING SQL STMT FAILED

00023E              759 REPROK DS  0H
00023E 47F0 C450          00450 760      B        TRACRET      PROPAGATING SQL STMT WAS OK
762 *****
763 *****
764 *****
765 *****
766 ***** DL/I SEGMENT HAS BEEN INSERTED: *****
767 ***** THIS RESULTS IN A PROPAGATING 'SQL INSERT' *****
768 ***** OF THE TARGET DB2 ROW. *****
769 *****
770 *****
771 *****
772 *****

000242              774 ISRT DS  0H
000242 D207 D048 CA40 00048 00A40 775      MVC      OPER,=CL8'INSERT'  IDENTIFY TYPE OF SQL OPERATION

```

Figure 52 (Part 12 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

777 *-----*
778 *      ISSUE A SQL INSERT STATEMENT TO INSERT THE ROW      *
779 *-----*

000248 4140 D058      00058 781      LA    R4,WORKSQL      ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
00000 782      USING SQLDSECT,R4      ...OF SQL DSECT

784 ***$$$
785 *      EXEC SQL INSERT                                C
      INTO TAB2                                C
      ( TAB2COL1,                                C
        TAB2COL2,                                C
        TAB2COL3,                                C
        TAB2COL4,                                C
        TAB2COL5,                                C
        TAB2COL6 )                                C
      VALUES                                C
      ( FCK_SEG1KEY1,                                C
        FCK_SEG2KEY1,                                C
        FCK_SEG2KEY2,                                C
        SEG2DAT1,                                C
        SEG2DAT2,                                C
        SEG1DAT1 )                                C

00024C 47F0 C26C      0026C 786      B      *+32
000250 00288000001E      787      DC      H'40',X'8000',H'30'
000256 E7404040404040      788      DC      CL8'X      ',XL8'14E73C84030FCAB4',H'2'
000268 02C400E8      789      DC      H'708,232'
00026C D217 4004 C250 00004 00250 790      MVC      SQLPLEN(24),*-28
000272 D203 4028 C268 00028 00268 791      MVC      SQLSTNUM(4),*-10
000278 41F0 9310      00310 792      LA      15,SQLCA
00027C 50F0 401C      0001C 793      ST      15,SQLCODEP
000280 41F0 7000      00000 794      LA      15,FCK_SEG1KEY1
000284 50F0 4034      00034 795      ST      15,SQLPVAR+8
000288 D201 4030 CB56 00030 00B56 796      MVC      SQLPVAR+4(2),=X'01C4'
00028E D201 4032 CB5C 00032 00B5C 797      MVC      SQLPVAR+6(2),=H'5'
000294 1FFF      798      SLR      15,15
000296 50F0 4038      00038 799      ST      15,SQLPVAR+12
00029A 41F0 7005      00005 800      LA      15,FCK_SEG2KEY1
00029E 50F0 4040      00040 801      ST      15,SQLPVAR+20
0002A2 D201 403C CB56 0003C 00B56 802      MVC      SQLPVAR+16(2),=X'01C4'
0002A8 D201 403E CB5E 0003E 00B5E 803      MVC      SQLPVAR+18(2),=H'2'
0002AE 1FFF      804      SLR      15,15
0002B0 50F0 4044      00044 805      ST      15,SQLPVAR+24
0002B4 41F0 7007      00007 806      LA      15,FCK_SEG2KEY2
0002B8 50F0 404C      0004C 807      ST      15,SQLPVAR+32
0002BC D201 4048 CB56 00048 00B56 808      MVC      SQLPVAR+28(2),=X'01C4'
0002C2 D201 404A CB60 0004A 00B60 809      MVC      SQLPVAR+30(2),=H'6'
0002C8 1FFF      810      SLR      15,15
0002CA 50F0 4050      00050 811      ST      15,SQLPVAR+36
0002CE 41F0 6008      00008 812      LA      15,SEG2DAT1
0002D2 50F0 4058      00058 813      ST      15,SQLPVAR+44
0002D6 D201 4054 CB56 00054 00B56 814      MVC      SQLPVAR+40(2),=X'01C4'
0002DC D201 4056 CB58 00056 00B58 815      MVC      SQLPVAR+42(2),=H'8'
0002E2 1FFF      816      SLR      15,15
0002E4 50F0 405C      0005C 817      ST      15,SQLPVAR+48
0002E8 41F0 6010      00010 818      LA      15,SEG2DAT2
0002EC 50F0 4064      00064 819      ST      15,SQLPVAR+56
0002F0 D201 4060 CB56 00060 00B56 820      MVC      SQLPVAR+52(2),=X'01C4'
0002F6 D201 4062 CB58 00062 00B58 821      MVC      SQLPVAR+54(2),=H'8'
0002FC 1FFF      822      SLR      15,15
0002FE 50F0 4068      00068 823      ST      15,SQLPVAR+60
000302 41F0 5005      00005 824      LA      15,SEG1DAT1
000306 50F0 4070      00070 825      ST      15,SQLPVAR+68
00030A D201 406C CB56 0006C 00B56 826      MVC      SQLPVAR+64(2),=X'01C4'
000310 D201 406E CB5A 0006E 00B5A 827      MVC      SQLPVAR+66(2),=H'7'
000316 1FFF      828      SLR      15,15

```

Figure 52 (Part 13 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

000318 50F0 4074	00074	829	ST	15,SQLPVAR+72	
00031C D203 402C CADC 0002C 00ADC		830	MVC	SQLPVAR(4),=F'76'	
000322 41F0 402C	0002C	831	LA	15,SQLPVAR	
000326 50F0 4020	00020	832	ST	15,SQLVPARM	
00032A D203 4024 CAE0 00024 00AE0		833	MVC	SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'	
000330 4110 4004	00004	834	LA	1,SQLPLEN	
000334 5010 4000	00000	835	ST	1,SQLPLIST	
000338 9680 4000	00000	836	OI	SQLPLIST,X'80'	
00033C 4110 4000	00000	837	LA	1,SQLPLIST	
000340 58F0 CAE4	00AE4	838	L	15,=V(DSNHLI)	
000344 05EF		839	BALR	14,15	
		840	***\$\$\$		
		842	DROP	R4	
		844	*-----*		
		845	*	CHECK SQL ERROR CODE AND SQL WARNINGS	*
		846	*-----*		
000346 5820 931C	0031C	848	L	R2,SQLCODE	R2=SQL ERROR CODE
00034A 1222		849	LTR	R2,R2	IS IT ZERO?
00034C 4770 C358	00358	850	BNZ	ISRTFAIL	...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR
000350 95E6 9388	00388	851	CLI	SQLWARN,C'W'	A SQL WARNING?
000354 4770 C35C	0035C	852	BNE	ISRTOK	...NO>>>SQL WAS SUCCESSFUL
000358		854	ISRTFAIL DS	0H	
000358 47F0 C474	00474	855	B	SQLERR	PROPAGATING SQL STMT FAILED
00035C		857	ISRTOK DS	0H	
00035C 47F0 C450	00450	858	B	TRACRET	PROPAGATING SQL STMT WAS OK
		860	*****		
		861	*****		
		862	*****		
		863	****		****
		864	****	DL/I SEGMENT HAS BEEN DELETED:	****
		865	****	THIS RESULTS IN A PROPAGATING 'SQL DELETE'	****
		866	****	OF THE TARGET DB2 ROW.	****
		867	****		****
		868	****	NOTE:	****
		869	****	IF THE 'SQL DELETE' RESULTS IN A 'NOT FOUND'	****
		870	****	AND IF THE DL/I DELETE WAS A 'CASCADING DELETE':	****
		871	****	THE SQL 'NOT FOUND' CAN BE A NORMAL SITUATION;	****
		872	****	THE WILL THEREFORE NOT CONSIDER THIS SITUATION	****
		873	****	AS AN ERROR.	****
		874	****		****
		875	*****		
		876	*****		
		877	*****		
000360		879	DLET DS	0H	
000360 D503 A028 CAE8 00028 00AE8		880	CLC	XPCBCALL,=C'DLLP'	RETURN IF LOGICAL DELETE OF
000366 4780 C464	00464	881	BE	RETURN	A PREVIOUSLY PHYSICALLY C DELETED SEGMENT
00036A D207 D048 CA48 00048 00A48		883	MVC	OPER,=CL8'DELETE'	IDENTIFY TYPE OF SQL OPERATION
		885	*-----*		
		886	*	ISSUE A SQL DELETE STATEMENT TO DELETE THE ROW	*
		887	*-----*		
000370 4140 D058	00058	889	LA	R4,WORKSQL	ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
	00000	890	USING	SQLDSECT,R4	...OF SQL DSECT

Figure 52 (Part 14 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

				892 ***\$\$\$				
				893 *	EXEC SQL DELETE FROM TAB2 WHERE TAB2COL1 = :FCK_SEG1KEY1 AND TAB2COL2 = :FCK_SEG2KEY1 AND TAB2COL3 = :FCK_SEG2KEY2			C C C C
000374	47F0 C394	00394	894	B	**+32			
000378	00288000001E		895	DC	H'40',X'8000',H'30'			
00037E	E740404040404040		896	DC	CL8'X ',XL8'14E73C84030FCAB4',H'3'			
000390	030700E9		897	DC	H'775,233'			
000394	D217 4004 C378 00004 00378		898	MVC	SQLPLEN(24),*-28			
00039A	D203 4028 C390 00028 00390		899	MVC	SQLSTNUM(4),*-10			
0003A0	41F0 9310	00310	900	LA	15,SQLCA			
0003A4	50F0 401C	0001C	901	ST	15,SQLCODEP			
0003A8	41F0 7000	00000	902	LA	15,FCK_SEG1KEY1			
0003AC	50F0 4034	00034	903	ST	15,SQLPVARS+8			
0003B0	D201 4030 CB56 00030 00B56		904	MVC	SQLPVARS+4(2),=X'01C4'			
0003B6	D201 4032 CB5C 00032 00B5C		905	MVC	SQLPVARS+6(2),=H'5'			
0003BC	1FFF		906	SLR	15,15			
0003BE	50F0 4038	00038	907	ST	15,SQLPVARS+12			
0003C2	41F0 7005	00005	908	LA	15,FCK_SEG2KEY1			
0003C6	50F0 4040	00040	909	ST	15,SQLPVARS+20			
0003CA	D201 403C CB56 0003C 00B56		910	MVC	SQLPVARS+16(2),=X'01C4'			
0003D0	D201 403E CB5E 0003E 00B5E		911	MVC	SQLPVARS+18(2),=H'2'			
0003D6	1FFF		912	SLR	15,15			
0003D8	50F0 4044	00044	913	ST	15,SQLPVARS+24			
0003DC	41F0 7007	00007	914	LA	15,FCK_SEG2KEY2			
0003E0	50F0 404C	0004C	915	ST	15,SQLPVARS+32			
0003E4	D201 4048 CB56 00048 00B56		916	MVC	SQLPVARS+28(2),=X'01C4'			
0003EA	D201 404A CB60 0004A 00B60		917	MVC	SQLPVARS+30(2),=H'6'			
0003F0	1FFF		918	SLR	15,15			
0003F2	50F0 4050	00050	919	ST	15,SQLPVARS+36			
0003F6	D203 402C CAEC 0002C 00AEC		920	MVC	SQLPVARS(4),=F'40'			
0003FC	41F0 402C	0002C	921	LA	15,SQLPVARS			
000400	50F0 4020	00020	922	ST	15,SQLVPARM			
000404	D203 4024 CAE0 00024 00AE0		923	MVC	SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'			
00040A	4110 4004	00004	924	LA	1,SQLPLEN			
00040E	5010 4000	00000	925	ST	1,SQLPLIST			
000412	9680 4000	00000	926	OI	SQLPLIST,X'80'			
000416	4110 4000	00000	927	LA	1,SQLPLIST			
00041A	58F0 CAE4	00AE4	928	L	15,=V(DSNHLI)			
00041E	05EF		929	BALR	14,15			
			930 ***\$\$\$					
			932	DROP R4				
			934 *-----*					*
			935 *	CHECK SQL ERROR CODE AND SQL WARNINGS				*
			936 *-----*					*
000420	5820 931C	0031C	938	L	R2,SQLCODE	R2=SQL ERROR CODE		
000424	1222		939	LTR	R2,R2	IS IT ZERO?		
000426	4780 C440	00440	940	BZ	DLET090	...YES>>>B		
00042A	5920 CAF0	00AF0	941	C	R2,=F'100'	IS IT A 'NOT FOUND'?		
00042E	4770 C448	00448	942	BNE	DLETFAIL	...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR		
000432	D503 A028 CAF4 00028 00AF4		943	CLC	XPCBCALL,=C'CASC'	IS IT A CASCADING DELETE?		
000438	4780 C44C	0044C	944	BE	DLETOK	...YES>>>THIS IS (PERHAPS) OK		
00043C	4770 C448	00448	945	BNE	DLETFAIL	...NO>>>THIS IS AN ERROR		
000440			946 DLET090	DS	OH			
000440	95E6 9388	00388	947	CLI	SQLWARN,C'W'	A SQL WARNING?		

000448		950 DLETFAIL DS 0H	
000448 47F0 C474	00474	951 B SQLERR	PROPAGATING SQL STMT FAILED
00044C		953 DLETOK DS 0H	
00044C 47F0 C450	00450	954 B TRACRET	PROPAGATING SQL STMT WAS OK
		956 *****	
		957 *****	
		958 *****	
		959 ****	****
		960 **** RETURN LOGIC:	****
		961 **** - IF USER REQUESTED TRACING: TRACE THE PROPAGATING	****
		962 **** SQL STATEMENT.	****
		963 **** - RETURN TO CALLER OF EXIT	****
		964 ****	****
		965 *****	
		966 *****	
		967 *****	
		968 *****	
000450		970 TRACRET DS 0H	
		971 *-----*	
		972 * IF USER REQUESTED TRACING:	*
		973 * TRACE THE PROPAGATING SQL STATEMENT	*
		974 *-----*	
000450 9102 9012	00012	976 TM PICDBLEV,PICDBLV2	USER REQUESTING TRACING
000454 4780 C464	00464	977 BZ RETURN	...NO>>>B AROUND
000458 4140 D118	00118	979 LA R4,WORKTRB	R4=A(TRACE REQUEST BLOCK)
	00000	980 USING TRB,R4	
00045C 92E8 4034	00034	981 MVI TRBSOLI,TRBSOLY	SET 'A SOLICITED TRACE'
		982 DROP R4	
000460 4DB0 C56C	0056C	983 BAS R11,TRACE	TRACE THE SQL STATEMENT
000464		984 RETURN DS 0H	
		986 *-----*	
		987 * RETURN TO CALLER OF THIS EXIT	*
		988 *-----*	
000464 58DD 0004	00004	990 L R13,4(R13)	R13=A(HIGHER SAVEAREA)
000468 98EC D00C	0000C	991 LM R14,R12,12(R13)	RELOAD REGISTERS OF CALLER
00046C 9601 D00F	0000F	992 OI 15(R13),X'01'	SET RETURN INDICATION
000470 1BFF		993 SR R15,R15	SET ZERO RETURN-CODE
000472 07FE		994 BR R14	RETURN LOGIC
		996 *****	
		997 *****	
		998 *****	
		999 ****	****
		1000 **** SQL ERROR LOGIC:	****
		1001 **** - SET IN THE INTERFACE BLOCK THE RETURN CODE	****
		1002 **** AND THE ADDRESS OF THE SQL-COMMUNICATION-AREA	****
		1003 **** - BUILD IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK AN	****
		1004 **** ERROR MESSAGE	****
		1005 **** - CALL THE TRACE SUBROUTINE	****
		1006 **** - RETURN TO THE CALLER OF THE EXIT	****
		1007 ****	****
		1008 *****	
		1009 *****	
		1010 *****	
000474		1012 SQLERR DS 0H	
		1013 *-----*	
		1014 * SET IN THE PIC THE ERROR CODE AND THE SQL CODE	*
		1015 *-----*	
000474 D201 909E CB62 0009E 00B62		1017 MVC PICXRETC,=H'4'	TELL A 'SQL ERROR'

Figure 52 (Part 16 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1019 *-----*
1020 *      PROVIDE AN ERROR MESSAGE CONTAINING:      *
1021 *      - MESSAGE ID                               *
1022 *      - TYPE OF SQL UPDATE OPERATION             *
1023 *      - TABLE NAME                             *
1024 *-----*

00047A D207 90A0 CA50 000A0 00A50 1026      MVC      MSGSID,=CL8'EKYEPR0E' SET MESSAGE ID
000480 9240 90A8      000A8      1027      MVI      MSGSBL1,C' '          SET A BLANK
000484 D21D 90A9 CB64 000A9 00B64 1028      MVC      MSGSTXT,=CL30'PROPAGATION FAILURE FOR TABLE='
00048A D211 90C7 CB44 000C7 00B44 1029      MVC      MSGSTABLE,=CL18'TAB2'
000490 D215 90E6 CB82 000E6 00B82 1030      MVC      MSGSTXT2,=CL22'FAILING SQL STATEMENT='
000496 D207 90FC D048 000FC 00048 1031      MVC      MSGSTXT0,OPER
00049C D20F 9104 CA58 00104 00A58 1032      MVC      MSGSTXT3,=CL16' SQL ERROR CODE='

1034 *-----*
1035 *      TRANSLATE THE SQL ERROR CODE INTO PRINTABLE CHARACTERS      *
1036 *-----*

0004A2 4E20 D050      00050 1038      CVD      R2,DBLW          CONVERT SQL CODE TO DECIMAL
0004A6 F321 9115 D056 00115 00056 1039      UNPK      MSGSSQLC(3),DBLW+6(2) UNPACK SQL CODE
0004AC 96F0 9117      00117 1040      OI      MSGSSQLC+2,X'F0'      FORCE PRINTABLE CHARACTER
0004B0 9240 9114      00114 1041      MVI      MSGSSQLCS,C' '      PRESET SIGN TO BLANKS
0004B4 1222      1042      LTR      R2,R2
0004B6 4780 C4CA      004CA 1043      BZ      SQLERR04          B, IF SQLCODE IS ZERO
0004BA 4740 C4C6      004C6 1044      BM      SQLERR02          B, IF SQLCODE IS NEGATIVE
0004BE 924E 9114      00114 1045      MVI      MSGSSQLCS,C'+'      SET '+' SIGN
0004C2 47F0 C4CA      004CA 1046      B      SQLERR04
0004C6      1047 SQLERR02 DS      0H
0004C6 9260 9114      00114 1048      MVI      MSGSSQLCS,C'-'      SET '-' SIGN
0004CA      1049 SQLERR04 DS      0H

1051 *-----*
1052 *      CALL TRACE SUBROUTINE, IN ORDER TO PERFORM A TRACE OF THE      *
1053 *      FAILING SQL STATEMENT.      *
1054 *-----*

0004CA 4140 D118      00118 1056      LA      R4,WORKTRB          R4=A(TRACE REQUEST BLOCK)
0004CE 92D5 4034      00000 1057      USING   TRB,R4
0004CE 92D5 4034      00034 1058      MVI      TRBSOLI,TRBSOLN      SET 'NOT A SOLICITED TRACE'
0004D2 4DB0 C56C      0056C 1059      DROP      R4
0004D6 47F0 C464      00464 1060      BAS      R11,TRACE          TRACE THE FAILED SQL STATEMENT
0004D6 47F0 C464      00464 1061      B      RETURN          RETURN TO CALLER
1063 *****
1064 *****
1065 *****
1066 *****
1067 ***** ERRORS OTHER THEN SQL ERRORS: *****
1068 ***** - BUILD IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK AN *****
1069 ***** ERROR MESSAGE CONTAINING: *****
1070 ***** - A 8-BYTE MESSAGE ID *****
1071 ***** - A DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OF FAILURE *****
1072 ***** - THE DBDNAME, THE SEGMENT NAME, AND THE TYPE *****
1073 ***** OF DL/I UPDATE. *****
1074 ***** - SET A RETURN CODE IN THE INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK *****
1075 ***** - RETURN TO CALLER OF THE EXIT *****
1076 *****
1077 *****
1078 *****
1079 *****

0004DA      1081 INVDBSEG DS      0H
0004DA D207 90A0 CA68 000A0 00A68 1082      MVC      MSGOID,=CL8'EKYEPR1E'
0004E0 9240 90A8      000A8 1083      MVI      MSGOBL1,C' '
0004E4 D226 90A9 CBC6 000A9 00BC6 1084      MVC      MSGOTXT(39),=C'UNEXPECTED DBD- OR SEGNAME FOR EKYEPR1A'
0004EA 47F0 C53E      0053E 1085      B      ERRCOM

```

Figure 52 (Part 17 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)



Figure 52 (Part 18 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1150 *
1151 *      SETTED PERFORMS THE FOLLOWING:
1152 *      - IT DESCRIBES IN THE TED THE ELEMENT TO BE INCLUDED
1153 *      IN THE TRACE.
1154 *      - IT STORES THE ADDRESS OF THE TED INTO THE
1155 *      CALL PARAMETER LIST USED TO INVOKE THE DPROP TRACER.
1156 *      TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TRACE OUTPUT.
1157 *
1158 *      SETTED IS INVOKED IN ONE OF THE THREE FOLLOWING WAYS:
1159 *      1) FOR A 'HEADER-TED':
1160 *          SETTED NBR=...,TYPE=HEADER,TXT=.....
1161 *      2) FOR A 'SUB-HEADER TED':
1162 *          SETTED NBR=...,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=....
1163 *      3) FOR A 'DATA-TED':
1164 *          SETTED NBR=...,TYPE=DATA,TXT=...,DATA=.....
1165 *
1166 *      THE NBR= KEYWORD OPERAND IS USED TO IDENTIFY THE
1167 *      RELATIVE NUMBER OF THE TED.
1168 *
1169 *      THE TXT= KEYWORD OPERAND IS USED TO PROVIDE THE NAME
1170 *      OF AN ASSEMBLER FIELD CONTAINING THE DESCRIPTIVE TEXT
1171 *      ASSOCIATED WITH THE TED.
1172 *
1173 *      THE DATA= KEYWORD OPERAND IS USED TO PROVIDE THE NAME
1174 *      OF AN ASSEMBLER FIELD CONTAINING THE DATA TO BE INCLUDED
1175 *      IN THE TRACE.
1176 *
1177 *      NOTE THAT 'SETTED' IS ***NOT*** A GENERAL PURPOSE MACRO
1178 *      AND CAN ***NOT*** BE USED 'AS IS' IN USER-PROGRAMMED
1179 *      EXIT ROUTINES. INSTEAD OF USING THE SETTED MACRO 'AS IS'
1180 *      IN OTHER EXIT ROUTINES, PROGRAMMERS OF THE CUSTOMER MAY
1181 *      USE 'SETTED' AS A MODEL, WHICH CAN HELP THEM DEVELOP
1182 *      THEIR OWN MACRO WHICH IS ADAPTED TO THEIR REQUIREMENTS.
1183 *
1184 *-----*

1186 *-----* START OF SAMPLE 'SETTED' MACRO *-----*
1187 *      MACRO
1188 &LABEL SETTED &NBR=,&TYPE=,&TXT=,&DATA=
1189 .*
1190 .***      GET ADDRESS OF TED AND STORE ITS ADDRESS INTO
1191 .***      THE TRACE PARAMETER LIST
1192 .*
1193 AIF (T'&NBR EQ 'N').NBROK CHECK THAT NBR= IS NUMERIC
1194 MNOTE 8,'VALUE OF NBR= KEYWORD OPERAND MUST BE NUMERIC'
1195 MEXIT
1196 .NBROK ANOP
1197 &LABEL LA R4,WORKTED+((&NBR-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
1198 USING TED,R4
1199 ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*&NBR) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
1200 .*
1201 .***      SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
1202 .*
1203 MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
1204 .*
1205 .***      VALIDATE THE VALUE OF THE TYPE= KEYWORD OPERAND
1206 .***      AND SET TYPE OF TED.
1207 .*
1208 AIF ('&TYPE' EQ 'HEADER').HDR
1209 AIF ('&TYPE' EQ 'SUBH').SUBH
1210 AIF ('&TYPE' EQ 'DATA').DATA
1211 MNOTE 8,'INVALID OR MISSING VALUE FOR TYPE= OPERAND'
1212 MEXIT
1213 .HDR MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPH SET 'THIS IS A HEADER-TED'

```

Figure 52 (Part 19 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1214      AGO      .TYPCOM
1215 .SUBH  MVI     TEDTYPE,TEDTYP      SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
1216      AGO      .TYPCOM
1217 .DATA  MVI     TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD     SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
1218      AGO      .TYPCOM
1219 .TYPCOM ANOP
1220 .*
1221 .***      CHECK THAT TXT= KEYWORD OPERAND HAS BEEN PROVIDED
1222 .***      AND SET ADDRESS AND LENGTH OF TEXT INTO TED
1223 .*
1224      AIF      (T'&TXT NE 'O').TXTOK  B, IF TXT= NOT OMITTED
1225      MNOTE    8,'TXT= KEYWORD OPERAND VALUE IS MISSING'
1226      MEXIT
1227 .TXTOK  ANOP
1228      LA       R15,&TXT              R15=A(TEXT)
1229      ST       R15,TEDXTA           STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
1230      MVC      TEDXTL,=A(L'&TXT)    SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
1231 .*
1232 .***      IF TYPE=DATA:
1233 .***      CHECK THAT TXT= KEYWORD OPERAND HAS BEEN PROVIDED
1234 .***      AND SET ADDRESS AND LENGTH OF DATA INTO TED
1235 .*
1236      AIF      ('&TYPE' NE 'DATA').NOTDATA
1237      AIF      (T'&DATA NE 'O').DATAOK B, IF DATA= NOT OMITTED
1238      MNOTE    8,'DATA= KEYWORD OPERAND VALUE IS MISSING'
1239      MEXIT
1240 .DATAOK  ANOP
1241      LA       R15,&DATA              R15=A(DATA)
1242      ST       R15,TEDMA           STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
1243      MVC      TEDALEN,=A(L'&DATA)  STORE LENGTH OF DATA
1244      MVI      TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL    REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
1245 .NOTDATA ANOP
1246      MEND
1247 *--*--*-- END OF SAMPLE 'SETTED' MACRO *--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*--*
1249 *****
1250 *      TRACE SUBROUTINE      *
1251 *****

1253 *-----*
1254 *      LOGIC COMMON FOR THE TRACING OF INSERT/UPDATE/DELETE      *
1255 *      SQL STATEMENTS:      *
1256 *      - PROVIDE INFORMATION IN THE TRACE PARAMETER BLOCK      *
1257 *      - PROVIDE INFORMATION IN A 'HEADER TED'      *
1258 *      - PROVIDE A TED FOR THE SQL CODE      *
1259 *-----*

00056C      1261 TRACE      DS      0H
1262 *
1263 ***      PROVIDE INFORMATION IN THE TRACE PARAMETER BLOCK (TRB)
1264 *

00056C 4140 D118      00118 1265      LA      R4,WORKTRB
000000      00000 1266      USING   TRB,R4
000570 5040 D0E8      000E8 1267      ST      R4,TRATRB      STORE A (TRB) INTO PARMLIST
000574 D203 4000 CAF8 00000 00AF8 1268      MVC      TRBEYE,=CL4'TRB '  SET EYE CATCHER
00057A D203 4004 9014 00004 00014 1269      MVC      TRBPTD,PICPTD    COPY A(PTD) TO TRB
000580 D207 4008 CA20 00008 00A20 1270      MVC      TRBTABQ,=CL8' '   SET TABLE NAME QUALIFIER TO BLANKS
000586 D211 4010 CB44 00010 00B44 1271      MVC      TRBTABN,=CL18'TAB2' SET TABLE NAME
1272 *
1273 ***      PROVIDE 1ST TED (HEADER WITH NAME OF PROPAGATED TABLE)
1274 *

00058C D207 D2C8 CAC0 002C8 00AC0 1275      MVC      TRHP0,=CL8'EKEYEPRIA' SET MODULE NAME CREATING THE SNAP
000592 D210 D2D0 CC44 002D0 00C44 1276      MVC      TRHP1,='C' PROPAGATING SQL-'
000598 D207 D2E1 D048 002E1 00048 1277      MVC      TRHP2,OPER      SET TYPE OF SQL STATEMENT
00059E D20A D2E9 CC55 002E9 00C55 1278      MVC      TRHP3,='C' FOR TABLE='
0005A4 D211 D2F4 CB44 002F4 00B44 1279      MVC      TRHP4,=CL18'TAB2' SET TABLE NAME

```

Figure 52 (Part 20 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

0005AA 4140 D160	00160	1281	SETTED NBR=1,TYPE=HEADER,TXT=TRHEADER
	00000	1282+	LA R4,WORKTED+((1-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
0005AE 5040 D0EC	000EC	1283+	USING TED,R4
0005B2 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00000	1284+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*1) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0005B8 92C8 4004 00004	00004	1285+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0005BC 41F0 D2C8 002C8	002C8	1286+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPH SET 'THIS IS A HEADER-TED'
0005C0 50F0 4008 00008	00008	1287+	LA R15,TRHEADER R15=A(TEXT)
0005C4 D203 400C CB00 0000C 00B00	00B00	1288+	ST R15,TEDTSTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
		1289+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TRHEADER) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
		1290 *	
		1291 ***	PROVIDE 2ND TED (SQL ERROR CODE)
		1292 *	
0005CA D212 D306 CC60 00306 00C60	00C60	1293	MVC TXTSQLC,=C'SQL ERROR CODE=-NNN' MOVE TEXT
0005D0 5820 931C 0031C	0031C	1294	L R2,SQLCODE R2=SQL CODE
0005D4 4E20 D050 00050	00050	1295	CVD R2,DBLW CONVERT SQL CODE TO DECIMAL
0005D8 F321 D316 D056 00316 00056	00056	1296	UNPK TXTSQLCC(3),DBLW+6(2) UNPACK SQL CODE
0005DE 96F0 D318 00318	00318	1297	OI TXTSQLCC+2,X'F0' FORCE PRINTABLE CHARACTER
0005E2 9240 D315 00315	00315	1298	MVI TXTSQLCS,C' ' PRESET SIGN TO BLANKS
0005E6 1222		1299	LTR R2,R2
0005E8 4780 C5FC 005FC	005FC	1300	BZ TRACE019 B, IF SQLCODE IS ZERO
0005EC 4740 C5F8 005F8	005F8	1301	BM TRACE012 B, IF SQLCODE IS NEGATIVE
0005F0 924E D315 00315	00315	1302	MVI TXTSQLCS,C'+' SET '+' SIGN
0005F4 47F0 C5FC 005FC	005FC	1303	B TRACE019
0005F8		1304	TRACE012 DS 0H
0005F8 9260 D315 00315	00315	1305	MVI TXTSQLCS,C'-' SET '-' SIGN
0005FC		1306	TRACE019 DS 0H
		1308	SETTED NBR=2,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=TXSQLC
0005FC 4140 D184 00184	00184	1309+	LA R4,WORKTED+((2-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1310+	USING TED,R4
000600 5040 D0F0 000F0	000F0	1311+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*2) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000604 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00000	1312+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00060A 92E2 4004 00004	00004	1313+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPH SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
00060E 41F0 D306 00306	00306	1314+	LA R15,TXSQLC R15=A(TEXT)
000612 50F0 4008 00008	00008	1315+	ST R15,TEDTSTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000616 D203 400C CB04 0000C 00B04	00B04	1316+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXSQLC) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
		1318 *	-----*
		1319 *	BRANCH ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SQL UPDATE STATEMENT *
		1320 *	-----*
00061C D507 D048 CA38 00048 00A38	00A38	1322	CLC OPER,=CL8'UPDATE' A SQL UPDATE STATEMENT?
000622 4780 C634 00634	00634	1323	BE TRACEU
000626 D507 D048 CA40 00048 00A40	00A40	1324	CLC OPER,=CL8'INSERT' A SQL INSERT STATEMENT?
00062C 4780 C7A8 007A8	007A8	1325	BE TRACEI
000630 47F0 C8FC 008FC	008FC	1326	B TRACED
		1328 *	-----*
		1329 *	TRACE THE SQL UPDATE STATEMENT *
		1330 *	*
		1331 *	FOR EACH ELEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TRACE: INVOKE *
		1332 *	A SETTED MACRO DESCRIBING THE ELEMENT. *
		1333 *	SET INTO THE ADDRESS OF THE LAST TED THE 'VL BIT' *
		1334 *	IDENTIFYING THE END OF THE CALL PARAMETER LIST FOR *
		1335 *	THE DPROP_TRACER. *
		1336 *	-----*
000634		1338	TRACEU DS 0H
		1339 *	
		1340 ***	PROVIDE 3RD TED (SUBHEADER 'COLUMNS IN WHERE CLAUSE')
		1341 *	
		1342	SETTED NBR=3,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=TXTWH
000634 4140 D1A8 001A8	001A8	1343+	LA R4,WORKTED+((3-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1344+	USING TED,R4
000638 5040 D0F4 000F4	000F4	1345+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*3) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
00063C D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00AFC	1346+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED

Figure 52 (Part 21 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

000642 92E2 4004	00004	1347+	MVI	TEDTYPE,TEDTYP	SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
000646 41F0 C9C6	009C6	1348+	LA	R15,XTWH	R15=A(TEXT)
00064A 50F0 4008	00008	1349+	ST	R15,TEDXTA	STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
00064E D203 400C CB08 0000C 00B08		1350+	MVC	TEDXTL,=A(L'XTWH)	SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
		1351 *			
		1352 ***		PROVIDE 4TH TED (DATA FOR 1ST COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)	
		1353 *			
		1354	SETTED	NBR=4,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL1,DATA=FCK_SEG1KEY1	
000654 4140 D1CC	001CC	1355+	LA	R4,WORKTED+((4-1)*TEDLEN)	R4=A(TED)
	00000	1356+	USING	TED,R4	
000658 5040 D0F8	000F8	1357+	ST	R4,TRAPARML+(4*4)	SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
00065C D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC		1358+	MVC	TEDEYE,=CL4'TED'	SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
000662 92C4 4004	00004	1359+	MVI	TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD	SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000666 41F0 C9EF	009EF	1360+	LA	R15,TXTCOL1	R15=A(TEXT)
00066A 50F0 4008	00008	1361+	ST	R15,TEDXTA	STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
00066E D203 400C CB0C 0000C 00B0C		1362+	MVC	TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL1)	SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
000674 41F0 7000	00000	1363+	LA	R15,FCK_SEG1KEY1	R15=A(DATA)
000678 50F0 4010	00010	1364+	ST	R15,TEDMA	STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
00067C D203 4014 CB10 00014 00B10		1365+	MVC	TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG1KEY1)	X
		+		STORE LENGTH OF DATA	
000682 92D3 4005	00005	1366+	MVI	TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL	REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1367 *			
		1368 ***		PROVIDE 5TH TED (DATA FOR 2ND COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)	
		1369 *			
		1370	SETTED	NBR=5,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL2,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY1	
000686 4140 D1F0	001F0	1371+	LA	R4,WORKTED+((5-1)*TEDLEN)	R4=A(TED)
	00000	1372+	USING	TED,R4	
00068A 5040 D0FC	000FC	1373+	ST	R4,TRAPARML+(4*5)	SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
00068E D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC		1374+	MVC	TEDEYE,=CL4'TED'	SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
000694 92C4 4004	00004	1375+	MVI	TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD	SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000698 41F0 C9F7	009F7	1376+	LA	R15,TXTCOL2	R15=A(TEXT)
00069C 50F0 4008	00008	1377+	ST	R15,TEDXTA	STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0006A0 D203 400C CB14 0000C 00B14		1378+	MVC	TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL2)	SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0006A6 41F0 7005	00005	1379+	LA	R15,FCK_SEG2KEY1	R15=A(DATA)
0006AA 50F0 4010	00010	1380+	ST	R15,TEDMA	STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0006AE D203 4014 CB18 00014 00B18		1381+	MVC	TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY1)	X
		+		STORE LENGTH OF DATA	
0006B4 92D3 4005	00005	1382+	MVI	TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL	REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1383 *			
		1384 ***		PROVIDE 6TH TED (DATA FOR 3RD COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)	
		1385 *			
		1386	SETTED	NBR=6,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL3,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY2	
0006B8 4140 D214	00214	1387+	LA	R4,WORKTED+((6-1)*TEDLEN)	R4=A(TED)
	00000	1388+	USING	TED,R4	
0006BC 5040 D100	00100	1389+	ST	R4,TRAPARML+(4*6)	SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0006C0 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC		1390+	MVC	TEDEYE,=CL4'TED'	SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0006C6 92C4 4004	00004	1391+	MVI	TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD	SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
0006CA 41F0 C9FF	009FF	1392+	LA	R15,TXTCOL3	R15=A(TEXT)
0006CE 50F0 4008	00008	1393+	ST	R15,TEDXTA	STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0006D2 D203 400C CB1C 0000C 00B1C		1394+	MVC	TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL3)	SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0006D8 41F0 7007	00007	1395+	LA	R15,FCK_SEG2KEY2	R15=A(DATA)
0006DC 50F0 4010	00010	1396+	ST	R15,TEDMA	STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0006E0 D203 4014 CB20 00014 00B20		1397+	MVC	TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY2)	X
		+		STORE LENGTH OF DATA	
0006E6 92D3 4005	00005	1398+	MVI	TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL	REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1399 *			
		1400 ***		PROVIDE 7TH TED (SUBHEADER 'PROPAGATED COLUMNS')	
		1401 *			
		1402	SETTED	NBR=7,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=TXTPRC	
0006EA 4140 D238	00238	1403+	LA	R4,WORKTED+((7-1)*TEDLEN)	R4=A(TED)
	00000	1404+	USING	TED,R4	
0006EE 5040 D104	00104	1405+	ST	R4,TRAPARML+(4*7)	SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0006F2 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC		1406+	MVC	TEDEYE,=CL4'TED'	SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0006F8 92E2 4004	00004	1407+	MVI	TEDTYPE,TEDTYP	SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
0006FC 41F0 C9DD	009DD	1408+	LA	R15,TXTPRC	R15=A(TEXT)
000700 50F0 4008	00008	1409+	ST	R15,TEDXTA	STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000704 D203 400C CB24 0000C 00B24		1410+	MVC	TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTPRC)	SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING

Figure 52 (Part 22 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

			1411 *	
			1412 ***	PROVIDE 8TH TED (DATA FOR 1ST PROPAGATED COLUMN)
			1413 *	
			1414	SETTED NBR=8,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL4,DATA=SEG2DAT1
00070A	4140	D25C	0025C 1415+	LA R4,WORKTED+((8-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1416+	USING TED,R4
00070E	5040	D108	00108 1417+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*8) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000712	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1418+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
000718	92C4	4004	00004 1419+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
00071C	41F0	CA07	00A07 1420+	LA R15,TXTCOL4 R15=A(TEXT)
000720	50F0	4008	00008 1421+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000724	D203	400C CB28	0000C 00B28 1422+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL4) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00072A	41F0	6008	00008 1423+	LA R15,SEG2DAT1 R15=A(DATA)
00072E	50F0	4010	00010 1424+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000732	D203	4014 CB2C	00014 00B2C 1425+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG2DAT1) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
000738	92D3	4005	00005 1426+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1427 *	
			1428 ***	PROVIDE 9TH TED (DATA FOR 2ND PROPAGATED COLUMN)
			1429 *	
			1430	SETTED NBR=9,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL5,DATA=SEG2DAT2
00073C	4140	D280	00280 1431+	LA R4,WORKTED+((9-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1432+	USING TED,R4
000740	5040	D10C	0010C 1433+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*9) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000744	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1434+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00074A	92C4	4004	00004 1435+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
00074E	41F0	CA0F	00A0F 1436+	LA R15,TXTCOL5 R15=A(TEXT)
000752	50F0	4008	00008 1437+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000756	D203	400C CB30	0000C 00B30 1438+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL5) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00075C	41F0	6010	00010 1439+	LA R15,SEG2DAT2 R15=A(DATA)
000760	50F0	4010	00010 1440+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000764	D203	4014 CB34	00014 00B34 1441+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG2DAT2) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00076A	92D3	4005	00005 1442+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1443 *	
			1444 ***	PROVIDE 10TH TED (DATA FOR 3RD PROPAGATED COLUMN)
			1445 *	
			1446	SETTED NBR=10,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL6,DATA=SEG1DAT1
00076E	4140	D2A4	002A4 1447+	LA R4,WORKTED+((10-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1448+	USING TED,R4
000772	5040	D110	00110 1449+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*10) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000776	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1450+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00077C	92C4	4004	00004 1451+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000780	41F0	CA17	00A17 1452+	LA R15,TXTCOL6 R15=A(TEXT)
000784	50F0	4008	00008 1453+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000788	D203	400C CB38	0000C 00B38 1454+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL6) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00078E	41F0	5005	00005 1455+	LA R15,SEG1DAT1 R15=A(DATA)
000792	50F0	4010	00010 1456+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000796	D203	4014 CB3C	00014 00B3C 1457+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG1DAT1) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00079C	92D3	4005	00005 1458+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1459 *	
			1460 ***	SET INTO PARAMETER LIST THE 'HIGH ORDER BIT'
			1461 ***	(I.E. THE 'VL BIT') WHICH SIGNALS THE END OF THE
			1462 ***	PARAMETER LIST.
			1463 *	
0007A0	9680	D110	00110 1464	OI TRATED10,X'80' SET VL-BIT INTO TRACE PARMLIST
0007A4	47F0	C9BA	009BA 1465	B TRACECO GO TO COMMON TRACE LOGIC
			1467 *	-----*
			1468 *	TRACE THE SQL INSERT STATEMENT *
			1469 *	*
			1470 *	FOR EACH ELEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TRACE: INVOKE *
			1471 *	A SETTED MACRO DESCRIBING THE ELEMENT. *
			1472 *	SET INTO THE ADDRESS OF THE LAST TED THE 'VL BIT' *
			1473 *	IDENTIFYING THE END OF THE CALL PARAMETER LIST FOR *
			1474 *	THE DPROP TRACER. *
			1475 *	-----*

Figure 52 (Part 23 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

0007A8		1477 TRACEI DS 0H	
		1478 *	
		1479 ***	PROVIDE 3RD TED (SUBHEADER 'PROPAGATED COLUMNS')
		1480 *	
		1481	SETTED NBR=3,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=TXTPRC
0007A8 4140 D1A8	001A8	1482+	LA R4,WORKTED+((3-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1483+	USING TED,R4
0007AC 5040 D0F4	000F4	1484+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*3) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0007B0 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00AFC	1485+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0007B6 92E2 4004 00004	00004	1486+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYP SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
0007BA 41F0 C9DD	009DD	1487+	LA R15,TXTPRC R15=A(TEXT)
0007BE 50F0 4008	00008	1488+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0007C2 D203 400C CB24 0000C 00B24	00B24	1489+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTPRC) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
		1490 *	
		1491 ***	PROVIDE 4TH TED (DATA FOR 1ST PROPAGATED COLUMN)
		1492 *	
		1493	SETTED NBR=4,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL1,DATA=FCK_SEG1KEY1
0007C8 4140 D1CC	001CC	1494+	LA R4,WORKTED+((4-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1495+	USING TED,R4
0007CC 5040 D0F8	000F8	1496+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*4) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0007D0 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00AFC	1497+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0007D6 92C4 4004 00004	00004	1498+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYP SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
0007DA 41F0 C9EF	009EF	1499+	LA R15,TXTCOL1 R15=A(TEXT)
0007DE 50F0 4008	00008	1500+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0007E2 D203 400C CB0C 0000C 00B0C	00B0C	1501+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL1) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0007E8 41F0 7000	00000	1502+	LA R15,FCK_SEG1KEY1 R15=A(DATA)
0007EC 50F0 4010	00010	1503+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0007F0 D203 4014 CB10 00014 00B10	00B10	1504+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG1KEY1) X
		+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
0007F6 92D3 4005 00005	00005	1505+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1506 *	
		1507 ***	PROVIDE 5TH TED (DATA FOR 2ND PROPAGATED COLUMN)
		1508 *	
		1509	SETTED NBR=5,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL2,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY1
0007FA 4140 D1F0	001F0	1510+	LA R4,WORKTED+((5-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1511+	USING TED,R4
0007FE 5040 D0FC	000FC	1512+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*5) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000802 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00AFC	1513+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
000808 92C4 4004 00004	00004	1514+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYP SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
00080C 41F0 C9F7	009F7	1515+	LA R15,TXTCOL2 R15=A(TEXT)
000810 50F0 4008	00008	1516+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000814 D203 400C CB14 0000C 00B14	00B14	1517+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL2) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00081A 41F0 7005	00005	1518+	LA R15,FCK_SEG2KEY1 R15=A(DATA)
00081E 50F0 4010	00010	1519+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000822 D203 4014 CB18 00014 00B18	00B18	1520+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY1) X
		+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
000828 92D3 4005 00005	00005	1521+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1522 *	
		1523 ***	PROVIDE 6TH TED (DATA FOR 3RD PROPAGATED COLUMN)
		1524 *	
		1525	SETTED NBR=6,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL3,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY2
00082C 4140 D214	00214	1526+	LA R4,WORKTED+((6-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
	00000	1527+	USING TED,R4
000830 5040 D100	00100	1528+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*6) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000834 D203 4000 CAFC 00000 00AFC	00AFC	1529+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00083A 92C4 4004 00004	00004	1530+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYP SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
00083E 41F0 C9FF	009FF	1531+	LA R15,TXTCOL3 R15=A(TEXT)
000842 50F0 4008	00008	1532+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000846 D203 400C CB1C 0000C 00B1C	00B1C	1533+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL3) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00084C 41F0 7007	00007	1534+	LA R15,FCK_SEG2KEY2 R15=A(DATA)
000850 50F0 4010	00010	1535+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000854 D203 4014 CB20 00014 00B20	00B20	1536+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY2) X
		+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00085A 92D3 4005 00005	00005	1537+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
		1538 *	
		1539 ***	PROVIDE 7TH TED (DATA FOR 4TH PROPAGATED COLUMN)

Figure 52 (Part 24 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

			1540 *	
			1541	SETTED NBR=7,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL4,DATA=SEG2DAT1
00085E	4140	D238	00238 1542+	LA R4,WORKTED+((7-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1543+	USING TED,R4
000862	5040	D104	00104 1544+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*7) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000866	D203	4000 CAFC 00000	00AFC 1545+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00086C	92C4	4004 00004	1546+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000870	41F0	CA07 00A07	1547+	LA R15,TXTCOL4 R15=A(TEXT)
000874	50F0	4008 00008	1548+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000878	D203	400C CB28 0000C	00B28 1549+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL4) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00087E	41F0	6008 00008	1550+	LA R15,SEG2DAT1 R15=A(DATA)
000882	50F0	4010 00010	1551+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000886	D203	4014 CB2C 00014	00B2C 1552+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG2DAT1) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00088C	92D3	4005 00005	1553+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1554 *	
			1555 ***	PROVIDE 8TH TED (DATA FOR 5TH PROPAGATED COLUMN)
			1556 *	
			1557	SETTED NBR=8,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL5,DATA=SEG2DAT2
000890	4140	D25C	0025C 1558+	LA R4,WORKTED+((8-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1559+	USING TED,R4
000894	5040	D108	00108 1560+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*8) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000898	D203	4000 CAFC 00000	00AFC 1561+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00089E	92C4	4004 00004	1562+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
0008A2	41F0	CA0F 00A0F	1563+	LA R15,TXTCOL5 R15=A(TEXT)
0008A6	50F0	4008 00008	1564+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0008AA	D203	400C CB30 0000C	00B30 1565+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL5) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0008B0	41F0	6010 00010	1566+	LA R15,SEG2DAT2 R15=A(DATA)
0008B4	50F0	4010 00010	1567+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0008B8	D203	4014 CB34 00014	00B34 1568+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG2DAT2) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
0008BE	92D3	4005 00005	1569+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1570 *	
			1571 ***	PROVIDE 9TH TED (DATA FOR 6TH PROPAGATED COLUMN)
			1572 *	
			1573	SETTED NBR=9,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL6,DATA=SEG1DAT1
0008C2	4140	D280	00280 1574+	LA R4,WORKTED+((9-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1575+	USING TED,R4
0008C6	5040	D10C	0010C 1576+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*9) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
0008CA	D203	4000 CAFC 00000	00AFC 1577+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
0008D0	92C4	4004 00004	1578+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
0008D4	41F0	CA17 00A17	1579+	LA R15,TXTCOL6 R15=A(TEXT)
0008D8	50F0	4008 00008	1580+	ST R15,TEDTXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
0008DC	D203	400C CB38 0000C	00B38 1581+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL6) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0008E2	41F0	5005 00005	1582+	LA R15,SEG1DAT1 R15=A(DATA)
0008E6	50F0	4010 00010	1583+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0008EA	D203	4014 CB3C 00014	00B3C 1584+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'SEG1DAT1) STORE LENGTH OF DATA
0008F0	92D3	4005 00005	1585+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1586 *	
			1587 ***	SET INTO PARAMETER LIST THE 'HIGH ORDER BIT'
			1588 ***	(I.E. THE 'VL BIT') WHICH SIGNALS THE END OF THE
			1589 ***	PARAMETER LIST.
			1590 *	
0008F4	9680	D10C 0010C	1591	OI TRATED9,X'80' SET VL-BIT INTO TRACE PARMLIST
0008F8	47F0	C9BA 009BA	1592	B TRACECO GO TO COMMON TRACE LOGIC
			1594 *	-----*
			1595 *	TRACE THE SQL DELETE STATEMENT *
			1596 *	*
			1597 *	FOR EACH ELEMENT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE TRACE: INVOKE *
			1598 *	A SETTED MACRO DESCRIBING THE ELEMENT. *
			1599 *	SET INTO THE ADDRESS OF THE LAST TED THE 'VL BIT' *
			1600 *	IDENTIFYING THE END OF THE CALL PARAMETER LIST FOR *
			1601 *	THE DPROP TRACER. *
			1602 *	-----*
0008FC			1604 TRACED DS 0H	
			1605 *	
			1606 ***	PROVIDE 3RD TED (SUBHEADER 'COLUMNS IN WHERE CLAUSE')

Figure 52 (Part 25 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)



			1607 *	
			1608	SETTED NBR=3,TYPE=SUBH,TXT=TXTH
0008FC	4140	D1A8	001A8 1609+	LA R4,WORKTED+((3-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1610+	USING TED,R4
000900	5040	D0F4	000F4 1611+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*3) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000904	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1612+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00090A	92E2	4004 00004	1613+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYP5 SET 'THIS IS A SUBHEADER-TED'
00090E	41F0	C9C6	009C6 1614+	LA R15,TXTH R15=A(TEXT)
000912	50F0	4008	00008 1615+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000916	D203	400C CB08	0000C 00B08 1616+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTH) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
			1617 *	
			1618 ***	PROVIDE 4TH TED (DATA FOR 1ST COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)
			1619 *	
			1620	SETTED NBR=4,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL1,DATA=FCK_SEG1KEY1
00091C	4140	D1CC	001CC 1621+	LA R4,WORKTED+((4-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1622+	USING TED,R4
000920	5040	D0F8	000F8 1623+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*4) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000924	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1624+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00092A	92C4	4004 00004	1625+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
00092E	41F0	C9EF	009EF 1626+	LA R15,TXTCOL1 R15=A(TEXT)
000932	50F0	4008	00008 1627+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000936	D203	400C CB0C	0000C 00B0C 1628+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL1) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00093C	41F0	7000	00000 1629+	LA R15,FCK_SEG1KEY1 R15=A(DATA)
000940	50F0	4010	00010 1630+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000944	D203	4014 CB10	00014 00B10 1631+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG1KEY1) X
			+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00094A	92D3	4005 00005	1632+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1633 *	
			1634 ***	PROVIDE 5TH TED (DATA FOR 2ND COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)
			1635 *	
			1636	SETTED NBR=5,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL2,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY1
00094E	4140	D1F0	001F0 1637+	LA R4,WORKTED+((5-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1638+	USING TED,R4
000952	5040	D0FC	000FC 1639+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*5) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000956	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1640+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00095C	92C4	4004 00004	1641+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000960	41F0	C9F7	009F7 1642+	LA R15,TXTCOL2 R15=A(TEXT)
000964	50F0	4008	00008 1643+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
000968	D203	400C CB14	0000C 00B14 1644+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL2) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
00096E	41F0	7005	00005 1645+	LA R15,FCK_SEG2KEY1 R15=A(DATA)
000972	50F0	4010	00010 1646+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
000976	D203	4014 CB18	00014 00B18 1647+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY1) X
			+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
00097C	92D3	4005 00005	1648+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1649 *	
			1650 ***	PROVIDE 6TH TED (DATA FOR 3RD COLUMN IN WHERE CLAUSE)
			1651 *	
			1652	SETTED NBR=6,TYPE=DATA,TXT=TXTCOL3,DATA=FCK_SEG2KEY2
000980	4140	D214	00214 1653+	LA R4,WORKTED+((6-1)*TEDLEN) R4=A(TED)
			00000 1654+	USING TED,R4
000984	5040	D100	00100 1655+	ST R4,TRAPARML+(4*6) SET A(TED) INTO PARMLIST
000988	D203	4000 CAFC	00000 00AFC 1656+	MVC TEDEYE,=CL4'TED' SET EYE CATCHER INTO TED
00098E	92C4	4004 00004	1657+	MVI TEDTYPE,TEDTYPD SET 'THIS IS A DATA-TED'
000992	41F0	C9FF	009FF 1658+	LA R15,TXTCOL3 R15=A(TEXT)
000996	50F0	4008	00008 1659+	ST R15,TEDXTA STORE A(TEXT) INTO TED
00099A	D203	400C CB1C	0000C 00B1C 1660+	MVC TEDXTL,=A(L'TXTCOL3) SET LENGTH OF TEXT STRING
0009A0	41F0	7007	00007 1661+	LA R15,FCK_SEG2KEY2 R15=A(DATA)
0009A4	50F0	4010	00010 1662+	ST R15,TEDMA STORE A(DATA) INTO TED
0009A8	D203	4014 CB20	00014 00B20 1663+	MVC TEDALEN,=A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY2) X
			+	STORE LENGTH OF DATA
0009AE	92D3	4005 00005	1664+	MVI TEDALIGN,TEDALIGL REQUEST 'LEFT ALIGNMENT'
			1665 *	
			1666 ***	SET INTO PARAMETER LIST THE 'HIGH ORDER BIT'
			1667 ***	(I.E. THE 'VL BIT') WHICH SIGNALS THE END OF THE
			1668 ***	PARAMETER LIST.
			1669 *	

Figure 52 (Part 26 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

0009B2 9680 D100	00100	1670	OI	TRATED6,X'80'	SET VL BIT INTO TRACE PARMLIST
0009B6 47F0 C9BA	009BA	1671	B	TRACECO	GO TO COMMON TRACE LOGIC
		1673	*-----*		
		1674	*	CALL DPROPC TRACER MODULE WITH THE PREVIOUSLY	*
		1675	*	FORMATTED PARAMETER LIST.	*
		1676	*-----*		
0009BA		1678	TRACECO DS	0H	
0009BA 4110 D0E8	000E8	1680	LA	R1,TRAPARML	R1=TRACE PARAMETER LIST FOR TRACER
0009BE 58F0 CB40	00B40	1681	L	R15,=V(EKYR410X)	CALL
0009C2 0DEF		1682	BASR	R14,R15	...DPROPC TRACER MODULE
0009C4 07FB		1684	BR	R11	RETURN TO CALLER OF SUBROUTINE
		1686	*-----*		
		1687	*	TEXT USED FOR TRACING	*
		1688	*-----*		
0009C6 C3D6D3E4D4D5E240		1690	TXTWH DC	C'COLUMNS IN WHERE CLAUSE'	TEXT FOR TRACE SUBHEADER
0009DD D7D9D6D7C1C7C1E3		1691	TXTPRC DC	C'PROPAGATED COLUMNS'	TEXT FOR TRACE SUBHEADER
0009EF E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F1		1692	TXTCOL1 DC	CL8'TAB2COL1'	TEXT FOR TRACE
0009F7 E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F2		1693	TXTCOL2 DC	CL8'TAB2COL2'	TEXT FOR TRACE
0009FF E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F3		1694	TXTCOL3 DC	CL8'TAB2COL3'	TEXT FOR TRACE
000A07 E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F4		1695	TXTCOL4 DC	CL8'TAB2COL4'	TEXT FOR TRACE
000A0F E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F5		1696	TXTCOL5 DC	CL8'TAB2COL5'	TEXT FOR TRACE
000A17 E3C1C2F2C3D6D3F6		1697	TXTCOL6 DC	CL8'TAB2COL6'	TEXT FOR TRACE
000A20		1699	LTORG		
000A20 4040404040404040		1700		=CL8' '	
000A28 C4C2F14040404040		1701		=CL8'DB1'	
000A30 E2C5C7F240404040		1702		=CL8'SEG2'	
000A38 E4D7C4C1E3C54040		1703		=CL8'UPDATE'	
000A40 C9D5E2C5D9E34040		1704		=CL8'INSERT'	
000A48 C4C5D3C5E3C54040		1705		=CL8'DELETE'	
000A50 C5D2E8C5D7D9F0C5		1706		=CL8'EKYEPR0E'	
000A58 40E2D8D340C5D9D9		1707		=CL16' SQL ERROR CODE='	
000A68 C5D2E8C5D7D9F1C5		1708		=CL8'EKYEPR1E'	
000A70 C5D2E8C5D7D9F2C5		1709		=CL8'EKYEPR2E'	
000A78 D2C5E840D6C640E2		1710		=C'KEY OF SEG2 NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE'	
000AA0 C5D2E8C5D7D9F3C5		1711		=CL8'EKYEPR3E'	
000AA8 C5D2E8C5D7D9F4C5		1712		=CL8'EKYEPR4E'	
000AB0 C5D2E8C5D7D9F5C5		1713		=CL8'EKYEPR5E'	
000AB8 C4C2C4D5C1D4C57E		1714		=CL08'DBDNAME='	
000AC0 C5D2E8C5D7D9F1C1		1715		=CL8'EKYEPR1A'	
000AC8 C9E2D9E3		1716		=CL4'ISRT'	
000ACC D9C5D7D3		1717		=CL4'REPL'	
000AD0 D9C5C9D5		1718		=CL4'REIN'	
000AD4 C4D3C5E3		1719		=CL4'DLET'	
000AD8 C4D3D7D7		1720		=CL4'DLPP'	
000ADC 0000004C		1721		=F'76'	
000AE0 00000000		1722		=XL4'00000000'	
000AE4 00000000		1723		=V(DSNHLI)	
000AE8 C4D3D3D7		1724		=C'DLLP'	
000AEC 00000028		1725		=F'40'	
000AF0 00000064		1726		=F'100'	
000AF4 C3C1E2C3		1727		=C'CASC'	
000AF8 E3D9C240		1728		=CL4'TRB '	
000AFC E3C5C440		1729		=CL4'TED'	
000B00 00000035		1730		=A(L'TRHEADER)	
000B04 00000013		1731		=A(L'TXTSQLC)	
000B08 00000017		1732		=A(L'TXTWH)	

Figure 52 (Part 27 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

000B0C 00000008      1733      =A(L'TXTCOL1)
000B10 00000005      1734      =A(L'FCK_SEG1KEY1)
000B14 00000008      1735      =A(L'TXTCOL2)
000B18 00000002      1736      =A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY1)
000B1C 00000008      1737      =A(L'TXTCOL3)
000B20 00000006      1738      =A(L'FCK_SEG2KEY2)
000B24 00000012      1739      =A(L'TXTPRC)
000B28 00000008      1740      =A(L'TXTCOL4)
000B2C 00000008      1741      =A(L'SEG2DAT1)
000B30 00000008      1742      =A(L'TXTCOL5)
000B34 00000008      1743      =A(L'SEG2DAT2)
000B38 00000008      1744      =A(L'TXTCOL6)
000B3C 00000007      1745      =A(L'SEG1DAT1)
000B40 00000000      1746      =V(EKYR410X)
000B44 E3C1C2F2404040 1747      =CL18'TAB2'
000B56 01C4          1748      =X'01C4'
000B58 0008          1749      =H'8'
000B5A 0007          1750      =H'7'
000B5C 0005          1751      =H'5'
000B5E 0002          1752      =H'2'
000B60 0006          1753      =H'6'
000B62 0004          1754      =H'4'
000B64 D7D9D6D7C1C7C1E3 1755      =CL30'PROPAGATION FAILURE FOR TABLE='
000B82 C6C1C9D3C9D5C740 1756      =CL22'FAILING SQL STATEMENT='
000B98 D7C1E3C840C4C1E3 1757      =C'PATH DATA NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE'
000BBE 40C6E4D5C37E     1758      =CL06' FUNC='
000BC4 0014          1759      =H'20'
000BC6 E4D5C5E7D7C5C3E3 1760      =C'UNEXPECTED DBD- OR SEGNAME FOR EKYEPRIA'
000BED C4C1E3C140D6C640 1761      =C'DATA OF SEG2 NOT PROVIDED BY DL/I CAPTURE'
000C16 E4D5C5E7D7C5C3E3 1762      =C'UNEXPECTED CALL FUNCTION IN DL/I XPCB'
000C3B 40E2C5C7D5C1D4C5 1763      =CL09' SEGNAME='
000C44 40D7D9D6D7C1C7C1 1764      =C' PROPAGATING SQL-'
000C55 40C6D6D940E3C1C2 1765      =C' FOR TABLE='
000C60 E2D8D340C5D9D9D6 1766      =C'SQL ERROR CODE=-NNN'
1768 *****
1769 *      DESCRIPTION OF GETMAINED AREA CONTAINING AMONG OTHER:      *
1770 *      - SAVEAREA                                                    *
1771 *      - EXIT WORKSPACE                                              *
1772 *      - AN SQL WORKAREA (SQLDSECT)                                  *
1773 *      - A CALL PARAMETER LIST USED FOR CALLS TO THE                *
1774 *      THE DPROP TRACER                                              *
1775 *      - A TRACE REQUEST BLOCK (TRB)                                  *
1776 *      - 10 TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTORS (TED'S)                        *
1777 *****
000000      1779 GETM      DSECT
1780 *-----*
1781 *      REGISTER SAVEAREA                                             *
1782 *-----*
000000      1783 SAVE      DS      18F'0'      REGISTER SAVEAREA
1785 *-----*
1786 *      WORK SPACE FOR EXIT                                           *
1787 *-----*
000048 4040404040404040 1789 OPER      DC      CL8' '      TYPE OF SQL OPERATION
000050 0000000000000000 1790 DBLW      DC      D'0'      DOUBLE WORD USED AS WORK
1792 *-----*
1793 *      SPACE FOR THE SQL WORK AREA                                    *
1794 *-----*
000058      1795          DS      0D
000058      1796 WORKSQL  DS      CL(SQLDLEN)      RESERVE LENGTH OF SQL DSECT
1798 *-----*
1799 *      PARAMETER LIST TO CALL THE DPROP TRACER                      *
1800 *-----*

```

Figure 52 (Part 28 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

0000E8	1802	DS	0F	
	000E8 1803	TRAPRML EQU	*	TRACE PARAMETER LIST
0000E8 00000000	1804	TRATRB DC	A(0)	A(TRACE REQUEST BLOCK)
0000EC 00000000	1805	TRATED1 DC	A(0)	A(1ST TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
0000F0 00000000	1806	TRATED2 DC	A(0)	A(2ND TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
0000F4 00000000	1807	TRATED3 DC	A(0)	A(3RD TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
0000F8 00000000	1808	TRATED4 DC	A(0)	A(4TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
0000FC 00000000	1809	TRATED5 DC	A(0)	A(5TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
000100 00000000	1810	TRATED6 DC	A(0)	A(6TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
000104 00000000	1811	TRATED7 DC	A(0)	A(7TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
000108 00000000	1812	TRATED8 DC	A(0)	A(8TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
00010C 00000000	1813	TRATED9 DC	A(0)	A(9TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
000110 00000000	1814	TRATED10 DC	A(0)	A(10TH TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR)
	1816	*-----*		
	1817	*	SPACE FOR ONE TRACE REQUEST BLOCK (TRB)	*
	1818	*-----*		
000118	1820	DS	0D	
000118	1821	WORKTRB DS	CL(TRBLEN)	
	1823	*-----*		
	1824	*	SPACE FOR 10 DIFFERENT TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTORS (TED'S)	*
	1825	*-----*		
000160	1827	DS	0D	
000160	1828	WORKTED DS	10CL(TEDLEN)	SPACE FOR 10 TED'S
	1830	*-----*		
	1831	*	SPACE FOR A TRACE HEADER	*
	1832	*-----*		
0002C8	1834	TRHEADER DS	0CL53	TRACE HEADER
0002C8	1835	TRHP0 DS	CL8' '	NAME OF MODULE CREATING TRACE
0002D0	1836	TRHP1 DS	CL17	=C' PROPAGATING SQL-'
0002E1	1837	TRHP2 DS	CL8' '	SQL OPERATION
0002E9	1838	TRHP3 DS	CL11	=C' FOR TABLE='
0002F4	1839	TRHP4 DS	CL18' '	TABLE NAME
	1841	*-----*		
	1842	*	SPACE FOR A TRACE SUBHEADER FOR SQL CODE	*
	1843	*-----*		
000306 E2D8D340C5D9D9D6	1845	TXTSQLC DC	C'SQL ERROR CODE=-NNN'	TEXT OF TRACE SUBHEADER
000319	00315 1846	ORG	*-4	
000315 40	1847	TXTSQLCS DC	C' '	SIGN OF SQL CODE
000316 404040	1848	TXTSQLCC DC	CL3' '	SQL CODE
	00319 1850	GETML EQU	*-GETM	LENGTH OF GETMAINED AREA
	1852	*****		
	1853	*	DESCRIPTION OF DL/I SEGMENTS AND OF FULLY CONCATENATED KEY	*
	1854	*****		
	1856	*-----*		
	1857	*	DESCRIPTION OF THE DL/I SEGMENT 'SEG2', WHICH IS	*
	1858	*	PROPAGATED BY THE EXIT TO THE TARGET TABLE 'TAB2'	*
	1859	*-----*		
000000	1861	SEG2 DSECT		
000000 4040	1862	SEG2KEY1 DC	CL2' '	1ST KEY SUBFIELD OF SEG2
000002 404040404040	1863	SEG2KEY2 DC	CL6' '	2ND KEY SUBFIELD OF SEG2
000008 4040404040404040	1864	SEG2DAT1 DC	CL8' '	A DATA FIELD OF SEG2
000010 4040404040404040	1865	SEG2DAT2 DC	CL8' '	A DATA FIELD OF SEG2

Figure 52 (Part 29 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1867 *-----*
1868 *      DESCRIPTION OF THE PARENT SEGMENT 'SEG1' OF 'SEG2'.      *
1869 *      THE FIELD SEG1DAT1 IS 'PATH DATA' WHICH NEEDS TO      *
1870 *      BE PROPAGATED TOGETHER WITH SEG2 DATA TO THE TARGET    *
1871 *      DB2 TABLE 'TAB2'.                                       *
1872 *-----*

000000      1874 SEG1      DSECT ,
000000 4040404040      1875 SEG1KEY1 DC CL5' '      KEY FIELD OF SEG1
000005 404040404040      1876 SEG1DAT1 DC CL7' '      A DATA FIELD OF SEG1
00000C 40404040      1877 SEG1DAT2 DC CL4' '      A DATA FIELD OF SEG1
000010 40404040404040      1878 SEG1DAT3 DC CL8' '      A DATA FIELD OF SEG1

1880 *-----*
1881 *      DESCRIPTION OF THE FULLY CONCATENATED KEY      *
1882 *      OF THE DL/I SEGMENT 'SEG2'.                     *
1883 *-----*

000000      1885 FCKEY      DSECT
000000 4040404040      1886 FCK_SEG1KEY1 DC CL5' '      KEY FIELD OF SEG1
000005 4040      1887 FCK_SEG2KEY1 DC CL2' '      1ST KEY SUBFIELD OF SEG2
000007 404040404040      1888 FCK_SEG2KEY2 DC CL6' '      2ND KEY SUBFIELD OF SEG2

1890 *****
1891 *      DESCRIPTION/DECLARATION OF THE 'TAB2' TABLE      *
1892 *****

1894 ***$$$
1895 *      EXEC      SQL DECLARE TAB2 TABLE                      C
      (TAB2COL1 CHAR(5) NOT NULL ,                               C
      TAB2COL2 CHAR(2) NOT NULL ,                               C
      TAB2COL3 CHAR(6) NOT NULL ,                               C
      TAB2COL4 CHAR(8) NOT NULL ,                               C
      TAB2COL5 CHAR(8) NOT NULL ,                               C
      TAB2COL6 CHAR(7) NOT NULL )                                C

1896 ***$$$
1898      EKYRCPIC ,      EXIT INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK
1899+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1900+*      */
1901+*      CONTROL BLOCK NAME:      */
1902+*      EKYRCPIC (PIC)      */
1903+*      */
1904+*      DESCRIPTIVE NAME:      */
1905+*      DPROP PROPAGATION EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK      */
1906+*      */
1907+*      */
1908+*****
1909+*      *
1910+*      THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".      *
1911+*      *
1912+*      5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.      *
1913+*      ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.      *
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1917+*      GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.      *
1918+*      *
1919+*      LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.      *
1920+*      *
1921+*****
1922+*      */
1923+*      STATUS: V1 R2 M0      */
1924+*      */

```

Figure 52 (Part 30 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

1925**      FUNCTION:                                          */
1926**      THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN */
1927**      - DPROP                                          */
1928**      AND                                              */
1929**      - A USER'S PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE              */
1930**                                                    */
1931**      THERE IS ONE PIC CB FOR EACH EXIT PROPAGATION      */
1932**      EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT */
1933**      IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.                                */
1934**      FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:              */
1935**      - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER */
1936**      SUBTASK.                                           */
1937**      FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR    */
1938**      ASYNCH PROPAGATION, AND FOR CCU PROCESSING:        */
1939**      - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.             */
1940**                                                    */
1941**      MODULE TYPE= MACRO                                  */
1942**      PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H                             */
1943**                                                    */
1944**      INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE                          */
1945**                                                    */
1946**      MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE               */
1947**                                                    */
1948**      CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                    */
1949**      KMP0057 12/13/90                                    */
1950**      KMP0060 02/08/91 COPYRIGHT INFORMATION            */
1951**                                                    */
1952+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

000000      1954+PIC      DSECT
1955+-----*
1956**      THIS SECTION CONTAINS INFORMATION PROVIDED BY      *
1957**      DPROP TO THE INVOKED EXIT AT ENTRY TO CALL. THIS  *
1958**      SECTION MUST NOT BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT.          *
1959+-----*

000000 C5D2E8D9C3D7C9C3      1961+PICEYE DC CL8'EKYRCPIC' EYE CATCHER
000008 4040404040404040      1962+PICEXIT DC CL8' ' NAME OF THE EXIT ROUTINE
000010 4040      1963+PICCALL DC CL2' ' TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT
1964**      ...'HR': HIERARCH TO RELATIONAL PROP
1965**      ...'RH': REL. TO HIERARCH
000012 00      1966+PICDBLEV DC X'00' DEBUG LEVEL IN EFFECT
00002 1967+PICDBLV2 EQU X'02' 2 : EXTERNAL TRACE OF PROPAGATING
1968**      SQL STATEMENTS AND DL/I CALLS
000013 00      1969+ DC X'00' RESERVED
000014 00000000      1970+PICPTD DC A(0) A(DPROP PTD)
000018 4040404040404040      1971+PICPRID DC CL8' ' PR-ID
000020 4040404040404040      1972+PICPRSET DC CL8' ' PRSET-ID
000028 4040404040404040      1973+PICPRST DC CL26' ' PR TIMESTAMP
000042 0000      1974+ DC XL2'00' RESERVED
000044 4040404040404040      1975+PICPCBLA DC CL8' ' PCB LABEL AS SPECIFIED ON PR
00004C 0000000000000000      1976+ DC XL56'00' RESERVED
000084 40404040      1977+PICOPSYS DC CL4' ' OPERATING SYSTEM
1978**      ...'ESA ': MVS/ESA
000088 40404040      1979+PICTRANS DC CL4' ' IMS REGION TYPE
1980**      ...'MPP ': MPP REGION
1981**      ...'IFP ': IMS FAST PATH REGION
1982**      ...'BMP ': IMS BMP REGION
1983**      ...'BAT ': IMS BATCH REGION
1984**      ...' ': IF NONE OF ABOVE
00008C 40404040      1985+PICPROGM DC CL4' ' CALLING PROGRAM
1986**      ...'DPRS': DPROP SYNCH PROPAGATION
1987**      ...'DPRA': DPROP ASYNCH PROPAGATION
000090 0000000000000000      1988+ DC XL12'00' RESERVED FOR DPROP

```

Figure 52 (Part 31 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

	1990+*	-----*	
	1991+*	THIS SECTION IS USED BY THE EXIT TO PROVIDE	*
	1992+*	INFORMATION TO DPROP	*
	1993+*	-----*	
00009C 40	1995+PICENTRD DC	CL1' '	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO
	1996+*		C'X', INDICATES
	1997+*		THAT EXIT HAS BEEN ENTERED
	1998+*		
00009D 40	1999+PICINCTL DC	CL1' '	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO
	2000+*		C'X', INDICATES
	2001+*		THAT EXIT IS IN CONTROL
	2003+*****		
	2004+*****	RETURN CODE AND ERROR MESSAGE	
	2005+*****		
00009E 0000	2007+PICXRET DC	H'0'	RETURN CODE
	2008+*		...4: SQL ERROR
	2009+*		SQL ERROR CODE IS IN THE FIELD
	2010+*		SQLCODE OF THE SQLCA
	2011+*		...8: DLI ERROR
	2012+*		AIBRETRN, AIBREASN AND
	2013+*		DLI STATUS CODE IN PCB
	2014+*		POINTED BY AIBRSA1
	2015+*		..12: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:
	2016+*		SOME RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE
	2017+*		..16: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:
	2018+*		NOT A RESOURCE AVAILABILITY
	2019+*		PROBLEM.
	2020+*		..20: SHOULD NOT OCCUR/SHOULD ABEND
	2021+*		
0000A0	2022+PICXMSG DS	0CL280	USER EXIT ERROR/WARNING MESSAGE
	2023+*		DPROP WILL WRITE THE MESSAGE
	2024+*		TO VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ACCORDING
	2025+*		TO USUAL DPROP/RUP ERROR HANDLING
	2026+*		LOGIC.
0000A0	2027+PICXML1 DS	0CL70' '	1ST MESSAGE LINE
0000A0	2028+PICXMSGI DS	CL8' '	...8 BYTES MESSAGE ID
0000A8	2029+PICXMSGB DS	C' '	...ONE BLANK
0000A9	2030+PICXMTXT DS	CL61' '	...61 TEXT BYTES IN 1ST MESSAGE LINE
0000E6	2031+PICXML2 DS	CL70' '	2ND MESSAGE LINE
00012C	2032+PICXML3 DS	CL70' '	3RD MESSAGE LINE
000172	2033+PICXML4 DS	CL70' '	4TH MESSAGE LINE
	2034+*		
0001B8 0000000000000000	2035+ DC	XL12'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP
	2037+*****		
	2038+*****	NAME OF OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH ERROR	
	2039+*****		
0001C4 4040404040404040	2041+PICDBN DC	CL8' '	DBDNAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001CC 4040404040404040	2042+PICSEGN DC	CL8' '	SEG NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001D4 4040404040404040	2043+PICTABQ DC	CL8' '	TABLE NAME QUALIFIER ASSOC. W. ERROR
0001DC 4040404040404040	2044+PICTABN DC	CL18' '	TABLE NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR
0001EE 0000000000000000	2045+ DC	XL14'00'	RESERVED FOR DPROP

Figure 52 (Part 32 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

2047+*-----*
2048+*          EXIT WORK AREA                      *
2049+*          *                                     *
2050+*          THE EXIT WORK AREA CAN BE USED TO SAVE *
2051+*          INFORMATION ACROSS CALLS TO THE EXIT (E.G. *
2052+*          TO SAVE THE ADDRESSES OF GETMAINED AREAS ACROSS *
2053+*          CALLS TO THE EXIT.                      *
2054+*-----*

000200          2056+          DS          0D
000200 0000000000000000          2057+PICSWORK DC XL256'00'          WORK AREA FOR THE EXIT
000300 0000000000000000          2058+          DC XL16'00'          RESERVED FOR DPROP

2060+*-----*
2061+*          SQL COMMUNICATION AREA (SQLCA).      *
2062+*          *                                     *
2063+*          THE EXIT SHOULD USE THIS SQLCA FOR ITS SQL *
2064+*          STATEMENTS.                          *
2065+*-----*

000310          2067+SQLCA          DS 0D
000310          2068+SQLCID          DS CL8          ID
000318          2069+SQLCABC          DS F          BYTE COUNT
00031C          2070+SQLCODE          DS F          RETURN CODE
000320          2071+SQLERRM          DS H,CL70          ERROR MSG PARMS
000368          2072+SQLERRP          DS CL8          IMPL DEPENDENT
000370          2073+SQLERRD          DS 6F
000388          2074+SQLWARN          DS 0C          WARNING FLAGS
000388          2075+SQLWARN0          DS C'W'          IF ANY
000389          2076+SQLWARN1          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038A          2077+SQLWARN2          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038B          2078+SQLWARN3          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038C          2079+SQLWARN4          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038D          2080+SQLWARN5          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038E          2081+SQLWARN6          DS C'W'          = WARNING
00038F          2082+SQLWARN7          DS C'W'          = WARNING
000390          2083+SQLEXT          DS CL8
000398          2084+          DS 4F          RESERVED

2086+*-----*
2087+*          DLI APPLICATION INTERFACE BLOCK (AIB) *
2088+*          *                                     *
2089+*          THE EXIT SHOULD USE THIS AIB FOR ITS DLI *
2090+*          CALL. BEFORE FIRST CALL, DPROP INITIS *
2091+*          AIBID, AIBLEN, AIBRSNM1 AND AIBSFUNC FIELDS. *
2092+*          *                                     *
2093+*-----*

0003A8          2095+PICAIB          DS 0D          AIB INITIALIZED BY DPROP
0003A8          2096+PIC_AIBID          DS CL8'DFSAIB' EYECATCHER
0003B0          2097+PIC_AIBLEN          DS F          DFSAIB ALLOCATED LENGTH
0003B4          2098+PIC_AIBSFUNC          DS CL8          SUBFUNCTION CODE
0003BC          2099+PIC_AIBRSNM1          DS CL8          RESOURCE NAME 1
0003C4          2100+PIC_AIBRSNM2          DS CL8          RESOURCE NAME 2
0003CC          2101+          DS 2F          RESERVED
0003D4          2102+PIC_AIBOALEN          DS F          OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (MAX)
0003D8          2103+PIC_AIBOAUSE          DS F          OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (USED)
0003DC          2104+          DS 2F          RESERVED
0003E4          2105+          DS H          RESERVED
0003E6          2106+          DS H          RESERVED

```

Figure 52 (Part 33 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)



0003E8		2107+PIC_AIBRETRN	DS	F	RETURN CODE
0003EC		2108+PIC_AIBREASN	DS	F	REASON CODE
0003F0		2109+	DS	F	RESERVED
0003F4		2110+PIC_AIBRSA1	DS	A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 1
0003F8		2111+PIC_AIBRSA2	DS	A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 2
0003FC		2112+PIC_AIBRSA3	DS	A	RESOURCE ADDRESS 3
000400		2113+	DS	10F	RESERVED
	00080	2114+PIC_AIBLL	EQU	*-PICAIB	DFSAIB LENGTH
000428		2115+	DS	4F	RESERVED
	00438	2117+PICEND	EQU	*	END OF PIC
	00438	2118+PICLEN	EQU	*-PIC	LENGTH OF PIC
2120 *****					
	2121	* REDEFINITIONS OF THE MESSAGE AREA LOCATED IN THE PIC			*
2122 *****					
000438	000A0	2124	ORG	PICXML1	
0000A0 4040404040404040		2125 MSGSID	DC	CL8' '	
0000A8 40		2126 MSGSBL1	DC	C' '	ONE BLANK
0000A9 4040404040404040		2127 MSGSTXT	DC	CL30' '	=C'PROPAGATION FAILURE FOR TABLE='
0000C7 4040404040404040		2128 MSGSTABLE	DC	CL18' '	TABLE NAME
0000D9	000E6	2130	ORG	PICXML2	
0000E6 4040404040404040		2131 MSGSTXT2	DC	CL22' '	=C'FAILING SQL STATEMENT='
0000FC 4040404040404040		2132 MSGSTXT0	DC	CL8' '	TYPE OF SQL STATEMENT
000104 4040404040404040		2133 MSGSTXT3	DC	CL16' '	=C' SQL ERROR CODE='
000114 40		2134 MSGSSQLCS	DC	CL1' '	SIGN OF SQL ERROR CODE
000115 404040		2135 MSGSSQLC	DC	CL3' '	SQL ERROR CODE
000118	000A0	2137	ORG	PICXML1	
0000A0 4040404040404040		2138 MSG0ID	DC	CL8' '	
0000A8 40		2139 MSGOBL1	DC	C' '	ONE BLANK
0000A9 4040404040404040		2140 MSGOTXT	DC	CL61' '	TEXT
0000E6	000E6	2142	ORG	PICXML2	
0000E6 4040404040404040		2143 MSGOTXT2	DC	CL08' '	=C'DBDNAME='
0000EE 4040404040404040		2144 MSGODBD	DC	CL8' '	DBDNAME
0000F6 4040404040404040		2145 MSGOTXT3	DC	CL09' '	=C' SEGNAME='
0000FF 4040404040404040		2146 MSGOSEG	DC	CL8' '	SEGNAME
000107 404040404040		2147 MSGOTXT4	DC	CL06' '	=C' FUNC='
00010D 40404040		2148 MSGOFUNC	DC	CL04' '	CALL FUNCTION
		2150	EKYRCDL1	,	DL/I CAPTURE INTERFACE CB'S
2152+*****					
	2153+				*
	2154+*	E X T E N D E D   D A T A   B A S E   P C B   --   X P C B			*
	2155+*				*
2156+*****					
000000		2158+XPCB	DSECT		
000000		2159+XPCBEYE	DS	CL4	"XPCB" EYECATCHER
000004		2160+XPCBVER	DS	CL2	XPCB VERSION INDICATOR
000006		2161+XPCBREL	DS	CL2	XPCB RELEASE INDICATOR
000008		2162+XPCBEXIT	DS	CL8	SEGMENT USER EXIT NAME
000010		2163+XPCBRC	DS	H	RETURN-CODE
000012		2164+XPCBRSNC	DS	H	REASON-CODE
000014		2165+XPCBDBD	DS	CL8	PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME
00001C		2166+XPCBVERA	DS	A	ADDRESS OF DBD VERSION ID
000020		2167+XPCBSEG	DS	CL8	PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME
000028		2168+XPCBCALL	DS	CL4	'CALL FUNCTION' DEFINED BY IMS/ESA

Figure 52 (Part 34 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

2169+*          ISRT: INSERT
2170+*          REPL: REPLACE
2171+*          DLET: DELETE
2172+*          CASC: CASCADING DELETE
2173+*          DLLP: NOW ALSO DELETED FROM LOGICAL PATH
00002C 2174+XPCBPCALL DS    CL4  'PHYSICAL UPDATE TYPE' DEFINED BY IMS
2175+*          ISRT: INSERT
2176+*          REIN: RE-INSERT VIA LOGICAL PATH
2177+*          REPL: REPLACE
2178+*          DLET: DELETE
2179+*          DLPP: DELETED ONLY FROM PHYSICAL PATH
000030 2180+          DS    CL4  RESERVED
000034 2181+XPCBPCBA  DS    A    ADDRESS OF DB PCB
000038 2182+XPCBPCBN  DS    CL8  NAME OF DB PCB
000040 2183+XPCBINQA  DS    A    ADDRESS OF "INQY" OUTPUT
000044 2184+XPCBIOPA  DS    A    ADDRESS OF I/O PCB
000048 2185+          DS    H    RESERVED
00004A 2186+XPCBCKEYL DS    H    LENGTH OF CONCATENATED KEY
00004C 2187+XPCBCKEYA DS    A    ADDRESS OF CONCATENATED KEY
000050 2188+XPCBXSDBD DS    A    ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR DATA
000054 2189+XPCBXSDBB DS    A    ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR REPL DATA
000058 2190+XPCBXSDBP DS    A    ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR PATH DATA
00005C 2191+          DS    F    RESERVED
000060 2192+          DS    F    RESERVED
000064 2193+          DS    F    RESERVED
000068 2194+XPCBEXIWP DS    A    ADDRESS OF 256-BYTE AREA RESERVED FOR EXIT
00006C 2195+          DS    F    RESERVED
000070 2196+          DS    F    RESERVED
000074 2197+XPCBTIMST DS    CL8  TIMESTAMP OF CALL
00007C 2198+          DS    F    RESERVED
00080 2199+XPCBLEN  EQU    *-XPCB LENGTH OF XPCB

2201+*****
2202+*
2203+*          E X T E N D E D   S E G M E N T   D A T A   -- X S D B
2204+*
2205+*****
000000 2207+XSDB      DSECT
000000 2208+XSDBEYE  DS    CL4  "XSDB" EYECATCHER
000004 2209+XSDBVER  DS    CL2  XSDB VERSION INDICATOR
000006 2210+XSDBREL  DS    CL2  XSDB RELEASE INDICATOR
000008 2211+XSDBNXSDB DS    A    NEXT XSDB POINTER
00000C 2212+XSDBDBD  DS    CL8  PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME
000014 2213+XSDBSEGE DS    CL8  PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME
00001C 2214+XSDBPHPP DS    CL1  PHYSICAL PATH ACCESSIBILITY
000E8 2215+XSDBPHPP EQU    C'Y'  ...SEGM ACCESSIBLE VIA PHYSICAL PATH
000D5 2216+XSDBPHPN EQU    C'N'  ...SEGM NOT ACCESSIBLE VIA PH. PATH
00001D 2217+          DS    CL3  RESERVED
000020 2218+XSDBSEGLV DS    H    SEGMENT DATA BASE LEVEL
000022 2219+XSDBKEYL DS    H    LENGTH OF PHYSICAL KEY
000024 2220+XSDBKEYA DS    A    ADDRESS OF PHYSICAL KEY
000028 2221+XSDBFIL1 DS    H    RESERVED
00002A 2222+XSDBSEGL  DS    H    LENGTH OF SEGMENT DATA
00002C 2223+XSDBSEGA DS    A    ADDRESS OF SEGMENT DATA
000030 2224+XSDBFIL2 DS    F    RESERVED
000034 2225+XSDBFIL3 DS    F    RESERVED
000038 2226+XSDBFIL4 DS    F    RESERVED
0003C 2227+XSDBLEN  EQU    *-XSDB LENGTH OF XSDB

2229+*****
2230+*
2231+*          D A T A   B A S E   P C B
2232+*
2233+*****

```

Figure 52 (Part 35 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

000000	2235+DBPCB	DSECT		
000000	2236+DBPCBDBD	DS	CL8	DBD NAME
000008	2237+DBPCBLEV	DS	CL2	LEVEL FEEDBACK
00000A	2238+DBPCBSTC	DS	CL2	STATUS CODES (RETURNED TO USER)
00000C	2239+DBPCBPRO	DS	CL4	PROCESSING OPTIONS
000010	2241+DBPCBPFX	DS	F	PREFIX ADDRESS
000014	2242+DBPCBSFD	DS	CL8	SEGMENT NAME FEEDBACK
00001C	2243+DBPCBMKL	DS	F	CURRENT LENGTH OF KEY FEEDBACK AREA
	2244+*			OR GSAM FEEDBACK AREA
000020	2245+DBPCBNSS	DS	F	NO OF SENSITIVE SEGMENTS IN PCB
	2246+DBPCBSZ2	EQU	*-DBPCB	SIZE OF PCB WITHOUT KEY FEEDBACK AREA
000024	2247+DBPCBKFD	DS	0CL256	KEY FEEDBACK AREA
	2249+*****			
	2250+*			*
	2251+*	INQUIRY (INQY)	CALL OUTPUT	*
	2252+*			*
	2253+*	THE INQY CALL RETURNS DATA TO THE USER'S I/O AREA BASED		*
	2254+*	ON THE SUBFUNCTION SPECIFIED IN THE AIB.		*
	2255+*			*
	2256+*	THE FOLLOWING SUBFUNCTIONS RETURN DATA TO THE APPLICATION:		*
	2257+*	'ENVIRON'	- SYSTEM ENVIRONMENT DATA	*
	2258+*	'NULL'	- DATA ASSOCIATED WITH THE PCB NAME	*
	2259+*		THAT WAS PASSED IN THE AIB	*
	2260+*			*
	2261+*****			
	2263+*	-----		*
	2264+*			*
	2265+*	-----		*
	2266+*	SUBFUNCTION = 'ENVIRON'		*
	2267+*	-----		*
	2268+*			*
	2269+*	-----		*
000000	2271+INQENVRN	DSECT		
000000	2272+INQEIMID	DS	CL8	IMS IDENTIFIER
000008	2273+INQEIMRL	DS	F	IMS RELEASE LEVEL
	2274+*			
	2275+***	CONTROL REGION TYPES:		
	2276+***	'BATCH'	- BATCH DATABASE MANAGER	
	2277+***	'DB'	- ONLINE DATABASE MANAGER SUBSYSTEM	
	2278+***	'DB/DC'	- ONLINE DB AND DC MANAGER SUBSYSTEM	
	2279+*			
00000C	2280+INQECRT	DS	CL8	CONTROL REGION TYPE
	2281+*			
	2282+***	APPLICATION REGION TYPES:		
	2283+***	'BATCH'	- BATCH REGION	
	2284+***	'BMP'	- BATCH MESSAGE PROCESSING REGION	
	2285+***	'DRA'	- DATABASE RESOURCE ADAPTER THREAD	
	2286+***	'IFP'	- FAST PATH REGION	
	2287+***	'MPP'	- MESSAGE PROCESSING REGION	
	2288+*			
000014	2289+INQEART	DS	CL8	APPLICATION REGION TYPE
00001C	2290+INQEARID	DS	F	APPLICATION RGN IDENTIFIER
000020	2291+INQEPGM	DS	CL8	APPLICATION PROGRAM NAME
000028	2292+INQEPSB	DS	CL8	ALLOCATED PSB NAME
000030	2293+INQETRAN	DS	CL8	TRANSACTION NAME
000038	2294+INQEUSER	DS	CL8	USER IDENTIFIER
000040	2295+INQEGPNM	DS	CL8	GROUP NAME
	2296+*			

Figure 52 (Part 36 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

2297+***      STATUS GROUP INDICATOR:
2298+***      ' ' - NO STATUS GROUP WAS INITIALIZED
2299+***      'A' - INIT STATUS GROUPA CALL WAS ISSUED
2300+***      'B' - INIT STATUS GROUPB CALL WAS ISSUED
2301+**
000048      2302+INQESGID DS   CL4           HIGHEST STATUS GROUP ID
00004C      2303+INQERTA DS   A           ADDRESS OF RECOVERY TOKEN
2304+**
000050      2305+INQEAPA DS   A           STRING MAPPED BY INQERTS
2306+**      ADDRESS OF APPLICATION PARM
000054      2307+INQELEN EQU  *-INQENVRN   STRING MAPPED BY INQEAPS
2308+**      ENVIRON OUTPUT LENGTH
0000CC      2309+INQELEN2 EQU *-INQENVRN   SPACE FOR UOW-ID AND APPL-PARMS
2310+**      IOAREA_LENGTH FOR INQY DL1 CALL
2311+**-----*
2312+**                                           *
2313+**      RECOVERY TOKEN STRING DSECT      *
2314+**                                           *
2315+**-----*
000000      2316+INQERTS DSECT
000000      2317+INQERTLL DS   H           RECOVERY TOKEN LENGTH
000002      2318+INQERTKN EQU  *           START OF RECOVERY TOKEN
2319+**-----*
2320+**                                           *
2321+**      APPLICATION PARAMETER STRING DSECT *
2322+**                                           *
2323+**                                           *
2324+**-----*
000000      2325+INQEAPS DSECT
000000      2326+INQEAPLL DS   H           APPL PARM STRING LENGTH
000002      2327+INQEAPRM EQU  *           START OF APPL PARM STRING
2328+**-----*
2329+*****
2330+**                                           *
2331+**      DFSAIB DSECT - APPLICATION INTERFACE BLOCK *
2332+**                                           *
2333+**      THE DFSAIB IS THE APPLICATION INTERFACE BLOCK PASSED *
2334+**      TO IMS ON APPLICATION CALLS WHICH USE THE DFSAIBLI *
2335+**      LANGUAGE INTERFACE ENTRY POINT. APPLICATIONS WHICH *
2336+**      USE THIS ENTRY POINT ARE EITHER ISSUING CALLS USING *
2337+**      A PCB NAME INSTEAD OF A PCB ADDRESS, OR ARE ISSUING *
2338+**      CALLS WHICH ARE NOT ASSOCIATED WITH A PCB. *
2339+**      THE DFSAIB PROVIDES A STANDARD MECHANISM FOR IMS AND *
2340+**      AND THE APPLICATION TO EXCHANGE INFORMATION. *
2341+**                                           *
2342+**      THE DFSAIB IS ALLOCATED AND INITIALIZED BY THE *
2343+**      APPLICATION PROGRAM. INDIVIDUAL DL/I CALLS MAY HAVE *
2344+**      DIFFERENT REQUIREMENTS FOR REQUIRED INPUT FIELDS. *
2345+**      AT A MINIMUM, THE FOLLOWING FIELDS MUST BE INITIALIZED *
2346+**      PRIOR TO ISSUING ANY DL/I CALL. *
2347+**      AIBID   = CHARACTER STRING 'DFS AIB ' *
2348+**      AIBLEN  = LENGTH USED BY THE APPLICATION TO ALLOCATE *
2349+**      THE STORAGE AREA. *
2350+**      AIBOALEN = LENGTH OF APPLICATION I/O AREA *
2351+**      (ONLY REQUIRED ON DL/I CALLS IN WHICH IMS *
2352+**      WILL RETURN DATA IN THE I/O AREA) *
2353+**                                           *
2354+**      IMS WILL RETURN A RETURN CODE TO THE APPLICATION *
2355+**      IN THE DFSAIB. ADDITIONALLY, OTHER INFORMATION SUCH *
2356+**      AS A REASON CODE, MAY BE RETURNED AS REQUIRED BY *
2357+**      SPECIFIC CALLS. *
2358+**                                           *
2359+*****

```

Figure 52 (Part 37 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

000000      2361+DFSAIB  DSECT
000000      2362+AIBID  DS   CL8'DFSAIB'      EYECATCHER
000008      2363+AIBLEN  DS   F                  DFSAIB ALLOCATED LENGTH
00000C      2364+AIBSFUNC DS   CL8              SUBFUNCTION CODE
000014      2365+AIBRSNM1 DS   CL8              RESOURCE NAME 1
00001C      2366+AIBRSNM2 DS   CL8              RESOURCE NAME 2
000024      2367+      DS   2F                  RESERVED
00002C      2368+AIBOALEN DS   F                  OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (MAX)
000030      2369+AIBOAUSE DS   F                  OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (USED)
000034      2370+      DS   2F                  RESERVED
00003C      2371+      DS   H                  RESERVED
00003E      2372+      DS   H                  RESERVED
000040      2373+AIBRETRN DS   F                  RETURN CODE
000044      2374+AIBREASN DS   F                  REASON CODE
000048      2375+      DS   F                  RESERVED
00004C      2376+AIBRSA1  DS   A                  RESOURCE ADDRESS 1
000050      2377+AIBRSA2  DS   A                  RESOURCE ADDRESS 2
000054      2378+AIBRSA3  DS   A                  RESOURCE ADDRESS 3
000058      2379+      DS   10F                 RESERVED
00080      2380+AIBLL   EQU  *-DFSAIB          DFSAIB LENGTH
2382      EKYTRB      ,      TRACE REQUEST BLOCK
2383+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****
2384+*
2385+*      CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
2386+*      EKYTRB (TRB)
2387+*
2388+*      DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
2389+*      DPROP TRACE REQUEST BLOCK (TRB)
2390+*      =      =      =
2391+*
2392+*****
2393+*
2394+*      THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
2395+*
2396+*      5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
2397+*      ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
2398+*
2399+*      U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
2400+*      USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
2401+*      GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
2402+*
2403+*      LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
2404+*
2405+*****
2406+*
2407+*      STATUS: V1 R2 M0
2408+*
2409+*      FUNCTION:
2410+*      A TRB IS USED FOR THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN A
2411+*      'PROPAGATION USER EXIT ROUTINE' AND THE DPROP TRACE
2412+*      FUNCTION.
2413+*
2414+*      WHEN INVOKING THE DPROP-TRACE FUNCTION, THE CALLING
2415+*      USER EXIT MUST PROVIDE THE TRB AS FIRST CALL-PARAMETER.
2416+*
2417+*      THE TRB PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRACE REQUEST.
2418+*
2419+*      MODULE TYPE= MACRO
2420+*      PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
2421+*
2422+*      ACQUIRED BY MODULE INVOKING THE TRACE
2423+*
2424+*      INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
2425+*
2426+*      MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
2427+*

```

Figure 52 (Part 38 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

2428+*      CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                     *
2429+*                                     KMP0057  12/13/90         *
2430+*                                                                 *
2431+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

```

000000 2435+TRB DSECT  
000000 E3D9C240 2436+TRBEYE DC C'TRB ' EYE-CATCHER  
000004 00000000 2437+TRBPTD DC A(0) ADDRESS OF THE DPROP-PTD CONTROL BLOCK

```

2439+*****
2440+***** NAME OF OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE
2441+*****

```

000008 4040404040404040 2443+TRBTABQ DC CL8' ' TABLE-NAME QUALIFIER ASSOC. W. TRACE  
000010 4040404040404040 2444+TRBTABN DC CL18' ' TABLE-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE  
000022 4040 2445+ DC CL2' '  
000024 4040404040404040 2446+TRBDBN DC CL8' ' DBD-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE  
00002C 4040404040404040 2447+TRBSEGN DC CL8' ' SEG-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE

```

2449+*****
2450+***** SOLICITED/UNSOLICITED INDICATION
2451+*****

```

000034 40 2453+TRBSOLI DC CL1' ' SOLICITED TRACE  
000E8 2454+TRBSOLY EQU C'Y' ...Y: TRACE SOLICITED BY THE USER  
000D5 2455+TRBSOLN EQU C'N' ...N: TRACE NOT SOLICITED BY THE USER

000035 0000000000000000 2457+ DC 13X'00' RESERVED/MUST BE ZERO  
00042 2458+TRBEND EQU \*  
00042 2459+TRBLEN EQU \*-TRB LENGTH OF ONE TRB  
2461 EKYTED , TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTION  
2462+\*\*\*\*\* START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION \*\*\*\*\*

```

2463+*
2464+* CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
2465+* EKYTED (TED)
2466+*
2467+* DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
2468+* DPROP TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR (TED)
2469+* = = =
2470+*
2471+*****
2472+*
2473+* THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
2474+*
2475+* 5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
2476+* ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
2477+*
2478+* U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
2479+* USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
2480+* GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
2481+*
2482+* LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
2483+*
2484+*****
2485+*
2486+* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
2487+*
2488+* FUNCTION:
2489+* WHEN INVOKING THE DPROP TRACE FUNCTION, THE CALLING
2490+* MODULE MUST PROVIDE ONE TED FOR EACH:
2491+* - TRACE-HEADER
2492+* - TRACE-SUBHEADER
2493+* - DATA-AREA
2494+* WHICH SHOULD BE TRACED/SNAPPED.
2495+*

```

Figure 52 (Part 39 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

```

2496**      MODULE TYPE= MACRO                      *
2497**      PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H                  *
2498**                                             *
2499**      ACQUIRED BY MODULE INVOKING THE TRACE    *
2500**                                             *
2501**      INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE                *
2502**                                             *
2503**      MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE      *
2504**                                             *
2505**      CHANGE ACTIVITY:                          *
2506**      KMP0057  12/13/90                        *
2507**                                             *
2508***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

000000      2512+TED      DSECT
000000 E3C5C440      2513+TEDEYE DC C'TED '      EYE-CATCHER
000004 40      2514+TEDTYPE DC C' '      TYPE OF TRACE ITEM
000C8      2515+TEDTYPH EQU C'H'      ... HEADER
000E2      2516+TEDTYPH EQU C'S'      ... SUB-HEADER
000C4      2517+TEDTPD EQU C'D'      ... DATA
000005 40      2518+TEDALIGN DC C' '      ALIGNMENT FOR SNAP-FORMATTING
000D3      2519+TEDALIGN EQU C'L'      ...L = LEFT ALIGNMENT
00040      2520+TEDALIGN EQU C' '      ...BLANK= NO LEFT ALIGNMENT
000006 0000      2521+      DC XL2'00'      RESERVED
000008 00000000      2522+TEDTXA DC A(0)      PTR TO TEXT-STRING
00000C 00000000      2523+TEDXTL DC F'0'      LENGTH OF TEXT-STRING
000010 00000000      2524+TEDMA DC A(0)      VIRTUAL STORAGE ADDR OF AREA TO BE SNAPPED
000014 00000000      2525+TEDALEN DC F'0'      LENGTH OF AREA TO BE SNAPPED
000018 00000000      2526+TEDALET DC F'0'      ALET OF DATA (MUST BE ZERO IN THIS RELEASE)
00001C 0000000000000000      2527+      DC 2F'0'      RESERVED/MUST BE ZERO
00024      2528+TEDEND EQU *
00024      2529+TEDLEN EQU *-TED      LENGTH OF ONE TED
000C73      2531 EKYEPRIA CSECT ,      REQUIRED BECAUSE OF DB2 PRECOMPILER
000C73 00      2532 ***$$$ SQL WORKING STORAGE

000C73 00      2533 SQLDSIZ DC A(SQLDLEN) SQLDSECT SIZE
000C74 00000090      2534 SQLDSECT DSECT
000000      2535 SQLPLIST DS F
000004      2536 SQLPLLEN DS H      PLIST LENGTH
000006      2537 SQLFLAGS DS XL2      FLAGS
000008      2538 SQLCTYPE DS H      CALL-TYPE
00000A      2539 SQLPROGN DS CL8      PROGRAM NAME
000012      2540 SQLTIMES DS CL8      TIMESTAMP
00001A      2541 SQLSECTN DS H      SECTION
00001C      2542 SQLCODEP DS A      CODE POINTER
000020      2543 SQLVPARM DS A      VPARAM POINTER
000024      2544 SQLAPARM DS A      AUX PARAM PTR
000028      2545 SQLSTNUM DS H      STATEMENT NUMBER
00002A      2546 SQLSTYPE DS H      STATEMENT TYPE
00002C      2547 SQLPVAR DS F,6CL12
000078      2548 SQLAVARS DS F,0CL12
00007C      2549 SQLTEMP DS CL18      TEMPLATE
000090      2550 DS 0D
000090      00090      2551 SQLDLEN EQU *-SQLDSECT
000000      2552      END EKYEPRIA

```

Figure 52 (Part 40 of 40). First Sample Propagation Exit Routine (Assembler)

---

## Definitions For First Sample Propagation Exit

This section contains definitions associated with the first sample Propagation exit routine. It includes the following types of definitions:

- IMS DBDGEN and PSBGEN definitions
- DB2 CREATE TABLE definitions
- DataRefresher definitions required to define the PR DataRefresher and to extract the IMS data with DataRefresher
- SQL statements defining the PR without DataRefresher in the MVG input tables

### DBDGEN Definitions

Figure 53 shows a DBDGEN definition for the sample Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

---

```
DBD NAME=DB1,VERSION=V123456789,                                C
    ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4),                  C
    EXIT=(EKYRUP00,KEY,PATH,DATA)
DATASET DD1=HDAM,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
SEGM  NAME=SEG1,PARENT=0,BYTES=24
FIELD NAME=(SEG1KEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=5,START=1
*
SEGM  NAME=SEG2,PARENT=SEG1,BYTES=24
FIELD NAME=(SEG2KEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=8,START=1
*
DBDGEN
FINISH
END
```

---

Figure 53. DBDGEN Definition

#### Notes:

1. The EXIT= keyword of the DBD macro specifies that EKYRUP00 (the RUP) be called when a segment of this DBD is changed. This is required for synchronous data propagation with DPROP.
2. The EXIT= keyword of the DBD statement requests the PATH data option. This is required for the mapping performed by this sample Propagation exit routine (because the Propagation exit routine maps nonkey, path data, from the parent segment).

### CREATE TABLE Statement

Figure 54 on page 231 shows a CREATE TABLE statement for the sample Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.



---

```

CREATE TABLE T096606.TAB2
(TAB2COL1 CHAR(5) NOT NULL,
TAB2COL2 CHAR(2) NOT NULL,
TAB2COL3 CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
TAB2COL4 CHAR(8) ,
TAB2COL5 CHAR(8) ,
TAB2COL6 CHAR(8) ,
PRIMARY KEY (TAB2COL1, TAB2COL2, TAB2COL3))
IN DU096606.PROPTS;

```

```

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN01 ON TAB2 (TAB2COL1, TAB2COL2, TAB2COL3)
USING VCAT KOE ;

```

---

*Figure 54. CREATE TABLE Statement*

## Using DataRefresher to Define the PR

This section describes how you can use DataRefresher to define the PR for the sample Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

### CREATE DXTPSB

Figure 55 shows a CREATE DXTPSB statement for the sample Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

---

```

CREATE DXTPSB NAME=KOEPSB

DXTPCB NAME=DB1, DBNAME=DB1, DBACCESS=HDAM

SEGMENT NAME=SEG1, PARENT=0, BYTES=24

FIELD NAME=SEG1KEY1, START=1 , BYTES=5, SEQFLD=R
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT1, START=6 , BYTES=7, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT2, START=13, BYTES=4, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT3, START=17, BYTES=8, TYPE=C

SEGMENT NAME=SEG2, PARENT=SEG1, BYTES=24

FIELD NAME=SEG2KEY , START=1 , BYTES=8, SEQFLD=R
FIELD NAME=SEG2KEY1, START=1 , BYTES=2, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG2KEY2, START=3 , BYTES=6, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG2DAT1, START=9 , BYTES=8, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG2DAT2, START=17, BYTES=8, TYPE=C ;

```

---

*Figure 55. CREATE DXTPSB Statement*

The Propagation exit routine does not map the key field of segment SEG2 to one DB2 column. Instead, the key field of SEG2 is mapped as two key subfields to two columns of the DB2 primary key. Therefore, the key field SEG2KEY is redefined by the two key subfields SEG2KEY1 and SEG2KEY2 that overlay SEG2KEY.

### CREATE DXTVIEW

Figure 56 on page 232 shows a CREATE DXTVIEW statement for the sample Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

---

```

CREATE   DXTVIEW NAME      = VIEW011,
          DXTPSB           = KOEPSB,
          DXTPCB           = DB1,
          SEGMENT          = SEG2,
          MINSEGM          = SEG2,
          FIELDS           = *      ;

```

---

Figure 56. CREATE DXTVIEW Statement

## DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

Figure 57 shows a DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT command and EXTRACT statement for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

---

```

SUBMIT   EXTID=PR001,
          NODE=NODEX,
          USERID=T096606,
          CD=JCS,
          JCS=DDJCS01,
          FORMAT=SOURCE,
          MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
          MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=U,
                    MAPDIR=HR,
                    ACTION=REPL,
                    ERROPT=BACKOUT,
                    EXITNAME=EKYEPR1A,
                    PROPSEGM=(DB1/SEG2)'

EXTRACT
  INTO T096606.TAB2 (TAB2COL1  NOT NULL,
                    TAB2COL2  NOT NULL,
                    TAB2COL3  NOT NULL,
                    TAB2COL4           ,
                    TAB2COL5           ,
                    TAB2COL6           )
  SELECT  SEG1KEY1,
          SEG2KEY1,
          SEG2KEY2,
          SEG2DAT1,
          SEG2DAT2,
          SEG1DAT1
  FROM VIEW011 ;

```

---

Figure 57. DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

### Notes:

1. The MAPEXIT= keyword of the SUBMIT command specifies EKYMCE00. This causes DataRefresher UIM to call the DPROP-provided Map Capture Exit EKYMCE00 during the processing of the SUBMIT or EXTRACT. This is required to allow DPROP to create the PR.
2. PRTYPE=U (user mapping) must be specified, because the PR must be processed by a Propagation exit routine.
3. EXITNAME=EKYEPR1A specifies the name of the Propagation exit routine that performs the propagation for this PR.
4. PROPSEGM=DB1 or SEG2 identifies the segment types being propagated by this PR. As explained in the commentary for the source code of the EKYEPR1A, the sample exit routine propagates changes to the data of SEG2 (together with path data of SEG1). However, the sample exit routine does not propagate changes to the data of SEG1. Therefore, the PROPSEGM= keyword identifies only SEG2 as the segment being propagated.

5. The EXTRACT statement describes to DataRefresher which fields must be mapped to which columns during the data extract. These definitions are important for the extract but are not important for DPROP (because the mapping and propagation is not done by the generalized mapping logic of DPROP).

## Using DataRefresher For the Extract

This section covers INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements. Figure 58 shows INITDEM and USE DXTPSB control statements for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 52 on page 190.

---

```
INITDEM NAME=BASILEUS;  
USE DXTPSB=KOEPSB;
```

---

*Figure 58. Using DataRefresher For the Extract: INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements*

## Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

Figure 59 on page 234 describes DSNTEP2 SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG input tables.

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).

This row identifies the PRID, indicates that the PRTYPE is U (user mapping), and provides in the EXITNAME column the name of the Propagation exit routine EKYEPR1A that performs the propagation for this PR.

- One row for each segment type being propagated by the PR and the Propagation exit routine is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

As explained in the commentary of the source code of EKYEPR1A, the sample exit routine propagates changes to the data of SEG2 (together with path data of SEG1). However, the sample exit routine does not propagate changes to the data of SEG1. Therefore, only one row is inserted into the DPRISEG table, a row indicating that the PR is propagating SEG2.

- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).

This row indicates that the target table is T096606.TAB2.

For PRTYPE=U, DPROP does not require that you insert any rows in the DPRIFLD table; this is why the example below does not insert any row in the DPRITAB table.

---

```

DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PR001'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
  ( PRID,    USERID,  PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
    ERROPT,  ACTION,  EXITNAME)
VALUES ('PR001', 'T096606', 'U', ' ', 'HR',
        'BACKOUT', 'REPL', 'EKYEPRIA')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID,    DBNAME,  SEGNAME, ROLE )
VALUES ('PR001', 'DB1', 'SEG2', ' ')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
  ( PRID,    TABQUAL,  TABNAME )
VALUES ('PR001', 'T096606', 'TAB2')          ;

COMMIT;

```

---

Figure 59. DSNTEP2 SQL Statements Required to Define the PR in the MVG Input Tables

---

## Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine

A second example of a Propagation exit routine written in an HLL is shown in Figure 62 on page 236.

This is a key range splitting example: the mapping is provided from two different segment types of two different databases. Both segments have the same structure and the same key construction, but each key is unique over both databases.

The first database contains the lower key range (000000 to 499999), and the second one contains the higher key range (500000 to 999999).

Each segment occurrence is mapped to a specific row of the propagated table.

## Mapping Performed by the Sample Exit Routine

Figure 60 illustrates an overview of the propagation done by the sample Propagation exit routine.

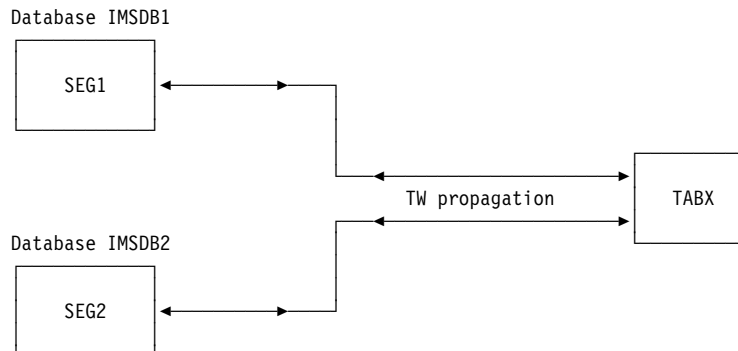


Figure 60. Overview of the Propagation Performed By the Exit Routine

Figure 61 shows the mapping of individual IMS source fields to the DB2 target columns and vice versa.

Figure 61. Mapping IMS Source Fields to DB2 Target Columns

Segment Name	Field Name	Key attribute	Column Name	Column Type
SEG1	SEG1KEY1	Key field	TABXCOL1	DB2 Primary key
SEG1	SEG1DAT1	-	TABXCOL2	-
SEG1	SEG1DAT2	-	TABXCOL3	-
SEG1	SEG1DAT3	-	TABXCOL4	-
SEG2	SEG2KEY	Key field	TABXCOL1	DB2 Primary Key
SEG2	SEG2DAT1	-	TABXCOL2	-
SEG2	SEG2DAT2	-	TABXCOL3	-
SEG2	SEG2DAT3	-	TABXCOL4	-

## Sample Exit Routine Source Code

The example in Figure 62 on page 236 is intentionally simplified to emphasize the fundamental logic involved. Your Propagation exit routine will likely be more complex to meet your propagation requirements.

The source code below is provided in the DPROPS Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYEPR2K. The following source code shows sample module EKYEPR2K after the DB2 precompiler processed it.

Following the source code are definitions related to the sample Propagation exit routine.

```

/*****
*
*      Licensed Materials - Property of IBM
*
*      5685-124 (C) Copyright IBM Corp. 1989, 1992.
*
*      See Copyright Instructions
*
*****/

*****
*
* Module name: EKYEPR2K
*
* Descriptive name: Sample C Language Propagation User Exit Routine.
*
*
* Function:
*
* The purpose of this program is to provide a sample propagation
* exit routine. This is a key range splitting example, e.g. the
* mapping is provided from two different segment types of two
* different databases. Both segments have the same structure and
* the same key construction, but each key content is unique over
* both databases.
*
* The first database contains the lower key range i.e.
*   - "000000" to "499999".
*
* The second one contains the higher key range i.e.
*   - "500000" to "999999".
*
* Each segment occurrence is mapped to one row of the propagated
* table.
*
*****
#pragma page(1)
*****
*
* The figure below provides an overview of the IMS-to-DB2 mapping
* performed by this sample propagation exit.
*
*
*      *-----*
*      |   IMS world   |
*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*
*      | database "IMSDB1" |
*      | segment "SEG1"   |
*      *-----*
*
*      | seglkey key field |<--+
*      | segldat1          |<--+
*      | segldat2          |<--+
*      | segldat3          |<--+
*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*
*      | database "IMSDB2" |
*      | segment "SEG2"   |
*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*
*      |   DB2 world   |
*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*
*      | table "TABX"  |
*      *-----*
*
*      *-----*
*      | TABXC0L1 primary key |
*      | TABXC0L2             |
*      | TABXC0L3             |
*      | TABXC0L4             |
*      *-----*

```

Figure 62 (Part 1 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

```

* | SEG2KEY key field |<--+|| | | *
* | SEG2DAT1 |<--+|| *-----* *
* | SEG2DAT2 |<--+|| * *
* | SEG2DAT3 |<--+|| *
* *-----* *
* * *
* * *
* * *
*****
#pragma page(1)
*****
* *
* Return code = 0 processing successful - no message set. *
* *
* Return code = 4 SQL error: error while propagating from IMS to *
* DB2. *
* *
* Return code = 8 IMS error: error while propagating from DB2 to *
* IMS. *
* *
* Return code = 12 error other than SQL and IMS, unavailable *
* problem. *
* *
* Return code = 16 error other than SQL and IMS, not an unavailable *
* resource problem. *
* *
* Return code = 20 severe error: abend is required. *
* *
* *
* Error messages issued by EKYEPR2P: *
* *
* EKYEPR1E propagation failure for table=@ failing SQL *
* statement=@ SQL code=@ *
* EKYEPR2E propagation failure for segment=@ failing IMS *
* segment=@ *
* EKYEPR3E invalid propagation direction in PICCALL *
* EKYEPR4E IMS-to-DB2: unexpected DBD or segname *
* EKYEPR5E IMS-to-DB2: data is missing for a REPL or an ISRT call *
* EKYEPR6E IMS-to-DB2: unexpected call function in the IMS XPCB *
* EKYEPR7E IMS-to-DB2: KFBA is missing for a REPL call *
* EKYEPR8E DB2-to-IMS: invalid call function in the HEC *
* EKYEPR9E DB2-to-IMS: PCB label not found *
* *
***** End of Specifications *****
#pragma page(1)
***** Logic of EKYEPR2P *****
* *
* Processing: *
* *
* - Set "module entered" and "module in control" flags into PIC. *
* *
* - Check function code to see if the module is called to perform *
* IMS-to-DB2 propagation (HR) or to perform DB2-to-IMS *
* propagation (RH). *
* *
* Processing for IMS-to-DB2 propagation: *
* *
* - Provide addressing for "EKYRCDLP". *
*

```

Figure 62 (Part 2 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

```

*   - Set table qualifier and table name into PIC.
*
*   - Verify information provided by DL/I capture and/or DPROP.
*
*   - Verify that the exit is invoked to propagate the right
*     DBD/segname.
*
*   - For ISRT and REPL operations:
*     Verify that DL/I capture provides the segment data.
*
*   - For DLET operation:
*     Verify that DL/I capture provides the KFBA.
*
*   - Branch according to type of IMS update operation:
*
*   - For an IMS REPL:
*     Issue a SQL update statement for a row with columns
*     originating from SEG1 or SEG2.
*
*     If the SQL update results in an error or warning execute
*     the SQL error logic.
*
*   - For an IMS ISRT:
*     Issue a SQL insert statement to insert a row with columns
*     originating from SEG1 or SEG2.
*
*     If the SQL insert results in an error or warning execute
*     the SQL error logic.
*
*   - For an IMS DLET:
*     Issue a SQL delete statement to delete the target row.
*
*     If the SQL delete results in an error or a warning execute
*     the SQL error logic.
*****
#pragma page(1)
*****
*   SQL error logic:
*
*   - set return code of 4
*   - copy the SQLCA used in this module to the "PIC" SQLCA
*   - format an error message
*   - return to the caller.
*
*
*   Processing for DB2-to-IMS propagation:
*
*   - provide addressing for "EKYHCHCP" and other appropriate control
*     blocks
*
*   - get the column data and move it to the IMS segment work area
*
*   - build the SSA, init the AIB and set the correct function code
*     for the DL/I call
*
*
*   - perform the following depending on the DB2 operation:
*

```

*Figure 62 (Part 3 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*



---

```

*   - for an INSERT call:                                     *
*   *                                                         *
*       - issue an IMS insert with the IMS segment work area *
*   *                                                         *
*       - if the IMS insert results in an error or warning   *
*           build the error message and set an 8 - return code *
*   *                                                         *
*       - return to the caller                               *
*   *                                                         *
*   *                                                         *
*   - for an UPDATE or DELETE call:                           *
*   *                                                         *
*       - issue an IMS get hold unique                       *
*   *                                                         *
*       - if the GHU results in an error or warning         *
*           build the error message and set an 8 - return code *
*   *                                                         *
*       - else issue an IMS REPL or DLET depending on the   *
*           SQL operation                                    *
*   *                                                         *
*       - if the IMS call results in an error or warning    *
*           build the error message and set an 8 - return code *
*   *                                                         *
*       - return to the caller                               *
*   *                                                         *
*****
#pragma page(1)
*****
*   *                                                         *
*   - Errors other than SQL errors:                           *
*   *                                                         *
*       - set return code of 4                               *
*       - build an error message in the PIC                  *
*       - return to caller of the exit                       *
*   *                                                         *
***** End of Logic Description *****/
#pragma page(1)
#include <leawi.h>
#include <ims.h>
#pragma linkage(ekyepr2k,fetchable)
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#pragma page(1)
/*****
*           Propagated DB2 table                               *
*****/

#pragma linkage (DSNHLI,OS)
typedef struct
{
    short   SQLPLEN;
    short   SQLFLAGS;
    short   SQLCTYPE;
    char    SQLPROGN[8];
    short   SQLTIMES[4];
    short   SQLSECTN;
    char    *SQLCODEP;
    char    *SQLVPARM;
    char    *SQLAPARM;
    short   SQLSTNUM;
    short   SQLSTYPE;
} SQLPLIST;

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 4 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

typedef struct
    { short    SQLTYPE;
      short    SQLLEN;
      char     *SQLADDR;
      char     *SQLIND;
    } SQLELTS;
typedef SQLELTS    *SQLELTS_PTR;
char    SQLTEMP[ 19 ] ;

/****
EXEC SQL DECLARE TABX TABLE
        (TABXC0L1  CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
         TABXC0L2  CHAR(7) NOT NULL,
         TABXC0L3  CHAR(4) NOT NULL,
         TABXC0L4  CHAR(8) NOT NULL)

$$$***/

/****
EXEC SQL INCLUDE SQLCA
$$$***/
#ifdef SQLCODE
struct sqlca
    { unsigned char    sqlcaid[8];
      long          sqlcabc;
      long          sqlcode;
      short         sqlerrml;
      unsigned char  sqlerrmc[70];
      unsigned char  sqlerrp[8];
      long          sqlerrd[6];
      unsigned char  sqlwarn[11];
      unsigned char  sqlstate[5];
    } ;
#define SQLCODE    sqlca.sqlcode
#define SQLWARN0   sqlca.sqlwarn[0]
#define SQLWARN1   sqlca.sqlwarn[1]
#define SQLWARN2   sqlca.sqlwarn[2]
#define SQLWARN3   sqlca.sqlwarn[3]
#define SQLWARN4   sqlca.sqlwarn[4]
#define SQLWARN5   sqlca.sqlwarn[5]
#define SQLWARN6   sqlca.sqlwarn[6]
#define SQLWARN7   sqlca.sqlwarn[7]
#define SQLWARN8   sqlca.sqlwarn[8]
#define SQLWARN9   sqlca.sqlwarn[9]
#define SQLWARNA   sqlca.sqlwarn[10]
#define SQLSTATE   sqlca.sqlstate
#endif
struct sqlca sqlca;

#pragma page(1)
/*****
*                               *
*          Declare Host variables          *
*                               *
*****/

/****
EXEC SQL BEGIN DECLARE SECTION
$$$***/

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 5 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

char SEGIKEY[7];
char SEGIDAT1[8];
char SEGIDAT2[5];
char SEGIDAT3[9];

/****
EXEC SQL END DECLARE SECTION
****/

#pragma page(1)

/*****
*          Include control block structures          *
*****/

#include "ekyrpcpk.h"
#include "ekyrcdlk.h"
#include "ekyhq2k.h"
#include "ekyhchck.h"

/*****
*          Prototypes          *
*****/

void imstodb2 (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void db2toims (EKYRCPIC *, HEC *);

void segok    (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void db2repl  (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *, SEGI *);

void db2isrt  (EKYRCPIC *, SEGI *);

void db2dlet  (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void db2check (EKYRCPIC *);

void sqlerr   (EKYRCPIC *);

void imserr   (EKYRCPIC *);

void invdir   (EKYRCPIC *);

void invseg   (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void datmis   (EKYRCPIC *);

void invcal   (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void errcom   (EKYRCPIC *, XPCB *);

void invkfb   (EKYRCPIC *);

void invfun   (EKYRCPIC *);

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 6 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

void lablInf (EKYRCPIC *);

#pragma page(1)
/*****
*          Declare global variables          *
*****/

long int  x1, x2, x3, x4, ncount;
char      opcode[6], wsqrcode[6], funcrcode[4],
          w77ckey[6];

PICXML1 msg11 = {"", ' ', {"Propagation failure for table=\0"}},
msg21 = {"", ' ', {""}},
msg31 = {"", ' ', {"Propagation failure for segment=\0"}};

struct {
    char msgstxt2[22];
    char msgstxt0[6];
    char msgstxt3[16];
    char msgssqlc[4];
    } msg12 = {"Failing SQL statement=",
              {"", {" SQL error code="}, {""}];

struct {
    char msgotxt2[8];
    char msgodbd[8];
    char msgotxt3[9];
    char msgoseg[8];
    char msgotxt4[6];
    char msgofunc[4];
    } msg22 = {"DBDNAME=",
              {"", {" SEGNAME="}, {"", {" FUNC="}, {""}];

struct {
    char msgitxt2[22];
    char msgitxt0[4];
    } msg32 = {"Failing IMS statement=", {""}];

char ssaisrt[9];

struct {
    char ssasegnm[8],
    filler_1,
    ssakeynm[8],
    filler_2,
    ssavalue[6],
    filler_3;
    } ssa = {"", '(', {"", '=' , {"", ')'}];

char segiarea[25];
char segoarea[25];

#pragma page(1)
/*****
*          Main function - ekyepr2k          *
*****/
void ekyepr2k ( EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic, void *secondcb)
{
    /* XPCB *xpcb; */

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 7 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

    /* Set control flags - exit entered and in control */
    ekysrcpic->picentrd = 'X';
    ekysrcpic->picinctl = 'X';

/*****
 * Check function code to determine if module is called
 * to perform IMS-to-DB2 propagation (HR) or
 * to perform DB2-to-IMS propagation (RH).
 *****/

    if (strncmp(ekysrcpic->picall, "HR", 2) == 0)
        imstodb2(ekysrcpic, secondcb);
    else

        if (strncmp(ekysrcpic->picall, "RH", 2) == 0)
            db2toims(ekysrcpic, secondcb);

        else
            invdir(ekysrcpic); /* invalid propagation direction */

    return;
} /* end of ekypr2k */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 *          R U P i s t h e c a l l e r
 *          M a i n I M S t o D B 2 p r o c e s s i n g
 *****/
void imstodb2 (EKYRCPIC *ekysrcpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    strncpy(ekysrcpic->pictabq, "          ", 8);
    strncpy(ekysrcpic->pictabn, "TABX          ", 18);

    if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbdbd, "DIVNTZ02", 8) == 0)
        if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbseg, "SEG1          ", 8) == 0)
            segok(ekysrcpic, xpcb);
        else
            invseg(ekysrcpic, xpcb); /* unexpected segment name */

    else
        if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbdbd, "DHVNTZ02", 8) == 0)
            if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbseg, "SEG2          ", 8) == 0)
                segok(ekysrcpic, xpcb);
            else
                invseg(ekysrcpic, xpcb); /* unexpected segment name */

    else
        invseg(ekysrcpic, xpcb); /* unexpected DBD */

    return;
} /* end of imstodb2 */

#pragma page(1)
void segok(EKYRCPIC *ekysrcpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    XSDB *xsdb = NULL;
    SEGI *segi = NULL;

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 8 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

    if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbcall, "DLET", 4) == 0)
    {
        strncpy(opcode, "DELETE", 6);
        db2dlet(ekyrpcpic, xpcb);
    }

    else
    /*****
    * Verify that the segment data is provided for "REPL" and "ISRT". *
    * Process according to the type of IMS update. *
    *****/
    {
        if (xpcb->xpcbxsdbd == NULL)
            datmis(ekyrpcpic); /* data is missing (EKYEPR5E) */
        else xsdb = xpcb->xpcbxsdbd;

        if (xsdb->xsdbsega == NULL)
            datmis(ekyrpcpic); /* data is missing (EKYEPR5E) */
        else segi = xsdb->xsdbsega;

        if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbcall, "REPL", 4) == 0)
        {
            strncpy(opcode, "UPDATE", 6);
            db2repl(ekyrpcpic, xpcb, segi);
        }
        else
        if (strncmp(xpcb->xpcbcall, "ISRT", 4) == 0)
        {
            strncpy(opcode, "INSERT", 6);
            db2isrt(ekyrpcpic, segi);
        }
        else
            invcal(ekyrpcpic, xpcb);
    }
    return;
} /* end of segok */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
* IMS segment has been replaced. This results in a propagating SQL *
* UPDATE of the target DB2 row. *
*****/
void db2repl(EKYRPCPIC *ekyrpcpic, XPCB *xpcb, SEGI *segi)
{
    strncpy( SEGIKEY, segi->segikey, 6);
    strncpy( SEGIDAT1, segi->segidat1, 7);
    strncpy( SEGIDAT2, segi->segidat2, 4);
    strncpy( SEGIDAT3, segi->segidat3, 8);

    /***$$$
    EXEC SQL UPDATE TABX
    SET   TABXC0L2 = :SEGIDAT1,
          TABXC0L3 = :SEGIDAT2,
          TABXC0L4 = :SEGIDAT3
    WHERE TABXC0L1 = :SEGIKEY
    $$$***/

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 9 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

{
SQLPLIST SQLPLIST2 =
{40, -32768, 30, "EKYEPR2K", 0, 0, 0 ,0,
1, 0, 0, 0, 463, 234};
SQLELTS_PTR SQLELTS_PTR2;
struct
{ long  SQLPVAR;
char  SQLPVELT[(sizeof(SQLELTS) * 4)];
} SQLPVAR2;
SQLELTS_PTR2 = (SQLELTS *) &SQLPVAR2.SQLPVELT;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLTYPE = 460;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLLEN = 8;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLADDR = (char *)
&(SEGIDAT1);
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLIND = NULL;
SQLELTS_PTR2 = SQLELTS_PTR2 + 1;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLTYPE = 460;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLLEN = 5;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLADDR = (char *)
&(SEGIDAT2);
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLIND = NULL;
SQLELTS_PTR2 = SQLELTS_PTR2 + 1;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLTYPE = 460;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLLEN = 9;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLADDR = (char *)
&(SEGIDAT3);
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLIND = NULL;
SQLELTS_PTR2 = SQLELTS_PTR2 + 1;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLTYPE = 460;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLLEN = 7;
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLADDR = (char *)
&(SEGIKEY);
SQLELTS_PTR2->SQLIND = NULL;
SQLPVAR2.SQLPVAR = 52;
SQLPLIST2.SQLVARM = (char *) &SQLPVAR2.SQLPVAR;
SQLPLIST2.SQLCODEP = (char *) &sqlca;
SQLPLIST2.SQLTIMES[0] = 0x14EA;
SQLPLIST2.SQLTIMES[1] = 0x9521;
SQLPLIST2.SQLTIMES[2] = 0x0570;
SQLPLIST2.SQLTIMES[3] = 0x64A0;
DSNHLI ( (unsigned int * ) &SQLPLIST2);
}

db2check(ekyrpic);
return;

} /* end of db2repl */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
* IMS segment has been inserted. This results in a propagating SQL *
* INSERT of the target DB2 row. *
*****/
void db2isrt(EKYRCPIC *ekyrpic, SEGI *segi)
{
    strncpy( SEGIKEY, segi->segikey, 6);
    strncpy( SEGIDAT1, segi->segidat1, 7);
    strncpy( SEGIDAT2, segi->segidat2, 4);

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 10 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

        strncpy( SEGIDAT3, segi->segidat3, 8);

    /**$$$
        EXEC SQL INSERT INTO TABX
            (TABXC0L1,
             TABXC0L2,
             TABXC0L3,
             TABXC0L4)
        VALUES
            (:SEGIKEY,
             :SEGIDAT1,
             :SEGIDAT2,
             :SEGIDAT3)
    $$$***/
    {
        SQLPLIST SQLPLIST3 =
        {40, -32768, 30, "EKYEPR2K", 0, 0, 0 ,0,
         2, 0, 0, 0, 486, 232};
        SQLELTS_PTR SQLELTS_PTR3;
        struct
        { long   SQLPVAR3;
          char   SQLPVELT[(sizeof(SQLELTS) * 4)];
        } SQLPVAR3;
        SQLELTS_PTR3 = (SQLELTS *) &SQLPVAR3.SQLPVELT;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLTYPE = 460;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLLEN = 7;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLADDR = (char *)
        &(SEGIKEY);
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLIND = NULL;
        SQLELTS_PTR3 = SQLELTS_PTR3 + 1;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLTYPE = 460;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLLEN = 8;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLADDR = (char *)
        &(SEGIDAT1);
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLIND = NULL;
        SQLELTS_PTR3 = SQLELTS_PTR3 + 1;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLTYPE = 460;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLLEN = 5;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLADDR = (char *)
        &(SEGIDAT2);
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLIND = NULL;
        SQLELTS_PTR3 = SQLELTS_PTR3 + 1;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLTYPE = 460;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLLEN = 9;
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLADDR = (char *)
        &(SEGIDAT3);
        SQLELTS_PTR3->SQLIND = NULL;
        SQLPVAR3.SQLPVAR3 = 52;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLVPARM = (char *) &SQLPVAR3.SQLPVAR3;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLCODEP = (char *) &sqlca;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLTIMES[0] = 0x14EA;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLTIMES[1] = 0x9521;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLTIMES[2] = 0x0570;
        SQLPLIST3.SQLTIMES[3] = 0x64A0;
        DSNHLI ( (unsigned int *) &SQLPLIST3);
    }

    db2check(ekyrcpic);
    return;
} /* end of db2isrt */

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 11 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)



---

```

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS segment has been deleted. This results in a propagating SQL
 * DELETE of the target DB2 row.
 *****/
void db2dlet(EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    if (xpcb->xpcbckey == NULL)
        invkfb(ekyrcpic); /* IMS-to-DB2: KFBA is missing (EKYEPR7E) */
    else
    {
        strncpy( SEGIKEY, xpcb->xpcbckey, 6);

/*****/
        EXEC SQL DELETE FROM TABX
            WHERE TABXCOL1 = :SEGIKEY
    /*****/
    {
        SQLPLIST SQLPLIST4 =
        {40, -32768, 30, "EKYEPR2K", 0, 0, 0 ,0,
        3, 0, 0, 0, 514, 233};
        SQLELTS_PTR SQLELTS_PTR4;
        struct
        { long  SQLPVAR5;
          char  SQLPVELT[(sizeof(SQLELTS) * 1)];
        } SQLPVAR54;
        SQLELTS_PTR4 = (SQLELTS *) &SQLPVAR54.SQLPVELT;
        SQLELTS_PTR4->SQLTYPE = 460;
        SQLELTS_PTR4->SQLLEN = 7;
        SQLELTS_PTR4->SQLADDR = (char *)
        &(SEGIKEY);
        SQLELTS_PTR4->SQLIND = NULL;
        SQLPVAR54.SQLPVAR5 = 16;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLVPARM = (char *) &SQLPVAR54.SQLPVAR5;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLCODEP = (char *) &sqlca;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLTIMES[0] = 0x14EA;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLTIMES[1] = 0x9521;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLTIMES[2] = 0x0570;
        SQLPLIST4.SQLTIMES[3] = 0x64A0;
        DSNHLI ( (unsigned int *) &SQLPLIST4);
    }

    db2check(ekyrcpic);
    return;
} /* end of db2dlet */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Check SQL error code and SQL warnings.
 *****/
void db2check( EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic)
{
    strncpy (ekyrcpic->picsqlca.sqlcaid, sqlca.sqlcaid, 136);
    if ((SQLCODE != 0) || (SQLWARN0 == 'W')) sqlerr(ekyrcpic);
    return;
} /* end of db2check */

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 12 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Propagation failure for table = TABX.
 *****/
void sqlerr(EKYRPCIC *ekyrcpic)
{
    unsigned int i, j;

    ekyrcpic->picxretc = 4;
    strncpy(msg11.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR1E", 8);
    i = strlen(msg11.picxmtxt) + 4;

    strncat(msg11.picxmtxt, "TABX", 4);
    memset(&(msg11.picxmtxt[i]), ' ', 61-i);
    strncpy(msg12.msgstxt, opcode, 6);

    i = abs(SQLCODE);
    for (j = 3; j > 0; j--, i/=10)
        wsqlcode[j] = i%10 + '0';
    wsqlcode[0] = (SQLCODE > 0)? '+':'-';
    strncpy(msg12.msgssqlc, wsqlcode, 4);

    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmsg.picxml1.picxmsgi, msg11.picxmsgi, 70);
    memset(&(ekyrcpic->picxmsg.picxml2), ' ', 70);
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmsg.picxml2, msg12.msgstxt2, 48);

    return;
} /* end of sqlerr */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 *           H U P   i s   t h e   c a l l e r
 *           M a i n   D B 2 _ t o _ I M S   p r o c e s s i n g
 *****/
void db2toims(EKYRPCIC *ekyrcpic, HEC *hec)
{
    long THREE = 3;
    long FOUR = 4;
    int i, j;
    QW0185A *qw0185a;
    QW0185B *qw0185b;

    qw0185a = hec->heccdcdd;
    qw0185b = hec->heccdcda;

    /*****
     * Move the contents of the DB2 columns, one by one, to the IMS
     * segment work area.
     *****/
    for(x1 = 0; x1 < qw0185a->qw0185ld; x1++)
    {
        /*****
         * Set x2 to the offset of the column in the dat row.
         *****/
        x2 = qw0185a->qw0185vr[x1].qw0185sx;
    }
}

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 13 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

/*****
 * Set output offset depending on the column name.
 *****/
if (strcmp(&(qw0185a->qw0185vr[x1].qw0185cn[0]),
        "TABXC0L1", 8) == 0 )
    x3 = 0;
else
if (strcmp(&(qw0185a->qw0185vr[x1].qw0185cn[0]),
        "TABXC0L2", 8) == 0 )
    x3 = 6;
else
if (strcmp(&(qw0185a->qw0185vr[x1].qw0185cn[0]),
        "TABXC0L3", 8) == 0 )
    x3 = 13;
else
    x3 = 17;

/*****
 * Move the content of the column, byte by byte.
 *****/
for(i = 0; i < qw0185a->qw0185vr[x1].qw0185le; i++)
    sgoarea[x3+i] = qw0185b->qw0185dr[x2+i];

} /* end x1 loop */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Initialize the AIB and the SSAs
 *****/

memset(&(ekyrcpic->picaib.aibsfnc), ' ', 8);
memset(&(ekyrcpic->picaib.aibrnm2), ' ', 8);
ekyrcpic->picaib.aiboalen = 25;
strcpy(ssa.ssavalue, sgoarea, 6);

if (strcmp(sgoarea, "500000", 6) < 0)
{
    strcpy(ssa.ssasegm, "SEG1 ", 8);
    strcpy(ssa.ssakeynm, "SEG1KEY ", 8);
}
else
{
    strcpy(ssa.ssasegm, "SEG2 ", 8);
    strcpy(ssa.ssakeynm, "SEG2KEY ", 8);
}

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Search the PCB label
 *****/

for (x4 = 0; x4 < hec->hecdbsln; x4++)
{
    if (strcmp(ssa.ssasegm,
              hec->hecdbsls[x4].hecsegm,
              4) == 0)
    {
        strcpy(ekyrcpic->picaib.aibrnm1,
              hec->hecdbsls[x4].hecpcbnm, 8);
    }
}

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 14 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

        if (strncmp(qw0185b->qw0185pc, "IN", 2) == 0)
/*****
 * IMS segment to be inserted.
 *****/
        {
            strncpy(funccode, "ISRT", 4);
            strncpy(ssaisrt, ssa.ssasegnm, 8);
            ssaisrt[8] = ' ';
            CEETDLI (&FOUR, funccode,
                    ekycrpc->picaib, segoarea, ssaisrt);
            if (ekycrpc->picaib.aibretrn != 0) imserr(ekycrpc);
        } /* end INSERT call */

#pragma page(1)
    else
        if (strncmp(qw0185b->qw0185pc, "UA", 2) == 0)
/*****
 * IMS segment is to be replaced.
 *****/
        {
            strncpy(funccode, "GHU ", 4);
            CEETDLI (&FOUR, funccode, ekycrpc->picaib, segiarea, ssa);
            if (ekycrpc->picaib.aibretrn != 0)
            {
                imserr(ekycrpc);
                return;
            }
        }
        else
        {
            strncpy(funccode, "REPL", 4);
            CEETDLI (&THREE, funccode, ekycrpc->picaib, segoarea);
            if (ekycrpc->picaib.aibretrn != 0)
            {
                imserr(ekycrpc);
                return;
            }
        }
    } /* end UPDATE call */

#pragma page(1)
    else
        if (strncmp(qw0185b->qw0185pc, "DE", 2) == 0)
/*****
 * IMS segment is to be deleted.
 *****/
        {
            strncpy(funccode, "GHU ", 4);
            CEETDLI (&FOUR, funccode, ekycrpc->picaib, segiarea, ssa);

            if (ekycrpc->picaib.aibretrn != 0)
            { /* Propagation failure for segment (EKYEPR2E) */
                imserr(ekycrpc);
                return;
            } /* end AIB return code not equal to zero for GHU call */

        }
        else
        {
            strncpy(funccode, "DLET", 4);

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 15 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

        CEETDLI (&THREE, funccode, ekycrpc->picaib, segiarea);
        if (ekycrpc->picaib.aibretrn != 0)
        { /* Propagation failure for segment (EKYEPR2E) */
            imserr(ekycrpc);
            return;
        } /* end AIB return code not zero for DLET call */
    } /* end AIB return code equal to zero for GHU call */

} /* end DELETE call */

/*****
 * Invalid function call
 *****/
else invfun(ekycrpc); /* not INSERT, UPDATE or DELETE call */
return;

} /* SSASEGNM matches HECSEGNM */
} /* end for x4 loop */
lablnf(ekycrpc); /* PCB label not found */
return;

} /* end of db2toims */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS error.
 *****/
void imserr(EKYRPC *ekycrpc)
{
    int i;

    ekycrpc->picxretc = 8;
    strncpy(msg31.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR2E", 8);
    i = strlen(msg31.picxmtxt) + 8;
    strncat(msg31.picxmtxt, ssa.ssasegnm, 8);
    memset(&(msg31.picxmtxt[i]), ' ', 61-i);

    strncpy(msg32.msgitxt, funccode, 4);
    memset(&(ekycrpc->picxmesg.picxml2), ' ', 70);
    strncpy(ekycrpc->picxmesg.picxml2, msg32.msgitxt, 26);

    return;
} /* end of imserr */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Invalid propagation direction (found in PICCALL)
 *****/
void invdir(EKYRPC *ekycrpc)
{
    ekycrpc->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekycrpc->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR3E", 8);
    ekycrpc->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekycrpc->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmtxt,
        "Invalid propagation direction in PICCALL",
        61);

    return;
} /* end of invdir */

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 16 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

```

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS to DB2 - unexpected DBD or segment name.
 *****/
void invseg(EKYRCPIC *ekyrpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    ekyrpcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR4E", 8);
    ekyrpcpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmtxt,
        "IMS-to-DB2: Unexpected DBD or SEGNAME for EKYEPR2K",
        61);
    errcom(ekyrpic, xpcb);

    return;
} /* end of invseg */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS to DB2 - data missing for a REPL or ISRT call.
 *****/
void datmis(EKYRCPIC *ekyrpic)
{
    ekyrpcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR5E", 8);
    ekyrpcpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmtxt,
        "IMS-to-DB2: Data is missing for a REPL or ISRT call",
        61);

    return;
} /* end of datmis */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS to DB2 - unexpected call function in IMS XPCB.
 *****/
void invcal(EKYRCPIC *ekyrpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    ekyrpcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR6E", 8);
    ekyrpcpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrpic->picxmesg.picxm11.picxmtxt,
        "IMS-to-DB2: Unexpected call function in IMS XPCB",
        61);
    errcom(ekyrpic, xpcb);

    return;
} /* end of invcal */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * Additional processing when unexpected DBD or segment encountered
 * OR when unexpected call function found in IMS XPCB.
 *****/

```

---

*Figure 62 (Part 17 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)*

---

```

void errcom(EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic, XPCB *xpcb)
{
    strncpy(msg22.msgodbd, xpcb->xpcbdbd, 8);
    strncpy(msg22.msgoseg, xpcb->xpcbseg, 8);
    strncpy(msg22.msgofunc, xpcb->xpcbcall, 4);
    memset(&(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml2), ' ', 70);
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml2, msg22.msgotxt2, 43);

    return;

} /* end of errcom */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * IMS to DB2 - KFBA is missing.
 *****/
void invkfb(EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic)
{
    ekyrcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR7E", 8);
    ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmtxt,
        "IMS-to-DB2: KFBA is missing for REPL call",
        61);

    return;

} /* end of invkfb */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * DB2 to IMS - Invalid call function in the HEC.
 *****/
void invfun(EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic)
{
    ekyrcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR8E", 8);
    ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmtxt,
        "DB2-to-IMS: Invalid call function in the HEC",
        61);

    return;

} /* end of invfun */

#pragma page(1)
/*****
 * DB2 to IMS - PCB label not found.
 *****/
void lablnf(EKYRCPIC *ekyrcpic)
{
    ekyrcpic->picxretc = 16;
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgi, "EKYEPR9E", 8);
    ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmsgb = ' ';
    strncpy(ekyrcpic->picxmesg.picxml1.picxmtxt,
        "DB2-to-IMS: PCBLABEL not found",
        61);

    return;

} /* end of lablnf */
/* end of program */

```

---

Figure 62 (Part 18 of 18). Second Sample Propagation Exit Routine (C)

---

## Definitions for Second Sample Propagation Exit

This section contains definitions associated with the second sample Propagation exit routine. The following types of definitions are provided:

- IMS DBDGEN and PSBGEN definitions
- DB2 CREATE TABLE definitions
- DataRefresher definitions required to define the PR DataRefresher and to extract the IMS data with DataRefresher
- SQL statements defining the PR without DataRefresher in the MVG input tables

### DBDGEN Definitions

Figure 63 shows a DBDGEN definition for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

---

```
*
***      DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST DBD
*
      DBD NAME=IMSDBI,VERSION=V123456789,                      C
            ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4),          C
            EXIT=(EKYRUP00)
      DATASET DD1=IMSDBI,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
      SEGM NAME=SEG1,PARENT=0,BYTES=25
      FIELD NAME=(SEG1KEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=6,START=1
*
***      DESCRIPTION OF THE SECOND DBD
*
      DBD NAME=IMSDBI,VERSION=V123456789,                      C
            ACCESS=(HDAM,OSAM),RMNAME=(DFSHDC40,5,4),          C
            EXIT=(EKYRUP00)
      DATASET DD1=IMSDBI,SIZE=4096,DEVICE=3380
*
      SEGM NAME=SEG2,PARENT=0,BYTES=25
      FIELD NAME=(SEG2KEY,SEQ,U),BYTES=6,START=1
*
      DBDGEN
      FINISH
      END
```

---

Figure 63. DBDGEN Definition

**Note:** The EXIT= keyword of the DBD macros specify that EKYRUP00 (the RUP) be called when a segment of these DBDs is changed. This is required for synchronous data propagation with DPROP.

### CREATE TABLE Statement

Figure 64 on page 255 shows a CREATE TABLE statement for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.



---

```

CREATE TABLE T096606.TABX
(TABXCOL1 CHAR(6) NOT NULL,
TABXCOL2 CHAR(7) ,
TABXCOL3 CHAR(4) ,
TABXCOL4 CHAR(8) ,
PRIMARY KEY (TABXCOL1))
DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
IN DU096606.PROPTS;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX XN01 ON TABX (TABXCOL1)
USING VCAT KOE ;

```

---

*Figure 64. CREATE TABLE Statement*

**Note:** The DATA CAPTURE CHANGES option of the CREATE TABLE command specifies that the DB2 Changed Data Capture exit (the HUP) be called when a row of this table is changed under IMS attach.

## Using DataRefresher to Define the PR

This section shows how can use DataRefresher to define the PR for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

### CREATE DXTPSB

Figure 65 shows a CREATE DXTPSB statement for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

---

```

CREATE DXTPSB NAME=KOEPSB

DXTPCB NAME=DECADIX1, DBNAME=IMSDBI, DBACCESS=HDAM

SEGMENT NAME=SEG1, PARENT=0, BYTES=25

FIELD NAME=SEG1KEY, START=1 , BYTES=6, SEQFLD=R
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT1, START=7 , BYTES=7, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT2, START=14, BYTES=4, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG1DAT3, START=18, BYTES=8, TYPE=C

DXTPCB NAME=DECADIX2, DBNAME=IMSDBI, DBACCESS=HDAM

SEGMENT NAME=SEG2, PARENT=0, BYTES=25

FIELD NAME=SEG2KEY, START=1 , BYTES=6, SEQFLD=R
FIELD NAME=SEG2DAT1, START=7 , BYTES=7, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG2DAT2, START=14, BYTES=4, TYPE=C
FIELD NAME=SEG2DAT3, START=18, BYTES=8, TYPE=C ;

```

---

*Figure 65. CREATE DXTPSB*

The DXTPXB contains two DXTPCBs, each referring to a particular database.

### CREATE DXTVIEW

Figure 66 on page 256 shows a CREATE DXTVIEW statement for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

---

```

CREATE   DXTVIEW NAME      = VIEW01,
          DXTPSB           = KOEPSB,
          DXTPCB           = DECADIX1,
          SEGMENT          = SEG1,
          MINSEGMENT       = SEG1,
          FIELDS           = *      ;

CREATE   DXTVIEW NAME      = VIEW02,
          DXTPSB           = KOEPSB,
          DXTPCB           = DECADIX2,
          SEGMENT          = SEG2,
          MINSEGMENT       = SEG2,
          FIELDS           = *      ;

```

---

Figure 66. CREATE DXTVIEW Statement

## DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

Figure 67 shows a DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT command and EXTRACT statement for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

---

```

SUBMIT   EXTID=PROP01,
          NODE=NODEX,
          USERID=T096606,
          CD=JCS,
          JCS=DDJCS01,
          FORMAT=SOURCE,
          MAPEXIT=EKYMCE00,
          MAPUPARM='PRTYPE=U,
                    MAPDIR=TW,
                    ACTION=REPL,
                    ERROPT=BACKOUT,
                    EXITNAME=EKYEPR2K,
                    PROPSGM=(IMSDB1/SEG1,IMSDB2/SEG2)'

EXTRACT
  INTO T096606.TABX (TABXCOL1 NOT NULL,
                    TABXCOL2    ,
                    TABXCOL3    ,
                    TABXCOL4    )
  SELECT  SEG1KEY,
          SEG1DAT1,
          SEG1DAT2,
          SEG1DAT3
  FROM VIEW01, VIEW02      ;

SUBMIT   EXTID=EXTR02,
          NODE=NODEX,
          USERID=T096606,
          CD=JCS,
          JCS=DDJCS01,
          USERDECK='RESUME(YES)',
          FORMAT=SOURCE

EXTRACT
  INTO T096606.TABX (TABXCOL1 NOT NULL,
                    TABXCOL2    ,
                    TABXCOL3    ,
                    TABXCOL4    )
  SELECT  SEG2KEY,
          SEG2DAT1,
          SEG2DAT2,
          SEG2DAT3
  FROM VIEW02              ;

```

---

Figure 67. DataRefresher UIM SUBMIT Command and EXTRACT Statement

**Notes:**

1. It is necessary to provide two DataRefresher extract requests (ER) to extract the complete data by the DEM, but only the first extract request becomes a propagation request (PR) for DPROP.

In the figure above, the first ER is the PR used by DPROP, and the second ER is required only to extract the data from the second database.

The following description refers only to the propagation request (PROP01).

2. The MAPEXIT= keyword of the SUBMIT command specifies EKYMCE00. This causes DataRefresher UIM to call the DPROP-provided Map Capture Exit EKYMCE00 during the processing of the SUBMIT/EXTRACT. This is required to allow DPROP to create the PR.
3. PRTYPE=U (user mapping) must be specified, because the PR should be processed by a Propagation exit routine.
4. EXITNAME=EKYEPR2K specifies the name of the Propagation exit routine which will perform the propagation for this PR.
5. PROPSEGM=(IMSDB1/SEG1,IMSDB2/SEG2) identifies the segment types and their respective databases being propagated by this PR.
6. FROM VIEW01,VIEW02 identifies the views for the two databases that this PR propagates.
7. The EXTRACT statement describes to DataRefresher which fields should be mapped to which columns during the data extract. These definitions are important for the extract but are not important for DPROP because the mapping and propagation is not done by the generalized mapping logic of DPROP.
8. There is no PCBLABEL provided in the MAPUPARM operand. DPROP needs two different PCB labels (two different databases). The two PCB labels needed by the HUP to perform DB2-to-IMS propagation are the names of the DXTPCBs provided at DXTPSB coding (DECADIX1 and DECADIX2). These names are picked up by DPROP and are passed in the HEC to the Propagation exit routine.

## Using DataRefresher for the Extract

This section covers INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements. Figure 68 shows a INITDEM and USE DXTPSB control statements for the Propagation exit routine in Figure 62 on page 236.

---

```
INITDEM NAME=BASILEUS;
USE DXTPSB=KOEPSB;
```

---

*Figure 68. Using DataRefresher for the Extract: INITDEM and USE DXTPSB Control Statements*

## Defining the PR in the MVG Input Tables

Figure 69 on page 258 describes DSNTEP2 SQL statements required to define the PR in the MVG input tables.

The following rows are inserted into the MVG input tables:

- One row is inserted into the DPRIPR table (the PR table).

This row identifies the PRID, indicates that the PRTYPE is U (user mapping), and provides in the EXITNAME column the name of the Propagation exit routine, EKYEPR2K, which performs the propagation for this PR.

- One row for each segment type being propagated by the PR and the Propagation exit routine is inserted into the DPRISEG table (the SEG table).

As explained in the commentary of the source code of EKYEPR2K, the sample exit routine propagates changes to segment SEG1 of database IMSDB1 or to segment SEG2 of database IMSDB2 depending on the key content.

- One row is inserted into the DPRITAB table (the TAB table).

This row indicates that the target table is T096606.TABX.

For PRTYPE=U, DPROP does not require that you insert any rows in the DPRIFLD table; this is why the example below does not insert any rows in the DPRIFLD table.

---

```
DELETE FROM T096606.DPRIPR WHERE PRID = 'PROP01'          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRIPR
  ( PRID,      USERID,  PRTYPE, MAPCASE, MAPDIR,
    ERROPT,   ACTION,   EXITNAME)
VALUES ('PROP01','T096606','U',      ' ',      'TW',
        'BACKOUT','REPL',  'EKYEPR2K')          ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, ROLE, PCBLABEL)
VALUES ('PROP01','IMSDB1', 'SEG1', ' ', 'DECADIX1') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRISEG
  ( PRID,      DBNAME,   SEGNAME, ROLE, PCBLABEL)
VALUES ('PROP01','IMSDB2', 'SEG2', ' ', 'DECADIX2') ;

INSERT INTO T096606.DPRITAB
  ( PRID,      TABQUAL,  TABNAME)
VALUES ('PROP01','T096606', 'TABX')          ;

COMMIT;
```

---

*Figure 69. DSNTEP2 SQL Statements*

---

## Chapter 5. DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine

You will need to write a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine if your installation needs the HUP to coexist with another DB2 Data Capture exit routine. Instead of having two DB2 Data Capture exit routines (which is not supported by DB2), you will:

- Use the HUP as a DB2 Data Capture exit routine, and
- Define to DPROP the other generalized exit routine as a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine (definition is done during DPROP installation).

The purpose of the subexit routine is usually not DB2-to-IMS propagation. Instead, its purpose is usually to:

- Propagate changed DB2 rows to other tables, or
- Perform other generalized functions, such as auditing changed DB2 rows.

DPROP calls your subexit routine when the HUP is invoked by the DB2 Data Capture function. DPROP calls the subexit routine even if you have not defined a PR and even if propagation has been emergency stopped.

However, your subexit will **not** be invoked when the HUP issues a rollback of the unit of work or an abend. This is not a problem since, in this case, the SQL update can be considered nonexistent.

When your subexit routine is invoked, the HUP provides it with both the data and the description of the changed row.

Although DPROP calls the DB2 Data Capture subexit routine, it is not part of its propagation procedure. Its call occurs regardless of whether:

- Propagation requests exist.
- Propagation is suspended.
- Propagation is deactivated.
- Propagation is emergency stopped.

Therefore, your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine **cannot** benefit from DPROP support functions.

Your exit routine can be written in Assembler, COBOL, PL/I, or C. DPROP support for exit routines written in HLL requires LE/370 Version 1 Release 2.

The DB2 Data Capture subexit routine is called when the HUP receives captured DB2 data. This applies to IMS batch and online dependent regions accessing DB2. Your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine runs within the same unit of work (UOW) as the updating application program and propagation request. Avoid using functions affecting PR processing, including:

- Execution of SQL COMMIT and ROLLBACK
- IMS CHKP, SETS, ROLS, ROLL, and ROLB calls
- IMS INIT STATUS GROUPE and GROUPB calls
- Execution of IFI calls requesting captured data
- ABENDs of your exit

---

## How To Write a DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine

Because the DB2 Data Capture subexit routine is not considered to be part of propagation, DPROP does not have special requirements for it.

### DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine Interface

When DPROP receives the changed data, it performs normal propagation. After processing a PR for the table for which data was captured, it calls your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

The HUP calls your subexit routine with the following parameters:

- A 64-byte anchor area.
- The HEC. The HEC is a DPROP control block that contains pointers to areas passed by the DB2 Data Capture exit.

Upon entry to your subexit routine, Register 1 contains the address of the list. This list is two fullwords long and contains the addresses of the parameters in the order listed above.

### 64-Byte Anchor Area

DPROP gives you 64 bytes as a general-purpose storage area. You can use it for whatever you want. Initially, the area is set to all binary zeros, and DPROP never changes it again.

The anchor area exists in virtual storage, and remains yours for the duration of the exit.

- For IMS Batch and BMP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the application program.
- For MPP regions, the anchor area lasts for the duration of the IMS Program Controller Subtask. This spans multiple MPP executions.

### HEC Interface

The HEC is the second parameter passed to your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine when the HUP calls it. It is used to provide the pointers to the areas received from the DB2 Data Capture (DB2CDC) and passed to your exit. These areas describe and contain the captured changed data, and are listed below:

<b>QWHC</b>	Is the DB2 Instrumentation Facility standard header mapped by DSNDQWHC
<b>QWHS</b>	Is the DB2 Instrumentation Facility correlation data mapped by DSNDQWHS
<b>CDCDD</b>	Contains the Data Capture table description and is mapped by the QW0185 DSECT within DSNDQW02
<b>CDCDA</b>	Contains the Data Capture data row and is also mapped by the QW0185 DSECT within DSNDQW02

For inserts and deletes there is one data row with the data of the inserted or deleted row. For updates there is one data row containing the after-image and one data row with the before-image of the updated row.

Your exit routine must not modify the HEC or the data pointed to by this control block.

Figure 70 provides an overview of the interface defined through the HEC.

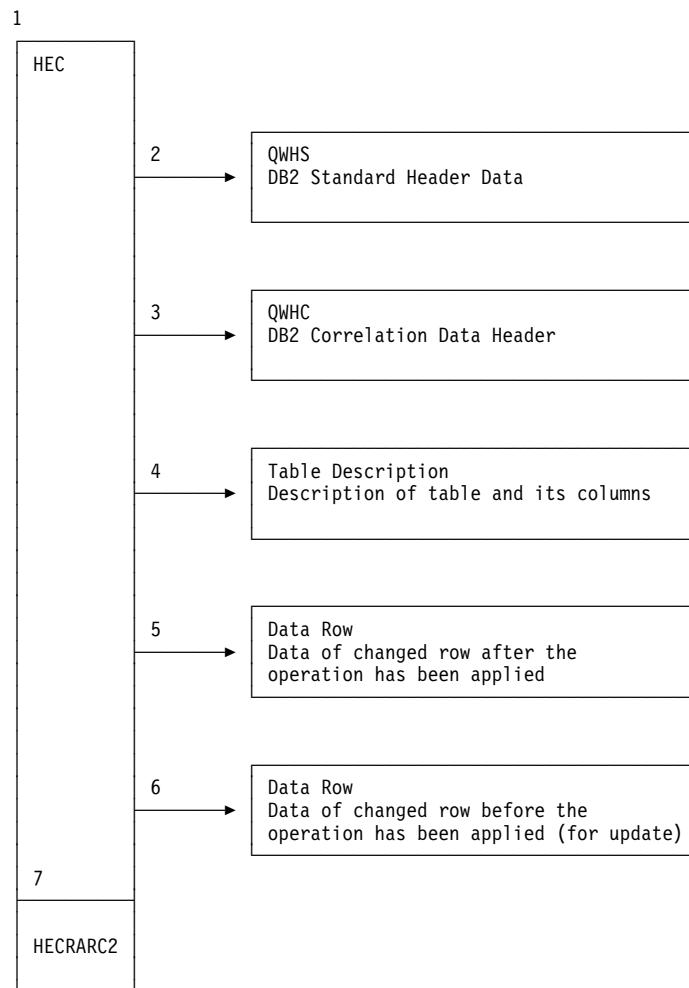


Figure 70. HEC, QWHS, QWHC, Table Description and Data Row Control Block Structures

As shown in the numbered sections of the figure, the interface consists of:

1. One HEC control block that provides various pointers.
2. A pointer to the DB2 Instrumentation Facility standard header data that contains specific DB2 information based on the active trace.
3. A pointer to the DB2 Instrumentation Facility correlation data header containing information about correlation and authorization.
4. A pointer to the Data Capture table description of the changed table and its columns.
5. A pointer to the Data Capture Data (data row) record containing the **after** image of the captured row. For SQL INSERT and DELETE, this is the only data row passed to your exit routine.

6. A pointer to the Data Capture Data (data row) record containing the **before** image of the captured row. This data row is only present for update operations.
7. A field containing the reason code returned by DB2 for the generated IFI call to retrieve the captured data. See *DB2 Messages and Codes* for a description of IFI reason codes.

### **HEC Control Block DSECT**

You can generate the following DSECT in your assembler exit routine by coding the EKYHCHC macro statement. For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the HUP Exit Communication Block:

<b>EKYHCHCC</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYHCHCP</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYHCHCK</b>	Exit routines written in C



```

1          EKYHCEC
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYHCEC (HEC)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          DPROP HUP EXIT COMMUNICATION BLOCK
9+*          = = =
10+*
11+*****
12+*
13+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
14+*
15+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
16+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
17+*
18+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
19+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
20+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
21+*
22+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
23+*
24+*****
25+*
26+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
27+*
28+*          FUNCTION:
29+*          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO PASS INFORMATION
30+*          GOT BY DPROP FROM THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE EXIT
31+*          (USING IFI CALLS) TO THE PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE
32+*          AND / OR THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE SUBEXIT ROUTINE.
33+*
34+*          THE HEC IS BUILD FOR EACH EXIT CALL NEW AND DOES
35+*          CONTAIN DATA TO BE RETAINED BEETWEEN EXIT CALLS.
36+*
37+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
38+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
39+*
40+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
41+*
42+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
43+*
44+*          CHANGE ACTIVITY:
45+*
46+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

000000          48+HEC          DSECT ,          START OF CONTROL BLOCK

50+----- EYE CATCHTERS
000000          51+HECEYE DS    0CL8          EYE-CATCHER AREA
000000 C5D2E840          52+HECEYE1 DC    CL4'EKY '          EYE-CATCHER DPROP
000004 C8C5C340          53+HECEYE2 DC    CL4'HEC '          EYE-CATCHER CONTROL BLOCK
000008 0000000000000000          54+HECRESV1 DC    2F'0'          RESERVED

56+----- POINTERS TO IFI HEADER AREAS
000010 00000000          57+HECQWHS DC    A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI
58+*                                     STANDARD HEADER AREA
000014 00000000          59+HECQWHC DC    A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI
60+*                                     CORRELATION DATA AREA

62+----- POINTERS TO CDC DATA AREAS
000018 00000000          63+HECCDCDD DC    A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF CDC DATA DESCRIPT.
64+*                                     ALWAYS PASSED TO EXIT
00001C 00000000          65+HECCDCDA DC    A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW
66+*                                     ALWAYS PASSED TO EXIT.

```

Figure 71 (Part 1 of 2). HUP Exit Communication Block

000020 00000000	67+*		ONLY DATA FOR INSERT/DELETE
	68+*		OR CONTAINS THE AFTER
	69+*		IMAGE FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS
	70+HECCDCDB DC	A(*--*)	ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW.
	71+*		ZERO FOR INSERT AND DELETE
	72+*		OR BEFORE IMAGE OF ROW FOR
	73+*		UPDATE OPERATIONS
000024 00000000	75+-----	RETURN CODE FROM IFI CALL	
	76+HECRARC2 DC	F'0'	IFCRC2 REASON CODE
000028 00000000	78+-----	DBDNAME/SEGNAME/PCBLABEL AREA	(MAPPED BY HECDSLDS BELOW)
00002C 00000000	79+HECDBSLA DC	A(*--*)	ADDR. OF DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL AREA
	80+HECDBSLN DC	F'0'	NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS AREA
000030 0000000000000000 000040	82+-----	RESERVED SPACE AND CB SIZE	
	83+HECRESV2 DC	4F'0'	RESERVED
	84+HECEND DS	0D	END OF CONTROL BLOCK
	00040 85+HECLEN EQU	*-HEC	LENGTH OF CONTROL BLOCK
000040 000040 000048 000050	87+-----	-----*	
	88+*	FOR PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINES ONLY, THE HECDBSLA FIELD	*
	89+*	POINTS TO AN AREA (FOR DB2 SUBEXIT ROUTINES THIS FIELD IS	*
	90+*	ZERO). THIS AREA CONTAINS 24 BYTE ENTRIES (IN TOP TO BOTTOM	*
	91+*	HIERARCHY) WHICH WAS DEFINED TO DPROP FOR THE PR IN PROCESS.	*
	92+*	THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS LIST IS CONTAINED IN THE	*
	93+*	HECDBSLN FIELD.	*
	94+-----	-----*	
	95+HECDSLDS DS	0D	ENTRY FOR DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL
	96+HECDBDNM DS	CL8	- DBD NAME
00018 100	97+HECSEGNM DS	CL8	- SEGMENT NAME
	98+HECPCBNM DS	CL8	- PCB LABEL NAME
	99+HECDSLDL EQU	*-HECDSLDS	LENGTH OF ONE ENTRY
	100	END	

Figure 71 (Part 2 of 2). HUP Exit Communication Block

## The QWHS and QWHC Control Blocks

The IFI standard header data and IFI correlation data are passed as received from the DB2 Instrumentation Facility.

**DSNDQWHS** Is the DB2 provided macro which maps the standard header data

**DSNDQWHC** Is the DB2 provided macro which maps the correlation data

Refer to *DB2 Administration Guide* for information about these control blocks.

## The Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

The Data Capture table description contains a description of the captured data. It is always present when the HUP calls your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

The Data Capture Data (data row) contains a row's data. When the HUP calls your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine, it passes one or two data row areas, depending on the type of SQL operation that caused the data to be captured:

- For INSERT and DELETE, there is only one data row that contains either the inserted or deleted row.
- For UPDATE, there are two data rows, one containing the image of the row before the update, and one containing the image after the update operation.

Both data rows have the same format and are described by the same Data Capture table description that is passed to your exit routine.

The table description and data row are composed of a header common to both, and a data part, which is different for each control block type:

- The header part describes the table, using its qualified table name and the time stamp of the table description. For the data row, it also contains the RBAs of log records, the operation code, and the operation code qualifier.
- The data part of the table description contains a description of the columns of the table. The description is similar to the `SQLDA`.
- The data part of the data row contains the row data, as described in the table description data part.

You can generate the following DSECT (provided by DB2) in your assembler exit routine by coding the `DSNDQW02` macro statement. This macro contains the `QW0185` DSECT that represents the mapping of the table description and data row control blocks that the DB2 Data Capture uses.

For HLL exit routines, you can include or copy one of the following members to map the table description and data row control blocks:

<b>EKYHCQ2C</b>	Exit routines written in COBOL
<b>EKYHCQ2P</b>	Exit routines written in PL/I
<b>EKYHCQ2K</b>	Exit routines written in C

	1	DSNDQW02		
	3+*****			
	4+*	QW00185 IS WRITTEN FOR READS REQUESTS FOR IFCID 185.		*
	5+*	FOR IFCID 185, THE PRODUCT SECTION WILL PRECEDE THE DATA		*
	6+*	SECTION. A SINGLE READS REQUEST FOR IFCID 185 MAY RESULT IN		*
	7+*	A SERIES OF 185 RECORDS. ONLY THE FIRST 185 RECORD IN SUCH A		*
	8+*	A SERIES WILL CONTAIN A PRODUCT SECTION. IFCID 185 RECORDS		*
	9+*	MAY BE BROKEN AT ANY POINT IN THE DATA. IT IS UP TO THE		*
	10+*	READER OF THE RECORD TO INTERPRET SPANNED IFCID 185 RECORDS.		*
	11+*			*
	12+*	QW0185 CONTAINS A HEADER SECTION WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY A DATA		*
	13+*	SECTION. THE DATA PORTION OF QW0185 BEGINS WITH FIELD		*
	14+*	- QW0185ID IF QW0185TP=S		*
	15+*	OR		*
	16+*	- QW0185DR IF QW0185TP=D		*
	17+*****			
000000	18+QW0185	DSECT		READS IFCID FOR DATA OF DB2CDC
000000	19+QW0185LN	DS	F	LENGTH OF TOTAL DB2CDC DATA
000004	20+QW0185TP	DS	CL1	TYPE: S = DB2CDC TABLE
	21+*			DESCRIPTION
	22+*			D = DB2CDC DATA ROW
000005	23+	DS	CL3	RESERVED
000008	24+QW0185RC	DS	CL4	REASON CODE DESCRIBING ERROR
	25+*			FOR THIS DATA PORTION
00000C	26+QW0185QT	DS	0CL26	QUALIFIED TABLE NAME
00000C	27+QW0185CR	DS	CL8	CREATOR OF TABLE (AUTH ID)
000014	28+QW0185TB	DS	CL18	TABLE NAME
000026	29+QW0185TS	DS	CL10	TIMESTAMP (INTERNAL FORMAT) OF
	30+*			TABLE DESCRIPTION FROM CATALOG
000030	31+QW0185TL	DS	CL10	TIMESTAMP (INTERNAL FORMAT) OF
	32+*			LOG BUFFER CI WHEN IT IS EXTERNAL-
	33+*			IZED OR WHEN THE BUFFER IS
	34+*			INITIALIZED
00003A	35+QW0185UR	DS	CL8	RBA OF THE FIRST LOG RECORD FOR
	36+*			THIS UNIT OF WORK.
000042	37+QW0185LR	DS	CL8	RBA OF LOG RECORD THAT THIS
	38+*			DB2CDC DATA ROW WAS DERIVED FROM
00004A	39+QW0185PC	DS	CL2	OPERATION CODE.
	40+*			USED ONLY IF QW0185TP=D, IN
	41+*			WHICH CASE, QW0185PC MAY HAVE
	42+*			ANY OF THE FOLLOWING VALUES:
	43+*			IN - INSERT
	44+*			UB - UPDATE BEFORE IMAGE
	45+*			UA - UPDATE AFTER IMAGE
	46+*			DE - DELETE
	47+*			'0000'X IF QW0185TP = 'S'.
00004C	48+QW0185RI	DS	CL2	OPERATION CODE QUALIFIER.
	49+*			'0000'X IF QW0185TP = 'S'.
	50+*			'RI' IF THE OPERATION IS THE
	51+*			RESULT OF A REFERENTIAL
	52+*			CONSTRAINT ENFORCEMENT OF
	53+*			A DELETE SET NULL OR
	54+*			CASCADE OPERATION AND
	55+*			IF QW0185TP = 'D'.
00004E	56+	DS	CL6	RESERVED
	57+QW0185HL	EQU	84	TOTAL LENGTH OF HEADER PORTION
000054	58+QW0185DA	DS	0C	BEGIN OF DATA PORTION
	59+*****			
	60+*			*
	61+*	IFCID 185 DATA PORTION FOLLOWS		*
	62+*			*
	63+*	IF QW0185TP = S, THEN		*
	64+*	THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF FOUR VARIABLES FOLLOWED BY AN		*
	65+*	ARBITRARY NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF THE QW0185VR STRUCTURE.		*
	66+*			*
	67+*****			

Figure 72 (Part 1 of 2). Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

000054	00054	68+	ORG	QW0185DA	
000054		69+QW0185ID	DS	CL8	EYE CATCHER = 'CDCDD '
00005C		70+QW0185BC	DS	F	LENGTH OF THE CDCDD =
		71+*			(QW0185NO * 44) +16
000060		72+QW0185NO	DS	H	TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF
		73+*			QW0185VR
000062		74+QW0185LD	DS	H	NUMBER OF COLUMNS DESCRIBED BY
		75+*			OCCURRENCES OF QW0185VR
000064		76+QW0185VR	DS	0CL44	DESCRIBES A COLUMN IN A
		77+*			CAPTURED TABLE
000064		78+QW0185ST	DS	H	TELLS THE DATA TYPE OF THE
		79+*			COLUMN AND WHETHER IT HAS AN
		80+*			ASSOCIATED INDICATOR VARIABLE
000066		81+QW0185LE	DS	H	DEFINES THE EXTERNAL LENGTH OF
		82+*			A VALUE FROM THE COLUMN
000068		83+QW0185SD	DS	F	CONTAINS THE CCSID (CODED CHAR
		84+*			SET ID IN BYTES 3 AND 4.
00006C		85+QW0185SI	DS	F	OFFSET OF THIS COLUMN INTO THE
		86+*			DATA ROW
000070		87+QW0185SN	DS	0C	LENGTH OF NAME AND NAME OF THE
		88+*			COLUMN
000070		89+QW0185NL	DS	H	LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME OR LABEL
000072		90+QW0185CN	DS	CL30	NAME OR LABEL OF COLUMN
		91+*			
		92+*****			
		93+*			*
		94+*	IF QW0185TP = D, THEN		*
		95+*	THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF		*
		96+*	- THE DATA ROW IF QW0185RC EQUAL 0.		*
		97+*	OR		*
		98+*	- AN ERROR MESSAGE IF QW0185RC NOT EQUAL 0.		*
		99+*			*
		100+*	IN THIS CASE, LENGTH OF DATA PORTION IS QW0185LN - QW0185HL.		*
		101+*			*
		102+*****			
000090	00054	103+	ORG	QW0185DA	
000054		104+QW0185DR	DS	0C	DATA ROW OR ERROR MESSAGE
		105	END		

Figure 72 (Part 2 of 2). Table Description and Data Row Control Blocks

## The Table Description and Data Row Header

The following describes the fields of the table description and data row header part in more detail:

**QW0185LN** Length of the total table description or data row (header and data).

**QW0185TP** Contains the CDC control block type:

- S** For the DB2CDC table description
- D** For the DB2CDC data row

**QW0185RC** Reason code describing errors for this table and used only for the data row. If a severe error was detected for this table, the HUP calls your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine only if there is no PR defined for the captured data. In the other case, to keep propagated data consistent, the HUP enforces the rollback of the changes. The reason codes that your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine must handle are:

**X'00E60A01'** The following message is returned in the data portion:

VIOLATION OF INSTALLATION DEFINED EDIT PROCEDURE proc\_name,  
REASON CODE: reason\_code

**X'00E60A08'** The following message is returned in the data portion:

COLUMN column\_name ON TABLE table\_name IN VIOLATION OF  
INSTALLATION DEFINED FIELD PROCEDURE RT: return\_code,  
RS: reason\_code, MSG: message\_token

**X'00E60A09'** The following message is returned in the data portion:

INCORRECT DATA RETURNED FORM FIELD PROCEDURE fieldproc\_name  
FOR TABLE table\_name AND COLUMN column\_name, MSG: message\_token

**X'00E60A0A'** The following message is returned in the data portion:

AN INSTALLATION FIELD PROCEDURE HAS RETURNED A RETURN CODE  
IN REGISTER 15 OTHER THAN AN EXPECTED 0 OR 4

**X'00E60A0B'** This code indicates that although the date or time install option was specified as LOCAL, a date or time column value of the row has been returned in ISO format. The DB2 Data Capture never calls date and time exits.

- QW0185QT** The qualified table name, which is composed of the table creator (QW0185CR) and table name (QW0185TB).
- QW0185CR** The creator name (authorization ID), which is 8 bytes long and padded with blanks.
- QW0185TB** The table name, which is 18 bytes long and padded on the right with blanks.
- QW0185TS** The time stamp (internal format) of the table description from the catalog.
- QW0185TL** The time stamp (internal format) of the log record within the log buffer CI. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).
- QW0185UR** RBA of the first log record for this unit of work. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).
- QW0185LR** RBA of log record of this data row. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D).
- QW0185PC** Operation code describing the type of row image and the SQL operation that performed the data change. This field is present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D). The possible values of QW0185PC are:

Code	Description
<b>IN</b>	Insert
<b>UB</b>	Update before-image
<b>UA</b>	Update after-image
<b>DE</b>	Delete

- QW0185RI** Operation code qualifier present only in the data row (QW0185TP=D). This field is either blanks, or **RI** if the operation is a result of a referential constraint enforcement of a DELETE SET NULL or CASCADE operation.

## The Table Description Data

The table description data portion contains a similar form of an **SQLDA** that describes the table. It is like the standard SQLDA external format, except for the field where you usually specify the address of the data area for a particular column. In the CDC table description, this field is already set and contains the **offset to the column** within the data row data section, which is optionally prefixed by a null indicator variable.

The data portion of the table description consists of four variables followed by an arbitrary number of occurrences of a sequence of five variables, collectively called QW0185VR.

- QW0185ID**     An eye catcher for storage dumps containing **CDCDD**
- QW0185BC**     Length of the table description data portion, which is  $(QW0185NO * 44) + 16$
- QW0185NO**     Total number of occurrences of QW0185VR
- QW0185LD**     The number of columns described by occurrences of QW0185VR

The following five variables are collectively called QW0185VR and occur QW0185NO times in the table description. Each occurrence of QW0185VR describes a column in the captured table.

- QW0185ST**     Tells the data type of the column and whether it has an associated indicator variable. For a description of the type codes, see Figure 73 on page 270.
- QW0185LE**     Defines the external length of a value of the column, as follows:
- | Data Type  | Content  |
|------------|--|
| Character  | Length attribute in bytes  |
| Graphic    | Length attribute in bytes  |
| Decimal    | byte 1 = precision<br>byte 2 = scale                             |
| Float      | 4 (bytes) for single precision<br>8 (bytes) for double precision |
| Smallint   | 2 (bytes)  |
| Integer    | 4 (bytes)  |
| Date       | 10 (bytes) or LOCAL value  |
| Time       | 8 (bytes) or LOCAL value   |
| Time stamp | 26 (bytes).  |
- QW0185SD**     Contains the CCSID (Coded Character Set Identifier) in bytes 3 and 4. It is a two-byte (unsigned) binary number that uniquely identifies an encoding scheme and one or more pairs of character sets and code pages.
- QW0185SI**     Contains a flag byte and the offset of this column into the data row. The flag byte indicates if the column can be nullable or not. If the column can be NULL, then the column data in the data row is prefixed by an indicator variable (2 bytes). The offset points to the null indicator variable instead of the data for the column; the data immediately follows the indicator and starts at offset + 2. The indicator variable is a two-byte field in the data row containing X'FFFF' (value -1) if the field is null, or X'0000' if the field contains data.

The format of the QW0185SI field is:

Bytes	Content
1	Flag byte. If the highest bit (bit 0) is on, then the column is prefixed with a null indicator variable, and the real data starts at offset + 2. The rest of the bits are reserved.
2-4	Offset into the data, or indicator variable for this column. This offset must be added to the data row data portion address (QW0185DR) to compute the virtual storage address of the column data or indicator variable.

**QW0185SN** Length of name (QW0185NL) and name of the column (QW0185CN).

**QW0185NL** Contains the length of the column name.

**QW0185CN** Contains the name of the column.

Figure 73 lists values of the QW0185ST field of the table description and their meanings. There are two values for each data type. The first value means that the column does not have a null indicator and does not allow nulls; the second means that the column has a null indicator and allows nulls. For more information about data types refer to the *DB2 SQL Reference*.

Figure 73. Values of QW0185ST and Their Meanings

Values	Data Type
384/385	Date
388/389	Time
392/393	Time stamp
448/449	Variable-length character string
452/453	Fixed-length character string
456/457	Long character string
460/461	Variable-length, optionally null terminated character string (C)
464/465	Variable-length graphic string
468/469	Fixed-length graphic string
472/473	Long graphic string
480/481	Floating point
484/485	Decimal
496/497	Large Integer
500/501	Small Integer



## The Data Row Data

The data row data portion starts at label QW0185DR. It contains actual data mapped according to the table description, with DB2 calculated **offsets** into the data for each column.

SQL inserts (IN) and SQL deletes (DE) are passed as one row pointed to by HECCDCDA, a single image that contains **all** the columns in the table.

SQL updates are passed as two rows, an after-image (UA) pointed to by HECCDCDA, and a before-image (UB) pointed to by HECCDCDB. Both images contain **all** the columns of the table.

As applicable, the rules of the external form of a table description dictate how the following data items are handled:

- A string of fields, ordered as they were specified in the external form of a table description of the table, and in standard SQL external format.
- EDITPROCs and FIELDPROCs are called as in standard SQL. The returned data is as decoded by an EDITPROC or any FIELDPROCs that apply, the same as in standard SQL.
- DBCS data is supported as in standard SQL.
- VARCHARs are padded to maximum length, but they contain the actual length in the first two bytes of the data.
- Nulls are represented by an indicator variable (two bytes), which precedes the field, but this field is not included in the length.

## Exit Routine Processing

Using the information in the control blocks described above (HEC, table description, and data row), you can do your processing in any way you choose. This section describes some of the things you must consider when developing your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

### Calling Your Exit Routine

DPROP loads your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine before its first call, and keeps it in virtual storage until the OS/VS task terminates. In MPP regions, this spans multiple MPP executions. Before calling your exit routine, the HUP determines if there is a PR for the captured data, and performs propagation, using generalized or user mapping cases, if applicable. If standard propagation must be aborted, then the HUP does **not** call your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine. This is because the whole unit of work is rolled back, and changes that the application program performs are made nonexistent.

DPROP uses standard OS/VS conventions when calling your exit routine.

**Register 1** Points to the parameter list described above.

**Register 13** Contains the address of a register save area.

**Register 14** Contains the return address.

**Register 15** Contains the entry point address of the exit routine

Upon entering the exit routine, the register contents must be saved into the caller's save area. If your exit routine calls other routines that use standard MVS linkage conventions, it must also provide a save area of its own. The exit routine must return to its caller using normal OS/VS conventions after restoring the registers.

DPROP does not analyze the return code that your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine returns in register 15. Also, like the other DPROP exit routines, your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine gains control in AMODE 31, and must return control in AMODE 31.

The DB2 Data Capture subexit routine can be called multiple times during the processing of an SQL statement, if the statement updates or deletes more than one row. The number of calls, and the order in which they are made, depends on the DB2 process sequence of the rows, and is unpredictable for DPROP and the DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

### Exit Routine Logic

Your exit routine can do any processing with the supplied captured data. For performance reasons, it is recommended that your exit routine generate static SQL calls. Avoid using functions that have a detrimental effect on the performance of the application program (such as performing an OPEN and CLOSE on an MVS file each time the exit routine is called). It is also recommended that the DBRMs of your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine be package bound. The DB2 plans created for the propagating application programs must then list the packages.

Because the exit routine executes in the same environment as the propagating application program, it can generate the same type of IMS calls and SQL statements as the application program can.

The DBRM of your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine must be included in the DB2 plans of those application programs that synchronously propagate the changed data. If your exit generates IMS calls, use the AIB interface described in *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls*, which allows your exit routine to generate calls without the address of the IMS PCBs.

Any changes you make to propagated data from within your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine are not captured and cannot be propagated.

A DB2 Data Capture subexit routine must not perform functions that are not supported by the environment in which it is running. For example, an exit routine running in an MPP region must not write to OS files, and the exit routine must not generate STIMER macros in an IMS environment.

It is recommended that you code and link-edit your program as reusable.

## Return Codes

This section discusses how to return from your exit routine to DPROP. Remember that you must return control to the caller in AMODE 31, using the normal MVS conventions described in the previous section.

DPROP does not accept return codes from your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine, because this exit is not intended for propagation. Therefore, the DB2 Data Capture subexit routine cannot use the DPROP error handling techniques.

## **Saving Information Across Calls**

You can save information across calls to the exit routine. Save the information in the 64-byte anchor area passed at entry to your DB2 Data Capture subexit routine. If this area is not large enough, generate a GETMAIN and save the address of the storage in the 64-byte anchor area.

## **Updating Your DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine**

DPROPS does not provide any online change logic to replace an existing load module copy of your exit routine with a new version of the load module. If you need to change your exit routine, stop the affected IMS regions before performing the change. A change of the exit routine without stopping the IMS regions causes unpredictable results. For example, some MPP regions use the new version of the exit routine, while other regions use the old version. After the change, you can restart the IMS regions.

---

## **Telling DPROPS About Your Subexit Routine**

This section discusses how you can inform DPROPS that you want to use a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine. To do this, during DPROPS generation, specify which DB2 Data Capture subexit routine must be called when changes are captured for DB2 tables. The exit name you define applies to a whole DPROPS system. The DB2 Data Capture subexit routine is called for all captured data, whether or not propagation for it exists.

---

## **Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine**

The sample DB2 Data Capture subexit routine in Figure 74 on page 274 is an example of DB2-to-DB2 propagation. In this case, the subexit routine intercepts updates to the table TABLE02 and propagates the same changes to a mirror table TABLE0M.

The source code in Figure 74 on page 274 is provided in the DPROPS Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYEDB2A. Following the source code are definitions related to the sample DB2 Data Capture subexit routine.

```

1      MACRO
2      SQLSECT &TYPE
3      GBLC  &SQLSECT
4      AIF ('&TYPE' EQ 'RESTORE').REST
5 &SQLSECT SETC  '&SYSECT'
6      MEXIT
7 .REST  ANOP
8 &SQLSECT CSECT
9      MEND
11     PRINT NOGEN
12 ***** START OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
13 *
14 *      MODULE NAME = EKYEDB2A
15 *
16 *      DESCRIPTIVE NAME = SAMPLE 'DB2 CDC SUBEXIT ROUTINE'
17 *
18 *      STATUS: V1 R2 M0
19 *
20 *      FUNCTION = EKYEDB2A IS A SAMPLE DPROP 'DB2 CDC SUBEXIT ROUTINE'
21 *                  WHICH ILLUSTRATES HOW TO USE THE INFORMATION PASSED
22 *                  BY HUP TO SUCH A USER EXIT ROUTINE.
23 *
24 *                  BECAUSE PROPAGATION TO IMS DATABASES IS PERFORMED BY
25 *                  DPROP, THE SCOPE OF A DB2 SUBEXIT ROUTINE SHOULD NOT
26 *                  BE SUCH A PROPAGATION.
27 *
28 *                  - FOR PROPAGATION OF CHANGES OF THE DB2 DATA YOU
29 *                  SHOULD USE DPROP'S:
30 *
31 *                  -- GENERALIZED MAPPING CASES FOR PROPAGATION
32 *                  TO IMS DATABASES WHERE THE PRESCRIBED RULES
33 *                  CAN BE APPLIED
34 *
35 *                  -- USER MAPPING CASE FOR PROPAGATION TO IMS
36 *                  DATABASES WHERE THE RULES OF THE GENERALIZED
37 *                  MAPPING CASES ARE NOT FLEXIBLE ENOUGH
38 *
39 *                  - AND USE A DB2 SUBEXIT FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE,
40 *                  EXCEPT PROPAGATION TO IMS DATABASES, SUCH AS:
41 *
42 *                  -- MONITORING CHANGES OF THE DB2 DATA
43 *
44 *                  -- SECURITY CHECKING
45 *
46 *                  -- PROPAGATION TO OTHER ENVIROMENTS AS IMS DB
47 *
48 *
49 *                  BECAUSE THE SCOPE OF SUCH A DB2 CDC SUBEXIT ROUTINE
50 *                  SHOULD NOT BE IMS PROPAGATION, DPROP WILL INVOKE IT
51 *                  REGARDLESS:
52 *
53 *                  - IF THERE EXIST A DPROP PROPAGATION REQUEST OR NOT
54 *                  - IF DPROP PROPAGATION HAS BEEN SUSPENDED
55 *                  - IF DPROP PROPAGATION HAS BEEN DEACTIVATED
56 *                  - IF DPROP PROPAGATION HAS BEEN EMERGENCY STOPPED
57 *
58 *                  HOWEVER, IT IS NOT INVOKED:
59 *
60 *                  - IF THERE IS A PROPAGATION REQUEST FOR THE CHANGED
61 *                  DATA WHICH CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY APPLIED AND
62 *                  ---
63 *                  - IF THE DROP ERROR LOGIC REQUESTS A ROLLBACK OF
64 *                  THE CHANGES MADE TO THE DB2 DATA
65 *

```

Figure 74 (Part 1 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

66 *      THE DB2 CDC SUBEXIT ROUTINE IS INVOKED ONCE FOR EACH *
67 *      RETRIEVED UPDATE EVENT IN THE IFI DATA STREAM. IF *
68 *      THE ORIGINATING APPLICATION SQL STATEMENT AFFECTED *
69 *      MULTIPLE ROWS, THEN THE DB2 CDC SUBEXIT ROUTINE WILL *
70 *      BE INVOKED BY DPROP MULTIPLE TIMES, UNTIL ALL UPDATE *
71 *      EVENTS HAVE BEEN PROCESSED BY IT. FOR EACH SINGLE *
72 *      INVOCATION, THE CAPTURED DATA IS PASSED AS FOLLOWS: *
73 *      *
74 *      - A CHANGED DATA CAPTURE DATA DEFINITION (CDCDD) *
75 *      IS ALWAYS PASSED TO YOUR EXIT. THIS AREA CONTAINS *
76 *      A DEFINITION OF THE ROW DATA IN A SIMILAR FORM *
77 *      AS IN THE SQLDA. *
78 *      *
79 *      - A CHANGED DATA CAPTURE DATA ROW (CDCDA) WHICH *
80 *      CONTAINS THE COLUMN VALUES OF THE AFFECTED ROW. *
81 *      THIS AREA IS ALWAYS PASSED TO YOUR EXIT AND *
82 *      REPRESENTS EITHER THE ONLY DATA ROW FOR INSERT *
83 *      AND UPDATE OPERATIONS, OR CONTAINS THE AFTER *
84 *      IMAGE OF THE ROW IN CASE OF UPDATE OPERATIONS. *
85 *      *
86 *      - FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS, YOUR DB2 CDC SUBEXIT *
87 *      ROUTINE, WILL RECEIVE AN ADDITIONAL CHANGED *
88 *      DATA CAPTURE DATA ROW (CDCDA). THIS AREA *
89 *      CONTAINS THE BEFORE IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED ROW. *
90 *      *
91 *      DISCLAIMERS: *
92 *      *
93 *      - THIS SAMPLE EXIT IS BY PURPOSE VERY SIMPLE, *
94 *      IN ORDER TO AVOID TO OBSCURE THE MOST ESSENTIAL *
95 *      ASPECTS OF THE LOGIC OF A DB2 CHANGED DATA *
96 *      CAPTURE SUBEXIT ROUTINE. *
97 *      *
98 *      - THE SCOPE OF THIS SAMPLE EXIT IS THE DB2 TO *
99 *      DB2 PROPAGATION. ANY DATA UPDATE (MADE UNDER *
100 *      IMS ATTACH) TO THE TABLE 'TABLE02' IS PROPAGATED *
101 *      BY THIS DB2 SUBEXIT ROUTINE TO ITS MIRROR TABLE *
102 *      'TABLE0M'. BOTH TABLES ARE IDENTICAL AND HAVE *
103 *      THE FOLLOWING COLUMNS: *
104 *      *
105 *      -- KEYFLD1      CHAR(2)      NOT NULL *
106 *      -- KEYFLD2      CHAR(6)      NOT NULL *
107 *      -- FAMILY       VARCHAR(30) *
108 *      -- FIRST        VARCHAR(20) *
109 *      -- CITY          VARCHAR(35) *
110 *      *
111 *      EACH TABLE CONTAINS AN UNIQUE INDEX WITH THE *
112 *      COLUMNS KEYFLD1 AND KEYFLD2. *
113 *      *
114 *      *
115 *      NOTES: *
116 *      DEPENDENCIES = NONE *
117 *      *
118 *      RESTRICTIONS = THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE SUBEXIT RUNS *
119 *      WITHIN THE SAME UNIT-OF-WORK (UOW) AS THE *
120 *      UPDATING APPLICATION PROGRAM AND PROBABLE *
121 *      DPROP PROPAGATION REQUEST. THEREFORE YOU *
122 *      MUST AVOID THE USAGE OF FUNCTIONS AFFECTING *
123 *      THE PROCESS OF THESE, SUCH AS: *
124 *      *
125 *      - THE EXECUTION OF SQL COMMIT AND ROLLBACK *
126 *      - IMS CHKP, SETS, ROLS, ROLL AND ROLB CALLS *
127 *      - IMS INIT STATUS GROUPA AND GROUPB CALLS *
128 *      - THE EXECUTION OF IFI CALLS REQUESTING *
129 *      CAPTURED DATA *
130 *      - ABENDS OF YOUR EXIT *
131 *      *

```

Figure 74 (Part 2 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

132 *      REGISTER CONVENTIONS=                                *
133 *          R0 = WORK / LINKAGE                                *
134 *          R1 = WORK / LINKAGE                                *
135 *          R2 = WORK                                           *
136 *          R3 = WORK / SQLWA (SQLDSECT)                       *
137 *          R4 = -                                              *
138 *          R5 = -                                              *
139 *          R6 = -                                              *
140 *          R7 = -                                              *
141 *          R8 = CDCDA & CDCDD (QW0185)                       *
142 *          R9 = ANCHOR AREA  (ANCHOR)                         *
143 *          R10= HUP EXTERNAL CB (HEC)                         *
144 *          R11= -                                              *
145 *          R12= MODULE BASE REGISTER                          *
146 *          R13= ADDRESS OF SAVE-AREA (WRK)                    *
147 *          R14= WORK / LINKAGE                                *
148 *          R15= WORK / LINKAGE                                *
149 *                                                              *
150 *      PATCH LABEL  = NONE                                    *
151 *                                                              *
152 *      MODULE TYPE = PROCEDURE                                *
153 *      PROCESSOR  = ASSEMBLER                                  *
154 *      MODULE SIZE = APPROXIMATELY 2000 BYTES                  *
155 *      ATTRIBUTES = REENTRANT                                  *
156 *      RMODE      = ANY                                         *
157 *      AMODE      = 31                                         *
158 *                                                              *
159 *      ENTRY POINT = EKYEDB2A                                  *
160 *      PURPOSE    = SEE FUNCTION                                *
161 *      LINKAGE    = STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER LINKAGE CONVENTIONS. *
162 *                                                              *
163 *                                                              *
164 *      INPUT:                                                  *
165 *      - REGISTER 15 = ENTRY POINT ADDRESS                     *
166 *      - REGISTER 14 = RETURN ADDRESS                           *
167 *      - REGISTER 13 = ADDRESS OF SAVEAREA                     *
168 *      - REGISTER 1  = ADDRESS OF STANDARD PARAMETER LIST:    *
169 *          1. PARAMETER - ADDRESS OF A 64 BYTE                 *
170 *                      ANCHOR AREA                             *
171 *          2. PARAMETER - ADDRESS OF THE HUP                   *
172 *                      EXTERNAL INTERFACE (HEC)               *
173 *                                                              *
174 *                                                              *
175 *      OUTPUT:                                                 *
176 *      - THE MIRROR TABLE 'TABLE0M' HAS BEEN UPDATED IF THE  *
177 *        CURRENT APPLICATION PROGRAM CHANGED THE ORIGINATING *
178 *        TABLE 'TABLE02'.                                     *
179 *                                                              *
180 *                                                              *
181 *      EXIT-NORMAL=                                           *
182 *      STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS.          *
183 *      RETURN-CODES= 0                                         *
184 *                                                              *
185 *      EXIT-ERROR= NONE                                        *
186 *                                                              *
187 *                                                              *
188 *      ABEND-CODE OF EKYEDB2A = NONE                           *
189 *                                                              *
190 *      ERROR-MESSAGES ISSUED BY EKYEDB2A:                     *
191 *                                                              *
192 *      EKYEDB1E  INVALID OPERATION CODE IN CDC DATA DEFINITION *
193 *      EKYEDB2E  ** MESSAGE RETURNED BY DSNTIAR AFTER SQL ERROR ** *
194 *      EKYEDB3E  UNEXPECTED COLUMN DATA TYPE ENCOUNTERED     *
195 *      EKYEDB4E  EXPECTED COLUMN NOT PASSED IN CDCDD           *
196 *      EKYEDB5I  COLUMN IN ERROR: ** COLUMN NAME **           *
197 *                                                              *

```

Figure 74 (Part 3 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

198 *
199 *   EXTERNAL REFERENCES
200 *
201 *   ROUTINES      = SQL LANGUAGE INTERFACE
202 *
203 *   DATA-AREAS   = SEE CONTROL BLOCKS
204 *
205 *   CONTROL BLOCKS = WRK      MODULE OWN WORKAREA
206 *                     HOSTTAB  HOST VARIABLE MAPPING TABLE
207 *                     HEC      HUP EXTERNAL INTERFACE
208 *                     ANCHOR   ANCHOR AREA PASSED BY HUP
209 *                     SQLCA    DB2 SQL COMMUNICATION AREA
210 *                     SQLDSECT DB2 SQL WORK AREA
211 *                     DSNDQWHS IFI STANDARD HEADER AREA
212 *                     DSNDQWHC IFI CORRELATION DATA AREA
213 *                     DSNDQW02 IFI IFCID 140 UP RECORDS
214 *
215 *   MACROS CODED IN MODULE= NONE
216 *
217 *   MACROS USED FROM MACRO-LIBRARY=
218 *       SAVE      - SAVE REGISTERS
219 *       GETMAIN   - OS/VS GETMAIN
220 *       WTO       - WRITE TO OPERATOR
221 *       LINK      - DYNAMIC PROGRAM CALL
222 *       RETURN    - RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM
223 *       EKYHCEC   - MAPPING OF HUP EXTERNAL INTERFACE
224 *       DSNDQWHS  - MAPPING OF IFI STANDARD HEADER AREA
225 *       DSNDQWHC  - MAPPING OF IFI CORRELATION DATA AREA
226 *       DSNDQW02  - MAPPING OF IFI IFCID 140 UP RECORDS
227 *
228 *   TABLES=      NONE
229 *
230 *   INCLUDE CODE FROM LIBRARY= NONE
231 *
232 *
233 *   CHANGE ACTIVITY=
234 *
235 ***** END OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
237 ***** LOGIC OF EKYEDB2A *****
238 *
239 *
240 * (1)   PROGRAM PROLOG
241 *
242 *       - EXECUTE CSECT AND AMODE/RMODE DECLARATIONS
243 *       - GENERATE SAVE-ID WITH EXITNAME AND COMPILE TIMESTAMP
244 *       - SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE ADDRESSABILITY
245 *       - POINT TO PASSED PARAMETERS
246 *
247 *       - IF THIS IS THE FIRST INVOCATION
248 *       - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING
249 *         -- OUR SAVEAREA
250 *         -- MODULE WORKSPACE
251 *       - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA
252 *
253 *       - CHAIN SAVEAREAS AND ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY OF WA
254 *
255 *
256 * (2)   EXECUTE UPDATE OF THE MIRROR TABLE
257 *
258 *       - ADDRESS CDCDD AND ANALYZE IF THIS IS THE TABLE
259 *         WE ARE LOOKING FOR (TABLE02)
260 *
261 *       - SETUP OLD KEY FIELD VALUES FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS
262 *
263 *       - SETUP NEW FIELD VALUES FOR ANY OPERATION
264 *

```

Figure 74 (Part 4 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

265 *          - ANALYZE OPERATION CODE AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY      *
266 *                                                                 *
267 *          - IF THERE IS AN INVALID OPERATION CODE              *
268 *          - ISSUE WTO TO INFORM OPERATOR                       *
269 *          - RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM                          *
270 *                                                                 *
271 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'INSERT'                          *
272 *          - INSERT ROW IN MIRROR TABLE USING NEW VALUES      *
273 *                                                                 *
274 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'UPDATE'                          *
275 *          - UPDATE THE ROW IN MIRROR TABLE USING OLD KEYFIELD *
276 *            VALUES IN THE WHERE CLAUSE                        *
277 *                                                                 *
278 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'DELETE'                          *
279 *          - DELETE THE ROW USING NEW KEYFIELD VALUES IN      *
280 *            THE WHERE CLAUSE                                    *
281 *                                                                 *
282 *                                                                 *
283 * (3)      CHECK RESULT OF MIRROR TABLE UPDATE                *
284 *                                                                 *
285 *          - CHECK THE RESULTING SQL CODE                        *
286 *                                                                 *
287 *          - IF UPDATE OF MIRROR TABLE WAS SUCCESSFUL          *
288 *          - CONTINUE WITH RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM            *
289 *                                                                 *
290 *          - IF MIRROR TABLE UPDATE FAILED                     *
291 *          - EXECUTE THE SQL ERROR LOGIC                        *
292 *                                                                 *
293 *                                                                 *
294 * (4)      IF SQL ERROR OCCURED                                *
295 *                                                                 *
296 *          - PREPARE PARAMETER LIST FOR DSNTIAR                  *
297 *          - CALL DSNTIAR GO GET FORMATTED SQL ERROR MESSAGE    *
298 *          - WTO ANY NON-BLANK MESSAGE LINE RETURNED BY DSNTIAR *
299 *          - CONTINUE WITH RETURN PROCESSING                     *
300 *                                                                 *
301 *                                                                 *
302 * (5)      RETURN PROCESSING                                    *
303 *                                                                 *
304 *          - RELOAD REGISTER AND RETURN TO DPROP                *
305 *                                                                 *
306 *                                                                 *
307 ***** END-OF-LOGIC *****
309 *****
310 *
311 *          ASSEMBLER DCLGEN FOR TABLE TABLE0M                *
312 *                                                                 *
313 *****

315 ----- TABLE DECLARATION FOR TABLE TABLE0M
316 ***$$$
317 *          EXEC SQL                                           *
318 *          DECLARE TABLE0M TABLE                             *
319 *          (                                                    *
320 *              KEYFLD1          CHAR(2)          NOT NULL *
321 *              , KEYFLD2          CHAR(6)          NOT NULL *
322 *              , FAMILY          VARCHAR(30)        *
323 *              , FIRST           VARCHAR(20)        *
324 *              , CITY            VARCHAR(35)        *
325 *          )
326 ***$$$
327 *****
328 *
329 *          MODULE WORKAREA DEFINITION                          *
330 *                                                                 *
331 *          *****

```

Figure 74 (Part 5 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)



```

326 *-----*
327 *          MODULE OWN SAVEAREA - MUST PREFIX THE WORKAREA          *
328 *-----*

000000 330 WRK      DSECT ,          ENTER DSECT DECLARATION
000000 000000000000000000 331 SAVEAREA DC    18F'0'          MODULE OWN WORKAREA

333 *-----*
334 *          DEFINITION OF SQL HOST VARIABLES                        *
335 *-----*

000048 337 *----- FIELD DEFINITIONS FOR TABLE TABLE0M
000048 338 NEW_KEYFLD1 DS    CL2          CHAR(2)          (NOT NULL)
00004A 00002 339 LEN_KEYFLD1 EQU  *-NEW_KEYFLD1
00004A 340 NEW_KEYFLD2 DS    CL6          CHAR(6)          (NOT NULL)
000050 00006 341 LEN_KEYFLD2 EQU  *-NEW_KEYFLD2
000050 342 NEW_FAMILY  DS    H,CL30        VARCHAR(30)
000070 00020 343 LEN_FAMILY EQU  *-NEW_FAMILY
000070 344 NEW_FIRST   DS    H,CL20        VARCHAR(20)
000086 00016 345 LEN_FIRST EQU  *-NEW_FIRST
000086 346 NEW_CITY    DS    H,CL35        VARCHAR(35)
000086 00025 347 LEN_CITY EQU  *-NEW_CITY

349 *----- NULL INDICATORS FOR TABLE0M
0000AC 350 IND_FAMILY  DS    H          VARCHAR(30)
0000AE 351 IND_FIRST DS    H          VARCHAR(20)
0000B0 352 IND_CITY   DS    H          VARCHAR(35)

354 *----- OLD KEY FIELD DEFINITIONS FOR TABLE TABLE0M
0000B2 355 OLD_KEYFLD1 DS    CL2          CHAR(2)          (NOT NULL)
0000B4 356 OLD_KEYFLD2 DS    CL6          CHAR(6)          (NOT NULL)

358 *-----*
359 *          AREA USED TO ISSUE ERROR MESSAGES                      *
360 *-----*

0000BA 000000000000000000 362 WRKWTO  DC    XL(WTODSNTL)'0'          AREA FOR WTO PARMLIST COPY
0000C7 363 WRKWOTM EQU  WRKWTO+4+9,110        DEFINITION OF INSERTED TEXT

365 *-----*
366 *          AREA USED TO INVOKE DSNTIAR MESSAGE FORMATTER          *
367 *-----*

000138 369 WRKDSNT  DS    0F          DSNTIAR PARMLIST
000138 00000000 370 WRKDSNT1 DC    A(*-*)          - ADDRESS OF SQLCA
00013C 00000000 371 WRKDSNT2 DC    A(*-*)          - ADDRESS OF WRKMSG
000140 80000000 372 WRKDSNT3 DC    A(*-+X'80000000')          - ADDRESS OF LINE LENGTH
000144 373 WRKMSG   DC    0F'0'          DSNTIAR MESSAGE AREA
000144 044C 374 WRKMSG1 DC    AL2(10*L'WRKMSG1)          LENGTH OF MESSAGE AREA
000146 4040404040404040 375 WRKMSG1 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 1
0001B4 4040404040404040 376 WRKMSG2 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 2
000222 4040404040404040 377 WRKMSG3 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 3
000290 4040404040404040 378 WRKMSG4 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 4
0002FE 4040404040404040 379 WRKMSG5 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 5
00036C 4040404040404040 380 WRKMSG6 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 6
0003DA 4040404040404040 381 WRKMSG7 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 7
000448 4040404040404040 382 WRKMSG8 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 8
0004B6 4040404040404040 383 WRKMSG9 DC    CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 9
000524 4040404040404040 384 WRKMSG10 DC   CL110' '          MESSAGE LINE 10

386 *-----*
387 *          SQL COMMUNICATION AREA                                *
388 *-----*

390 ***$$$

```

Figure 74 (Part 6 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

391 *          EXEC SQL                                     *
                                     INCLUDE                  *
                                     SQLCA
392 ***$$$ SQLCA
000594 393 SQLCA    DS    0F
000594 394 SQLCAID DS    CL8      ID
00059C 395 SQLCABC DS    F        BYTE COUNT
0005A0 396 SQLCODE DS    F        RETURN CODE
0005A4 397 SQLERRM DS    H,CL70    ERR MSG PARMS
0005EC 398 SQLERRP DS    CL8      IMPL-DEPENDENT
0005F4 399 SQLERRD DS    6F
00060C 400 SQLWARN DS    0C        WARNING FLAGS
00060C 401 SQLWARN0 DS    C'W' IF ANY
00060D 402 SQLWARN1 DS    C'W' = WARNING
00060E 403 SQLWARN2 DS    C'W' = WARNING
00060F 404 SQLWARN3 DS    C'W' = WARNING
000610 405 SQLWARN4 DS    C'W' = WARNING
000611 406 SQLWARN5 DS    C'W' = WARNING
000612 407 SQLWARN6 DS    C'W' = WARNING
000613 408 SQLWARN7 DS    C'W' = WARNING
000614 409 SQLEXT  DS    CL8
00061C 00614 410          ORG  SQLEXT
000614 411 SQLWARN8 DS    C
000615 412 SQLWARN9 DS    C
000616 413 SQLWARNA DS    C
000617 414 SQLSTATE DS    CL5
00061C 0061C 415          ORG
416 ***$$$

418 *-----*
419 *          SQL WORKAREA DEFINITION                      *
420 *-----*

00061C 0000000000000000 422 SQLWA    DC    XL(SQLDLN)'0'          SQL WORKAREA DEFINITION

424 *-----*
425 *          END OF WORKAREA DEFINITION                    *
426 *-----*

006BC 428 WRKLEN  EQU    *-WRK          LENGTH OF WHOLE WORKAREA
430 *****
431 *-----*
432 *          DEFINITION OF THE PASSED ANCHOR AREA          *
433 *-----*
434 *****

436 *-----*
437 *          DEFINE ANCHOR AREA AS USED BY OUR EXIT        *
438 *-----*

000000 440 ANCHOR   DSECT ,          ENTER DSECT DECLARATION
000000 00000000 441 ANC_PTR  DC    A(*-*)          ADDRESS OF MODULE WORKAREA
000004 0000000000000000 442 ANC_RES  DC    15F'0'          RESERVED
444 *****
445 *-----*
446 * (1)  PROGRAM PROLOG                                   *
447 *-----*
448 *          - EXECUTE CSECT AND AMODE/RMODE DECLARATIONS *
449 *          - GENERATE SAVE-ID WITH EXITNAME AND COMPILE TIMESTAMP *
450 *          - SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE ADDRESSABILITY *
451 *          - POINT TO PASSED PARAMETERS                  *
452 *-----*
453 *          - IF THIS IS THE FIRST INVOCATION            *
454 *          - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING                  *
455 *          -- OUR SAVEAREA                                *
456 *          -- MODULE WORKSPACE                            *
457 *          - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA                    *

```

Figure 74 (Part 7 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

458 *
459 *          - CHAIN SAVEAREAS AND ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY OF WA *
460 *
461 *****
463 *-----*
464 *          EXECUTE CSECT AND AMODE/RMODE DECLARATIONS *
465 *-----*

000000          467 EKYEDB2A CSECT ,          ENTER CSECT OF SUBEXIT ROUTINE
468 EKYEDB2A AMODE 31          EXIT IS CALLED IN AMODE 31
469 EKYEDB2A RMODE ANY          EXIT CAN BE LOADED ANYWHERE

471 *-----*
472 *          GENERATE SAVE-ID WITH EXITNAME AND COMPILATION DATE AND TIME *
473 *-----*

475          LCLC  &SAVEID          DEFINE LOCAL CHAR VARIABLE
476 &SAVEID  SETC  'EKYEDB2A DPR120'.'-'.'&SYSDATE'.'-'.'&SYSTIME'

478 *-----*
479 *          SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE ADDRESSABILITY *
480 *-----*

000028 18CF          482          SAVE  (14,12),,&SAVEID          DEFINE ID-BLOCK AND SAVE REGS
490          LR   R12,R15          GET ENTRY POINT IN BASE REG
000000 491          USING EKYEDB2A,R12          ESTABLISH BASE ADDRESSABILITY

493 *-----*
494 *          LETS POINT TO PASSED PARAMETERS *
495 *-----*

00002A 989A 1000          00000 497          LM   R9,R10,0(R1)          GET POINTER TO PARAMETERS
000000 498          USING ANCHOR,R9          DECLARE ANCHOR STORAGE ADDRESS.
000000 499          USING HEC,R10          DECLARE HEC ADDRESSABILITY

501 *-----*
502 *          IF THIS IS THE FIRST INVOCATION *
503 *
504 *          - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING *
505 *          -- OUR SAVEAREA *
506 *          -- MODULE WORKSPACE *
507 *          - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA *
508 *-----*

00002E 5820 9000          00000 510          L    R2,ANC_PTR          GET ADDRESS OF GETMAINED AREA
000032 1222          511          LTR  R2,R2          IS AREA ALREADY GETMAINED?
000034 4770 C05C          0005C 512          BNZ  CHAINING          YES -> THEN USE FROM PREV. CALL
000038 5800 C6C8          006C8 513          L    R0,=A(WRKLEN)          NO -> GET LENGTH OF AREA
514          GETMAIN RU,          THEN ISSUE OS/VIS GETMAIN *
          LV=(0),          TO ACQUIRE OUR MODULE SAVE *
          LOC=ANY          AND WORK AREA

00004C 1821          524          LR   R2,R1          GET AREA ADDRESS IN CORRECT REG
00004E 5020 9000          00000 525          ST   R2,ANC_PTR          SAVE FOR NEXT CALL OF EXIT
000052 1801          526          LR   R0,R1          GET START ADDRESS OF AREA
000054 5810 C6C8          006C8 527          L    R1,=A(WRKLEN)          GET LENGTH OF WHOLE AREA
000058 17FF          528          XR   R15,R15          CLEAR SOURCE LEN AND PAD BYTE
00005A 0E0E          529          MVCL R0,R14          AND MOVE BINARY ZEROES TO AREA

531 *-----*
532 *          CHAIN SAVEAREAS AND ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY OF WORKAREA *
533 *-----*

```

Figure 74 (Part 8 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

00005C          535 CHAINING DS      0H
00005C 5020 D008          536          ST      R2,8(0,R13)          FORWARD CHAIN OUR SAVEAREA
000060 50D0 2004          537          ST      R13,4(0,R2)          BACKWARD CHAIN THE PASSED ONE
000064 18D2          538          LR      R13,R2          SETUP CORRECT SAVEAREA POINTER
          539          USING WRK,R13          DECLARE WORKAREA ADDRESSABILITY
000000          541 *****
          542 *
          543 *          EXPLANATIONS ABOUT PASSED DATA
          544 *
          545 *          AT THIS POINT REGISTER 10 POINTS TO THE HUP
          546 *          EXTERNAL CONTROL BLOCK (HEC). THE HEC CONTAINS
          547 *          ITSELF POINTERS TO THE CHANGED DATA CAPTURE DATA
          548 *          WHICH WAS RETRIEVED BY DPROP USING IFI CALL 185:
          549 *
          550 *          - HECQWHS POINTS TO THE IFI STANDARD HEADER AREA.
          551 *          THIS AREA IS MAPPED BY THE DSNDQWHS
          552 *          MACRO. IF DATA FROM THIS CONTROL BLOCK
          553 *          IS NEEDED, THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS
          554 *          CAN BE USED TO ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
          555 *          OF IT:
          556 *                  L      RX,HECQWHS
          557 *                  USING QWHS,RX
          558 *                  ...
          559 *
          560 *          - HECQWHC POINTS TO THE IFI CORRELATION DATA AREA.
          561 *          THIS AREA IS MAPPED BY THE DSNDQWHC
          562 *          MACRO. IF DATA FROM THIS CONTROL BLOCK
          563 *          IS NEEDED, THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS
          564 *          CAN BE USED TO ESTABLISH ADDRESSABILITY
          565 *          OF IT:
          566 *                  L      RX,HECQWHC
          567 *                  USING QWHC,RX
          568 *                  ...
          569 *
          570 *          - HECCDCDD POINTS TO THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE
          571 *          DATA DEFINITION (CDCDD). DPROP WILL
          572 *          ALWAYS PASS A DATA DEFINITION OF THE
          573 *          MODIFIED TABLE TO YOUR CHANGED DATA
          574 *          CAPTURE SUBEXIT ROUTINE. THIS AREA
          575 *          IS MAPPED BY THE QW0185 DSECT IN THE
          576 *          DSNDQW02 MACRO. AFTER A PREFIX COMMON
          577 *          TO CDCDD AND CDCDA (SEE BELOW) THIS
          578 *          AREA CONTAINS A DESCRIPTION OF THE
          579 *          COLUMNS IN THE TABLE, WHICH IS IN A
          580 *          SIMILAR MANNER AS IN THE STANDARD
          581 *          EXTERNAL SQLDA. NOTE, THAT QQ0195SI
          582 *          CONTAINS THE OFFSET OF THE COLUMN
          583 *          WITHIN THE DATA ROW (CDCDA) AND THAT
          584 *          THE LENGTH OF GRAPHIC AND VARGRAPHIC
          585 *          FIELDS IS SPECIFIED IN NUMBER OF BYTES
          586 *          (IN OPPOSITION TO THE SQLDA WHICH
          587 *          CONTAINS THE NUMBER OF DOUBLE BYTES).
          588 *
          589 *          - HECCDCDA POINTS TO THE FIRST OR ONLY DATA ROW
          590 *          OF THE CHANGED DATA CAPTURE DATA ROW
          591 *          (CDCDA). THIS AREA IS ALWAYS PASSED
          592 *          TO YOUR EXIT ROUTINE AND IT WILL
          593 *          CONTAIN EITHER THE ONLY IMAGE OF THE
          594 *          ROW (FOR INSERT OR DELETE OPERATIONS)
          595 *          OR THE AFTER IMAGE (FOR UPDATES).
          596 *          THIS AREA IS ALSO MAPPED BY THE QW0185
          597 *          DSECT OF THE DSNDQW02 MACRO. AFTER A
          598 *          PREFIX COMMON TO CDCDA AND CDCDD (SEE
          599 *          ABOVE), THIS AREA CONTAINS THE COLUMN
          600 *          VALUES OF THE AFFECTED ROW.
          601 *

```

Figure 74 (Part 9 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

602 *          - HECCDCDB POINTS TO THE CHANGED DATA CAPTURE *
603 *          DATA ROW (CDCDA). THIS AREA CONTAINS *
604 *          THE BEFORE IMAGE OF THE AFFECTED ROW, *
605 *          AND IS THEREFORE ONLY PRESENT IF THE *
606 *          ORIGINATING SQL CALL WAS AN UPDATE. *
607 *          THIS AREA IS ALSO MAPPED BY THE QW0185 *
608 *          DSECT OF THE DSNDQW02 MACRO. AFTER A *
609 *          PREFIX COMMON TO CDCDA AND CDCDD (SEE *
610 *          ABOVE), THIS AREA CONTAINS THE COLUMN *
611 *          VALUES OF THE AFFECTED ROW. *
612 *          *
613 *****
615 *****
616 *          *
617 * (2) EXECUTE FETCH OF USED HOST VARIABLES *
618 *          *
619 *          - ADDRESS CDCDD AND ANALYZE IF THIS IS THE TABLE *
620 *          WE ARE LOOKING FOR (TABLE02) *
621 *          *
622 *          - SETUP OLD KEY FIELD VALUES FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS *
623 *          *
624 *          - SETUP NEW FIELD VALUES FOR ANY OPERATION *
625 *          *
626 *          - ANALYZE OPERATION CODE AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY *
627 *          *
628 *          - IF THERE IS AN INVALID OPERATION CODE *
629 *            - ISSUE WTO TO INFORM OPERATOR *
630 *            - RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM *
631 *          *
632 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'INSERT' *
633 *            - INSERT ROW IN MIRROR TABLE USING THE NEW VALUES *
634 *          *
635 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'UPDATE' *
636 *            - UPDATE THE ROW IN MIRROR TABLE USING OLD KEYFIELD *
637 *              VALUES IN THE WHERE CLAUSE *
638 *          *
639 *          - IF OPERATION WAS 'DELETE' *
640 *            - DELETE THE ROW USING NEW KEYFIELD VALUES IN *
641 *              THE WHERE CLAUSE *
642 *          *
643 *****

645 *-----*
646 *          ADDRESS CDCDD AND ANALYZE IF REALLY TABLE02 IN PROCESS *
647 *-----*

000066 5880 A018      00018 649      L    R8,HECCDCDD      POINT CDCDD PASSED BY DPROP
                                00000 650      USING QW0185,R8      DECLARE CDCDD ADDRESSABILITY
00006A D511 8014 C6E8 00014 006E8 651      CLC  QW0185TB,=CL18'TABLE02'  IS THIS THE SEARCHED TABLE?
000070 4770 C3DA      003DA 652      BNE  RETURN          NO -> THEN SKIP PROCESS

654 *-----*
655 *          SETUP OLD KEY FIELD VALUES FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS *
656 *-----*

000074 5820 A020      00020 658      L    R2,HECCDCDB      GET POINTER TO BEFORE IMAGE
000078 1222                                659      LTR  R2,R2      IS THERE A BEFORE IMAGE?
00007A 4780 C086      00086 660      BZ  SETAFTER        NO -> SET ONLY AFTER IMAGE
00007E 4130 C494      00494 661      LA   R3,COLBTAB      POINT BEFORE IMAGE TABLE
000082 4DB0 C3E8      003E8 662      BAS  R11,SETHOST      AND SETUP HOST VARIABLES

664 *-----*
665 *          SETUP NEW FIELD VALUES (FOR ALL OPERATIONS) *
666 *-----*

```

Figure 74 (Part 10 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

000086		668	SETAFTER DS	0H	
000086 5820 A01C	0001C	669	L	R2,HECCDCDA	GET POINTER TO AFTER IMAGE
00008A 4130 C4D0	004D0	670	LA	R3,COLATAB	POINT AFTER IMAGE TABLE
00008E 4DB0 C3E8	003E8	671	BAS	R11,SETHOST	AND SETUP HOST VARIABLES
		673	*-----*		
		674	*	ANALYZE OPERATION CODE AND BRANCH ACCORDINGLY	*
		675	*-----*		
000092		677	ANALYZE DS	0H	
000092 5880 A01C	0001C	678	L	R8,HECCDCDA	GET POINTER TO AFTER IMAGE
000096 4130 D61C	0061C	679	LA	R3,SQLWA	POINT SQL WORK AREA
	00000	680	USING	SQLDSECT,R3	DECLARE SQLDSECT ADDRESSABILITY
00009A D501 804A C6FA 0004A 006FA	006FA	681	CLC	QW0185PC,=C'IN'	IS IT AN INSERT OPERATION?
0000A0 4780 C0C2	000C2	682	BE	EXECISRT	YES -> INSERT ROW IN MIRROR TAB
0000A4 D501 804A C6FC 0004A 006FC	006FC	683	CLC	QW0185PC,=C'UA'	IS IT AN UPDATE OPERATION?
0000AA 4780 C1AC	001AC	684	BE	EXECUPD	YES -> UPDATE ROW IN MIRROR TAB
0000AE D501 804A C6FE 0004A 006FE	006FE	685	CLC	QW0185PC,=C'DE'	IS IT AN DELETE OPERATION?
0000B4 4780 C2CA	002CA	686	BE	EXECDL	YES -> DELETE ROW IN MIRROR TAB
		688	*-----*		
		689	*	THERE IS AN INVALID OPERATION CODE - ISSUE WTO AND RETURN	*
		690	*-----*		
0000BE 47F0 C3DA	003DA	692	WTO	MF=(E,WTOERROP)	ISSUE OPERATION CODE ERROR WTO
		695	B	RETURN	AND SKIP UPDATE OF MIRROR TAB
		697	*-----*		
		698	*	UPDATE MIRROR TABLE FOR AN INSERT OPERATION	*
		699	*-----*		
0000C2		701	EXECISRT DS	0H	
		702	***\$\$\$		
		703	*	EXEC SQL	*
				INSERT	*
				INTO	*
				TABLE0M	*
				(	*
				KEYFLD1	*
				, KEYFLD2	*
				, FAMILY	*
				, FIRST	*
				, CITY	*
				)	*
				VALUES	*
				(	*
				:NEW_KEYFLD1	*
				, :NEW_KEYFLD2	*
				, :NEW_FAMILY:IND_FAMILY	*
				, :NEW_FIRST:IND_FIRST	*
				, :NEW_CITY:IND_CITY	*
				)	*
0000C2 47F0 C0E2	000E2	704	B	*+32	
0000C6 00288000001E		705	DC	H'40',X'8000',H'30'	
0000CC E740404040404040		706	DC	CL8'X',XL8'14E73D270DA01CB4',H'1'	
0000DE 029400E8		707	DC	H'660,232'	
0000E2 D217 3004 C0C6 00004 000C6	000C6	708	MVC	SQLPLEN(24),*-28	
0000E8 D203 3028 C0DE 00028 000DE	000DE	709	MVC	SQLSTNUM(4),*-10	
0000EE 41F0 D594	00594	710	LA	15,SQLCA	
0000F2 50F0 301C	0001C	711	ST	15,SQLCODEP	
0000F6 41F0 D048	00048	712	LA	15,NEW_KEYFLD1	
0000FA 50F0 3034	00034	713	ST	15,SQLPVAR+8	
0000FE D201 3030 C700 00030 00700	00700	714	MVC	SQLPVAR+4(2),=X'01C4'	
000104 D201 3032 C702 00032 00702	00702	715	MVC	SQLPVAR+6(2),=H'2'	
00010A 1FFF		716	SLR	15,15	
00010C 50F0 3038	00038	717	ST	15,SQLPVAR+12	

Figure 74 (Part 11 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

000110	41F0	D04A		0004A	718	LA	15,NEW_KEYFLD2
000114	50F0	3040		00040	719	ST	15,SQLPVAR+20
000118	D201	303C	C700	0003C	720	MVC	SQLPVAR+16(2),=X'01C4'
00011E	D201	303E	C704	0003E	721	MVC	SQLPVAR+18(2),=H'6'
000124	1FFF				722	SLR	15,15
000126	50F0	3044		00044	723	ST	15,SQLPVAR+24
00012A	41F0	D050		00050	724	LA	15,NEW_FAMILY
00012E	50F0	304C		0004C	725	ST	15,SQLPVAR+32
000132	D201	3048	C706	00048	726	MVC	SQLPVAR+28(2),=X'01C1'
000138	D201	304A	C708	0004A	727	MVC	SQLPVAR+30(2),=H'30'
00013E	41F0	D0AC		000AC	728	LA	15,IND_FAMILY
000142	50F0	3050		00050	729	ST	15,SQLPVAR+36
000146	41F0	D070		00070	730	LA	15,NEW_FIRST
00014A	50F0	3058		00058	731	ST	15,SQLPVAR+44
00014E	D201	3054	C706	00054	732	MVC	SQLPVAR+40(2),=X'01C1'
000154	D201	3056	C70A	00056	733	MVC	SQLPVAR+42(2),=H'20'
00015A	41F0	D0AE		000AE	734	LA	15,IND_FIRST
00015E	50F0	305C		0005C	735	ST	15,SQLPVAR+48
000162	41F0	D086		00086	736	LA	15,NEW_CITY
000166	50F0	3064		00064	737	ST	15,SQLPVAR+56
00016A	D201	3060	C706	00060	738	MVC	SQLPVAR+52(2),=X'01C1'
000170	D201	3062	C70C	00062	739	MVC	SQLPVAR+54(2),=H'35'
000176	41F0	D0B0		000B0	740	LA	15,IND_CITY
00017A	50F0	3068		00068	741	ST	15,SQLPVAR+60
00017E	D203	302C	C6CC	0002C	742	MVC	SQLPVAR(4),=F'64'
000184	41F0	302C		0002C	743	LA	15,SQLPVAR
000188	50F0	3020		00020	744	ST	15,SQLVPARM
00018C	D203	3024	C6D0	00024	745	MVC	SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'
000192	4110	3004		00004	746	LA	1,SQLPLEN
000196	5010	3000		00000	747	ST	1,SQLPLIST
00019A	9680	3000		00000	748	OI	SQLPLIST,X'80'
00019E	4110	3000		00000	749	LA	1,SQLPLIST
0001A2	58F0	C6D4		006D4	750	L	15,=V(DSNHLI)
0001A6	05EF				751	BALR	14,15
					752	***\$\$\$	
0001A8	47F0	C360		00360	753	B	CHECKSQL
					755	*-----*	*
					756	* UPDATE MIRROR TABLE FOR AN UPDATE OPERATION	*
					757	*-----*	*
0001AC					759	EXECUPD DS	0H
					760	***\$\$\$	
					761	* EXEC SQL	
							UPDATE
							TABLEOM
							SET
							KEYFLD1 = :NEW_KEYFLD1
							, KEYFLD2 = :NEW_KEYFLD2
							, FAMILY = :NEW_FAMILY:IND_FAMILY
							, FIRST = :NEW_FIRST:IND_FIRST
							, CITY = :NEW_CITY:IND_CITY
							WHERE
							KEYFLD1 = :OLD_KEYFLD1 AND
							KEYFLD2 = :OLD_KEYFLD2
0001AC	47F0	C1CC		001CC	762	B	**32
0001B0	00288000001E				763	DC	H'40',X'8000',H'30'
0001B6	E740404040404040				764	DC	CL8'X',XL8'14E73D270DA01CB4',H'2'
0001C8	02AE00EA				765	DC	H'686,234'
0001CC	D217	3004	C1B0	00004	766	MVC	SQLPLEN(24),*-28
0001D2	D203	3028	C1C8	00028	767	MVC	SQLSTNUM(4),*-1

0001EE	D201	3032	C702	00032	00702	773	MVC	SQLPVAR+6(2),=H'2'
0001F4	1FFF					774	SLR	15,15
0001F6	50F0	3038		00038		775	ST	15,SQLPVAR+12
0001FA	41F0	D04A		0004A		776	LA	15,NEW_KEYFLD2
0001FE	50F0	3040		00040		777	ST	15,SQLPVAR+20
000202	D201	303C	C700	0003C	00700	778	MVC	SQLPVAR+16(2),=X'01C4'
000208	D201	303E	C704	0003E	00704	779	MVC	SQLPVAR+18(2),=H'6'
00020E	1FFF					780	SLR	15,15
000210	50F0	3044		00044		781	ST	15,SQLPVAR+24
000214	41F0	D050		00050		782	LA	15,NEW_FAMILY
000218	50F0	304C		0004C		783	ST	15,SQLPVAR+32
00021C	D201	3048	C706	00048	00706	784	MVC	SQLPVAR+28(2),=X'01C1'
000222	D201	304A	C708	0004A	00708	785	MVC	SQLPVAR+30(2),=H'30'
000228	41F0	D0AC		000AC		786	LA	15,IND_FAMILY
00022C	50F0	3050		00050		787	ST	15,SQLPVAR+36
000230	41F0	D070		00070		788	LA	15,NEW_FIRST
000234	50F0	3058		00058		789	ST	15,SQLPVAR+44
000238	D201	3054	C706	00054	00706	790	MVC	SQLPVAR+40(2),=X'01C1'
00023E	D201	3056	C70A	00056	0070A	791	MVC	SQLPVAR+42(2),=H'20'
000244	41F0	D0AE		000AE		792	LA	15,IND_FIRST
000248	50F0	305C		0005C		793	ST	15,SQLPVAR+48
00024C	41F0	D086		00086		794	LA	15,NEW_CITY
000250	50F0	3064		00064		795	ST	15,SQLPVAR+56
000254	D201	3060	C706	00060	00706	796	MVC	SQLPVAR+52(2),=X'01C1'
00025A	D201	3062	C70C	00062	0070C	797	MVC	SQLPVAR+54(2),=H'35'
000260	41F0	D0B0		000B0		798	LA	15,IND_CITY
000264	50F0	3068		00068		799	ST	15,SQLPVAR+60
000268	41F0	D0B2		000B2		800	LA	15,OLD_KEYFLD1
00026C	50F0	3070		00070		801	ST	15,SQLPVAR+68
000270	D201	306C	C700	0006C	00700	802	MVC	SQLPVAR+64(2),=X'01C4'
000276	D201	306E	C702	0006E	00702	803	MVC	SQLPVAR+66(2),=H'2'
00027C	1FFF					804	SLR	15,15
00027E	50F0	3074		00074		805	ST	15,SQLPVAR+72
000282	41F0	D0B4		000B4		806	LA	15,OLD_KEYFLD2
000286	50F0	307C		0007C		807	ST	15,SQLPVAR+80
00028A	D201	3078	C700	00078	00700	808	MVC	SQLPVAR+76(2),=X'01C4'
000290	D201	307A	C704	0007A	00704	809	MVC	SQLPVAR+78(2),=H'6'
000296	1FFF					810	SLR	15,15
000298	50F0	3080		00080		811	ST	15,SQLPVAR+84
00029C	D203	302C	C6D8	0002C	006D8	812	MVC	SQLPVAR(4),=F'88'
0002A2	41F0	302C		0002C		813	LA	15,SQLPVAR
0002A6	50F0	3020		00020		814	ST	15,SQLVPARM
0002AA	D203	3024	C6D0	00024	006D0	815	MVC	SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'
0002B0	4110	3004		00004		816	LA	1,SQLPLEN
0002B4	5010	3000		00000		817	ST	1,SQLPLIST
0002B8	9680	3000	00000			818	OI	SQLPLIST,X'80'
0002BC	4110	3000		00000		819	LA	1,SQLPLIST
0002C0	58F0	C6D4		006D4		820	L	15,=V(DSNHLI)
0002C4	05EF					821	BALR	14,15
						822	***\$\$\$	
0002C6	47F0	C360		00360		823	B	CHECKSQL
						825	-----*	
						826	* UPDATE MIRROR TABLE FOR AN DELETE OPERATION *	
						827	-----*	
0002CA						829	EXECDEL DS 0H	
						830	***\$\$\$	

Figure 74 (Part 13 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)



		831	*	EXEC	SQL		*
					DELETE		*
					FROM		*
					TABLE0M		*
					WHERE		*
					KEYFLD1 = :NEW_KEYFLD1	AND	*
					KEYFLD2 = :NEW_KEYFLD2		*
0002CA	47F0 C2EA	002EA	832	B	++32		
0002CE	00288000001E		833	DC	H'40',X'8000',H'30'		
0002D4	E740404040404040		834	DC	CL8'X',XL8'14E73D270DA01CB4',H'3'		
0002E6	02C100E9		835	DC	H'705,233'		
0002EA	D217 3004 C2CE 00004 002CE		836	MVC	SQLPLEN(24),*-28		
0002F0	D203 3028 C2E6 00028 002E6		837	MVC	SQLSTNUM(4),*-10		
0002F6	41F0 D594	00594	838	LA	15,SQLCA		
0002FA	50F0 301C	0001C	839	ST	15,SQLCODEP		
0002FE	41F0 D048	00048	840	LA	15,NEW_KEYFLD1		
000302	50F0 3034	00034	841	ST	15,SQLPVARs+8		
000306	D201 3030 C700 00030 00700		842	MVC	SQLPVARs+4(2),=X'01C4'		
00030C	D201 3032 C702 00032 00702		843	MVC	SQLPVARs+6(2),=H'2'		
000312	1FFF		844	SLR	15,15		
000314	50F0 3038	00038	845	ST	15,SQLPVARs+12		
000318	41F0 D04A	0004A	846	LA	15,NEW_KEYFLD2		
00031C	50F0 3040	00040	847	ST	15,SQLPVARs+20		
000320	D201 303C C700 0003C 00700		848	MVC	SQLPVARs+16(2),=X'01C4'		
000326	D201 303E C704 0003E 00704		849	MVC	SQLPVARs+18(2),=H'6'		
00032C	1FFF		850	SLR	15,15		
00032E	50F0 3044	00044	851	ST	15,SQLPVARs+24		
000332	D203 302C C6DC 0002C 006DC		852	MVC	SQLPVARs(4),=F'28'		
000338	41F0 302C	0002C	853	LA	15,SQLPVARs		
00033C	50F0 3020	00020	854	ST	15,SQLVPARM		
000340	D203 3024 C6D0 00024 006D0		855	MVC	SQLAPARM,=XL4'00000000'		
000346	4110 3004	00004	856	LA	1,SQLPLEN		
00034A	5010 3000	00000	857	ST	1,SQLPLIST		
00034E	9680 3000	00000	858	OI	SQLPLIST,X'80'		
000352	4110 3000	00000	859	LA	1,SQLPLIST		
000356	58F0 C6D4	006D4	860	L	15,=V(DSNHLI)		
00035A	05EF		861	BALR	14,15		
			862	***\$\$\$			
00035C	47F0 C360	00360	863	B	CHECKSQL		
			865	*****			
			866	*			*
			867	*(3)	CHECK RESULT OF MIRROR TABLE UPDATE		*
			868	*			*
			869	*	- CHECK THE RESULTING SQL CODE		*
			870	*			*
			871	*	- IF UPDATE OF MIRROR TABLE WAS SUCCESSFUL		*
			872	*	- CONTINUE WITH RETURN TO CALLING PROGRAM		*
			873	*			*
			874	*	- IF MIRROR TABLE UPDATE FAILED		*
			875	*	- EXECUTE THE SQL ERROR LOGIC		*
			876	*			*
			877	*****			
			879	-----			*
			880	*	CHECK RESULTING SQL CODE		*
			881	-----			*
000360			883	CHECKSQL DS	0H		
000360	58F0 D5A0	005A0	884	L	R15,SQLCODE	GET SQLCODE IN REGISTER	
000364	12FF		885	LTR	R15,R15	WAS MONITOR TABLE UPDATE OK?	
000366	4780 C3DA	003DA	886	BZ	RETURN	YES -> RETURN TO DPROP	
			887	DROP	R3	RELINQUISH SQLDSECT ADDRESS.	

Figure 74 (Part 14 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

889 *****
890 *
891 * (4)      AN SQL ERROR OCCURED
892 *
893 *          - PREPARE PARAMETER LIST FOR DSNTIAR
894 *          - CALL DSNTIAR GO GET FORMATTED SQL ERROR MESSAGE
895 *          - WTO ANY NON-BLANK MESSAGE LINE RETURNED BY DSNTIAR
896 *          - CONTINUE WITH RETURN PROCESSING
897 *
898 *****

900 *-----*
901 *          PREPARE PARAMETER LIST FOR DSNTIAR
902 *-----*

00036A      904 SQLERR  DS   0H
00036A 4110 D594      00594 905      LA   R1,SQLCA          GET POINTER TO SQLCA
00036E 5010 D138      00138 906      ST   R1,WRKDSNT1      AND STORE AS PARAMETER 1
000372 4110 D144      00144 907      LA   R1,WRKMSG          GET POINTER TO MESSAGE AREA
000376 5010 D13C      0013C 908      ST   R1,WRKDSNT2      AND STORE AS PARAMETER 2
00037A 4110 C6E0      006E0 909      LA   R1,=A(L'WRKMSG1)    GET POINTER TO LINE LENGTH
00037E 5010 D140      00140 910      ST   R1,WRKDSNT3      AND STORE AS PARAMETER 3
000382 9680 D140      00140 911      OI   WRKDSNT3,X'80'      INDICATE LAST IN LIST
000386 D201 D144 C70E 00144 0070E 912      MVC  WRKMSG1L,=AL2(10*L'WRKMSG1)  SETUP LENGTH OF MSG AREA

914 *-----*
915 *          CALL DSNTIAR TO GET FORMATTED SQL ERROR MESSAGE
916 *-----*

00038C 4110 D138      00138 918      LA   R1,WRKDSNT          GET POINTER TO PARMLIST
919      LINK  EP=DSNTIAR          THEN LINK TO DSNTIAR MODULE
0003A6 49F0 C710      00710 926      CH   R15,=H'4'      WAS MESSAGE FORMATTED?
0003AA 4720 C3DA      003DA 927      BH   RETURN          NO -> THEN IGNORE ERROR

929 *-----*
930 *          WTOA ANY NON-BLANK MESSAGE LINE RETURNED BY DSNTIAR
931 *-----*

0003AE 4130 D146      00146 933      LA   R3,WRKMSG1          POINT FIRST MESSAGE LINE
0003B2 4120 000A      0000A 934      LA   R2,10          INITIALIZE THE LOOP REGISTER
0003B6      935 DSNTLOOP DS   0H
0003B6 D56D 3000 C712 00000 00712 936      CLC  0(L'WRKMSG1,R3),=CL(L'WRKMSG1)' '  IS THE LINE BLANK?
0003BC 4780 C3DA      003DA 937      BE   RETURN          YES -> THEN LEAVE THE LOOP
0003C0 D27D D0BA C5A0 000BA 005A0 938      MVC  WRKWTO,WTODSNTM      ELSE MOVE WTO SKEL TO WORKAREA
0003C6 D26D D0C7 3000 000C7 00000 939      MVC  WRKWOTM,0(R3)      SETUP TEXT RETURNED BY DSNTIAR
940      WTO  MF=(E,WRKWTO)      AND ISSUE THE WTO
0003D2 4130 306E      0006E 943      LA   R3,L'WRKMSG1(0,R3)    POINT NEXT MESSAGE LINE
0003D6 4620 C3B6      003B6 944      BCT  R2,DSNTLOOP      AND REPEAT THE WTO LOOP
946 *****
947 *
948 * (5)      RETURN PROCESSING
949 *
950 *          - RELOAD REGISTER AND RETURN TO DPROP
951 *
952 *****

954 *-----*
955 *          RELOAD REGISTERS AND RETURN TO DPROP
956 *-----*

0003DA      958 RETURN  DS   0H
0003DA 58D0 D004      00004 959      L    R13,4(0,R13)      POINT CALLERS SAVEAREA
960      RETURN (14,12),RC=0      AND RETURN TO DPROP

```

Figure 74 (Part 15 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

965 *****
966 *
967 *      SETUP HOST VARIABLE ROUTINE
968 *
969 *      - ENTRY: R2      - POINTER TO CDCDA OF BEFORE OR AFTER IMG.
970 *                  R3      - POINTER TO HOST VARIABLE SETUP TABLE
971 *                  R8      - POINTER TO CDCDD
972 *                  R11     - RETURN ADDRESS
973 *                  R13     - POINTER TO HOST VARIABLE WORK AREA
974 *
975 *      - RETURN: HOST VARIABLES ARE COPIED IN THE WORK AREA
976 *                  ACCORDING TO THE DESCRIPTIONS IN THE SETUP TABLE.
977 *
978 *****

980 *-----*
981 *      POINT TO CORRECT CDCDA START ADDRESS AND DECLARE ADDRESS.
982 *-----*

00000 984      USING QW0185,R8      DECLARE CDCDD ADDRESSABILITY
00000 985      USING HOSTTAB,R3      DECLARE HOSTTAB ENTRY ADDRESS.
0003E8 986 SETHOST DS 0H
0003E8 4120 2054 00054 987      LA R2,QW0185DA-QW0185(0,R2) POINT TO CORRECT DATA START

989 *-----*
990 *      PROCESS NEXT ENTRY IN PASSED HOST VARIABLE TABLE
991 *-----*

0003EC 993 SETH010 DS 0H
0003EC D501 C780 3000 00780 00000 994      CLC =X'FFFF',0(R3)      END OF TABLE REACHED?
0003F2 078B 995      BER R11      YES -> RETURN TO CALLER
0003F4 48E0 8062 00062 996      LH R14,QW0185LD      GET NUMBER OF QW0185VR
0003F8 41F0 8064 00064 997      LA R15,QW0185VR      POINT FIRST QW0185VR OCCURENCE
00064 998      USING QW0185VR,R15      DECLARE QW0185VR ADDRESSABILITY

1000 *-----*
1001 *      FIND CORRESPONDING COLUMN IN CDCDD
1002 *-----*

0003FC 1004 SETH020 DS 0H
0003FC D501 F00C 3000 00070 00000 1005      CLC QW0185NL,HOSTTBNL      SAME COLUMN NAME LENGTH?
000402 4770 C414 00414 1006      BNE SETH030      NO -> PROCESS NEXT QW0185VR
000406 4810 3000 00000 1007      LH R1,HOSTTBNL      YES -> GET LENGTH OF COLNAME
00040A 0610 1008      BCTR R1,0      ADJUST IT FOR EXECUTE
00040C 4410 C48E 0048E 1009      EX R1,CLCTBNL      CHECK IF COLUMN NAME MATCH
000410 4780 C420 00420 1010      BE SETH040      YES -> LOOK IF SAME DATA TYPE

1012 *-----*
1013 *      SETUP TO PROCESS NEXT QW0185VR IN CDCDD
1014 *-----*

000414 1016 SETH030 DS 0H
000414 41F0 F02C 0002C 1017      LA R15,L'QW0185VR(0,R15)      POINT NEXT QW0185VR ENTRY
000418 46E0 C3FC 003FC 1018      BCT R14,SETH020      AND REPEAT THE SEARCH LOOP
00041C 47F0 C464 00464 1019      B SETH010      COLUMN NOT FOUND -> ERROR

1021 *-----*
1022 *      COLUMN FOUND - LOOK IF SAME DATA TYPE
1023 *-----*

000420 1025 SETH040 DS 0H
000420 D501 F000 3014 00064 00014 1026      CLC QW0185ST,HOSTTBST      SAME COLUMN DATA TYPE?
000426 4770 C46E 0046E 1027      BNE SETH020      NO -> MISMATCHING DATA TYPES

1029 *-----*
1030 *      SETUP HOST VARIABLE VALUES FROM CDCDA

```

Figure 74 (Part 16 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

1031 *-----*
00042A          1033 SETH050 DS    0H
00042A 5810 F008          1034 L      R1,QW0185SI          GET COLUMN OFFSET IN CDCDA
00042E 5410 C6E4          1035 N      R1,=X'00FFFFFF'      RESET UNUSED HIGH ORDER BYTE
000432 1E12          1036 ALR    R1,R2          POINT TO COLUMN DATA IN CDCDA

          1038 *----- FILL EVENTUALLY NULL INDICATOR VARIABLE
000434 9101 3015          1039 TM    HOSTTBST+1,NULL      IS THE COLUMN NULLABLE?
000438 4780 C44C          1040 BZ    SETH060          NO -> CONTINUE BELOW
00043C 48E0 3016          1041 LH    R14,HOSTTBIO      GET OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
000440 1EED          1042 ALR    R14,R13          AND POINT TO NULL INDICATOR
000442 D201 E000 1000 00000 00000 1043 MVC    0(2,R14),0(R1)      COPY NULL INDICATOR FROM CDCDA
000448 4110 1002          1044 LA    R1,2(0,R1)          THEN POINT PAST NULL INDICATOR

          1046 *----- COPY HOST VARIABLE FROM PASSED CDCDA AREA
00044C          1047 SETH060 DS    0H
00044C 1801          1048 LR    R0,R1          POINT TO SOURCE (IN CDCDA)
00044E 48E0 3018          1049 LH    R14,HOSTBDO      GET OFFSET OF TARGET (IN WRK)
000452 1EED          1050 ALR    R14,R13          THEN POINT TO TARGET (IN WRK)
000454 48F0 301A          1051 LH    R15,HOSTBDL      GET LENGTH OF TARGET
000458 181F          1052 LR    R1,R15          SET ALSO AS SOURCE LENGTH
00045A 0EE0          1053 MVCL  R14,R0          THEN COPY THE HOST VARIABLE

          1055 *-----*
1056 *          POINT PAST HOSTTAB ENTRY AND BRANCH TO PROCESS NEXT      *
1057 *-----*

00045C          1059 SETH070 DS    0H
00045C 4130 301C          1060 LA    R3,HOSTTABN      POINT NEXT ENTRY IN HOSTTAB
000460 47F0 C3EC          1061 B     SETH010          AND BRANCH TO PROCESS IT

          1063 *-----*
1064 *          A FIELD WAS NOT FOUND IN THE CDCDD DATA STREAM      *
1065 *-----*

000464          1067 SETHE10 DS    0H
00046A 47F0 C478          1068 WTO   MF=(E,WTOERRMF)      ISSUE MISSING COLUMN ERROR WTO
          1071 B     SETHE90          THEN CONTINUE BELOW

          1073 *-----*
1074 *          A FIELD DOES NOT MATCH THE EXPECTED DATA TYPE      *
1075 *-----*

00046E          1077 SETHE20 DS    0H
000474 47F0 C478          1078 WTO   MF=(E,WTOERRDT)      ISSUE DATA TYPE ERROR WTO
          1081 B     SETHE90          THEN CONTINUE BELOW

          1083 *-----*
1084 *          REPORT THE COLUMN IN ERROR      *
1085 *-----*

000478          1087 SETHE90 DS    0H
000478 D232 D0BA C694 000BA 00694 1088 MVC    WRKWTO(WTOCOLEL),WTOCOLEM  MOVE WTO SKEL TO WORKAREA
00047E D211 D0D8 3002 000D8 00002 1089 MVC    WRKWTO+30(L'HOSTTBCN),HOSTTBCN  SETUP COLUMN NAME
          1090 WTO   MF=(E,WRKWTO)          AND ISSUE THE WTO
00048A 47F0 C3DA          1093 B     RETURN          THEN RETURN TO CALLER

          1095 *----- EXECUTED SUBJECT INSTRUCTIONS WITHIN SETHOST ROUTINE
00048E D500 F00E 3002 00072 00002 1096 CLCTBNL CLC  QW0185CN(*-*),HOSTTBCN  EXECUTED SUBJECT INSTRUCTION
          1097 DROP  R15          RELINQUISH QW0185VR ADDRESS.
          1098 DROP  R8          RELINQUISH CDCDD ADDRESS.
          1099 DROP  R3          RELINQUISH HOSTTAB ADDRESS.

```

Figure 74 (Part 17 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

1101 *****
1102 *
1103 *      DEFINITIONS
1104 *
1105 *      - READ-ONLY CONSTANTS
1106 *      - LITERAL POOL
1107 *      - EQUATES
1108 *
1109 *****

1111 *-----*
1112 *      HOST VARIABLE MAPPING TABLE FOR BEFORE IMAGE COLUMNS
1113 *-----*

000494      1115 COLBTAB DS      0F
1116 *----- ENTRY FOR OLD_KEYFLD1 HOST VARIABLE
1117      DC      AL2(7)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
000496 D2C5E8C6D3C4F140 1118      DC      CL18'KEYFLD1'      COLUMN NAME
0004A8 01C4      1119      DC      AL2(CHAR)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
0004AA 0000      1120      DC      AL2(0)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
0004AC 00B2      1121      DC      AL2(OLD_KEYFLD1-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
0004AE 0002      1122      DC      AL2(LEN_KEYFLD1)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
1123 *----- ENTRY FOR OLD_KEYFLD2 HOST VARIABLE
0004B0 0007      1124      DC      AL2(7)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
0004B2 D2C5E8C6D3C4F240 1125      DC      CL18'KEYFLD2'      COLUMN NAME
0004C4 01C4      1126      DC      AL2(CHAR)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
0004C6 0000      1127      DC      AL2(0)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
0004C8 00B4      1128      DC      AL2(OLD_KEYFLD2-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
0004CA 0006      1129      DC      AL2(LEN_KEYFLD2)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
1130 *----- END OF TABLE MARKER
0004CC FFFF      1131      DC      X'FFFF'      END OF TABLE MARKER

1133 *-----*
1134 *      HOST VARIABLE MAPPING TABLE FOR AFTER IMAGE COLUMNS
1135 *-----*

0004D0      1137 COLATAB DS      0F
1138 *----- ENTRY FOR NEW_KEYFLD1 HOST VARIABLE
0004D0 0007      1139      DC      AL2(7)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
0004D2 D2C5E8C6D3C4F140 1140      DC      CL18'KEYFLD1'      COLUMN NAME
0004E4 01C4      1141      DC      AL2(CHAR)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
0004E6 0000      1142      DC      AL2(0)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
0004E8 0048      1143      DC      AL2(NEW_KEYFLD1-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
0004EA 0002      1144      DC      AL2(LEN_KEYFLD1)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
1145 *----- ENTRY FOR NEW_KEYFLD2 HOST VARIABLE
0004EC 0007      1146      DC      AL2(7)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
0004EE D2C5E8C6D3C4F240 1147      DC      CL18'KEYFLD2'      COLUMN NAME
000500 01C4      1148      DC      AL2(CHAR)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
000502 0000      1149      DC      AL2(0)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
000504 004A      1150      DC      AL2(NEW_KEYFLD2-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
000506 0006      1151      DC      AL2(LEN_KEYFLD2)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
1152 *----- ENTRY FOR NEW_FAMILY HOST VARIABLE
000508 0006      1153      DC      AL2(6)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
00050A C6C1D4C9D3E84040 1154      DC      CL18'FAMILY'      COLUMN NAME
00051C 01C1      1155      DC      AL2(VARCHAR+NULL)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
00051E 00AC      1156      DC      AL2(IND_FAMILY-WRK)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
000520 0050      1157      DC      AL2(NEW_FAMILY-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
000522 0020      1158      DC      AL2(LEN_FAMILY)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
1159 *----- ENTRY FOR NEW_FIRST HOST VARIABLE
000524 0005      1160      DC      AL2(5)      LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
000526 C6C9D9E2E3404040 1161      DC      CL18'FIRST'      COLUMN NAME
000538 01C1      1162      DC      AL2(VARCHAR+NULL)      COLUMN DATA TYPE
00053A 00AE      1163      DC      AL2(IND_FIRST-WRK)      OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
00053C 0070      1164      DC      AL2(NEW_FIRST-WRK)      OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
00053E 0016      1165      DC      AL2(LEN_FIRST)      LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE

```

Figure 74 (Part 18 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

000540 0004	1166 *-----	ENTRY FOR NEW_CITY HOST VARIABLE	
000542 C3C9E3E840404040	1167	DC AL2(4)	LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
000554 01C1	1168	DC CL18'CITY'	COLUMN NAME
000556 00B0	1169	DC AL2(VARCHAR+NULL)	COLUMN DATA TYPE
000558 0086	1170	DC AL2(IND_CITY-WRK)	OFFSET OF NULL INDICATOR
00055A 0025	1171	DC AL2(NEW_CITY-WRK)	OFFSET OF HOST VARIABLE
	1172	DC AL2(LEN_CITY)	LENGTH OF HOST VARIABLE
00055C FFFF	1173 *-----	END OF TABLE MARKER	
	1174	DC X'FFFF'	END OF TABLE MARKER
	1176 *-----	*****	
	1177 *	WTO MACRO LIST FORMATS	*
	1178 *-----	*****	
	1180 WTOERROP WTO	'EKYEDB1E INVALID OPERATION CODE IN CDC DATA DEFINITION'	*
		ROUTCDE=11,	*
		MF=L	
	1187 WTODSNTM WTO	'EKYEDB2E ----+----1----+----2----+----3----+----4----+--	*
		---5---+---6---+---7---+---8---+---9---+---0---+--	*
		---1',	*
		ROUTCDE=11,	*
		MF=L	
0007E 1194 WTODSNTL EQU		*-WTODSNTM	LENGTH OF WTO PARMLIST
1195 WTOERRDT WTO		'EKYEDB3E UNEXPECTED COLUMN DATA TYPE ENCOUNTERED',	*
		ROUTCDE=11,	*
		MF=L	
	1202 WTOERRMF WTO	'EKYEDB4E EXPECTED COLUMN NOT IN PASSED CDCDD',	*
		ROUTCDE=11,	*
		MF=L	
	1209 WTOCOLEM WTO	'EKYEDB5I COLUMN IN ERROR: ----+----1----+--',	*
		ROUTCDE=11,	*
		MF=L	
00033 1216 WTOCOLEL EQU		*-WTOCOLEM	LENGTH OF WTO PARMLIST
	1218 *-----	*****	
	1219 *	LITERAL POOL	*
	1220 *-----	*****	
0006C8	1222	LTORG ,	EXPAND LITERAL POOL
0006C8 000006BC	1223	=A(WRKLEN)	
0006CC 00000040	1224	=F'64'	
0006D0 00000000	1225	=XL4'00000000'	
0006D4 00000000	1226	=V(DSNHLI)	
0006D8 00000058	1227	=F'88'	
0006DC 0000001C	1228	=F'28'	
0006E0 0000006E	1229	=A(L'WRKMSG1)	
0006E4 00FFFFFF	1230	=X'00FFFFFF'	
0006E8 E3C1C2D3C5F0F240	1231	=CL18'TABLE02'	
0006FA C9D5	1232	=C'IN'	
0006FC E4C1	1233	=C'UA'	
0006FE C4C5	1234	=C'DE'	
000700 01C4	1235	=X'01C4'	
000702 0002	1236	=H'2'	
000704 0006	1237	=H'6'	
000706 01C1	1238	=X'01C1'	
000708 001E	1239	=H'30'	
00070A 0014	1240	=H'20'	
00070C 0023	1241	=H'35'	
00070E 044C	1242	=AL2(10*L'WRKMSG1)	
000710 0004	1243	=H'4'	
000712 4040404040404040	1244	=CL(L'WRKMSG1)' '	
000780 FFFF	1245	=X'FFFF'	

Figure 74 (Part 19 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

```

1247 *-----*
1248 *          EQUATES *
1249 *-----*

00000 1251 R0      EQU 0          WORK / LINKAGE
00001 1252 R1      EQU 1          WORK / LINKAGE
00002 1253 R2      EQU 2          WORK
00003 1254 R3      EQU 3          WORK / SQLWA (SQLDSECT)
00004 1255 R4      EQU 4          -
00005 1256 R5      EQU 5          -
00006 1257 R6      EQU 6          -
00007 1258 R7      EQU 7          -
00008 1259 R8      EQU 8          CDCDA & CDCDD (QW0185)
00009 1260 R9      EQU 9          ANCHOR AREA (ANCHOR)
0000A 1261 R10     EQU 10         HUP EXTERNAL CB (HEC)
0000B 1262 R11     EQU 11         -
0000C 1263 R12     EQU 12         MODULE BASE REGISTER
0000D 1264 R13     EQU 13         SAVE AND WORKAREA (WRK)
0000E 1265 R14     EQU 14         WORK / LINKAGE
0000F 1266 R15     EQU 15         WORK / LINKAGE
1268 *****
1269 * *
1270 *          DUMMY SECTIONS *
1271 * *
1272 *          - HOST VARIABLE SETUP TABLE (HOSTTAB) *
1273 *          - HUP EXTERNAL INTERFACE (HEC) *
1274 *          - IFI STANDARD HEADER AREA (QWHS) *
1275 *          - IFI CORRELATION DATA AREA (QWHC) *
1276 *          - IFI IFCIDS 140 UP MAPPING (QW02) *
1277 * *
1278 *****

1280 *-----*
1281 *          HOST VARIABLE SETUP TABLE - HOSTTAB *
1282 *-----*

000000 1284 HOSTTAB DSECT ,
000000 1285 HOSTTBNL DS H          LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME
000002 1286 HOSTTBCN DS CL18      NAME OF COLUMN
000014 1287 HOSTTBST DS H          DATA TYPE OF COLUMN
000016 1288 HOSTTBIO DS H          OFFSET (IN WRK) OF NULL IND.
000018 1289 HOSTTBDO DS H          OFFSET (IN WRK) OF DATA FIELD
00001A 1290 HOSTBDL DS H          LENGTH (IN WRK) OF DATA FIELD
0001C 1291 HOSTTABN EQU *          NEXT ENTRY OF HOSTTAB

1293 *----- EQUATES FOR COLUMN DATA TYPES (HOSTTBST)
00180 1294 DATE EQU 384          - DATE TYPE COLUMN
00184 1295 TIME EQU 388          - TIME TYPE COLUMN
00188 1296 TIMESTMP EQU 392      - TIMESTAMP TYPE COLUMN
001C0 1297 VARCHAR EQU 448       - VARCHAR COLUMN
001C4 1298 CHAR EQU 452         - CHAR COLUMN
001C8 1299 LONGVAR EQU 456       - LONGVARCHAR COLUMN
001D0 1300 VARG EQU 464          - VARGRAPHIC COLUMN
001D4 1301 GRAPHIC EQU 468       - GRAPHIC COLUMN
001D8 1302 LONGVARG EQU 472      - LONG VARGRAPHIC COLUMN
001E0 1303 FLOAT EQU 480         - FLOAT TYPE COLUMN
001E4 1304 DECIMAL EQU 484       - DECIMAL TYPE COLUMN
001F0 1305 INTEGER EQU 496       - INTEGER TYPE COLUMN
001F4 1306 SMALLINT EQU 500      - SMALL INTEGER TYPE COLUMN
00001 1307 NULL EQU 1           - ADDITIONAL NULL INDICATOR

1309 *-----*
1310 *          HUP EXTERNAL INTERFACE - HEC *
1311 *-----*

1313          EKYHCEC

```

Figure 74 (Part 20 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

---

```

1413 *-----*
1414 *      INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY STANDARD HEADER AREA - QWHS      *
1415 *-----*

1417      DSNDQWHS
1475+      PRINT NOGEN

1880 *-----*
1881 *      INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY CORRELATION DATA AREA - QWHC    *
1882 *-----*

1884      DSNDQWHC

1927 *-----*
1928 *      INSTRUMENTATION FACILITY IFCIDS 140 UP MAPPING - QW02     *
1929 *-----*

1931      DSNDQW02
4891 ***$$$ SQL WORKING STORAGE
4892 SQLDSIZ DC      A(SQLDLEN) SQLDSECT SIZE
4893 SQLDSECT DSECT
4894 SQLPLIST DS      F
4895 SQLPLEN DS      H      PLIST LENGTH
4896 SQLFLAGS DS      XL2    FLAGS
4897 SQLCTYPE DS      H      CALL-TYPE
4898 SQLPROGN DS      CL8    PROGRAM NAME
4899 SQLTIMES DS      CL8    TIMESTAMP
4900 SQLSECTN DS      H      SECTION
4901 SQLCODEP DS      A      CODE POINTER
4902 SQLVPARM DS      A      VPARAM POINTER
4903 SQLAPARM DS      A      AUX PARAM PTR
4904 SQLSTNUM DS      H      STATEMENT NUMBER
4905 SQLSTYPE DS      H      STATEMENT TYPE
4906 SQLPVAR DS      F,7CL12
4907 SQLAVAR DS      F,0CL12
4908 SQLTEMP DS      CL18    TEMPLATE
4909      DS      0D
000010 000000A0      000A0 4910 SQLDLEN EQU      *-SQLDSECT
4911      END

```

---

Figure 74 (Part 21 of 21). Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine (Assembler)

---

## Definitions for Sample DB2 Data Capture Subexit Routine

The following statements illustrate how to specify the use of the DB2 Data Capture subexit routine and illustrate the environment that was set up for the exit routine shown in Figure 74 on page 274.

### DPROPGEN Definitions

Figure 75 on page 295 shows a DBDGEN definition for the Segment exit routine in Figure 74 on page 274.



---

```

EKYGJCL JCL='//T096277G JOB (00,000,,500),'DPROP GEN','
EKYGJCL JCL='//          REGION=0K,NOTIFY=T096277'
EKYGSYS
ROUTCDE=11,
SVCNO=227,
ILOGREC=E0,
SQLDLM=D,
SMFREC=245,
PRSET=PRSET1,
DATE=ISO,
TIME=ISO,
DBDV=(6,0),
EKYRESLB='KOE.DPM120.LOAD'
EKYGDPR
SNAME=T096277,
SNR=4,
SUBX=EKYEDB2A,
STATF='KOE.FF.STATF',
TQUAL=T096277,
DB2SYS=DSN,
VLFCLASS=PM1
EKYGEN
END

```

---

Figure 75. DPROPGEN Definition

**Note:** The SUBX= keyword of the EKYGSYS Macro specifies the use of a DB2 Data Capture subexit routine for this DPROP system.

## CREATE TABLE Statement for Source Table

Figure 76 shows a CREATE TABLE statement for the source table for the Segment exit routine in Figure 74 on page 274.

---

```

CREATE TABLE TABLE02
  (KEYFLD1 CHAR(2)      NOT NULL,
   KEYFLD2 CHAR(6)      NOT NULL,
   FAMILY  VARCHAR(30)  ,
   FIRST   VARCHAR(20)  ,
   CITY    VARCHAR(35)  ,
   PRIMARY KEY (KEYFLD1, KEYFLD2))
DATA CAPTURE CHANGES
IN DU096277.DPROPTS2 ;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX DPROPIX2
ON TABLE02 (KEYFLD1, KEYFLD2)
USING VCAT KOE ;

```

---

Figure 76. CREATE TABLE Statement for Source Table

**Note:** The DATA CAPTURE CHANGES clause specifies that the changed DB2 rows are captured and that the DB2CDCEX routine (the HUP) is called when a row of this table is changed.

## CREATE TABLE Statement for Mirror Table

Figure 77 on page 296 shows a CREATE TABLE statement for the mirror table for the Segment exit routine in Figure 74 on page 274.

---

```
CREATE TABLE TABLE0M
    (KEYFLD1 CHAR(2)      NOT NULL,
     KEYFLD2 CHAR(6)      NOT NULL,
     FAMILY  VARCHAR(30)  ,
     FIRST   VARCHAR(20)  ,
     CITY    VARCHAR(35)  ,
     PRIMARY KEY (KEYFLD1, KEYFLD2))
IN DU096277.DPROPTSM ;

CREATE UNIQUE INDEX DPROPIXM
ON TABLE0M (KEYFLD1, KEYFLD2)
USING VCAT KOE ;
```

---

*Figure 77. CREATE TABLE Statement for Mirror Table*

**Note:** The mirror table cannot have the DATA CAPTURE CHANGES clause because table updates done within the DB2 Data Capture exit cannot be captured themselves.

---

## Chapter 6. EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit Routine

DPROP needs to load some DPROP modules from an APF-authorized library allocated to the EKYRESLB DD name. The EKYRESLB DD name is either:

- Allocated through a JCL DD statement that you provide, or
- Dynamically allocated by DPROP to a data set name that your System Administrator provided during DPROP installation.

If neither of these methods suits your needs, then you can provide an EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine. For example, the EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine can be useful if your installation uses an online change philosophy based on two load module libraries (for example, DPROP.RESLB1 and DPROP.RESLB2), and switches dynamically between these two libraries. Your EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine can be used to decide dynamically which one of the two libraries must be dynamically allocated; for example, making the decision based on a specification located in a SYS1.PARMLIB member, or in a linklist load module.

Providing an EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine is optional. Its load module name must be **EKYDAEXO** and DPROP loads it from the usual //STEPLIB, //JOBLIB, linklist, LPA concatenation.

Your exit routine can be written in Assembler, but not in COBOL, PL/I, or C.

DPROP calls this exit routine with two different call functions: an AL (ALLOCATE) call function and a DE (DEALLOCATE) call function.

**AL** During an ALLOCATE call, your exit routine must dynamically allocate the EKYRESLB DD statement (if not already allocated).

DPROP tells your exit routine whether the EKYRESLB DD statement is already allocated or not. If upon return from your exit routine, the EKYRESLB DD statement is not allocated, DPROP dynamically allocates the data set name that your System Administrator identified during DPROP installation.

**DE** During the DEALLOCATE call, your exit routine can dynamically deallocate the EKYRESLB DD statement, or return without doing any processing.

Your exit routine is called with one ALLOCATE and one DEALLOCATE call function within each OS/VS task executing DPROP functions. This can occur multiple times within the same job step, for example, in MPP regions after pseudo-ABENDs that do not result in a job step ABEND. This can also occur when the RUP is called to perform asynchronous data propagation.

Make sure that each allocation is performed in the same way. To avoid inconsistent allocations, your exit routine must deallocate the EKYRESLB DD Statement during DEALLOCATE calls only if your exit routine performed the original allocation.

---

## Interface Control Block

Code the EKYDAE macro statement to create the following DSECT in your Assembler exit routine.

The interface control block is followed by a detailed description of its fields.

```

1          EKYDAE
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYDAE (DAE)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK FOR DPROP USER EXIT ROUTINE
9+*          PERFORMING DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT*/
10+*
11+*
12+*****
13+*
14+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
15+*
16+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
17+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
18+*
19+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
20+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
21+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
22+*
23+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
24+*
25+*****
26+*
27+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
28+*
29+*          FUNCTION:
30+*          THIS IS THE CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN
31+*          - DPROP
32+*          AND
33+*          - A USER'S EXIT ROUTINE SUPPORTING DYNAMIC
34+*          ALLOCATION AND DEALLOCATION OF THE EKYRESLB DD
35+*          STATEMENT.
36+*
37+*
38+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
39+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
40+*
41+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
42+*
43+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
44+*
45+*          CHANGE ACTIVITY: NONE
46+*
47+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

000000          49+EKYDAE  DSECT
000000 C5D2E8C4C1C54040 50+DAENAME  DC  CL8'EKYDAE  '  EYE CATCHER 'EKYDAE '
000008 4040          51+DAECALL DC  CL2' '  TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT:
                    52+*          - 'AL': ALLOCATE EKYRESLB
                    53+*          - 'DE': DEALLOCATE EKYRESLB

00000A 40          55+DAEALLOC DC  C' '  FLAG INDICATING WHETHER //EKYRESLB
                    56+*          IS ALREADY ALLOCATED.
                    000E8 57+DAEALLOY EQU  C'Y'  - Y: ALREADY ALLOCATED
                    000D5 58+DAEALLON EQU C'N'  - N: NOT ALREADY ALLOCATED
00000B 40          59+          DC  CL1' '  RESERVED FOR DPROP
00000C 0000000000000000 60+          DC  5F'0'  RESERVED FOR DPROP

000020          62+          DS  0D
000020 0000000000000000 63+DAEUSER  DC  256X'00'  CAN BE USED BY USER EXIT ROUTINE
                    00120 64+DAEEND  EQU  *  END OF DAE DSECT
                    00120 65+DAELEN  EQU  *-EKYDAE  LENGTH OF DAE DSECT
                    66          END

```

Figure 78. Interface Control Block for EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit Routine

<b>DAENAME</b>	Contains the constant EKYDAE, which is used to identify the control block in a storage dump.
<b>DAECALL</b>	The call function that describes whether the exit routine is called to allocate or deallocate the EKYRESLB DD name.
<b>DAEALLOC</b>	<p>When called for an ALLOCATE call function, your exit routine must test the content of this field. When called for a DEALLOCATE call function, this field has no meaning. The content can be:</p> <p><b>Y</b> The EKYRESLB is already allocated; for example, it was allocated either through a JCL DD statement, or because your exit routine called it, but it was never deallocated.</p> <p><b>N</b> The EKYRESLB DD statement is not yet allocated. Your exit routine must allocate the EKYRESLB DD statement dynamically. If your exit routine does not allocate the EKYRESLB DD statement, DPROP dynamically allocates it to the data set name that your System Administrator provided during DPROP installation.</p>
<b>DAEUSER</b>	<p>Your exit routine can use this field to exchange information between the ALLOCATE and DEALLOCATE call.</p> <p>At entry to an ALLOCATE call, DPROP sets this field to binary zeros. DPROP does not change the content of DAEUSER after this first call to your exit routine.</p>

---

## Exit Routine Processing

Your EKYDAEX0 routine must be written in Assembler and must conform to the following linkage conventions:

1. Your exit routine is called and must return in AMODE 31. The call parameter that DPROP provides to your exit routine is usually located above the 16-MB line.
2. On entry, your exit routine must save the registers into the save area that the caller provides, and must provide a save area of its own.

The exit routine must return to its caller using normal OS/VS conventions after restoring the registers.

3. On entry:

- Register 1** Points to a parameter list pointing to one single parameter, an interface control block.
- Register 13** Points to a register save area.
- Register 14** Contains the return address.
- Register 15** Contains the entry point address of your exit routine.

4. It is recommended that your exit routine be written and linked as reentrant.

When dynamically allocating the EKYRESLB DD statement, your exit routine must not specify deallocation at CLOSE. This is because DPROP opens and closes the EKYRESLB DD name more than once.

To avoid possible conflicts with STIMER and STIMERM macros generated when application programs perform synchronous data propagation, DPROP calls the exit in an MVS subtask created specifically for the call of your exit routine. DPROP attaches and detaches this subtask for every call of your exit routine.

---

## Return Codes

When returning, your exit routine must provide a return code in register 15.

A nonzero return code results in an ABEND.

---

## Telling DPROP about The EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

To activate your EKYRESLB dynamic allocation exit, compile and link edit your exit routine with the load module name EKYDAEX0 into the //JOB LIB, //STEPLIB, and linklist LPA concatenation.

During DPROP Installation, your DPROP System Administrator can create a dummy, IEFBR14-type, EKYDAEX0 load module in your DPROP RESLIB. In this case, to use your real EKYDAEX0, one of the following must be done:

- The dummy, IEFBR14-type, EKYDAEX0 load module must be deleted from the DPROP RESLIB.
- The load module library containing your real EKYDAEX0 module must be concatenated ahead of the DPROP RESLIB in the //JOB LIB, STEPLIB, and LINKLIB LPA concatenation.

---

## Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

The sample EKYRESLB dynamic allocation exit below is provided in the DPROP Sample Source Library (EKYSAMP) under the member name EKYEDA1A. To activate the dynamic allocation exit, you must link edit the load module as EKYDAEX0 in the //STEPLIB, //JOB LIB, linklist, or LPA concatenation.

```

2          PRINT NOGEN
3 ***** START OF SPECIFICATIONS *****
4 *      MODULE NAME = EKYEDA1A *
5 * *
6 *      DESCRIPTIVE NAME = SAMPLE 'EKYRESLB DYNAMIC ALLOCATION EXIT *
7 *                          ROUTINE' *
8 * *
9 *      STATUS: V1 R2 M0 *
10 * *
11 *      FUNCTION = EKYEDA1A IS A SAMPLE DPROG USER EXIT ROUTINE *
12 *                  USED TO ALLOCATE DYNAMICALLY THE EKYRESLB *
13 *                  DD STATEMENT. *
14 * *
15 *                  EKYEDA1A IS CALLED WITH ONE SINGLE PARAMETER: *
16 *                  THE EKYDAE PARAMETER BLOCK. *
17 *                  IN THIS PARAMETER BLOCK THE FIELD DAECALL *
18 *                  CONTAINS THE CALL FUNCTION. THE CALL FUNCTION *
19 *                  IS EITHER: *
20 *                  - 'AL' (= 'ALLOCATE') *
21 *                  - 'DE' (= 'DE-ALLOCATE') *
22 *                  THE FUNCTIONS OF THIS SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE *
23 *                  SKETCHED AS FOLLOWS: *
24 * *
25 *                  FOR AN 'AL' CALL FUNCTION ('ALLOCATE'): *
26 *                  ----- *
27 *                  WHEN BEING CALLED WITH AN 'AL' CALL-FUNCTION THIS *
28 *                  SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE CHECKS IN INFORMATION PROVIDED *
29 *                  BY THE CALLER IN EKYDAE WHETHER //EKYRESLB *
30 *                  IS ALREADY ALLOCATED. *
31 * *
32 *                  - IF //EKYRESLB IS ALREADY ALLOCATED, THE SAMPLE *
33 *                  EXIT ROUTINE RETURNS WITHOUT FURTHER PROCESSING. *
34 * *
35 *                  - IF //EKYRESLB IS NOT ALREADY ALLOCATED, THE *
36 *                  SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE USES MVS DYNALLOCS SERVICES *
37 *                  TO ALLOCATE DYNAMICALLY THE //EKYRESLB *
38 *                  DD STATEMENT WITH A DISPOSITION OF 'SHR'. *
39 * *
40 *                  THE DATASET-NAME ALLOCATED TO //EKYRESLB IS *
41 *                  A HARD-CODED/FIXED DATA-SET NAME. IN REAL-LIFE, *
42 *                  YOUR INSTALLATION WILL PROBABLY PROVIDE SOME *
43 *                  ADDITIONAL LOGIC ALLOWING TO ALLOCATE *
44 *                  DIFFERENT/VARIABLE DATA-SET NAMES TO EKYRESLB. *
45 *                  FOR EXAMPLE, THIS CAN BE ACHIEVED BY READING A *
46 *                  SYS1.PARMLIB MEMBER CONTAINING THE DATASET-NAME *
47 *                  TO BE ALLOCATED. *
48 * *
49 *                  'DE' CALL FUNCTION ('DE-ALLOCATE') *
50 *                  ----- *
51 *                  WHEN BEING CALLED WITH A 'DE' CALL-FUNCTION, THIS *
52 *                  SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE CHECKS WHETHER THE ALLOCATION *
53 *                  OF //EKYRESLB WAS PERFORMED BY THE SAMPLE EXIT *
54 *                  ROUTINE. *
55 * *
56 *                  - IF THIS IS NOT THE CASE, THE SAMPLE *
57 *                  EXIT ROUTINE RETURNS WITHOUT FURTHER PROCESSING. *
58 * *
59 *                  - ELSE, THE SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE *
60 *                  USES MVS DYNALLOCS SERVICES TO *
61 *                  DE-ALLOCATE DYNAMICALLY THE //EKYRESLB *
62 *                  DD STATEMENT. *
63 *

```

Figure 79 (Part 1 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit



```

64 *          NOTES:
65 *          1) IF WRITING YOUR OWN EXIT ROUTINE, THERE IS NO
66 *             REAL NEED TO DE-ALLOCATE THE //EKYRESLB
67 *             DD-STATEMENT. FOR A 'DE' CALL FUNCTION, YOUR
68 *             ROUTINE CAN RETURN WITHOUT ANY PROCESSING. IN
69 *             THIS CASE, //EKYRESLB WILL REMAIN ALLOCATED
70 *             UNTIL THE END OF THE JOBSTEP.
71 *
72 *             IN FACT, WE RECOMMEND THAT YOU DO ***NOT***
73 *             DE-ALLOCATE THE //EKYRESLB DD-STATEMENT, SINCE
74 *             THIS REDUCES THE AMOUNT OF CODING THAT YOU
75 *             MUST PROVIDE FOR YOUR OWN EXIT ROUTINE.
76 *
77 *          2) BE CAREFUL, IF IGNORING ABOVE RECOMMENDATION.
78 *             YOUR EXIT SHOULD DE-ALLOCATE DURING
79 *             A 'DE' CALL THE //EKYRESLB DD-STATEMENT ONLY IF
80 *             THE ALLOCATION HAS ALSO BEEN DONE PREVIOUSLY BY
81 *             YOUR EXIT. IGNORING THIS WARNING CAN RESULT IN
82 *             SOME ENVIRONMENTS (FOR EXAMPLE MPP REGIONS)
83 *             IN DIFFERENT/INCONSISTENT CONSECUTIVE
84 *             ALLOCATIONS OF //EKYRESLB.
85 *
86 *
87 *
88 *          ACTIVATION OF THIS EXIT ROUTINE=
89 *             THIS EXIT ROUTINE GETS ACTIVATED BY COMPILING AND
90 *             LINKING THIS EXIT-ROUTINE INTO
91 *             THE USUAL JOBLIB/STEPLIB/LINKLIB-CONCATENATION USED
92 *             FOR THE EXECUTION OF YOUR DPROP JOBSTEPS.
93 *
94 *             NOTE THAT THE LOAD MODULE NAME OF THIS EXIT ROUTINE
95 *             MUST BE EKYDAEX0 (NOT EKYEDA1A) IN ORDER TO GET
96 *             INVOKED BY DPROP.
97 *
98 *          RESTRICTIONS:
99 *             THIS EXIT ROUTINE SHOULD NOT PERFORM ANY FUNCTION
100 *             WHICH IS NOT SUPPORTED IN THE ENVIRONMENT IT
101 *             EXECUTES (FOR EXAMPLE, IF DPROP IS USED TO PERFORM
102 *             SYNCHRONOUS PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS, THEN THE
103 *             EXIT ROUTINE SHOULD NOT PERFORM ANY FUNCTION WHICH
104 *             IS NOT SUPPORTED BY IMS IN A MPP ENVIRONMENT).
105 *
106 *          REGISTER CONVENTIONS=
107 *             R13= ADDRESS OF SAVE AREA
108 *             R12= MODULE BASE REGISTER
109 *             R11= BAS REGISTER TO CALL SUBROUTINE
110 *             R9 = EKYDAE INTERFACE PARAMETER BLOCK
111 *          PATCH LABEL = - (NONE)
112 *
113 *          MODULE TYPE = PROCEDURE
114 *          PROCESSOR = ASSEMBLER
115 *          MODULE SIZE = LESS THAN 1000 BYTES.
116 *          ATTRIBUTES = REENTRANT
117 *          RMODE      = ANY
118 *          AMODE      = 31
119 *
120 *          ENTRY POINT = EKYEDA1A
121 *          PURPOSE = SEE FUNCTION
122 *          LINKAGE = STANDARD OS/VIS ASSEMBLER LINKAGE CONVENTIONS.
123 *
124 *          INPUT : R1 = POINTING TO A STANDARD PARAMETER ADDRESS LIST.
125 *                  1ST AND ONLY PARAMETER: EKYDAE CONTROL-BLOCK
126 *
127 *          OUTPUT : FOR A 'AL' CALL, IF THE //EKYRESLB DD-STATEMENT HAS
128 *                    BEEN ALLOCATED:
129 *                    - DAEALLOC IS SET TO 'Y'
130 *

```

Figure 79 (Part 2 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

```

131 *   EXIT-NORMAL=                                     *
132 *       STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS. *
133 *       RETURN CODES = 0                             *
134 *                                                     *
135 *   EXIT-ERROR=                                       *
136 *       STANDARD OS/VS ASSEMBLER RETURN CONVENTIONS. *
137 *       RETURN CODE = 4                             *
138 *                                                     *
139 *                                                     *
140 *   ABEND-CODE OF EKYEDA1A = 1106                     *
141 *   ABEND-REASON CODES = X'99999999'                 *
142 *                                                     *
143 *   ERROR MESSAGES ISSUED BY EKYEDA1A                 *
144 *       EKYEDA1E : FAILURE DURING DYNAMIC ALLOCATION. *
145 *       EKYEDA2E : INVALID-CALL FUNCTION.            *
146 *       EKYEDA3E : FAILURE DURING DYNAMIC DEALLOCATION.*
147 *       ADDITIONAL ERROR-MESSAGES MIGHT BY ISSUED BY SVC 99/DYNALLOC.*
148 *                                                     *
149 *                                                     *
150 *                                                     *
151 *   EXTERNAL REFERENCES                               *
152 *                                                     *
153 *       ROUTINES=      = NONE                         *
154 *                                                     *
155 *       CONTROL BLOCKS = DAE   INTERFACE CB FOR DYNALOC EXIT ROUTINE *
156 *                       S99RB   SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK      *
157 *                       S99RBX  SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION *
158 *                       S99TUNIT SVC 99 TEXT UNITS         *
159 *                                                     *
160 *                                                     *
161 *   MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY=                   *
162 *       SAVE      - SAVE REGISTERS                     *
163 *       GETMAIN   - OS/VS GETMAIN                      *
164 *       DYNALLOC  - OS/VS SVC 99 CALL                   *
165 *                                                     *
166 *       EKYDAE    - INTERFACE CONTROL-BLOCK FOR DYNALOC *
167 *                   EXIT ROUTINE.                      *
168 *       IEFZB4D2 - OS/VS SVC 99 DYNALOC KEYS           *
169 *                                                     *
170 *   CHANGE ACTIVITY= NONE                             *
171 *                                                     *
172 * ***** END OF SPECIFICATIONS *****              *
173 * ***** LOGIC OF EKYEDA1A *****                  *
174 * ***** LOGIC OF EKYEDA1A *****                  *
175 *                                                     *
176 *                                                     *
177 *   MAIN LINE LOGIC:                                  *
178 *   =====                                           *
179 *                                                     *
180 *   1) MODULE ENTRY LOGIC:                             *
181 *   -----                                           *
182 *       - PROVIDE REGISTER EQUATES                     *
183 *                                                     *
184 *       - GENERATE A MODULE SAVEID                     *
185 *                                                     *
186 *       - SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE-BASE REGISTER *
187 *                                                     *
188 *       - LOAD ADDRESSES OF CALL PARAMETER              *
189 *                                                     *
190 *       - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING                   *
191 *         A MODULE SAVE AREA AND MODULE WORKSPACE.    *
192 *       CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA.                      *
193 *                                                     *
194 *       - CHAIN MODULE SAVE AREA AND SAVE AREA OF CALLER. *
195 *                                                     *

```

Figure 79 (Part 3 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

```

196 *      2) FOR 'AL' (= 'ALLOCATE') CALLS *
197 *      ----- *
198 *          - IF THE EKYRESLB DD-STATEMENT IS ALREADY ALLOCATED: *
199 *              RETURN WITHOUT FURTHER PROCESSING. *
200 * *
201 *          - IF THE EKYRESLB DD-STATEMENT IS NOT ALREADY ALLOCATED: *
202 * *
203 *              - PREPARE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO CALL THE MVS *
204 *                DYNALOC MACRO FOR DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF *
205 *                THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT WITH DISP=SHR. *
206 * *
207 *              THE PREPARED DYNALOC CALL-PARAMETERS REQUEST *
208 *              AMONG OTHER THAT MVS GENERATES AND WRITES ERROR *
209 *              MESSAGES ABOUT DYNALOC FAILURE. *
210 * *
211 *              - ISSUE DYNALOC MACRO. *
212 * *
213 *              - IF RETURN-CODE FROM DYNALOC IS NON-ZERO: *
214 *                  -- ISSUE ERROR-MESSAGE *
215 *                  -- BRANCH TO THE RETURN-CODE 4 LOGIC (THIS WILL *
216 *                    (RESULT IN A ABEND ISSUED BY DPROP). *
217 * *
218 *              - IF RETURN-CODE FROM DYNALOC IS ZERO: *
219 *                  -- RECORD THAT THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT HAS BEEN *
220 *                    ALLOCATED BY EKYEDA1A. *
221 *                  -- BRANCH TO THE RETURN-CODE 0 LOGIC. *
222 * *
223 * *
224 *      3) FOR 'DE' (= 'DE-ALLOCATE') CALLS *
225 *      ----- *
226 *          - IF IT IS NOT THIS SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE WHICH ALLOCATED *
227 *            PREVIOUSLY //EKYRESLB: *
228 *              - THE EXIT RETURNS WITHOUT FURTHER PROCESSING. *
229 * *
230 *          - IF IT IS THIS SAMPLE EXIT ROUTINE WHICH ALLOCATED *
231 *            PREVIOUSLY //EKYRESLB: *
232 * *
233 *              - PREPARE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO CALL THE MVS *
234 *                DYNALOC MACRO FOR DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF *
235 *                THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT WITH DISP=SHR. *
236 * *
237 *              THE PREPARED DYNALOC CALL-PARAMETERS REQUEST *
238 *              AMONG OTHER THAT MVS GENERATES AND WRITES ERROR *
239 *              MESSAGES ABOUT DYNALOC FAILURE. *
240 * *
241 *              - ISSUE DYNALOC MACRO. *
242 * *
243 *              - BRANCH TO RETURN-CODE 0 LOGIC. *
244 * *
245 *      4) RETURN LOGIC *
246 *      ----- *
247 *          - FREEMAIN AREA CONTAINING SAVE-AREA AND WORKSPACE. *
248 * *
249 *          - RESTORE REGISTERS OF THE CALLER *
250 * *
251 *          - RETURN TO THE CALLER. *
252 * *
253 * *
254 * ***** END-OF-LOGIC ***** *
255 * ***** *
256 * ***** *
257 * ***** *
258 * ***** *
259 * ***** *
260 * ***** MODULE ENTRY LOGIC ***** *
261 * ***** *
262 * *****

```

Figure 79 (Part 4 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

```

263 *****
264 *****

000000 266 EKYEDA1A START
267 *
268 EKYEDA1A AMODE 31          EXIT EXPECTS TO BE CALLED IN AMODE-31
269 EKYEDA1A RMODE ANY        EXIT CAN BE LOADED ANYWHERE
270 *
271 *-----*
272 *      DEFINITION OF REGISTER EQUATES                                *
273 *-----*
274 *
00000 275 R0      EQU  0
00001 276 R1      EQU  1
00002 277 R2      EQU  2
00003 278 R3      EQU  3
00004 279 R4      EQU  4
00005 280 R5      EQU  5
00006 281 R6      EQU  6          ABEND REASON CODE
00007 282 R7      EQU  7
00008 283 R8      EQU  8
00009 284 R9      EQU  9          A(DAE)
0000A 285 R10     EQU 10
0000B 286 R11     EQU 11          BAS REGISTER TO CALL SUBROUTINES
0000C 287 R12     EQU 12          MODULE BASE REGISTER
0000D 288 R13     EQU 13          A(SAVEAREA / GETMAINED AREA)
0000E 289 R14     EQU 14
0000F 290 R15     EQU 15

292 *-----*
293 *      GENERATE SAVE-ID CONSISTING OF EXIT NAME,                      *
294 *      COMPILATION DATE AND COMPILATION TIME.                          *
295 *-----*

297          LCLC  &SAVEID
298 &SAVEID  SETC  'EKYEDA1A DPR120'.'-'.'&SYSDATE'.'-'.'&SYSTIME'

300 *-----*
301 *      SAVE REGISTERS AND ESTABLISH MODULE-BASE REGISTER                *
302 *-----*

304          SAVE  (14,12),,&SAVEID SAVE REGISTERS

000028 18CF 00000 313          LR   R12,R15      R12=ENTRY POINT OF THIS EXIT
00000 314          USING EKYEDA1A,R12  ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER

316 *-----*
317 *      LOAD ADDRESS OF CALL PARAMETERS                                  *
318 *-----*

00002A 5891 0000 00000 320          L    R9,0(R1)      LOAD ADDRESS OF 1ST CALL PARAMETERS
00000 321          USING EKYDAE,R9      R9=BASE FOR INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK

323 *-----*
324 *      - GETMAIN AN AREA CONTAINING                                    *
325 *      -- OUR SAVE AREA                                                *
326 *      -- MODULE WORKSPACE                                             *
327 *      - CLEAR THE GETMAINED AREA WITH BINARY ZEROES                  *
328 *-----*

330          GETMAIN RU,LV=GETML,LOC=ANY GETMAIN AN AREA

000048 18B1 343          LR   R11,R1      R11=A(GETMAINED AREA)

```

Figure 79 (Part 5 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

00004A 1801		345	LR	R0,R1	SET UP
00004C 4110 00DF	000DF	346	LA	R1,GETML	...FOR A
000050 1BFF		347	SR	R15,R15	...ZEROING
000052 0E0E		348	MVCL	R0,R14	...MVCL
		350	*-----*		
		351	*	CHAIN TOGETHER OUR SAVEAREA AND THE HIGHER-LEVEL SAVEAREA	*
		352	*	AND LOAD INTO R13 THE ADDRESS OF OUR SAVEAREA	*
		353	*-----*		
000054 50BD 0008	00008	355	ST	R11,8(R13)	CHAIN OUR SAVEAREA INTO HIGHER
000058 50DB 0004	00004	356	ST	R13,4(R11)	CHAIN HIGHER SAVEAREA INTO OUR
00005C 18DB		357	LR	R13,R11	R13=A(OUR SAVEAREA)
	00000	358	USING	GETM,R13	ESTABLISH BASE REGISTER FOR WORKAREA
		360	*-----*		
		361	*	BRANCH DEPENDING ON CALL-FUNCTION.	*
		362	*-----*		
00005E D501 9008 C308 00008 00308		364	CLC	DAECALL,=CL2'AL'	CALLED TO ALLOCATE EKYRESLB?
000064 4780 C076	00076	365	BE	ALLOC	...YES>>>B
000068 D501 9008 C30A 00008 0030A		366	CLC	DAECALL,=CL2'DE'	CALLED TO DE-ALLOCATE EKYRESLB?
00006E 4780 C184	00184	367	BE	DEALLOC	...YES>>>B
000072 47F0 C242	00242	368	B	INVFUNC	CALL-FUNCTION IS INVALID
		370	*****		
		371	*****		
		372	*****		
		373	****		****
		374	****	'AL' (ALLOCATE) CALL	****
		375	****	- THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO PERFORM A DYNAMIC	****
		376	****	ALLOCATION OF THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT	****
		377	****		****
		378	*****		
		379	*****		
		380	*****		
000076		382	ALLOC	DS	0H
000076 95E8 900A	0000A	383	CLI	DAEALLOC,DAEALLOY	EKYRESLB ALREADY ALLOCATED?
00007A 4770 C088	00088	384	BNE	ALLOC20	...NO>>>LETS DO THE ALLOCATION
00007E D700 9020 9020 00020 00020		385	XC	OURALLO,OURALLO	CLEAR OURALLO FLAG
000084 47F0 C294	00294	386	B	RETURN0	...AND RETURN
		388	*-----*		
		389	*	PERFORM THE DYNAMIC ALLOCATION BY PREPARING:	*
		390	*	- DYNALLOC REQUEST BLOCK	*
		391	*	- DYNALLOC REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION	*
		392	*	- DYNALLOC TEXT UNITS	*
		393	*	AND BY CALLING THE DYNALLOC MACRO.	*
		394	*		*
		395	*	PLEASE REFER TO MVS/ESA DOCUMENTATION, IF YOU NEED	*
		396	*	EXPLANATIONS ON THIS SUBJECT (SEE 'MVS/ESA APPLICATION	*
		397	*	DEVELOPMENT GUIDE: AUTHORIZED ASSEMBLER LANGUAGE	*
		398	*	PROGRAMS (GC28-1645)' CHAPTER 'REQUESTING SVC 99	*
		399	*	FUNCTIONS') .	*
		400	*-----*		
000088		402	ALLOC20	DS	0H
		404	*----- PREPARE SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK		
000088 D792 D04C D04C 0004C 0004C		406	XC	Z99RB(Z99END-Z99RB),Z99RB	CLEAR SVC 99 AREA
00008E 4110 D04C	0004C	408	LA	R1,Z99RB	GET POINTER TO RB AREA
000092 5010 D048	00048	409	ST	R1,Z99RBPTR	STORE ADDRESS INTO RBPTR
000096 9680 D048	00048	410	OI	Z99RBPTR,X'80'	AND TURN HIGH BIT ON
00009A 9214 D04C	0004C	411	MVI	Z99RBLN,Z99RBEND-Z99RB	SETUP CB LENGTH

Figure 79 (Part 6 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

00009E 9201 D04D	0004D	412	MVI	Z99VERB,Z99VRBAL	SETUP VERB CODE
0000A2 9200 D04E	0004E	413	MVI	Z99FLG11,0	SETUP FLAG BYTES
0000A6 4110 D084	00084	414	LA	R1,Z99TUPL	GET POINTER TO TEXT UNITS
0000AA 5010 D054	00054	415	ST	R1,Z99TXTPP	AND STORE INTO RB
0000AE 4110 D060	00060	416	LA	R1,Z99RBX	GET POINTER TO RB EXTENSION
0000B2 5010 D058	00058	417	ST	R1,Z99Z99X	AND STORE INTO RB
419 *----- PREPARE REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION					
0000B6 D205 D060 C30C	00060 0030C	421	MVC	Z99EID,=CL6'S99RBX'	SETUP REQUEST BLOCK ID
0000BC 9201 D066	00066	422	MVI	Z99EVER,Z99RBXVR	SETUP VERSION NUMBER
0000C0 9284 D067	00067	423	MVI	Z99EOPTS,Z99EIMSG+Z99EWTP	REQUEST MESSAGE WRITING
0000C4 9200 D06A	0006A	424	MVI	Z99EMGSV,Z99XINFO	SETUP MESSAGE LEVEL
426 *----- PREPARE POINTER LIST TO UNIT TEXT-UNITS					
0000C8 4110 D090	00090	428	LA	R1,Z99T1NIT	R1=A(1ST TEXT-UNIT)
0000CC 5010 D084	00084	429	ST	R1,Z99TUPT1	STORE A(1ST TEXT UNIT)
0000D0 4110 D0A0	000A0	430	LA	R1,Z99T2NIT	R1=A(2ND TEXT-UNIT)
0000D4 5010 D088	00088	431	ST	R1,Z99TUPT2	STORE A(2ND TEXT UNIT)
0000D8 4110 D0D8	000D8	432	LA	R1,Z99T3NIT	R1=A(3RD TEXT-UNIT)
0000DC 5010 D08C	0008C	433	ST	R1,Z99TUPT3	STORE A(3RD TEXT UNIT)
0000E0 9680 D08C	0008C	434	OI	Z99TUPT3,X'80'	INDICATE LAST POINTER
436 *----- PREPARE DDNAME TEXT UNIT					
0000E4 D201 D090 C312	00090 00312	438	MVC	Z99T1KEY,=AL2(DALDDNAM)	SETUP UNIT KEY
0000EA D201 D092 C314	00092 00314	439	MVC	Z99T1NUM,=AL2(1)	SETUP NUMBER OF ENTRIES
0000F0 D201 D094 C316	00094 00316	440	MVC	Z99T1LNG,=AL2(8)	SETUP PARM LENGTH
0000F6 D207 D096 C2D0	00096 002D0	441	MVC	Z99T1DDN(8),=CL8'EKYRESLB'	SETUP DDNAME IN PARM
443 *----- PREPARE DSNAME TEXT UNIT					
0000FC D201 D0A0 C318	000A0 00318	445	MVC	Z99T2KEY,=AL2(DALDSNAM)	SETUP UNIT KEY
000102 D201 D0A2 C314	000A2 00314	446	MVC	Z99T2NUM,=AL2(1)	SETUP NUMBER OF ENTRIES
000108 D201 D0A4 C31A	000A4 0031A	447	MVC	Z99T2LNG,=AL2(44)	SETUP PARM LENGTH
00010E D22B D0A6 C2D8	000A6 002D8	448	MVC	Z99T2DSN(44),=CL44'KOE.DPM120.LOAD'	DSNAME IN PARM
450 *----- PREPARE DATASET STATUS TEXT UNIT					
000114 D201 D0D8 C31C	000D8 0031C	452	MVC	Z99T3KEY,=AL2(DALSTATS)	SETUP UNIT KEY
00011A D201 D0DA C314	000DA 00314	453	MVC	Z99T3NUM,=AL2(1)	SETUP NUMBER OF ENTRIES
000120 D201 D0DC C314	000DC 00314	454	MVC	Z99T3LNG,=AL2(1)	SETUP PARM LENGTH
000126 9208 D0DE	000DE	455	MVI	Z99T3ST,X'08'	SETUP DISPOSITION
457 *----- LETS CALL SVC 99 FOR DYNAMIC ALLOCATION					
00012A 4110 D048	00048	459	LA	R1,Z99RBPTR	R1=A(RB-POINTER)
		460		DYNALLOC ,	AND CALL SVC 99
000130 12FF		464	LTR	R15,R15	IS ALL OK?
000132 4770 C13E	0013E	465	BNZ	ALERROR	YES -> RETURN TO CALLER
467 *-----*					
468 *	DYNAMIC ALLOCATION WAS SUCESSFULL.				*
469 *					*
470 *	- RECORD IN OUR GETMAINED-AREA THAT THE DYNAMIC ALLOCATION				*
471 *	WAS PERFORMED BY THIS EXIT ROUTINE.				*
472 *	- BRANCH TO RETURN WITH A RETURN-CODE 0.				*
473 *					*
475 *-----*					
000136 96E8 9020	00020	475	OI	OURALLO,OURALLOY	EKYRESLB ALLOCATED BY US
00013A 47F0 C294	00294	476	B	RETURN0	

Figure 79 (Part 7 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

```

478 *-----*
479 *      DYNAMIC ALLOCATION FAILED.      *
480 *                                     *
481 *      - ISSUE ERROR-MESSAGE.          *
482 *      - BRANCH TO RETURN WITH A RETURN-CODE 4.  *
483 *-----*

00013E      485 ALERROR DS   0H
            486      WTO   'EKYEDA1A: DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF //EKYRESLB FAILED',  C
                    ROUTCDE=11

000180 47F0 C29C      0029C 497      B      RETURN4
499 *****
500 *****
501 *****
502 ****                                     ****
503 ****      'DE' (DE-ALLOCATE) CALL      ****
504 ****      - THE EXIT IS INVOKED TO ALLOW A DYNAMIC      ****
505 ****      DE-ALLOCATION OF THE EKYRESLB DD STATEMENT      ****
506 ****                                     ****
507 *****
508 *****
509 *****

000184      511 DEALLOC DS   0H
000184 91E8 9020      00020 512      TM   OURALLO,OURALLOY      DID WE ALLOCATE?
000188 4780 C294      00294 513      BZ   RETURN0      ....NO>>>RETURN

515 *-----*
516 *      PERFORM THE DYNAMIC DE-ALLOCATION BY PREPARING:      *
517 *      - DYNALOC REQUEST BLOCK      *
518 *      - DYNALOC REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION      *
519 *      - DYNALOC TEXT UNITS      *
520 *      AND BY CALLING THE DYNALOC MACRO.      *
521 *      *
522 *      PLEASE REFER TO MVS/ESA DOCUMENTATION, IF YOU NEED      *
523 *      EXPLANATIONS ON THIS SUBJECT.      *
524 *-----*

526 *----- PREPARE SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK

00018C D792 D04C D04C 0004C 0004C 528      XC      Z99RB(Z99END-Z99RB),Z99RB CLEAR SVC 99 RB/PARMS

000192 4110 D04C      0004C 530      LA      R1,Z99RB      GET POINTER TO RB AREA
000196 5010 D048      00048 531      ST      R1,Z99RBPTR      STORE ADDRESS INTO RBPTR
00019A 9680 D048      00048 532      OI      Z99RBPTR,X'80'      AND TURN HIGH BIT ON
00019E 9214 D04C      0004C 533      MVI      Z99RBLN,Z99RBEND-Z99RB      SETUP CB LENGTH
0001A2 9202 D04D      0004D 534      MVI      Z99VERB,Z99VRBUN      SETUP VERB CODE
0001A6 9200 D04E      0004E 535      MVI      Z99FLG11,0      SETUP FLAG BYTES
0001AA 4110 D084      00084 536      LA      R1,Z99TUPL      GET POINTER TO TEXT UNITS
0001AE 5010 D054      00054 537      ST      R1,Z99TXTPP      AND STORE INTO RB
0001B2 4110 D060      00060 538      LA      R1,Z99RBX      GET POINTER TO RB EXTENSION
0001B6 5010 D058      00058 539      ST      R1,Z99Z99X      AND STORE INTO RB

541 *----- PREPARE REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION

0001BA D205 D060 C30C 00060 0030C 543      MVC      Z99EID,=CL6'S99RBX'      SETUP REQUEST BLOCK ID
0001C0 9201 D066      00066 544      MVI      Z99EVER,Z99RBXVR      SETUP VERSION NUMBER
0001C4 9284 D067      00067 545      MVI      Z99EOPTS,Z99EIMSG+Z99EWTP      REQUEST MESSAGE WRITING
0001C8 9200 D06A      0006A 546      MVI      Z99EMGSV,Z99XINFO      SETUP MESSAGE LEVEL

548 *----- PREPARE POINTER LIST TO UNIT TEXT-UNITS

0001CC 4110 D090      00090 550      LA      R1,Z99T1NIT      R1=A(1ST TEXT UNIT)
0001D0 5010 D084      00084 551      ST      R1,Z99TUPT1      STORE A(1ST TEXT UNIT)
0001D4 9680 D084      00084 552      OI      Z99TUPT1,X'80'      INDICATE LAST POINTER

```

Figure 79 (Part 8 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

```

554 *----- PREPARE DDNAME TEXT UNIT

0001D8 D201 D090 C312 00090 00312 556 MVC Z99T1KEY,=AL2(DALDDNAM) SETUP UNIT KEY
0001DE D201 D092 C314 00092 00314 557 MVC Z99T1NUM,=AL2(1) SETUP NUMBER OF ENTRIES
0001E4 D201 D094 C316 00094 00316 558 MVC Z99T1LNG,=AL2(8) SETUP PARM LENGTH
0001EA D207 D096 C2D0 00096 002D0 559 MVC Z99T1DDN(8),=CL8'EKYRESLB' SETUP DDNAME IN PARM

561 *----- LETS CALL SVC 99 FOR DYNAMIC DE-ALLOCATION

0001F0 4110 D048 00048 563 LA R1,Z99RBPTR R1=A(RB-POINTER)
564 DYNALLOC , AND CALL SVC 99

0001F6 12FF 568 LTR R15,R15 DE-ALLOCATION OK?
0001F8 4780 C294 00294 569 BZ RETURN0 ...YES>>>RETURN

571 *-----*
572 * DYNAMIC DE-ALLOCATION FAILED *
573 * *
574 * - ISSUE ERROR-MESSAGE. *
575 * - BRANCH TO RETURN WITH A RETURN-CODE 0 *
576 * (SINCE DE-ALLOCATION FAILURES DO NOT PREVENT *
577 * SUCCESSFUL DPROP OPERATIONS, IT IS BY PURPOSE THAT WE *
578 * RETURN WITH RC=0 -- AS OPPOSED TO RC=4). *
579 *-----*

581 WTO 'EKYEDA3E: DYNAMIC DE-ALLOCATION OF //EKYRESLB FAILED', C
ROUTCDE=11

00023E 47F0 C294 00294 592 B RETURN0 RETURN WITH ZERO RC
593 *****
594 *****
595 *****
596 *****
597 **** ****
598 **** INVALID CALL FUNCTION IN DAECALL. ****
599 **** ****
600 *****
601 *****
602 *****

000242 604 INVFUNC DS 0H
605 WTO 'EKYEDA2E: INVALID CALL-FUNCTION FOR EKYEDA1A', C
ROUTCDE=11

00027E 5860 C304 00304 616 L R6,=X'99999999' R6= ABEND REASON CODE

618 ABEND 1106,REASON=(R6),DUMP
627 *****
628 *****
629 *****
630 **** ****
631 **** RETURN LOGIC: ****
632 **** - RETURN TO CALLER OF EXIT ****
633 **** ****
634 *****
635 *****
636 *****
637 *****

000294 639 RETURN0 DS 0H
000294 41F0 0000 00000 640 LA R15,0 LOAD 0 AS RETURN-CODE
000298 47F0 C2A0 002A0 641 B RETURN99

00029C 643 RETURN4 DS 0H
00029C 41F0 0004 00004 644 LA R15,4 LOAD 4 AS RETURN-CODE

```

Figure 79 (Part 9 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit



0002A0		646	RETURN99 DS	0H	
0002A0 181D		647	LR	R1,R13	R1=A(AREA TO BE FREEMAINED)
0002A2 58DD 0004	00004	648	L	R13,4(R13)	R13=A(HIGHER SAVE AREA)
0002A6 183F		649	LR	R3,R15	SAVE RETURN-CODE INTO R3
		650	FREEMAIN RU, LV=GETML, A=(R1)		
0002C0 18F3		663	LR	R15,R3	RESTORE RETURN-CODE INTO R15
0002C2 980C D014	00014	664	LM	R0,R12,20(R13)	RELOAD REGISTERS OF CALLER
0002C6 58ED 000C	0000C	665	L	R14,12(R13)	RELOAD REGISTER 14 OF CALLER
0002CA 9601 D00F	0000F	666	OI	15(R13),X'01'	SET RETURN INDICATION
0002CE 07FE		667	BR	R14	RETURN TO CALLER
0002D0		669	LTORG		
0002D0 C5D2E8D9C5E2D3C2		670		=CL8'EKYRESLB'	
0002D8 D2D6C54BC4D7D4F1		671		=CL44'KOE.DPM120.LOAD'	
000304 99999999		672		=X'99999999'	
000308 C1D3		673		=CL2'AL'	
00030A C4C5		674		=CL2'DE'	
00030C E2F9F9D9C2E7		675		=CL6'S99RBX'	
000312 0001		676		=AL2(DALDDNAM)	
000314 0001		677		=AL2(1)	
000316 0008		678		=AL2(8)	
000318 0002		679		=AL2(DALDSNAM)	
00031A 002C		680		=AL2(44)	
00031C 0004		681		=AL2(DALSTATS)	
		683	EKYDAE	,	EXIT INTERFACE CONTROL BLOCK
000120	00020	749	ORG	DAEUSER	
000020 00		750	OURALLO DC	X'00'	ALLOCATION FLAG
	000E8	751	OURALLOY EQU	C'Y'	...EKYRESLB ALLOCATED BY EKYEDA1A
000021	00120	752	ORG		
		754	*****		
		755	*****		
		756	*****		
		757	****	DESCRIPTION OF GETMAINED AREA CONTAINING AMONG OTHER:	***
		758	****	- SAVEAREA	***
		759	****	- EXIT WORKSPACE	***
		760	*****		
		761	*****		
		762	*****		
000000		764	GETM	DSECT	
		765	*****		
		766	*	REGISTER SAVEAREA	*
		767	*****		
000000		768	SAVE	DS 18F'0'	REGISTER SAVEAREA
		770	*****		
		771	*	WORK SPACE FOR EXIT	*
		772	*****		
		774	-----*		
		775	*	SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK-POINTER	*
		776	-----*		
000048 00000000		777	Z99RBPTR DC	F'0'	REQUEST BLOCK POINTER
		779	-----*		
		780	*	SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK	*
		781	-----*		
00004C		782	Z99RB	DS 0F	
00004C		783	Z99RBLN	DS CL1	LENGTH OF REQUEST BLOCK
00004D		784	Z99VERB	DS CL1	VERB CODE
	00001	785	Z99VRBAL	EQU X'01'	ALLOCATION

Figure 79 (Part 10 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

	00002	786 Z99VRBUN EQU	X'02'	UNALLOCATION
	00003	787 Z99VRBCC EQU	X'03'	CONCATENATION
	00004	788 Z99VRBDC EQU	X'04'	DECONCATENATION
	00005	789 Z99VRBRI EQU	X'05'	REMOVE IN-USE
	00006	790 Z99VRBDN EQU	X'06'	DDNAME ALLOCATION
	00007	791 Z99VRBIN EQU	X'07'	INFORMATION RETRIEVAL
00004E		792 Z99FLAG1 DS	0CL2	FLAGS
00004E		793 Z99FLG11 DS	CL1	FIRST FLAGS BYTE
00004F		794 Z99FLG12 DS	CL1	SECOND BYTE OF FLAGS
000050		796 Z99RSC DS	0CL4	REASON CODE FIELDS
000050		797 Z99ERROR DS	XL2	ERROR REASON CODE
000052		798 Z99INFO DS	XL2	INFORMATION REASON CODE
000054		800 Z99TXTPP DS	F	ADDR OF LIST OF TEXT UNIT PTRS
000058		801 Z99Z99X DS	F	ADDR OF REQ BLK EXTENSION
00005C		803 Z99FLAG2 DS	0CL4	FLAGS FOR AUTHORIZED FUNCTIONS
00005C		804 Z99FLG21 DS	CL1	FIRST BYTE OF FLAGS
	00040	805 Z99WTDN EQU	X'40'	ALLOC FUNCTION-WAIT FOR DSNAME
	00010	806 Z99WTUNT EQU	X'10'	ALLOC FUNCTION-WAIT FOR UNITS
00005D		807 Z99FLG22 DS	CL1	SECOND BYTE OF FLAGS
00005E		808 Z99FLG23 DS	CL1	THIRD BYTE OF FLAGS
00005F		809 Z99FLG24 DS	CL1	FOURTH BYTE OF FLAGS
	00060	810 Z99RBEND EQU	*	END MARKER
	812	*-----*		
	813	* SVC 99 REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION		
	814	*-----*		
000060		815 Z99RBX DS	0D	REQUEST BLOCK EXTENSION
000060		816 Z99EID DS	CL6	CONTROL BLOCK ID ='S99RBX'
000066		817 Z99EVER DS	CL1	VERSION NUMBER
	00001	818 Z99RBXVR EQU	X'01'	CURRENT VERSION NUMBER
000067		819 Z99EOPTS DS	CL1	PROCESSING OPTIONS
	00080	820 Z99EIMSG EQU	X'80'	ISSUE MSG BEFORE RETURNING
		821 *		TO CALLER
	00004	822 Z99EWTP EQU	X'04'	USE WTO FOR MESSAGE OUTPUT
000068		823 DS	CL2	SUBPOOL FOR MESSAGE BLOCKS
00006A		824 Z99EMGSV DS	CL1	SEVERITY LEVEL FOR MESSAGES
		825 *		PROCESSING
	00000	826 Z99XINFO EQU	X'00'	INFORMATIONAL MSG SEVERITY
	00004	827 Z99XWARN EQU	X'04'	WARNING MESSAGE SEVERITY
	00008	828 Z99XSEVE EQU	X'08'	SEVERE MESSAGE SEVERITY
00006B		829 DS	CL1	NUMBER OF MESSAGE BLOCKS
		830 *		RETURNED
00006C		831 Z99ECPL DS	6F	ADDRESS OF CPPL
	833	*-----*		
	834	* SVC 99 TEXT UNIT POINTER LIST		
	835	*-----*		
000084		837 Z99TUPL DS	0F	TEXT UNIT POINTER LIST
000084		838 Z99TUPT1 DS	F	POINTER TO 1ST TEXT UNIT
000088		839 Z99TUPT2 DS	F	POINTER TO 2ND TEXT UNIT
00008C		840 Z99TUPT3 DS	F	POINTER TO 3RD TEXT UNIT
	842	*-----*		
	843	* SVC 99 TEXT UNIT'S		
	844	*-----*		

Figure 79 (Part 11 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

---

000090	846 Z99T1NIT DS	0D		1ST TEXT UNIT -- DDNAME
000090	847 Z99T1KEY DS	XL2		KEY
000092	848 Z99T1NUM DS	XL2		NO. OF ENTRIES
000094	849 Z99T1ENT DS	0C		ENTRY OF LENGTH+PARAMETER
000094	850 Z99T1LNG DS	XL2		LENGH OF PARAMTER
000096	851 Z99T1DDN DS	CL8		DDN PARAMETER
0000A0	853 Z99T2NIT DS	0D		2ND TEXT UNIT -- DSNAME
0000A0	854 Z99T2KEY DS	XL2		KEY
0000A2	855 Z99T2NUM DS	XL2		NO. OF ENTRIES
0000A4	856 Z99T2ENT DS	0C		ENTRY OF PARAMETER
0000A4	857 Z99T2LNG DS	XL2		LENGH OF 1ST (OR ONLY) PARAMETER
0000A6	858 Z99T2DSN DS	CL44		DSN PARAMETER
0000D8	860 Z99T3NIT DS	0D		3RD TEXT UNIT -- DATASET STATUS
0000D8	861 Z99T3KEY DS	XL2		KEY
0000DA	862 Z99T3NUM DS	XL2		NO. OF ENTRIES
0000DC	863 Z99T3ENT DS	0C		LENGTH OF PARAMETER
0000DC	864 Z99T3LNG DS	XL2		LENGH OF 1ST (OR ONLY) PARAMETER
0000DE	865 Z99T3ST DS	CL1		STATUS PARAMETER
	000DF 867 Z99END EQU *			END OF SVC 99 INFO
	000DF 869 GETML EQU *-GETM			LENGTH OF GETMAINED AREA
	871 IEFZB4D2 ,			TEXT UNIT MNEMONICS
000000	1155 END EKYEDA1A			

---

Figure 79 (Part 12 of 12). Sample EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation Exit

# Chapter 7. TSMF Callable Interface

This Chapter describes the timestamp marker facility (TSMF) callable interface. This interface is used with LOG-ASYNCR.

The timestamp marker facility (TSMF) callable interface allows a user application program to create a stop timestamp marker (TSM) for one or more propagation groups. Refer to *IMS DPROPR Reference* for details on the use of TSMs.

The user application program can pass the stop timestamp in ISO/DB2 format (local time) or in MVS TOD time format (GMT time).

The user application program must include the object module EKYT099X in its link-edit. EKYT099X is an assembler module provided with IMS DPROPR to dynamically link the user application program with the TSMF. This means that if changes are made to IMS DPROPR, the user application program does not need to be relinked.

The TSMF callable interface provides an alternative to the SCU for creating group stop timestamps. The JCL to run the user application program should fulfill the requirements for the JCL used to run the SCU with the CREATETSM STOP control statement. Refer to *IMS DPROPR Reference* for details on using the SCU.

## TSMF Callable Interface Parameters

The user application program invokes one of two entry points within EKYT099X, depending on the format of timestamp being passed:

EKYB097X (RC,TODTIME,ID,GRPLIST\_COUNT,GRPLIST\_ARRAY)  
EKYB098X (RC,DB2TIME,ID,GRPLIST\_COUNT,GRPLIST\_ARRAY)

The parameters to be used when you call EKYT099X are detailed in Figure 80.

Figure 80. Parameters passed to the TSMF callable interface

Parameter	Type	No. of Bytes	Purpose
RC	BIN(31)	4	Passes the return code back to the caller.
DB2TIME	BIT(64)	8	Contains ISO/DB2 format timestamp.
TODTIME	CHAR(26)	26	Contains MVS TOD format timestamp.
ID	CHAR(8)	8	Contains the timestamp ID, left aligned, padded with blanks. All blanks means that an ID is not supplied.
GRPLIST_COUNT	BIN(31)	4	Contains the number of group IDs.
GRPLIST_ARRAY	CHAR(8)	8	Array of group IDs. Each group ID is 8 bytes, left-aligned, padded with blanks.

---

## A Calling the TSMF Callable Interface from PL/I

A To call the callable interface from PL/I you must declare the assembler module  
A (EKYT97X or EKYT98X) as an external module and then declare the variables and  
A array used in the call to the TSMF callable interface. Refer to Figure 81 for an  
A example of these declarations.

---

```
A      /* DECLARE THE ASSEMBLER MODULE (EKYT98X) AS AN EXTERNAL MODULE.      */
A
A      DCL EKYT98X
A      ENTRY
A      (FIXED BIN(31),          /* return code          */
A      CHAR(26),              /* USERTIME in ISO/DB2 format */
A      CHAR(8),              /* TSMID                */
A      FIXED BIN(31),          /* Count of group IDs      */
A      (3) CHAR(8))           /* Array of group IDs, in this case 3 */
A      EXTERNAL OPTIONS(ASSEMBLER INTER);

A
A      /* DECLARE LOCAL VARIABLES                                          */
A
A      DCL CURRENT_TSTAMP CHAR(26) INIT('1993-01-01-00.00.00.000000');
A      .....
A      .....

A
A      /* DECLARE THE VARIABLES USED IN THE CALL TO THE TSMF CALLABLE      */
A      /* INTERFACE.                                                         */
A
A      DCL 1 TSMF,
A      2 RC          FIXED BIN(31) INIT(0000),
A      2 USERTIME     CHAR(26)      INIT('0001-01-01-01.01.01.000001'),
A      2 TSMID        CHAR(8)       INIT('DEFAULT '),
A      2 GRPLIST_COUNT FIXED BIN(31) INIT(0003);

A
A      /* DECLARE THE ARRAY USED IN THE CALL TO THE TSMF.                  */
A      /* IN THIS EXAMPLE AN ARRAY WITH THREE GROUP NAMES IS USED. YOU CAN  */
A      /* DEFINE AS MANY GROUP NAMES AS YOU WISH BY MAKING THE ARRAY BIGGER  */
A      /* AND PASSING THE NUMBER OF GROUP NAMES IN THE GRPLIST_COUNT VARIABLE.*/
A
A      DCL GRPLIST (3)      CHAR(8)      INIT('GROUP01 ','GROUP02 ','GROUP3 ');
```

---

A *Figure 81. TSMF Callable Interface, Declarations for PL/I*

Figure 82 is an example of how to call the TSMF callable interface from a PL/I program by using EKYT98X. The PL/I program uses a timestamp which is in DB2 format.

---

```
/* SET THE VARIABLE VALUES AS APPROPRIATE TO YOUR SITUATION */
TSMF.USERTIME = CURRENT_TSTAMP ;
.....
.....

/* CALL THE TSMF CALLABLE INTERFACE PASSING A TIMESTAMP IN DB2 FORMAT */
CALL EKYT98X(TSMF.RC,
             TSMF.USERTIME,
             TSMF.TSMID,
             TSMF.GRPLIST_COUNT,
             GRPLIST ) ;

/* CHECK THE RETURN CODE FROM THE TSMF CALLABLE INTERFACE AND */
/* HANDLE ANY ERRORS WHICH OCCUR. */

IF TSMF.RC ^= 0 THEN
DO;
    /* handle error */
END;
END;
```

---

*Figure 82. TSMF Callable Interface, Call from a PL/I Program*

---

## A Calling the TSMF Callable Interface from COBOL

A To call the callable interface from COBOL you must declare the local variables and  
A then declare the variables used in the call to the TSMF callable interface. Refer to  
A Figure 83 for an example of this.

---

```
A      * DECLARE LOCAL VARIABLES                                *
A
A      WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
A
A      01 CURRENT-TSTAMP          PIC(26)  VALUE
A          '1993-01-01-00.00.00.000000'.
A      01 .....
A      01 .....
A
A      * DECLARE THE VARIABLES USED IN THE CALL TO THE TSMF CALLABLE *
A      * INTERFACE.                                                *
A      * IN THIS EXAMPLE THREE GROUP NAMES ARE SPECIFIED IN THE    *
A      * VARIABLE TS-GROUPS. YOU CAN DEFINE AS MANY GROUP NAMES AS YOU *
A      * WISH BY MAKING THE VARIABLE TS-GROUPS BIGGER AND PASSING THE *
A      * NUMBER OF GROUP NAMES IN THE TS-GROUP-COUNT VARIABLE.      *
A
A      01 TSMF-PARMETERS.
A          03 TS-RETURN-CODE      PIC 9(8)  COMP VALUE ZERO.
A          03 TS-USERTIME         PIC X(26) VALUE
A              '1994-02-17-13.00.00.000000'.
A          03 TS-TSMID            PIC X(8)  VALUE
A              'TSM000003'.
A          03 TS-GROUP-COUNT      PIC 9(8)  COMP VALUE 3.
A          03 TS-GROUPS           PIC X(24) VALUE
A              'GROUP01 GROUP02 GROUP03 '.
```

---

A *Figure 83. TSMF Callable Interface, Declarations for COBOL*

A Figure 84 is an example of how to call the TSMF callable interface from a COBOL  
A program by using EKYT98X. The PL/I program uses a timestamp which is in DB2  
A format.

---

```
A      * SET THE VARIABLE VALUES AS APPROPRIATE TO YOUR SITUATION *
A
A          TS-USERTIME = CURRENT-TSTAMP.
A          .....
A          .....
A
A      * CALL THE TSMF CALLABLE INTERFACE PASSING A TIMESTAMP IN DB2 *
A      * FORMAT                                                         *
A
A          CALL 'EKYT98X' USING BY REFERENCE
A              TS-RETURN-CODE,
A              TS-USERTIME,
A              TS-TSMID,
A              TS-GROUP-COUNT,
A              TS-GROUPS.
A
A          IF TS-RETURN-CODE NOT EQUAL ZERO THEN
A              * handle error *
```

---

A *Figure 84. TSMF Callable Interface, Call from a COBOL Program*

---

## A Return Codes from the TSMF Callable Interface

A The TSMF Callable Interface provides the following return codes:

### A Code Meaning

A **0** Successful creation of stop timestamp for group(s)

A **4** Warning message has been issued.

A One or more of the groups may already have a group stop timestamp equal  
A to the timestamp passed by the user application.

A **8** Error message has been issued.

A The group stop timestamp is not created. This result occurs when there is  
A insufficient information supplied to the callable interface. For example:  
A *Unable to Open SCF* means that the user did not supply the //EKYSCF DD  
A statement.

A **12** Error message has been issued.

A Invalid parameter passed by the user application.

A **16** Error message has been issued.

A The group stop timestamp was not created, probably because of an internal  
A DPROP error. It is unlikely that this error would occur as a result of invalid  
A data supplied by the user application.

A **20** Error message has been issued

A The group stop timestamp was not created. This error can probably be  
A traced to environmental considerations that are not specific to the request.  
A For example: *Out of Storage* means that the request would complete  
A normally if there was only one user or if sufficient resources were supplied to  
A the system.



# Chapter 8. EMF Callable Interface

The event marker facility (EMF) callable interface allows a user application program to create an event marker (EM) for one or more Propagation Data Streams. Refer to *IMS DPROP Reference* for details on the use of EMs.

The EMF callable interface provides an alternative to the Capture System Utility (CUT) for creating Event Markers. The JCL to run the user application program should fulfill the requirements for the JCL used to run the CUT with the EM control statement. Refer to *IMS DPROP Reference* for details on using the CUT.

Note: when the EMF callable interface is called by IMS Batch Application Programs or by a non-IMS Batch Application Programs that issue their own MQSeries calls, then these Application Programs:

- must issue their MQSeries calls through the use of the CSQBRSTB batch stub of MQSeries (this is the RRS batch stub, that provides a RRS-based two phase commit coordination between multiple Resource Managers).
- should not issue following types of MQSeries calls: MQCMIT and MQBACK.

## EMF Callable Interface Parameters

The user application program invokes EKYI950X as follows:

EKYI950X (RC,RESERVD,ID,PRSTREAM\_COUNT,PRSTREAM\_ARRAY)

The parameters to be used when you call EKYI950X are detailed in Figure 85.

Figure 85. Parameters passed to the EMF callable interface

Parameter	Type	No. of Bytes	Purpose
RC	BIN(31)	4	Passes the return code back to the caller.
RESERVD	CHAR(26)	26	A reserved Field
ID	CHAR(8)	8	Contains the Event Marker ID, left aligned, padded with blanks.
PRSTREAM_COUNT	BIN(31)	4	Contains the number of PRSTREAM Names.
PRSTREAM_ARRAY	CHAR(8)	8	Array of PRSTREAM Names. Each PRSTREAM Name is 8 bytes, left-aligned, padded with blanks.

---

## Q Calling the EMF Callable Interface from COBOL

Q To call the callable interface from COBOL you must declare the local variables and  
Q then declare the variables used in the call to the EMF callable interface. Refer to  
Q Figure 86 for an example of this.

---

```
Q      * DECLARE LOCAL VARIABLES                                *
Q
Q      WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.
Q
Q      01 .....
Q      01 .....
Q
Q
Q      * DECLARE THE VARIABLES USED IN THE CALL TO THE EMF CALLABLE *
Q      * INTERFACE.                                              *
Q      * IN THIS EXAMPLE THREE PRSTREAM NAMES ARE SPECIFIED IN THE *
Q      * VARIABLE TS-PRSTREAMS. YOU CAN DEFINE AS MANY PRSTREAM'S AS YOU *
Q      * WISH BY MAKING THE VARIABLE TS-PRSTREAMS BIGGER AND PASSING THE *
Q      * NUMBER OF PRSTREAM NAMES IN THE TS-PRSTREAM-COUNT VARIABLE.    *
Q
Q      01 EMF-PARMETERS.
Q          03 TS-RETURN-CODE          PIC 9(8)  COMP VALUE ZERO.
Q          03 TS-RESERVD              PIC X(26) VALUE
Q              ' '.
Q          03 TS-EMID                  PIC X(8)  VALUE
Q              'EM00003'.
Q          03 TS-PRSTREAM-COUNT        PIC 9(8)  COMP VALUE 3.
Q          03 TS-PRSTREAMS             PIC X(24) VALUE
Q              'PRSTR01 PRSTR02 PRSTR03 '.
```

---

Q *Figure 86. EMF Callable Interface, Declarations for COBOL*

Q Figure 87 is an example of how to call the EMF callable interface from a COBOL  
Q program by using EKYI950X.

---

```
Q      * CALL THE EMF CALLABLE INTERFACE                        *
Q
Q      CALL 'EKYI950X' USING BY REFERENCE
Q          TS-RETURN-CODE,
Q          TS-RESERVD,
Q          TS-EMID,
Q          TS-PRSTREAM-COUNT,
Q          TS-PRSTREAMS.
Q
Q      IF TS-RETURN-CODE NOT EQUAL ZERO THEN
Q          * handle error *
```

---

Q *Figure 87. EMF Callable Interface, Call from a COBOL Program*

---

## Q Return Codes from the EMF Callable Interface

Q The EMF Callable Interface provides the following return codes:

Q **Code Meaning**

Q **0** Successful creation of Event Marker.

- Q
- Q
- Q
- Q
- Q
- Q
- Q
- Q
- 4      Warning: the requested Event Marker has not been created, for example, because the IMS DPROP Capture System is in emergency stopped status or because the Jobstep executes with a 'PROP OFF' Control Statement in the //EKYIN File.
- 8      Error: the requested Event Marker has not been created, for example, because a specified PRSTREAM name is not defined in the //EKYTRANS File.

---

## A Chapter 9. User-Implemented Asynchronous Data A Propagation (USER-ASYNC)

I IMS DPROP Version 3 supports two methods of asynchronous propagation:  
I MQ-ASYNC and LOG-ASYNC. These methods of asynchronous propagation are  
I fully described in the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode.

I This chapter describes a third method of asynchronous propagation:  
I USER-ASYNC. USER-ASYNC propagation is implemented by combining IMS  
I DPROP components with user-provided programs. USER-ASYNC propagation was  
I previously documented in the IMS DataPropagator for OS/390 and z/OS library  
I when IMS DataPropagator for OS/390 and z/OS did not support either MQ-ASYNC  
I nor LOG-ASYNC. With the advent of MQ-ASYNC and of LOG-ASYNC, you will no  
I longer be required to develop programs to implement your own USER-ASYNC  
I solutions. Instead, you can use MQ-ASYNC or LOG-ASYNC methods.

I However, if you still want to implement your own solution, this chapter outlines what  
I is required to develop a USER-ASYNC solution.

A User asynchronous propagation can be based on either of the following :

- A • The IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function to harden the data on the log
- A • A user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine to capture the data and harden it

A Refer to the following for information on the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture  
A function and user-written IMS Data Capture exit routines:

- A • *IMS/ESA Administration Guide: Database Manager*
- A • *IMS/ESA Utilities Reference: Database Manager*
- A • *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*

A For a detailed description of the log records written by the IMS Asynchronous Data  
A Capture function, see:

- A • *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*

---

## A Implementation Based on IMS Asynchronous Data Capture Function

A IMS application programs update the IMS databases. The IMS Asynchronous Data  
A Capture function writes the changed data to the IMS log.

A Later, a program that you write gathers the changed data from the IMS log data  
A sets. This program is often referred to as the *selector*. It selects and gathers  
A changed data to be propagated from all those IMS logs that contain changed data.  
A It makes the changed data available (in sequential files, for example) for processing  
A by another program that you write, the *receiver*.

A When you want to apply the updates, the receiver accesses or receives the  
A changed data, and calls the RUP to update the DB2 table.

A The selector and receiver are discussed in more detail in “Writing A Selector  
A Program” on page 326 and “Writing A Receiver Program” on page 327.

A Figure 88 on page 323 provides an overview of this implementation.

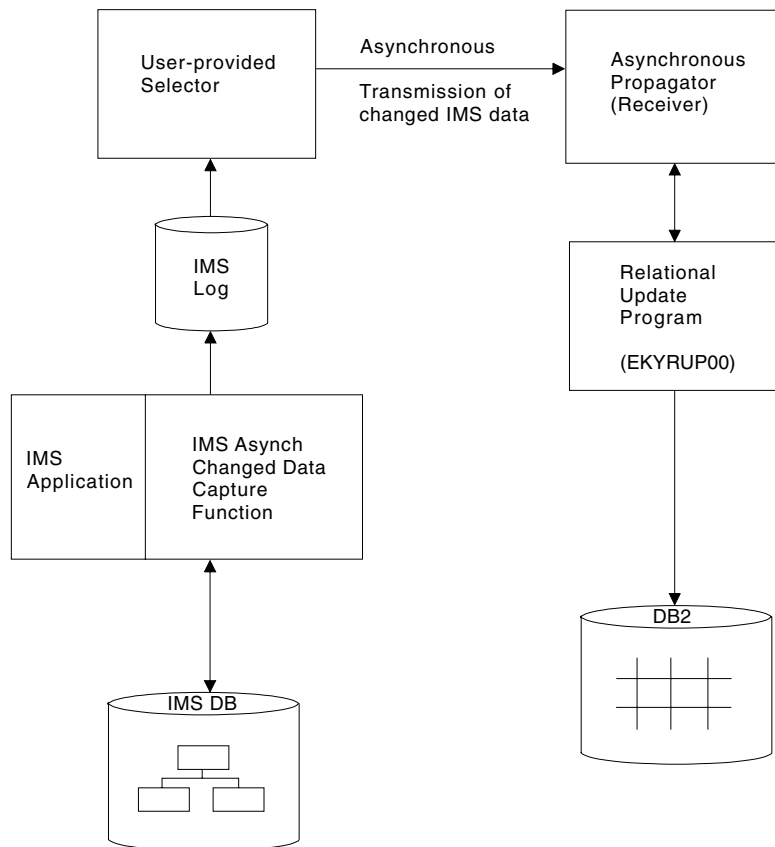


Figure 88. HR Asynchronous Propagation With the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture Function

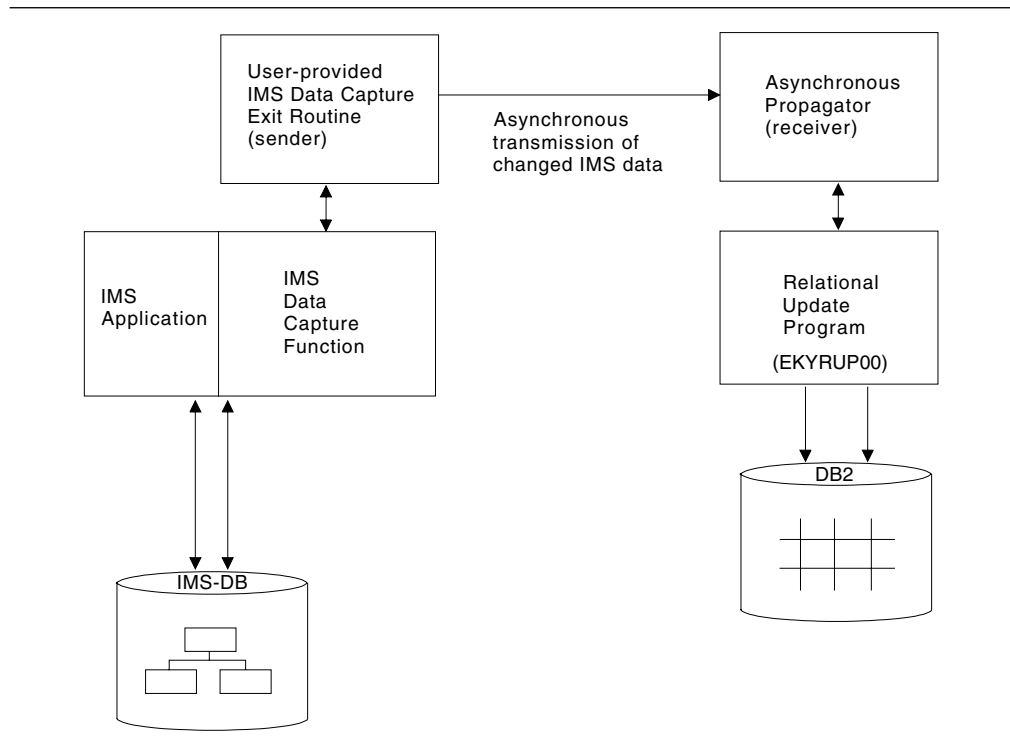
An implementation based on the IMS Asynchronous Changed Data Capture function supports propagation of updates performed by IMS application programs executing in the following environments:

- IMS Fast Path Regions
- IMS MPP Regions
- IMS BMP Regions
- IMS Batch Regions
- CICS (only when executing with DBCTL)

## Implementation Based on User-Written IMS Data Capture Exit

IMS application programs update the IMS databases. The IMS data capture function provides the changed data to your IMS Data Capture exit routine, which is referred to as the *sender program*. Your sender program must either store the IMS updates until you want to apply the updates to the DB2 table, or send them directly to the receiver. When you want to apply the updates, the receiver accesses or receives the changed data, and calls the RUP to update the DB2 table. The sender and receiver are discussed in more detail in “Writing A Selector Program” on page 326 and “Writing A Receiver Program” on page 327.

Figure 89 on page 324 provides an overview of this implementation.



*Figure 89. HR Asynchronous Propagation With a User-Written IMS Data Capture Exit Routine*

An implementation based on a user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine supports propagation of updates performed by IMS application programs executing in the following environments:

- IMS Fast Path Regions
- IMS MPP Regions
- IMS BMP Regions
- IMS Batch Regions

This implementation does not support propagation of updates performed by IMS application programs executing in a CICS environment.

## Developing Your Asynchronous System

This section explains how you can develop your asynchronous system.

## Setting Up Your Asynchronous System

You must determine the exact processes that the selector, sender, and receiver use to call the RUP asynchronously.

Because the IMS Data Capture function does not call the RUP directly, your programs must provide several processing features that are described in this section. Keep these features in mind while developing your asynchronous system.

## Calling the RUP

The fact that data propagation is asynchronous must be invisible to the RUP. That is, your programs must call the RUP in exactly the same way as the IMS Data Capture function during synchronous propagation. Therefore, if you develop asynchronous propagation based on an IMS Data Capture exit routine, your sender must record all the information passed to it by the IMS Data Capture Function. If you develop asynchronous propagation based on the IMS Asynchronous Changed Data Capture Function, your selector must record all the information available in the IMS log records containing changed data. The receiver must call the RUP using this information exactly as the IMS Data Capture function uses it. This is discussed further in “Writing A Receiver Program” on page 327.

## Programming languages supported

The RUP can be called from a program written in Assembler, COBOL, PL/I, or C languages. However, this too must be transparent to the RUP. Support of COBOL and PL/I programs assumes that the RUP can function as though it were called by a program written in Assembler.

## Handling the Changed Data

While you want your programs to be efficient and provide a reasonable throughput, your programs must ensure that the propagated data changes are presented to the RUP in the correct sequence. Your programs must also avoid losing propagated data, or propagating changes multiple times. These situations cause inconsistencies between the IMS data and DB2 data.

When called for asynchronous propagation, the RUP always propagates IMS inserts, including those made with an IMS processing option load. Your programs must filter out the inserts that you do not want propagated.

Your programs must also provide some operational support; for example, avoid losing changed data in both normal and abnormal situations.

## Propagation Failures

With asynchronous data propagation, failures do not automatically trigger a coordinated backout of the IMS update and the DB2 updates. If you encounter a propagation failure, the RUP signals the failure to your calling receiver program. The RUP does not perform a rollback.

Your receiver program must provide the logic to handle any propagation failures that can occur. The receiver must not call the RUP after a propagation failure until the problem is fixed. This can cause many more data inconsistencies and propagation failures.

More information on error handling for the receiver is discussed in “Writing A Receiver Program.” Also, because the RUP can abend, your programs must provide restart logic.

You can also provide trace and audit capabilities for those parts of your system that the DPROP tracing functions do not trace.

A **Sync Point Processing**  
A Your asynchronous propagation system must perform its own sync point  
A processing. You can begin processing after completing each original unit of work  
A (UOW).

A **Splitting the IMS Data**  
A The sender and selector store IMS data. To increase efficiency, split this data into  
A parts. Then call multiple copies of the receiver in parallel. Each copy of the  
A receiver is called in a distinct address space to process its portion of the IMS data.

A You can split the IMS data many different ways. Examples include splitting the  
A data by DBD name, segment type, key range values of the root segment, and so  
A on.

## A **Writing A Selector Program**

A The selector gathers the log records containing changed data from the IMS log  
A datasets, and makes the data available for receiver processing.

A If multiple IMS subsystems are updating the same databases, the selector needs to  
A merge the IMS log records containing changed data in a sequence consistent with  
A that in which IMS generated them. If your selector and receiver programs maintain  
A the correct sequence, this ensures that your data remains consistent between IMS  
A and DB2.

A The selector creates output data sets containing the changed data to be  
A propagated. If the receiver executes on a different remote MVS system, the output  
A data sets can be transmitted with file transfer programs.

A Processing log records containing changed data requires a detailed understanding  
A of the format of these log records. Refer to *IMS/ESA Customization Guide* for a  
A detailed description of these log records.

## A **Writing A Sender Program**

A The sender program is defined to IMS in the DBDGEN as an IMS Data Capture  
A exit routine. The sender stores the propagated data changes and IMS Data  
A Capture interface information, or sends this information directly to the receiver. If  
A the IMS updates are made in an IMS online environment, the sender can  
A continuously send the updates to the receiver or a remote destination by inserting  
A the data into IMS output messages; or, if the sender and receiver are on different  
A MVS systems, the messages can be sent across MSC or ISC links. If you plan to  
A temporarily store the updates before sending them to the receiver, you can store  
A them in the:

- A • IMS log
- A • IMS full-function database
- A • DEDB sequential dependent segments
- A • MVS flat file

A If you store the changed data on the IMS log, use the Remote Recovery Data  
A Facility (RRDF) when you send the data to a remote destination or to the receiver.  
A For more information on RRDF, refer to *RRDF Program Description and*  
A *Operations*.



A Remember to present the updates to the RUP in a sequence consistent with that  
 A which IMS created. If your sender and receiver programs maintain the correct  
 A sequence, your data remains consistent between IMS and DB2.

A See *IMS/ESA Customization Guide* for details on the IMS Data Capture interface  
 A that IMS uses to call the sender. Also, see the next section for more details on  
 A duplicating the interface to call the RUP.

## A Writing A Receiver Program

A The receiver program receives the changed data information from the sender or  
 A selector, and calls the RUP to update the propagated DB2 table. You can write the  
 A receiver program in Assembler, COBOL, C, or PL/I. Whatever language you  
 A choose, the RUP must run as though it were called from an Assembler program.

A Your receiver must provide the necessary JCL to call the RUP. Also, because the  
 A RUP accesses the DPROP directory, you must provide a usable DB2 plan. If you  
 A are using DPROP for both synchronous and asynchronous data propagation, you  
 A must generate two DPROP systems.

A The fact that data propagation is asynchronous must be invisible to the RUP.  
 A Therefore, your receiver must duplicate the IMS Data Capture interface. This and  
 A other requirements for the receiver are discussed in more detail below.

A For each job step in which your receiver program calls the RUP, the receiver must  
 A generate:

- A 1. One initialization call to the housekeeping module EKYZ800X. This module  
 A initializes the DPROP environment.
- A 2. One call to the RUP for each changed data segment. Again, the receiver must  
 A provide all the IMS Data Capture interface information.
- A 3. Termination calls to the housekeeping module to complete DPROP activities.

A When calling the RUP, it is very important to present the updates to the RUP in a  
 A sequence that ensures the consistency of your data between IMS and DB2. To do  
 A this, present the updates to the RUP in the same sequence as that in which IMS  
 A created them. The receiver must maintain the concept of the original unit of work  
 A (UOW) while presenting updates to the RUP.

## A Interface Used to Call the RUP

A Your receiver program must duplicate the IMS Data Capture Interface to call the  
 A RUP. The IMS Data Capture interface consists of eight parts; one part is a  
 A parameter that is passed to the RUP, and this part contains pointers to the other  
 A parts. The parameter and pointers include:

- A 1. A DL/I XPCB control block containing pointers to the next parts
- A 2. One or more DL/I XSDB control blocks
- A 3. The output of a DL/I INQY call, which IMS created when the DL/I data changed
- A 4. The fully concatenated key of the changed DL/I segment
- A 5. The changed DL/I segment (for replace calls, both the before- and  
 A after-images)

- A 6. The hierarchical parent and ancestors of the changed segment, if the IMS data  
A capture function provided them  
A 7. The DBD version ID  
A 8. A 256-byte area reserved for the RUP

A The RUP is called with only one parameter: the XPCB. It contains both a  
A description of the data change and pointers to the other information listed above.  
A When your receiver program calls the RUP, the receiver program must provide the  
A XPCB parameter. The XPCB must have the same format and content as when  
A used in the IMS Data Capture interface.

A Your receiver must also provide the RUP with access to all the other information in  
A the list above. For example, you must provide the same XSDB control blocks that  
A IMS provided to the Data Capture exit routine (the sender) when the segment was  
A changed; all of the XSDB fields must be filled in before calling the RUP. You must  
A provide the same INQY call output.

A Observe the following conventions for the 256-byte area pointed to by the XPCB:

- A • The receiver must initialize this area with binary zeroes before the first call to  
A the RUP, and must not change its content afterward.  
A • If your receiver program uses more than one XPCB copy, then each XPCB  
A copy must point to the same copy of the 256-byte area.

A This interface information is described in detail in *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*.  
A The return and reason codes that the RUP returns to your program are discussed  
A in “Error Handling” on page 337.

A To make maintenance and migration activities easier, avoid link-editing your  
A receiver program with the RUP. Instead, the receiver must call the RUP  
A dynamically. If the receiver is written in Assembler:

- A 1. Generate an MVS LOAD macro to load the RUP (EKYRUP00) and save its  
A entry point address.  
A 2. Provide all interface information.  
A 3. Branch to the RUP entry point (using a BASR).

A If the receiver is written in COBOL, you can call the RUP dynamically. Use a Call  
A Identifier statement.

A If the receiver is written in PL/I, refer to PL/I documentation for the interface used to  
A call an Assembler program.

A ***XPCB and XSDB Interfaces:*** The XPCB is the only parameter passed by your  
A receiver to the RUP. It is used to provide information about the changed data and  
A to point to XSDBs. An XSDB points to, and describes, either a changed segment  
A occurrence or a physical ancestor of a changed segment.

A IMS defines the XPCB and the XSDB control blocks.



- A 5. A pointer to the first XSDB in a chain of XSDBs for the hierarchical ancestors  
A of the changed segment. The chain is in descending hierarchical order, with  
A each XSDB pointing to the segment data of the segment itself and to the next  
A XSDB in descending order.
- A 6. A pointer to the DBD version ID.
- A 7. A pointer to an area containing the output of an implied IMS INQY ENVIRON  
A call.
- A 8. A pointer to a 256-byte area reserved for RUP-usage.
- A **The XPCB Control Blocks:** Figure 91 on page 331 shows the DSECT for the  
A XPCB. In the figure, each field is marked with a note number, which refers to a  
A note (located after the figure) describing how the receiver should set the field.
- A You can generate the XPCB control block (together with the XSDB and the output  
A area of an IMS INQY call) by coding the EKYRCDL1 macro statement.

```

A      1          EKYRCDL1
A      3+*****
A      4+*
A      5+*          E X T E N D E D   D A T A   B A S E   P C B   -- X P C B   *
A      6+*
A      7+*****
A      9+XPCB      DSECT      ,      NOTE
A      10+XPCBEYE DS      CL4      2.a      "XPCB" EYECATCHER
A      11+XPCBVER DS      CL2      2.b      XPCB VERSION INDICATOR
A      12+XPCBRELE DS      CL2      2.c      XPCB RELEASE INDICATOR
A      13+XPCBEXIT DS      CL8      1.a      SEGMENT USER EXIT NAME
A      14+XPCBRC   DS      H        11      RETURN-CODE
A      15+XPCBR SNC DS      H        11      REASON-CODE
A      16+XPCBDBD DS      CL8      3        PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME
A      17+XPCBVERA DS      A         4      ADDRESS OF DBD VERSION ID
A      18+XPCBSEG DS      CL8      3        PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME
A      19+XPCBCALL DS      CL4      3        'CALL FUNCTION' DEFINED BY IMS/ESA
A      20+*
A      21+*
A      22+*
A      23+*
A      24+*
A      25+XPCBPCALL DS      CL4      3        DLLP: NOW ALSO DELETED FROM LOGI.PATH
A      26+*
A      27+*
A      28+*
A      29+*
A      30+*
A      31+
A      32+XPCBPCBA DS      A         1.b     ADDRESS OF DB PCB
A      33+XPCBPCBN DS      CL8      1.a     NAME OF DB PCB
A      34+XPCBINQA DS      A         5      ADDRESS OF "INQY" OUTPUT
A      35+XPCBIOPA DS      A         1.b     ADDRESS OF I/O PCB
A      36+
A      37+XPCBCKEYL DS      H         3      LENGTH OF FULLY CONCATENATED KEY
A      38+XPCBCKEYA DS      A         6      ADDRESS OF FULLY CONCATENATED KEY
A      39+XPCBXSDBD DS      A         7      ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR DATA
A      40+XPCBXSDBB DS      A         8      ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR REPL DATA
A      41+XPCBXSDBP DS      A         9      ADDRESS OF XSDB FOR PATH DATA
A      42+
A      43+
A      44+
A      45+XPCBEXIWP DS      A        10     ADDRESS OF 256-BYTE AREA RESERVED FOR RUP
A      46+
A      47+
A      48+XPCBTIMST DS      CL8      3      TIMESTAMP OF CALL
A      49+
A      50+XPCBLEN EQU      *-XPCB      LENGTH OF XPCB
A      000000
A      000000
A      000004
A      000006
A      000008
A      000010
A      000012
A      000014
A      00001C
A      000020
A      000028
A      00002C
A      000030
A      000034
A      000038
A      000040
A      000044
A      000048
A      00004A
A      00004C
A      000050
A      000054
A      000058
A      00005C
A      000060
A      000064
A      000068
A      00006C
A      000070
A      000074
A      00007C
A      00080      50+XPCBLEN EQU      *-XPCB      LENGTH OF XPCB

```

A Figure 91. Extended Program Communication Block (XPCB)

A **Notes:**

- A 1. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set:
  - A a. Blanks in the XPCB fields
  - A b. Binary zeroes in the XPCB fields
- A 2. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should initialize the following fields of the XPCB with constants as follows:
 

A <b>XPCBEYE</b>	Should be initialized with the value XPCB
A <b>XPCBVER</b>	Should be initialized with the value V1
A <b>XPCBRELE</b>	Should be initialized with the value R1
- A 3. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set the XPCB fields identified with 3, to the value provided by IMS, either:
  - A • In the XPCB, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine

A

- In the CAPD block of the changed data capture IMS log records, if using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function

A

4. **XPCBVERA** (pointer to the DBD Version ID):

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to a variable-length character string that contains the DBD version. Unless the character string is set from the DBD VERSION= keyword, it will be the time stamp of the DBDGEN. The first two bytes are a halfword containing the length of the string, and are followed by the string itself.

A

The DBD Version ID must have the same value provided by IMS either:

- Via the XPCBVERA pointer, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine
- In the changed data capture IMS log record, if using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function

A

5. **XPCBINQA** (pointer to INQY ENVIRON output area):

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to an area that has the same layout as the output area of a INQY ENVIRON DL/I call. See “The INQY ENVIRON output area” on page 335 for more information on the output area.

A

6. **XPCBCKEYA** (pointer to the fully concatenated key)

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the fully concatenated key of the changed IMS segment.

A

The fully concatenated key must have the same value provided by IMS either:

- Via the XPCBCKEYA pointer, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine
- In the changed data capture IMS log record, if using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function

A

7. **XPCBXSDDB** (pointer to the XSDB describing changed segment):

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the XSDB control block describing the changed IMS segment.

A

Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling RUP if IMS does not provide a description of the changed IMS segment:

- In an XSDB control block, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine, or
- In a CAPD\_DATA block in the changed data capture IMS log records

A

8. **XPCBXSDBB** (pointer to the XSDB describing the “before-image” of the changed segment):

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the XSDB control block describing the before-image of the changed IMS segment.

A

Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling RUP if IMS does not provide a description of the before-image of the changed IMS segment either:

- In an XSDB control block, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine, or
- In a CAPD\_DATA block within the changed data capture IMS log records

A

A 9. **XPCBXSDBP** (pointer to the first XSDB describing the segments in the  
A hierarchic path, in descending order, above the changed segment):  
A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the  
A XSDB control block that describes the first segment in the hierarchic path  
A above the changed segment.  
A Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling RUP if IMS does not  
A provide a description of the segments in the hierarchic path above the changed  
A segment either:

- A • In XSDB Control blocks when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture
- A exit routine, or
- A • In CAPD\_DATA blocks within the changed data capture IMS log records.

A 10. **XPCBEXIWP** (pointer to a 256-byte area reserved for RUP):  
A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to a  
A 256-byte area reserved for RUP usage.  
A Your receiver should observe the following conventions for the 256-byte that  
A area the XPCB points to:

- A • The receiver must initialize this area with binary zeroes before the first call
- A to the RUP.
- A • The receiver must not change its content afterward.

A If your receiver uses more than one XPCB copy, then each XPCB copy should  
A point to the same copy of the 256-byte area.

A 11. **XPCBRC** and **XPCBRSNC** (return code and reason code)  
A The RUP returns on call completion a return code and a reason code in these  
A fields. See “Error Handling” on page 337 for a description of the return codes  
A and reason codes.

A **The XSDB Control blocks:** Figure 92 on page 334 shows the DSECT for the  
A XSDB. In the figure, each field is marked with a note number, which refers to a  
A note (located after the figure) describing how the receiver should set the field.

A You can generate the XSDB control block (together with the XPCB and the output  
A area of an IMS INQY call) by coding the EKYRCDL1 macro statement.

A		52+*****				
A		53+*				*
A		54+*	EXTENDED	SEGMENT DATA	-- XSDB	*
A		55+*				*
A		56+*****				
A	000000	58+XSDB	DSECT	,	NOTE	
A	000000	59+XSDBEYE	DS	CL4	2.a	"XSDB" EYECATCHER
A	000004	60+XSDBVER	DS	CL2	2.b	XSDB VERSION INDICATOR
A	000006	61+XSDBREL	DS	CL2	2.c	XSDB RELEASE INDICATOR
A	000008	62+XSDBNXSDB	DS	A	4	NEXT XSDB POINTER
A	00000C	63+XSDBDBD	DS	CL8	8	PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME
A	000014	64+XSDBSEGE	DS	CL8	3	PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME
A	00001C	65+XSDBPHP	DS	CL1	5	PHYSICAL PATH ACCESSIBILITY
A		66+XSDBPHPY	EQU	C'Y'		...SEGM ACCESSIBLE VIA PHYSICAL PATH
A		67+XSDBPHPN	EQU	C'N'		...SEGM NOT ACCESSIBLE VIA PH. PATH
A	00001D	68+	DS	CL3	1.a	RESERVED
A	000020	69+XSDBSEGLV	DS	H	3	SEGMENT DATA BASE LEVEL
A	000022	70+XSDBKEYL	DS	H	3	LENGTH OF PHYSICAL KEY
A	000024	71+XSDBKEYA	DS	A	6	ADDRESS OF PHYSICAL KEY
A	000028	72+XSDBFIL1	DS	H	1.b	RESERVED
A	00002A	73+XSDBSEGL	DS	H	3	LENGTH OF SEGMENT DATA
A	00002C	74+XSDBSEGA	DS	A	7	ADDRESS OF SEGMENT DATA
A	000030	75+XSDBFIL2	DS	F	1.b	RESERVED
A	000034	76+XSDBFIL3	DS	F	1.b	RESERVED
A	000038	77+XSDBFIL4	DS	F	1.b	RESERVED
A		78+XSDBLEN	EQU	*-XSDB		LENGTH OF XSDB

A Figure 92. Extended Segment Data block (XSDB)

A **Notes:**

- A 1. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set:
- A a. Blanks in the XSDB fields
- A b. Binary zeroes in the XSDB fields
- A 2. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should initialize the following fields of the
- A XSDB with constants as follows:
- A **XSDBEYE** Should be initialized with the value XSDB
- A **XSDBVER** Should be initialized with the value V1
- A **XSDBREL** Should be initialized with the value R1
- A 3. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set the XSDB fields identified with
- A 3 to the value provided by IMS, either:
- A • In the XSDB, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine)
- A • In the CAPD\_DATA block of the changed data capture IMS log records, if
- A using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function)
- A 4. **XSDBNXSDB** (pointer to the next XSDB describing the segments in the
- A hierarchic path, in descending order, above the changed segment).
- A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to that
- A XSDB control block that describes the next segment in the hierarchic path
- A above the changed segment.
- A Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling the RUP if IMS did not
- A provide a description of the next segment in the hierarchic path above the
- A changed segment either:
- A • In an XSDB Control block, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture
- A exit routine, or
- A • In a CAPD\_DATA block within the changed data capture IMS log records.



A 5. **XSDBPHPY** (physical path accessibility):

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set this field to N if either:

A • IMS set this field to N when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit

A routine, or

A • The DEL\_ON\_PHY\_PATH flag is set to On in the CAPD\_DATA block of

A the changed data capture IMS log records, if using the IMS Asynchronous

A Data Capture function).

A In other cases, XSDBPHPY should be set to Y.

A 6. **XSDBKEYA** (address of physical key)

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the

A keyfield of the segment described by this XSDB.

A Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling RUP if IMS did not

A provide a pointer to the keyfield either:

A • In the XSDB Control block when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture

A exit routine, or

A • In a CAPD\_DATA block within the changed data capture IMS log records.

A 7. **XSDBSEGA** (address of segment data)

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to the

A segment described by this XSDB.

A Your receiver should set this field to zero before calling the RUP if IMS did not

A provide either one of the following:

A • In the XSDB control block a pointer to the segment data when calling your

A user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine, or

A • The segment data in the changed data capture IMS log records.

A 8. **XSDBDBD** (physical database name)

A Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field the same value

A as in XPCBDBD.

A **The INQY ENVIRON output area:** Figure 93 on page 336 shows the DSECT for

A the output area of the INQY output area. In the figure, each field is marked with a

A note number, which refers to a note (located after the figure) describing how the

A receiver should set the field.

A You can generate the DSECT for the INQY ENVIRON output area, together with

A the XPCB and the XSDB, by coding the EKYRCDL1 macro statement.

```

A      100+*****
A      101+*
A      102+*      INQUIRY (INQY) CALL OUTPUT      *
A      111+*      *
A      112+*****
A
A      114+-----*
A      115+*
A      116+*      -----*
A      117+*      SUBFUNCTION = 'ENVIRON'      *
A      118+*      -----*
A      119+*
A      120+-----*
A
A      000000      122+INQENVRN DSECT ,      NOTE
A      000000      123+INQEIMID DS      CL8      3      IMS IDENTIFIER
A      000008      124+INQEIMRL DS      F      3      IMS RELEASE LEVEL
A      00000C      131+INQECRT DS      CL8      3      CONTROL REGION TYPE
A      000014      140+INQEART DS      CL8      3      APPLICATION REGION TYPE
A      00001C      141+INQEARID DS      F      3      APPLICATION RGN IDENTIFIER
A      000020      142+INQEPGM DS      CL8      3      APPLICATION PROGRAM NAME
A      000028      143+INQEPSB DS      CL8      2      ALLOCATED PSB NAME
A      000030      144+INQETRAN DS      CL8      2      TRANSACTION NAME
A      000038      145+INQEUSER DS      CL8      2      USER IDENTIFIER
A      000040      146+INQEGPNM DS      CL8      3      GROUP NAME
A      000048      153+INQESGID DS      CL4      3      HIGHEST STATUS GROUP ID
A      00004C      154+INQERTA DS      A      4      ADDRESS OF RECOVERY TOKEN
A      000050      156+INQEAPA DS      A      1      ADDRESS OF APPLICATION PARM
A      00054      158+INQELEN EQU      *-INQENVRN      ENVIRON OUTPUT LENGTH

```

A *Figure 93. INQY ENVIRON Output Area*

#### Notes:

1. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set binary zeroes in the INQEAPA field.
2. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set the fields identified with 2 to the value provided by IMS, either:
  - In the INQY ENVIRON output area, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine.
  - In the LOG\_INQY\_PSBNAME, LOG\_INQY\_TRANNAME, and LOG\_INQY\_USERID fields of the LOG\_DCAP\_DATA portion of the changed data capture IMS log records, if using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function. These fields can be set to blank, if the Receiver does not find the required information in the IMS log records.
3. Before calling the RUP, the receiver should set the fields identified with 3:
  - To the value provided by IMS in the INQY ENVIRON output area, when calling your user-written IMS Data Capture exit routine.
  - To blanks or binary zeroes, if using the IMS Asynchronous Data Capture function.
4. **INQERTA**

Before calling the RUP, the receiver should provide in this field a pointer to a variable-length field. The two first bytes of the variable-length field are a halfword containing the length of the field, and are followed by:

  - In the case where the Data Staging Area of DataPropagator Relational is being fed by the RUP:

- A – 8 bytes containing binary zeros
- A – 8 bytes containing a commit timestamp in TOD format
- A – 16 bytes containing the CVT adjustment (CVTLDTO and CVTLSO)
- A which converts the above TOD timestamp to local time
- A • In the case where DataPropagator Relational is not being used, a recovery
- A token that must have the same value as that provided by IMS, either:
- A – Via the INQERTA pointer, when calling your user-written IMS Data
- A Capture exit routine
- A – In the RECOVTKN field of the LOG\_DCAP\_DATA portion of the
- A changed data capture IMS log record, if using the IMS Asynchronous
- A Data Capture function

## A **Error Handling**

A When it is called for asynchronous data propagation, the RUP recognizes three

A types of propagation errors. They are failures caused:

- A • By deadlocks
- A • By unavailable resources
- A • For other reasons (typically mapping errors)

A Your receiver must handle propagation failures. If not handled correctly,

A propagation failures can result in data inconsistencies.

A The RUP does not perform rollbacks when it encounters an error. Therefore,

A design your receiver to generate rollbacks that preserve the concept of the original

A UOW. This can help you to maintain the correct sequence of updates presented to

A the RUP.

A When the RUP returns a return code of 8 (indicating an error), it writes error

A messages to the //EKYPRINT data set, the DPROP audit trail, and the optional

A trace data set //EKYTRACE to help with diagnosis.

A **Return codes and reason codes:** The RUP places the following return (RC) and

A reason (RSNC) codes in the XPCB when a propagation error occurs:

### A **RC=0, RSNC=0**

A Propagation completed successfully. For PRs defined with ERROPT=IGNORE,

A the RUP can return RC=0, RSNC=0 even if propagation failed.

### A **RC=0, RSNC=4**

A This is a warning. The RUP completed propagation without errors. However, the

A number of successfully processed PRs is zero. This can occur, for example, if

A the DPROP directory did not contain a PR defined for the segment type of the

A changed data.

### A **RC=8, RSNC=4**

A Propagation failed because of a DB2 deadlock. DB2 performed a rollback for the

A entire UOW. The receiver can restart processing of the failed UOW.

### A **RC=8, RSNC=8**

A Propagation failed because of a DB2 deadlock. However, rollback processing for

A the failing UOW was not performed. The receiver can generate an SQL rollback

A and restart processing of the failed UOW. This combination of codes is never

A returned if you are running under IMS.

#### **RC=8, RSNC=12**

Propagation failed due to an unavailable resource problem. Rollback processing for the failing UOW was *not* performed. The receiver must generate a rollback and terminate, or Abend. To maintain data consistency, you must solve the unavailable resource problem before restarting processing of the failed UOW.

#### **RC=8, RSNC=16**

Propagation failed because of another type of error. Rollback processing for the failing UOW was not performed.

For PRs defined with ERROPT=BACKOUT, the receiver must generate a rollback and terminate, or Abend. To maintain data consistency, you must solve the error before restarting processing of the failed UOW.

For PRs defined with ERROPT=IGNORE, the RUP rarely returns with RC=8, RSNC=16. Instead, it often provides diagnosis information and returns to the receiver without error indications. The RUP still generates error messages to the //EKYPRINT data set and the optional trace data set. The RUP can also write error messages to the audit trail and snaps to the trace data set. The amount of these messages to the audit trail and snaps to the trace data set can be controlled with the MAXERROR value during PR generation.

After writing error messages, the RUP processes any remaining PRs for the same segment type and returns to the receiver with zero return and reason codes.

### **Calling the Housekeeping Module EKYZ800X**

The first call to DPROP within an address space must be an initialization call to the DPROP housekeeping module (EKYZ800X). This call tells DPROP what environment it is in and that it is being called asynchronously.

The last call to DPROP within an address space must be a termination call to the housekeeping module. This tells DPROP to perform its cleanup processing (for example, to close files).

Avoid generating initialization and termination calls frequently because of their significant performance impact.

The housekeeping module must be called according to the standard OS/VS conventions for calling Assembler modules.

**Parameters for the initialization Call:** For DPROP initialization, call the module with the following two parameters:

**Call Function** A four-byte character field that contains the string **INIT**

**Environment** A four-byte character field that describes the environment. DPROP uses this value to determine which language interface to use for SQL calls. The value of the string must be one of the following:

**IMS** The receiver is running in an IMS environment. DPROP generates its SQL statements through the language interface of the IMS Attach facility.

**TSO** The receiver is running in a TSO environment. DPROP generates its SQL statements through the language interface of the TSO Attach facility.

**CAF** The receiver is running in a Call Attach facility (CAF) environment. DPROP generates its SQL statements through the language interface of the CAF Attach.

If running in a CAF environment, the receiver must establish a CAF connection to DB2 before calling the housekeeping module, and close the connection after terminating the housekeeping module. The receiver can establish the connection with CAF CONNECT and OPEN requests; it can close the connection with CAF CLOSE and DISCONNECT requests.

The RUP and the housekeeping module must be called from the task that establishes and closes the CAF connection.

Remember that you must link-edit any DPROP exit routine that generates SQL statements with the SQL language interface of the proper DB2 Attach.

**Parameter for the termination Call:** For DPROP termination, only the first parameter is required:

**Call Function** A four-byte character field containing the string **TERM**.

**Environment** This parameter is optional. The housekeeping module does not use it, but it can be useful for consistency with the initialization call.

**Calling the Module:** As with the RUP, the receiver must not be link-edited with the housekeeping module. Instead, you must call the module dynamically using the same methods described above.

**Return codes:** This section describes the return codes from the housekeeping module. After a termination call, the module (EKYZ800X) always returns with a zero in Register 15 (R15).

After an initialization call, the following codes can be returned in R15:

- 0** DPROP initialization was successful.
- 4** DPROP initialization failed because a DB2 deadlock condition was encountered. Rollback processing for the failing UOW was performed. The receiver can restart any processing done during the failing UOW, and regenerate the INIT call.
- 8** DPROP initialization failed because a DB2 deadlock condition was encountered. However, rollback processing was not performed. The receiver can generate an SQL rollback, and restart any processing done during the failing UOW.
- 12** DPROP initialization failed because of an unavailable resource. Rollback processing for the failing UOW was not performed. The receiver must either generate an SQL rollback and return (if running under TSO/CAF), or Abend.
- 16** DPROP initialization failed for another type of error. The receiver must either generate an SQL rollback and return (if running under TSO/CAF), or Abend.

## Supported Environments and Restrictions

This section describes the environment DPROP supports when your receiver calls DPROP:

- The RUP runs as a DB2 application; your receiver can call it in the following environments:
  - In an IMS/ESA batch or BMP region
  - under TSO foreground or TSO batch
  - In a DB2 CAF environment
- IMS MPP or IFP regions, and CICS environments are not supported. DPROP does not test if it is being called in one of these environments.
- If your receiver is running in a TSO or CAF environment, any DPROP exit routines must not generate DL/I calls, because IMS does not support TSO or CAF.
- DPROP does not support access to remote or distributed DB2 systems. This applies to both synchronous and asynchronous data propagation systems.
- The RUP and the housekeeping module (EKYZ800X) must be link-edited in AMODE 31, and must be called in AMODE 31. Remember that, for maintenance and migration considerations, you must not link-edit your receiver with these modules.
- DPROP must be called by a program running in the ordinary problem-program mode, with PSW protection key 8. DPROP cannot be called in:
  - SVC or SRB mode
  - Cross memory mode
  - Access register mode
  - Authorized mode
  - Any protection key other than 8
- If DPROP is running in a subtask, the attaching mother task must not share any OS/VS virtual storage subpool with the subtask, if it intends to reattach DPROP after termination. Also, in a multiple task environment, higher level OS/VS tasks must not preload DPROP modules.

## JCL Requirements

To run the receiver, in a TSO or IMS environment, you must provide:

- The JCL that DB2 and DB2 Attach require (the IMS, TSO, or CAF Attach), and
- The JCL that DPROP requires.

This section describes DPROP's JCL requirements. In addition to the DPROP JCL for //STEPLIB and //EKYRESLB, this includes:

1. An //EKYPRINT DD statement, which the RUP uses to write error messages. It is typically coded as:  

```
//EKYPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
```
2. An //EKYLOG DD statement or an //EKYTRACE DD statement, which contain information that the RUP usually writes to the IMS log (for example, traces, snaps, or error messages). They are typically coded as:  

```
//EKYLOG DD DSN=xxxx,DISP=(,CATLG),  
//          UNIT=xxx,SPACE=(CYL,(nn,nn))  
//EKYTRACE DD SYSOUT=A
```

A 3. An optional //EKYIN DD statement, which is used to provide a TRACE control  
A statement used to activate the DPROP Trace module. Refer to *IMS DPROP*  
A *Reference* for the syntax of the TRACE statement.

### A **Binding a DB2 Plan for the Receiver**

A When your receiver calls DPROP, DPROP generates SQL statements to access  
A DPROP directory tables and to update the propagated tables. Therefore, you need  
A to bind a DB2 plan for running the receiver.

A For details on how to perform the bind, see the appropriate *Administrators Guide*  
A for your propagation mode.

---

## A **Installation Considerations: Asynchronous Data Propagation**

A If you are using DPROP for both synchronous and asynchronous propagation, you  
A must define two different DPROP systems, each with its own DPROP directory.

A When installing each DPROP system, you must define whether the system is used  
A for synchronous or asynchronous data propagation. Specify the type of system in  
A the System Type field of the EKYGP42E installation panel:

A **SYNC** For synchronous propagation  
A **ASYNC** For asynchronous propagation

A Specifying the type of system is part of the DPROP generation and customization  
A process. Refer to *IMS DPROP Installation Guide* for more details.

## A **The Status Change Utility (SCU)**

A The Status Change utility supports only the following control statements for an  
A asynchronous DPROP system:

- A
  - INIT DPROP=
  - DISPLAY STATUS

A Because you cannot activate or deactivate PRs in an asynchronous DPROP  
A system, the RUP considers all PRs in such a system as active.

## A **Multiple MVS Images**

A As explained in the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode,  
A additional restrictions apply if IMS and DB2 reside on different MVS images.

A DPROP must execute on the *target* MVS system, the same MVS system that owns  
A the DB2 tables. The DPROP directory must also reside on this system.

A MVG and MVGU must run on the target MVS system. They must have access to  
A the DBDLIB of the *source* MVS system, the system on which IMS runs. If the MVS  
A images share DASD, the DBDLIB can reside on the shared storage. Otherwise, an  
A up-to-date copy of the DBDLIB must be provided on the target MVS system.

A As described in the appropriate *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode  
A and *IMS DPROP Reference*, special considerations are required for:

- A
  - Use of the CCU

- A
- Combined use of DXT for data extract and DPROP for asynchronous propagation
- A

---

## A Database Maintenance

A With asynchronous propagation, you can reorganize or repair the DB2 side while  
A you are collecting or storing updates. Then, when you are applying those updates  
A to DB2, you can stop updating the IMS database and perform database  
A maintenance activities on the IMS side. Conversely, when you are collecting  
A updates on the IMS side, you can perform database table space maintenance on  
A the DB2 side.

A With asynchronous propagation, out-of-sync conditions are normal, and data can be  
A truly synchronized for only brief periods. Asynchronous propagation gives you  
A some allowance for unavailable resources that is not possible in the synchronous  
A environment. You can generally operate on the IMS and DB2 components  
A independently without having one affect the other.

A With asynchronous propagation in IMS online or BMP environments, your stored  
A updates must be backed out with a failing IMS UOW if you use a database  
A (full-function or DEDB) or a message queue for warehousing the propagating  
A updates. The IMS synchronization point manager performs this backout. If you  
A use the IMS Batch Backout utility or dynamic backout in IMS batch jobs, your  
A propagating updates must also be backed out from databases used to store  
A changes intended for the receiving program.

A However, if you use the IMS log or an MVS flat file for storing propagating updates,  
A then no backout can occur if failure occurs. You must restore data integrity by  
A eliminating the failed updates from the log or flat file.

## A Recovering the DPROP Directory

A For information on recovering the DPROP directory, see the appropriate  
A *Administrators Guide* for your propagation mode.



---

## Appendix A. Calling the Trace Module

This appendix describes the interface for the optional DPROP trace module from a Propagation exit routine. Some reasons for calling the trace module are also discussed. For more general information about DPROP trace support, refer to *IMS DPROP Diagnosis*.

To complement the RUP's and HUP's trace support, your Propagation exit routine can also call the trace module (module EKYR410X) directly. By activating the DPROP Trace with the appropriate debug level, you can request that the RUP and HUP trace the parameters, control blocks, and other areas involved in calling your exit routine. (For information about debug levels see the *IMS DPROP Diagnosis*.) The RUP and HUP can also trace this information when your exit routine signals a propagation failure by returning a nonzero return code. Therefore, your exit routine does not need to provide the code for tracing this interface information.

Typically, your exit routine can call the trace module for two purposes:

1. To trace updating SQL calls (HR propagation) and IMS calls (RH propagation) that your exit routine creates upon request. If the PICDBLV2 bit is on in the Propagation Interface Control Block (PICB), you are requesting the tracing of SQL calls and IMS Calls.
2. To trace information needed for problem determination. If you have a propagation failure, even if you have not requested tracing, you can snap or trace whatever information you think is needed to solve the problem. When your exit routine returns with an error return code, the RUP snaps or traces all relevant interface information.

The DPROP trace module can trace multiple items with each call. For example, when tracing an SQL call, each DB2 column involved in the call is traced as a separate item. the trace module writes its results to the //EKYTRACE data set, to the //EKYLOG data set, or to the IMS log. To find out how to format and print these records and interpret the trace output, refer to *IMS DPROP Diagnosis*.

---

### Trace Module Interface

Your exit routine must use standard OS/VS linkage conventions when calling the trace module.

<b>Register 1</b>	Points to the parameter list described below
<b>Register 13</b>	Contains the address of the standard save area
<b>Register 14</b>	Contains the return address
<b>Register 15</b>	Contains the entry address of the DPROP trace module

---

### Parameter list

The first parameter in the parameter list pointed to by Register 1 must be the address of the Trace Request Block (TRB). Following this address, the parameter list must include the address of one Trace Element Descriptor (TED) for each item included in the trace. The TRB and TED are described below.

The trace module must be called in AMODE 31, and returns control to your exit routine in AMODE 31.

The sample Propagation exit routine (see Figure 52 on page 190) contains a macro called `SETTED`. This macro simplifies calling the trace module. You can create a similar macro to use in your system. See Figure 52 on page 190, where the `SETTED` macro is used in the sample Propagation exit routine.

---

## Trace Request Block (TRB)

Figure 94 on page 345 contains the DSECT for the TRB. Following the DSECT, the fields are described in detail.

The `EKYTRB` DSECT is provided in the `DPROP` macro library. Code the `EKYTRB` macro statement to create the DSECT in your exit routine.

```

1          EKYTRB
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYTRB (TRB)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          DPROP TRACE REQUEST BLOCK (TRB)
9+*          =      =      =
10+*
11+*****
12+*
13+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
14+*
15+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
16+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
17+*
18+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
19+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
20+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
21+*
22+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
23+*
24+*****
25+*
26+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
27+*
28+*          FUNCTION:
29+*          A TRB IS USED FOR THE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN A
30+*          'PROPAGATION USER EXIT ROUTINE' AND THE DPROP TRACE
31+*          FUNCTION.
32+*
33+*          WHEN INVOKING THE DPROP-TRACE FUNCTION, THE CALLING
34+*          USER EXIT MUST PROVIDE THE TRB AS FIRST CALL-PARAMETER.
35+*
36+*          THE TRB PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE TRACE REQUEST.
37+*
38+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
39+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
40+*
41+*          ACQUIRED BY MODULE INVOKING THE TRACE
42+*
43+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
44+*
45+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
46+*
47+*          CHANGE ACTIVITY:
48+*          KMP0057 12/13/90
49+*
50+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

000000          54+TRB      DSECT
000000 E3D9C240    55+TRBEYE  DC   C'TRB '      EYE-CATCHER
000000 00000000    56+TRBPTD  DC   A(0)        ADDRESS OF THE DPROP-PTD CONTROL BLOCK

                    58+*****
                    59+*****          NAME OF OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE
                    60+*****

000008 4040404040404040    62+TRBTABQ DC   CL8' '      TABLE-NAME QUALIFIER ASSOC. W. TRACE
000010 4040404040404040    63+TRBTABN DC   CL18' '     TABLE-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE
000022 4040          64+      DC   CL2' '
000024 4040404040404040    65+TRBDBN  DC   CL8' '      DBD-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE
00002C 4040404040404040    66+TRBSEGN DC   CL8' '      SEG-NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE TRACE

```

Figure 94 (Part 1 of 2). Trace Request Block

		68+*****			
		69+*****			SOLICITED/UNSOLICITED INDICATION
		70+*****			
000034 40		72+TRBSOLI	DC	CL1' '	SOLICITED TRACE
	000E8	73+TRBSOLY	EQU	C'Y'	...Y: TRACE SOLICITED BY THE USER
	000D5	74+TRBSOLN	EQU	C'N'	...N: TRACE NOT SOLICITED BY THE USER
000035 0000000000000000		76+	DC	13X'00'	RESERVED/MUST BE ZERO
	00042	77+TRBEND	EQU	*	
	00042	78+TRBLEN	EQU	*-TRB	LENGTH OF ONE TRB
		79	END		

Figure 94 (Part 2 of 2). Trace Request Block

## TRB Field Descriptions

<b>TRBEYE</b>	Your exit routine must set this field to <b>TRB</b> . The trace module validates its content.
<b>TRBPTD</b>	Your exit routine must provide the address of the PTD control block in this field. This PTD address can be found in the PICPTD field of the PICB.

When performing HR propagation, your exit routine must also set the next two fields, which are used in the trace records to identify data objects associated with the trace. DPROP includes the data you provide below, in both the trace record (to allow selective trace formatting), and the formatted trace output.

<b>TRBTABQ</b>	The table name qualifier of the table involved in the trace
<b>TRBTABN</b>	The unqualified table name of the table involved in the trace

When performing RH propagation, your exit routine must set the next two fields, which are used in the trace records to identify data objects associated with the trace. DPROP includes the data you provide, in both the trace record (to allow selective trace formatting), and the formatted trace output.

<b>TRBDBN</b>	The name of the physical IMS database involved in the trace
<b>TRBSEGN</b>	The name of the physical IMS segment involved in the trace

Your exit must also set the next field:

<b>TRBSOLI</b>	The Propagation exit routine must set this field to determine if the trace was requested by the user. If the user requested it, the exit routine must set this field to <b>Y</b> . If the user did not request it, (for example, if errors occurred), the exit routine must set this field to <b>N</b> .
----------------	--

## Trace Element Descriptor (TED)

This section describes the Trace Element Descriptor (TED). You specify one TED in the keyword list for *each* item you want to trace.

DPROP distinguishes between the following three different types of items that can be traced:

- Header items
- Subheader items
- Data items

The DPROP Trace module formats each of the three types of items differently. In each TED in the parameter list, your exit routine must identify the type of item the TED describes.

DPROP requires that the first TED in the keyword list describe a header item. TEDs describing subheader items are optional; they can be provided to make reading of the formatted trace easier by helping to structure the information presented in the trace output. An exit routine provides one or more TEDs that describe data items to be traced.

Figure 95 is an example of a formatted trace. The figure and the explanations that follow show how the DPROP trace module formats the different item types.

---

```

*** 15:14:49.88 90.052 PROPAGATING SQL-UPDATE CALL FOR TABLE=PROD.PARTS
    DPR ID  = T096606    IMS ID  = KOEX      USER ID  =
    JOB NAME = T096606X  PSB NAME = KOEPSB3   RECOV TK = 0000000300000005
    DBD NAME = DB1       SEG NAME = SEG1     TAB NAME = PROD.PARTS
    RUP CALL = 00000020  PR ID   = PR0001

.
02F8C94C 00000000      SQLCODE:                                *

...
                                COLUMNS IN WHERE CLAUSE:

.
02F95806 F3F3          BRANCH-OFFICE      :                        *33                *

.
02F95816 F8F8F4F5 F6F7 PART-NBR          :                        *884567            *

...
                                PROPAGATED COLUMNS:

.
02F95832 C9C2D440 40404040 40404040 40404040 404040      *IBM                *

.
02F95822 C3C140F9 F5F0F3F0 ZIP-CODE          :                        *CA 95030            *

.
02F95812 E2C1D540 D1D6E2C5 40404040 40404040      *SAN JOSE            *

.
02F95912 12344567 8F    PRICE            :                        *                    *

```

---

*Figure 95. Example of Formatted Trace*

This is an example of formatted trace. The DPROP Trace module creates it, using the following TEDs:

1. A TED for a header item, which provides a text string that is printed exactly as entered (the text string “PROPAGATING SQL-UPDATE FOR TABLE=PROD.PARTS” at the top of the figure).

DPROP Trace formatting prefixes the text string of a header item with asterisks, the time, and the date.

For header items, the DPROP formatting routine prints additional lines with identifying information (DPR ID, IMS ID, and so forth.)

2. A TED for a data item. The second TED consists of the text string “SQLCODE:,” followed on the next print line by the snapped SQL error code.

Note the difference between TEDs for header items and TEDs for data items:

- TEDs for header items (and subheader items) provide only a text string.

- TEDs for data items provide both:
  - a. A descriptive text string (in the example: "SQLCODE:") printed on the first print line. DPROP formatting prefixes the text string with a period and some blanks to help identify it.
  - b. A virtual storage area to be snapped both in hexadecimal and character/EBCDIC format printed on the following lines. DPROP Trace formatting prefixes each print line with the virtual storage address of the first byte represented in the print line.
- 3. A TED for a subheader item, consisting of the text string "COLUMNS IN WHERE CLAUSE"
 

In this example, the DPROP trace module's caller provides a subheader item to add additional structure to the formatted trace. It identifies the columns used in the WHERE clause of the SQL statement, and columns that the SQL statement propagates.

DPROP Trace formatting prefixes the text string in a subheader item with three dots and some blanks for easier identification.
- 4. A TED for a data item (the BRANCH OFFICE).
- 5. A TED for a data item (the PART NBR).
- 6. A TED for a subheader item (PROPAGATED COLUMNS).
- 7. A TED for a data item (the MANUFACTURER).
- 8. A TED for a data item (the ZIP CODE).
- 9. A TED for a data item (the CITY).
- 10. A TED for a data item (the PRICE).

Figure 96 on page 349 shows the DSECT for the Trace Element Descriptors. Field descriptions follow the figure.

The EKYTED DSECT is provided in the DPROP macro library. Code the **EKYTED** macro statement to create the DSECT in your exit routine.

```

1          EKYTED
2+***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****
3+*
4+*          CONTROL BLOCK NAME:
5+*          EKYTED (TED)
6+*
7+*          DESCRIPTIVE NAME:
8+*          DPROP TRACE ELEMENT DESCRIPTOR (TED)
9+*          =      =      =
10+*
11+*****
12+*
13+*          THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
14+*
15+*          5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
16+*          ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
17+*
18+*          U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
19+*          USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
20+*          GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
21+*
22+*          LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
23+*
24+*****
25+*
26+*          STATUS: V1 R2 M0
27+*
28+*          FUNCTION:
29+*          WHEN INVOKING THE DPROP TRACE FUNCTION, THE CALLING
30+*          MODULE MUST PROVIDE ONE TED FOR EACH:
31+*          - TRACE-HEADER
32+*          - TRACE-SUBHEADER
33+*          - DATA-AREA
34+*          WHICH SHOULD BE TRACED/SNAPPED.
35+*
36+*          MODULE TYPE= MACRO
37+*          PROCESSOR= ASSEMBLER H
38+*
39+*          ACQUIRED BY MODULE INVOKING THE TRACE
40+*
41+*          INNER CONTROL BLOCKS: NONE
42+*
43+*          MACROS USED FROM MACRO LIBRARY: NONE
44+*
45+*          CHANGE ACTIVITY:
46+*          KMP0057 12/13/90
47+*
48+***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****

000000          52+TED      DSECT
000000 E3C5C440 53+TEDEYE DC C'TED '      EYE-CATCHER
000004 40      54+TEDTYPE DC C' '      TYPE OF TRACE ITEM
          000C8 55+TEDTYPH EQU C'H'      ... HEADER
          000E2 56+TEDTYPH EQU C'S'      ... SUB-HEADER
          000C4 57+TEDTYPD EQU C'D'      ... DATA
000005 40      58+TEDALIGN DC C' '      ALIGNMENT FOR SNAP-FORMATTING
          000D3 59+TEDALIGN EQU C'L'      ...L = LEFT ALIGNMENT
          00040 60+TEDALIGN EQU C' '      ...BLANK= NO LEFT ALIGNMENT
000006 0000    61+      DC XL2'00'      RESERVED
000008 00000000 62+TEDTXA DC A(0)      PTR TO TEXT-STRING
00000C 00000000 63+TEDXTL DC F'0'      LENGTH OF TEXT-STRING
000010 00000000 64+TEDMA DC A(0)      VIRTUAL STORAGE ADDR OF AREA TO BE SNAPPED
000014 00000000 65+TEDALEN DC F'0'      LENGTH OF AREA TO BE SNAPPED
000018 00000000 66+TEDALET DC F'0'      ALET OF DATA (MUST BE ZERO IN THIS RELEASE)
00001C 0000000000000000 67+      DC 2F'0'      RESERVED/MUST BE ZERO

```

Figure 96 (Part 1 of 2). Trace Element Descriptor

00024	68+TEDEND	EQU	*	
00024	69+TEDLEN	EQU	*-TED	LENGTH OF ONE TED
	70	END		

Figure 96 (Part 2 of 2). Trace Element Descriptor

## TED Field Descriptions

<b>TEDEYE</b>	Your exit routine must set this field to <b>TED</b> . The trace module validates its content.						
<b>TEDTYPE</b>	The type of the item to be traced. DPROP recognizes three types of items: <table> <tr> <td><b>Header</b></td><td>For a header, your exit routine must set this field to <b>H</b>. You must also provide a text string to be used as the header, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a header item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Subheader</b></td><td>For a subheader, your exit routine must set this field to <b>S</b>. You must also provide a text string to be used as the subheader, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a subheader item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.</td></tr> <tr> <td><b>Data</b></td><td> <p>For data, your exit routine must set this field to <b>D</b>. It must store the address of the data item to be traced in TEDMA, and the length in TEDALEN. Depending on the length of the data item, the trace is formatted on one or more print lines.</p> <p>Your exit routine must also provide a descriptive text string explaining what information is being traced. This text string is printed in the formatted trace output. The address of the text string must be placed in TEDTXTA, and the length in TEDTXTL. When tracing a DB2 column, It is recommended that the text string be the DB2 column name.</p> <p>Also for a data item, your exit routine must set TEDALIGN to indicate whether the traced area must be left-aligned on the formatted print line.</p> <p>For more information on headers, subheaders, and data items, and on the format of the trace output, see <i>IMS DPROP Diagnosis</i>.</p> </td></tr> </table>	<b>Header</b>	For a header, your exit routine must set this field to <b>H</b> . You must also provide a text string to be used as the header, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a header item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.	<b>Subheader</b>	For a subheader, your exit routine must set this field to <b>S</b> . You must also provide a text string to be used as the subheader, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a subheader item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.	<b>Data</b>	<p>For data, your exit routine must set this field to <b>D</b>. It must store the address of the data item to be traced in TEDMA, and the length in TEDALEN. Depending on the length of the data item, the trace is formatted on one or more print lines.</p> <p>Your exit routine must also provide a descriptive text string explaining what information is being traced. This text string is printed in the formatted trace output. The address of the text string must be placed in TEDTXTA, and the length in TEDTXTL. When tracing a DB2 column, It is recommended that the text string be the DB2 column name.</p> <p>Also for a data item, your exit routine must set TEDALIGN to indicate whether the traced area must be left-aligned on the formatted print line.</p> <p>For more information on headers, subheaders, and data items, and on the format of the trace output, see <i>IMS DPROP Diagnosis</i>.</p>
<b>Header</b>	For a header, your exit routine must set this field to <b>H</b> . You must also provide a text string to be used as the header, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a header item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.						
<b>Subheader</b>	For a subheader, your exit routine must set this field to <b>S</b> . You must also provide a text string to be used as the subheader, and store its address in TEDTXTA and its length in TEDTXTL. For a subheader item, the fields TEDMA, TEDALEN, and TEDALIGN do not apply. Therefore, you do not need to provide values for these fields.						
<b>Data</b>	<p>For data, your exit routine must set this field to <b>D</b>. It must store the address of the data item to be traced in TEDMA, and the length in TEDALEN. Depending on the length of the data item, the trace is formatted on one or more print lines.</p> <p>Your exit routine must also provide a descriptive text string explaining what information is being traced. This text string is printed in the formatted trace output. The address of the text string must be placed in TEDTXTA, and the length in TEDTXTL. When tracing a DB2 column, It is recommended that the text string be the DB2 column name.</p> <p>Also for a data item, your exit routine must set TEDALIGN to indicate whether the traced area must be left-aligned on the formatted print line.</p> <p>For more information on headers, subheaders, and data items, and on the format of the trace output, see <i>IMS DPROP Diagnosis</i>.</p>						
<b>TEDALIGN</b>	This field determines if the first byte of the formatted trace output is aligned to the left of the page. If you want the output to be left-aligned, set this field to <b>L</b> . If you do not want the output left-aligned, the field must be blank.						



Left-alignment can make the trace output much easier to read, especially when the output length is small and you do not need to locate the area using virtual storage address. DPROP uses left-alignment when tracing SQL calls, and it is recommended that your exit routine use the same convention.

If, however, the traced area is large, or you want to locate traced information using a virtual storage address, do not align the trace output on the left. The output then resembles a storage dump. This can be useful when tracing entire control blocks or work areas. It simplifies location of information when you search using virtual addresses.

To see an example of formatting with left-alignment, refer to Figure 95 on page 347. To see an example of formatting without left-alignment, see *IMS DPROP Diagnosis*.

<b>TEDXTA</b>	The address of the text string that is printed in the formatted trace output.
<b>TEDXTL</b>	The length of the text string that is printed in the formatted trace output.
<b>TEDMA</b>	For a data item, the address of the area in storage that is traced.
<b>TEDALEN</b>	For a data item, the length of the area in storage that is traced.

---

## Appendix B. Sample Segment Exit Control Blocks

This appendix contains sample Segment exit control blocks which map the existing DPROP interface control blocks. This appendix provides the exit control blocks in three languages:

- COBOL
- PL/I
- C

The Assembler version of the Segment exit control block is shown in Figure 7 on page 28.

---

## Sample Segment Exit Control Block for COBOL

Figure 97 shows an example of the EKYRCDAX control block in COBOL. This control block, called EKYRCDXC, resides in the DPROB Sample Source library (EKYSAMP).

---

```
000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200*                                                    * 00020000
000300* CONTROL BLOCK NAME:                                * 00030000
000400*   EKYRCDXC (DAX)                                    * 00040000
000500*                                                    * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME:                                    * 00060000
000700*   DPROB COBOL SEGMENT EXIT INTERFACE BLOCK          * 00070000
000800*                                                    * 00080000
000900*   COBOL VERSION OF EKYRCDAX                        * 00090000
001000*                                                    * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200*                                                    * 00120000
001300*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400*                                                    * 00140000
001500*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.      * 00150000
001600*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.                              * 00160000
001700*                                                    * 00170000
001800*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -        * 00180000
001900*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY    * 00190000
002000*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.         * 00200000
002100*                                                    * 00210000
002200*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.            * 00220000
002300*                                                    * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500*                                                    * 00250000
002600* STATUS: V1 R2 M0                                     * 00260000
002700*                                                    * 00270000
002800* FUNCTION:                                           * 00280000
002900*   THIS IS THE COBOL CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN * 00290000
003000*   - DPROB OR DXT                                     * 00300000
003100*   AND                                               * 00310000
003200*   - A USER'S SEGMENT EXIT ROUTINE (THESE USER      * 00320000
003300*   EXIT ROUTINES ARE CALLED BY DXT 'USER DATA        * 00330000
003400*   EXIT ROUTINES')                                     * 00340000
003500*                                                    * 00350000
003600*   THERE IS ONE DAX CONTROL BLOCK FOR EACH SEGMENT    * 00360000
003700*   EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT * 00370000
003800*   IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.                                 * 00380000
003900*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:             * 00390000
004000*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER * 00400000
004100*   SUBTASK.                                             * 00410000
004200*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR    * 00420000
004300*   CCU AND DLU PROCESSING, AND FOR ASYNCH PROPAGATION * 00430000
004400*   (DEPENDING ON HOW AYSNCH PROPAGATION IS IMPLEMENTED): * 00440000
004500*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.             * 00450000
004600*                                                    * 00460000
004700*-----* 00470000
004800* IMPORTANT NOTES:                                       * 00480000
004900* =====* 00490000
005000* - SINCE THE SAME USER EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE INVOKED BOTH * 00500000
005100* BY DPROB AND BY DXT: CHANGES TO THIS CONTROL BLOCK MUST * 00510000
005200* BE COORDINATED BETWEEN DPROB DEVELOPMENT AND DXT      * 00520000
005300* DEVELOPMENT.                                             * 00530000
005400*                                                    * 00540000
005500* - FIELDS MARKED IN THE COMMENT WITH '**DXT ONLY**'    * 00550000
005600* HAVE NO MEANING, WHEN THE SEGMENT USER EXIT          * 00560000
```

---

Figure 97 (Part 1 of 5). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

005700*	ROUTINE IS INVOKED BY DPROP.	* 00570000
005800*		* 00580000
005900*	-----*	00590000
006000*		* 00600000
006100*	CHANGE ACTIVITY:	* 00610000
006200*		* 00620000
006300*	***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****	00630000
006400*		00640000
006500 01	DAX.	00650000
006600*		00660000
006700*	-----*	00670000
006800*	THIS SECTION OF THE CB MAY NOT BE MODIFIED BY EXIT	* 00680000
006900*	-----*	00690000
007000*		00700000
007100 02	DAXPFX.	00710000
007200*	PREFIX OF CONTROL BLOCK	00720000
007300 03	DAXTNAME PIC X(8).	00730000
007400*	EYE CATCHER: "DVRXCDAX"	00740000
007500 03	DAXRSVD PIC X(24).	00750000
007600*	RESERVED FOR DXT INTERNAL USE	00760000
007700 02	DAXPFXE.	00770000
007800*	PREFIX EXTENSION	00780000
007900*		00790000
008000 03	DAXCALL PIC XX.	00800000
008100*	TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT:	00810000
008200*	"NO" - NORMAL CALL, ISSUED TO CONVERT DATA	00820000
008300*	FROM IMS DATABASE FORMAT TO DPROP/DXT FORMAT	00830000
008400*	"RV" - REVERSE CALL, ISSUED TO CONVERT DATA	00840000
008500*	FROM DPROP/DXT FORMAT TO IMS DATABASE FORMAT	00850000
008600*		00860000
008700 03	DAXDATYP PIC XX.	00870000
008800*	TYPE OF DATA BEING PASSED:	00880000
008900*	"DL" - DL/I DATA	00890000
009000*		00900000
009100 03	DAXFIL PIC X(32).	00910000
009200*	NAME OF FILE OR PCB FROM WHICH DATA IS BEING PASSED	00920000
009300*		00930000
009400 03	DAXPSB PIC X(8).	00940000
009500*	NAME OF PSB IF TYPE IS "DL"	00950000
009600*		00960000
009700 03	DAXSEGM PIC X(32).	00970000
009800*	NAME OF SEGMENT IF TYPE IS "DL"	00980000
009900*	IF CALLER IS DPROP: NAME OF PHYSICAL SEGMENT	00990000
010000*	IF CALLER IS DXT: NAME OF SEGMENT SPECIFIED IN	01000000
010100*	THE USED DBD (DBD CAN BE PHYSICAL OR LOGICAL)	01010000
010200*		01020000
010300 03	DAXPCBAD POINTER.	01030000
010400**DXT ONLY**	PTR TO PCB IF TYPE IS "DL"	01040000
010500*		01050000
010600 03	DAXPCBLS POINTER.	01060000
010700**DXT ONLY**	PTR TO LIST OF DEM'S PCBS, IF DEM IS A DL/I DEM	01070000
010800*		01080000
010900 03	DAXKFBAD POINTER.	01090000
011000*	PTR TO SEGMENT'S FULLY CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I).	01100000
011100*	ZERO IF CALLER IS DPROP AND IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN	01110000
011200*	SPECIFIED ON EXIT= OF DBDGEN.	01120000

Figure 97 (Part 2 of 5). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

011300*				01130000
011400	03	DAXKFBLN	PIC S9(8) COMP.	01140000
011500*			LENGTH OF SEGM'S FULLY CONCAT KEY (IF DL/I)	01150000
011600*			ZERO IF CALLER IS DPROP AND IF 'NOKEY' HAS BEEN	01160000
011700*			SPECIFIED ON EXIT= OF DBDGEN.	01170000
011800*				01180000
011900	03	DAXINLN.		01190000
012000*				01200000
012100	04	DAXDLEN	PIC S9(8) COMP.	01210000
012200*			LENGTH OF IMS DB SEGMENT BUFFER	01220000
012300*				01230000
012400	03	DAXOUTLN.		01240000
012500*				01250000
012600	04	DAXFLEN	PIC S9(8) COMP.	01260000
012700*			LENGTH OF DPROP SEGMENT BUFFER	01270000
012800*				01280000
012900	03	DAXSYSR	POINTER.	01290000
013000**DXT ONLY**			POINTER TO SYSRINT DCB	01300000
013100*				01310000
013200	03	DAXENV.		01320000
013300*			ENVIRONMENT SUBFIELDS	01330000
013400	04	DAXOPSYS	PIC X(4).	01340000
013500*			OPERATING SYSTEM:	01350000
013600*			"ESA " IF MVS/ESA	01360000
013700*				01370000
013800	04	DAXTRANS	PIC X(4).	01380000
013900*			DB/DC ENVIRONMENT	01390000
014000*				01400000
014100	04	DAXPROGM	PIC X(4).	01410000
014200*			CALLING PROGRAM:	01420000
014300*			"DXT " IF DXT	01430000
014400*			"DPRS" IF DPROP SYNCH PROP	01440000
014500*			"DPRA" IF DPROP ASYNCH PROP	01450000
014600*			"DPRC" IF DPROP CCU PROP	01460000
014700*			"DPRL" IF DPROP DLU	01470000
014800*				01480000
014900	03	DAXEXIT	PIC X(8).	01490000
015000*			NAME OF THIS EXIT ROUTINE	01500000
015100*				01510000
015200	03	DAXDBNM	PIC X(8).	01520000
015300*			NAME OF IMS DATABASE	01530000
015400*			IF CALLER IS DPROP: NAME OF PHYSICAL DBD.	01540000
015500*			IF CALLER IS DXT: NAME OF USED DBD (CAN BE NAME	01550000
015600*			OF A PHYSICAL OR LOGICAL DBD)	01560000
015700*				01570000
015800	03	DAXDPRPN	PIC X(24).	01580000
015900*			RESERVED	01590000
016000*				01600000
016100	03	DAXASGNO	PIC S9(8) COMP.	01610000
016200**DXT ONLY**			NUMBER OF DAXASEGS ARRAY ELEMENTS	01620000
016300*				01630000
016400	03	DAXASEGS	PIC X(12) OCCURS 15.	01640000
016500**DXT ONLY**			ARRAY OF ANCESTOR SEGMS	01650000
016600*				01660000
016700	03	DAXRSVD1	PIC X(46).	01670000
016800*			RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01680000

Figure 97 (Part 3 of 5). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

016900	03	FILLER REDEFINES DAXRSVD1.	01690000
017000*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01700000
017100	04	DAXDPRCT PIC X(4).	01710000
017200*		IF CALLER IS DPROP, EXIT IS CALLED TO PROCESS:	01720000
017300*		"ISRT" - A DL/I OR DB2 INSERT	01730000
017400*		"DLET" - A DL/I OR DB2 DELETE	01740000
017500*		"REPL" - A DL/I OR DB2 REPLACE (AFTER-IMAGE)	01750000
017600*			01760000
017700	04	DAXREPL PIC X.	01770000
017800*		IF CALLER IS DPROP AND IF DAXDPRCT IS "REPL":	01780000
017900	88	DAXREPLA VALUE "A".	01790000
018000*		AFTER-REPLACE IMAGE	01800000
018100	88	DAXREPLB VALUE "B".	01810000
018200*		BEFORE-REPLACE IMAGE	01820000
018300*			01830000
018400	04	DAXSEGT PIC X.	01840000
018500*		IF CALLER IS DPROP, TYPE OF SEGMENT PROCESSED:	01850000
018600	88	DAXSEGTU VALUE "U".	01860000
018700*		UPDATED IMS SEGMENT	01870000
018800	88	DAXSEGTA VALUE "A".	01880000
018900*		ANCESTOR OF UPDATED SEGM	01890000
019000	88	DAXSEGTI VALUE "I".	01900000
019100*		INTERNAL SEGMENT	01910000
019200*			01920000
019300	04	DAXPSUP PIC X.	01930000
019400*		IF CALLER IS DPROP: DESCRIPTION WHETHER	01940000
019500*		PROPAGATION-SUPPRESSION IS ALLOWED:	01950000
019600	88	DAXPSUPN VALUE "N".	01960000
019700*		SUPPRESSION NOT ALLOWED	01970000
019800	88	DAXPSUPY VALUE "Y".	01980000
019900*		SUPPRESSION ALLOWED	01990000
020000*			02000000
020100	04	FILLER PIC X.	02010000
020200*			02020000
020300	04	DAXISEGM PIC X(8).	02030000
020400*		IF CALLER IS DPROP AND FOR RH PROPAGATION: NAME OF	02040000
020500*		SEGMENT TO PROCESS. SAME AS PHYSICAL IMS SEGMENT	02050000
020600*		NAME IN DAXSEGM IF NOT MAPPING CASE 3 ENTITY	02060000
020700*		(INTERNAL) SEGMENT IN PROCESS.	02070000
020800*			02080000
020900	04	DAXIDDSB POINTER.	02090000
021000*		IF CALLER IS DPROP AND FOR RH PROPAGATION: POINTER	02100000
021100*		TO THE BUFFER CONTAINING THE BEFORE-CHANGE IMS DATA-	02110000
021200*		BASE SEGMENT. THIS BUFFER CONTAINS THE BEFORE IMAGE	02120000
021300*		OF THE IMS SEGMENT IF:	02130000
021400*		- DAXDPRCT EQ REPL, OR	02140000
021500*		- DAXDPRCT EQ DLET, OR	02150000
021600*		- DAXSEGT EQ DAXSEGTI (INTERNAL SEGMENT)	02160000
021700*		OR CONTAINS ALL BINARY ZEROES IN OTHER CASES.	02170000
021800*		BUFFER IS READ ONLY FOR THE EXIT ROUTINE.	02180000
021900*			02190000
022000	04	DAXIDDSL POINTER.	02200000
022100*		IF CALLER IS DPROP AND FOR RH PROPAGATION: LENGTH	02210000
022200*		OF THE 'BEFORE-CHANGE' IMS DB SEGMENT POINTED-TO	02220000
022300*		BY DAXIDDSB.	02230000
022400*			02240000

Figure 97 (Part 4 of 5). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

022500	04	FILLER	PIC X(22).	02250000
022600*				02260000
022700*				02270000
022800*		THE NEXT GROUP OF FIELDS MAY BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT ROUTINE *		02280000
022900*				02290000
023000*				02300000
023100	03	DAXENTRD	PIC X.	02310000
023200*		SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO "X", INDICATES THAT EXIT		02320000
023300*		HAS BEEN ENTERED		02330000
023400*				02340000
023500	03	DAXINCTL	PIC X.	02350000
023600*		SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO "X", INDICATES THAT EXIT		02360000
023700*		IS IN CONTROL		02370000
023800*				02380000
023900	03	DAXRETC	PIC S9(8) COMP.	02390000
024000*		RETURN CODE.		02400000
024100	88	DAXRCOK	VALUE 0.	02410000
024200*		0 = NORMAL, OUTPUT DATA RETURNED		02420000
024300	88	DAXRCOKR	VALUE 4.	02430000
024400*		4 = **DXT ONLY***		02440000
024500	88	DAXRCNQ	VALUE 8.	02450000
024600*		8 = IF CALLER IS DPROP: DPROP WILL SUPPRESS		02460000
024700*		THE PROPAGATION OF THE CHANGED DL/I DATA		02470000
024800*		IF CALLER IS DXT: DXT SHOULD NOT CONSIDER		02480000
024900*		DATA TO BE ELIGIBLE FOR EXTRACT		02490000
025000	88	DAXRCERB	VALUE 12.	02500000
025100*		12 = ERROR		02510000
025200*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP: PROPAGATION FAILURE.		02520000
025300*		DPROP/RUP WILL GO THROUGH ITS USUAL		02530000
025400*		ERROR HANDLING LOGIC.		02540000
025500*		- IF CALLER IS DXT: DXT SHOULD TERMINATE		02550000
025600	88	DAXRCERD	VALUE 16.	02560000
025700*		16 = ERROR		02570000
025800*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP: RUP WILL ABEND		02580000
025900*		- IF CALLER IS DXT: DXT SHOULD TERMINATE		02590000
026000*		DEM EXECUTION		02600000
026100*				02610000
026200	03	DAXSMESG	PIC X(64).	02620000
026300*		TEXT OF MESSAGE PASSED FROM EXIT ROUTINE		02630000
026400*		TO DPROP/DXT. ALL BLANKS MEANS NO MESSAGE.		02640000
026500*		- IF CALLER IS DPROP: MSG WILL BE WRITTEN TO		02650000
026600*		VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ACCORDING TO USUAL		02660000
026700*		DPROP/RUP ERROR HANDLING LOGIC IN MESSAGE		02670000
026800*		EKYR980I OR EKYR981E.		02680000
026900*		- IF CALLER IS DXT: TEXT OF MESSAGE WILL BE		02690000
027000*		WRITTEN TO SYSPRINT DATA SET IN MESSAGE		02700000
027100*		DVRA0_50. (UNDERSCORE IS REPLACED BY ONE OF		02710000
027200*		SEVERAL DIGITS) HAS EFFECT FOR ALL CALLS.		02720000
027300*				02730000
027400	03	DAXDPRPM	PIC X(24).	02740000
027500*		STORAGE RESERVED FOR DATA EXIT		02750000
027600*				02760000
027700	03	DAXRSVD2	PIC X(32).	02770000
027800*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE		02780000
027900	03	DAXSCRT1	PIC X(128).	02790000
028000*		WORK SPACE (SCRATCHPAD) MAY BE USED BY EXIT		02800000
028100*				02810000

Figure 97 (Part 5 of 5). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

## Sample Segment Exit Control Block for PL/I

Figure 98 shows an example of the EKYRCDAX control block in PL/I. This control block, called EKYRCDXP, resides in the (EKYSAMP) library.

---

```
1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCDXP (DAX)
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROPL/1 segment exit interface block.
*
*   PL/1 version of EKYRCDAX
*****
*
*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
*
*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
*
*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
*
*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
*
*****
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/1 control block used to interface between
*   - DPROPL OR DXT
*   and
*   - a user segment exit routine (these user exit routines are
*   called by DXT "user data exit routines")
*
*   There is one DAX control block for each segment exit routine,
*   lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   this is the duration of the IMS program controller subtask.
*   For synchronous propagation in batch/BMP regions, for CCU and
*   DLU processing, and for asynchronous propagation (depending
*   on how asynchronous propagation is implemented):
*   this is the duration of the jobstep.
*****
*
* Important note:
*   - Fields marked in the comment with '***** DXT only *****' have
*   no meaning, when the segment user exit routine is invoked by
*   DPROPL.
*****
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*****
1DECLARE 1 DAX BASED(DAX_POINTER),
/*****
* This section of the control block may not be modified by exit
*****/
2 DAXPFIX,          /* Prefix of control block (32 bytes) */
3 DAXTNAME CHAR(8), /* eye catcher ("DVRXCDAX") */
3 DAXRSVD CHAR(24), /* reserved for DXT internal use */
```

---

Figure 98 (Part 1 of 5). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine



---

```

2 DAXPFEX,          /* Prefix extension (448 bytes)          */
3 DAXCALL CHAR(2),  /* Type of call to exit:
                    "NO" - normal call, ISSUED TO
                    convert data from DL/I IO-area
                    format to DPROF/DXT format.
                    "RV" - reverse call issued to
                    convert data from DPROF/DXT
                    format to DL/I IOarea format.
                    **DXT only** "RE" - return call issued by DXT.
                    **DXT only** "ED" - end-of-data call issued by
                    DXT.                                     */

3 DAXDATYP CHAR(2), /* Type of data being passed:
                    "DL" - DL/I data
                    **DXT only** "PS" - physical sequential data
                    **DXT only** "VK" - VSAM KSDS data
                    **DXT only** "VE" - VSAM ESDS data
                    **DXT only** "GD" - GDI RECRD data          */

3 DAXFIL CHAR(32),  /* Name of file or PCB from which
                    data is being passed          */

3 DAXPSB CHAR(8),   /* Name of PSB if type is "DL"          */

3 DAXSEGM CHAR(32), /* Name of segment if type is "DL".
                    If caller is DPROF: name of
                    physical segment.
                    If caller is DXT: name of segment
                    specified in the used DBD (DBD can
                    be physical or logical).          */

3 DAXPCBAD POINTER, /* ***** DXT only ***** pointer to
                    PCB if type is "DL"          */

3 DAXPCBLS POINTER, /* ***** DXT only ***** Pointer to
                    list of DEM's PCBs, if DEM is a
                    DL/I DEM.          */

3 DAXKFBAD POINTER, /* Pointer to segment's fully
                    concatenated key (if DL/I).
                    Zero if caller is DPROF and if
                    "NOKEY" has been specified on
                    "EXIT=" of DBDGEN.          */
1 3 DAXKFBLN FIXED BIN(31), /* Length of segm's fully concatenated
                    concatenated key (if DL/I).
                    Zero if caller is dprop and if
                    "NOKEY" has been specified on
                    "EXIT=" of DBDGEN.          */

3 DAXINLN,          /* Length of input segment/record
                    passed to segment exit routine. */
4 DAXDLEN FIXED BIN(31), /* Alternate name, refers to length
                    of DL/I ioarea format buffer.*/

3 DAXOUTLN,         /* Length of output segment/record to
                    be built by segment exit routine.*/
4 DAXFLEN FIXED BIN(31), /* Alternate name, refers to
                    length of DPROF format buffer. */

3 DAXSYSPR POINTER, /* ***** DXT only ***** pointer

```

---

Figure 98 (Part 2 of 5). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

```

to sysprint DCB          */

3 DAXENV,                /* Environment subfields (12 bytes) */
  4 DAXOPSYS CHAR(4),    /* operating system:
                        "ESA " if MVS/ESA
                        **DXT only** "XA " if MVS/XA
                        **DXT only** "MVS " if MVS */
  4 DAXTRANS CHAR(4),    /* DB/DC environment:
                        "BAT " if IMS BATCH/BMP
                        "MPP " if IMS MPP
                        "IFP " if Fast Path
                        "CICS" if CICS
                        " " if none of the above */
  4 DAXPROGM CHAR(4),    /* Calling program:
                        "DXT " if DXT
                        "DPRS" if DPROP SYNCH PROP
                        "DPRA" if DPROP ASYNCH PROP
                        "DPRC" if DPROP CCU PROP
                        "DPRL" if DPROP DLU */

3 DAXEXIT CHAR(8),       /* Name of this exit routine */

3 DAXDBNM CHAR(8),       /* Name of IMS data base.
                        If caller is DPROP:
                        name of physical DBD.
                        If caller is DXT:
                        name of used dbd (can be name
                        of a physical or logical DBD) */

3 DAXDPRPN CHAR(24),     /* Reserved */

3 DAXASGNO FIXED BIN(31), /* ***** DXT only ***** number
                        of DAXASEGS array elements */

3 DAXASEGS(15) CHAR(12), /* ***** DXT only ***** array
                        of ancestor segments */
1 3 DAXDPRCT CHAR(4),     /* If caller is DPROP,
                        exit is called to process:
                        "ISRT" - a DL/I or DB2 insert
                        "DLET" - a DL/I or DB2 delete
                        "REPL" - a DL/I or
                        DB2 replace (after-image) */

3 DAXREPL CHAR(1),       /* If caller is DPROP and
                        if DAXDPRCT is "REPL":
                        "A" - after replace
                        "B" - before replace */

3 DAXSEGT CHAR(1),       /* If caller is DPROP,
                        type of segment processed:
                        "U" - updated IMS segment
                        "A" - ancestor of updated seg
                        "I" - internal segment */

3 DAXPSUP CHAR(1),       /* If caller is DPROP: description
                        whether propagation-suppression is
                        allowed:
                        "N" - suppression not allowed
                        "Y" - suppression is allowed */

```

---

*Figure 98 (Part 3 of 5). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine*

---

```

3 FILL01 CHAR(1),          /* Reserved */
3 DAXISEGM CHAR(8),        /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                           propagation: name of segment to
                           process. Same as physical IMS
                           segment name in DAXSEGM if not
                           mapping case 3 entity (internal)
                           segment in process. */

3 DAXIDDSB POINTER,        /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                           propagation: pointer to DL/I DB
                           segment buffer.
                           This buffer contains contains the
                           before image of the IMS segment if:
                           - DAXDPRCT equals REPL, or DLET
                           or
                           - DAXSEGT equals DAXSEGTI
                           (internal seg)
                           else contains all binary zeroes
                           in other cases.
                           Buffer is read only for
                           the exit routine. */

3 DAXIDDSL POINTER,        /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                           propagation: length of the
                           'before-change' IMS DB segment
                           pointed-to by DAXIDDSB. */
3 FILL22 CHAR(22),        /* Filler */
1 /*****
   *The next group of fields may be modified by the exit routine.*
   *****/
3 DAXENTRD CHAR(1),        /* Set by exit to "X" indicating
                           that the exit has been entered. */
3 DAXINCTL CHAR(1),        /* Set by exit to "X" indicating
                           that exit is in control. */
3 DAXRETC FIXED BIN(31),  /* Return code.
                           0 = normal, output data returned.
                           4 = **DXT ONLY**
                           8 = If caller is DPROP:
                               Propagation of the DL/I
                               changed data will be
                               suppressed.
                               If caller is DXT:
                               DXT should not consider data
                               to be eligible for extract.
                           12 = ERROR
                               If caller is DPROP:
                               Propagation failure.
                               DPROP/RUP will go through
                               its usual error handling
                               logic.
                               If caller is DXT:
                               DXT should terminate.
                           16 = ERROR
                               If caller is DPROP:
                               RUP will abend.
                               If caller is DXT:
                               DXT should terminate DEM
                               execution. */

```

---

Figure 98 (Part 4 of 5). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

```

3 DAXSMESG CHAR(64),      /* Text of message passed from exit
                           routine to DPROP/DXT.
                           All blanks means no message.

                           If caller is DPROP:
                           Message will be written to various
                           destinations according to usual
                           DPROP/RUP error handling logic in
                           message EKYR980I or EKYR981E.

                           If caller is DXT: text of message
                           will be written to SYSPRINT dataset
                           in message DVRA0_50, (underscore is
                           replaced by one of several digits)
                           has effect for all calls.          */

3 DAXDPRPM CHAR(24),      /* Storage reserved for data exit. */
3 DAXRSVD2 CHAR(32),      /* Reserved for DXT use.          */
3 DAXSCRT1 CHAR(128);     /* Work space (scratchpad), may be
                           used by the exit as desired.      */

```

---

*Figure 98 (Part 5 of 5). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine*

---

## Sample Segment Exit Control Block for C

Figure 99 shows an example of the EKYRCDAX control block in C. This control block, called EKYRCDXK, resides in the (EKYSAMP) library.

---

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCDXK (DAX)
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP C language segment exit interface block.
*   C language version of EKYRCDAX
*****
*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
*
*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
*
*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
*
*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
*****
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the C language control block used to interface between
*   - DPROP OR DXT
*   and
*   - a user's segment exit routine (these user exit routines
*     are called by dxt 'user data exit routines')
*
*   There is one DAX control block for each segment exit routine,
*   lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   - this is the duration of the IMS program controller subtask.
*   For synchronous propagation in batch/BMP regions, for CCU and
*   DLU processing, and for asynchronous propagation (depending
*   on how asynchronous propagation is implemented):
*   - this is the duration of the jobstep.
*****
* Important notes:
*   Since the same user exit routine can be invoked both by DPROP
*   and by DXT: changes to this control block must be coordinated
*   between DPROP development and DXT development.
*
*   Fields marked in the comment with '***** DXT only *****' have
*   no meaning, when the segment user exit routine is invoked by
*   DPROP.
*****
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*****
/***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

typedef
struct
{
    /* DAX */
}
/*****
* This section of the control block may not be modified by exit
*****/
```

---

Figure 99 (Part 1 of 5). C Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

```

/* DAXPFX */
/* Control block prefix (32 bytes) */
unsigned char daxtname[8]; /* Eye catcher ("dvrxcdax") */
unsigned char daxrsvd[24]; /* Reserved for DXT internal use */
/*****
/* DAXPFEX */
/* Prefix extension (448 bytes) */
unsigned char daxcall[2]; /* Type of call to exit:
    "NO" - normal call, ISSUED TO
    convert data from DL/I IO-area
    format to DPROF/DXT format.
    "RV" - reverse call issued to
    convert data from DPROF/DXT
    format to DL/I IOarea format.
    **DXT only** "RE" - return call issued by DXT.
    **DXT only** "ED" - end-of-data call issued by
    DXT. */

unsigned char daxdatyp[2]; /* Type of data being passed:
    "DL" - DL/I data
    **DXT only** "PS" - physical sequential data
    **DXT only** "VK" - VSAM KSDS data
    **DXT only** "VE" - VSAM ESDS data
    **DXT only** "GD" - GDI RECRD data */

unsigned char daxfil[32]; /* Name of file or PCB from which
    data is being passed */

unsigned char daxpsb[8]; /* Name of PSB if type is "DL" */

unsigned char daxsegm[32]; /* Name of segment if type is "DL".
    If caller is DPROF: name of
    physical segment.
    If caller is DXT: name of segment
    specified in the used DBD (DBD can
    be physical or logical). */

char *daxpcbad; /* ***** DXT only ***** pointer to
    PCB if type is "DL" */

char *daxpcbls; /* ***** DXT only ***** pointer to
    list of DEM's PCBs, if DEM is a
    DL/I DEM. */

#pragma page(1)
char *daxkfbad; /* Pointer to segment's fully
    concatenated key (if DL/I).
    Zero if caller is DPROF and if
    "NOKEY" has been specified on
    "EXIT=" of DBDGEN. */

long daxkfbln; /* Length of segm's fully concatenated
    concatenated key (if DL/I).
    Zero if caller is dprof and if
    "NOKEY" has been specified on
    "EXIT=" of DBDGEN. */
/*****
/* DAXINLN */
/* Length of input segment/record
    passed to segment exit routine. */
long daxdlen; /* alternate name, refers to length

```

---

Figure 99 (Part 2 of 5). C Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

```

                                of DL/I ioarea format buffer.    */
/*****
                                /* DAXOUTLN                      */
                                /* Length of output segment/record to
                                /* be built by segment exit routine. */
                                long daxflen;                    /* Alternate name, refers to length
                                /* of DPROF format buffer.        */
/*****
                                char *daxsyspr;                  /* ***** DXT only ***** pointer
                                /* to sysprint DCB                */
/*****
                                /* DAXENVT                      */
                                /* Environment subfields (12 bytes) */
                                unsigned char daxopsys[4];        /* Operating system:
                                /* "ESA " if MVS/ESA
                                /* **DXT only**  "XA " if MVS/XA
                                /* **DXT only**  "MVS " if MVS    */
                                unsigned char daxtrans[4];        /* DB/DC environment:
                                /* "BAT " if IMS BATCH/BMP
                                /* "MPP " if IMS MPP
                                /* "IFP " if Fast Path
                                /* "CICS" if CICS
                                /* " " " if none of the above    */
                                unsigned char daxprogm[4];        /* Calling program:
                                /* "DXT " if DXT
                                /* "DPRS" if DPROF SYNCH PROF
                                /* "DPRA" if DPROF ASYNCH PROF
                                /* "DPRC" if DPROF CCU PROF
                                /* "DPRL" if DPROF DLU            */
/*****
#pragma page(1)

                                unsigned char daxexit[8];        /* Name of this exit routine    */

                                unsigned char daxdbnm[8];        /* Name of IMS data base.
                                /* If caller is DPROF:
                                /* name of physical DBD.
                                /* If caller is DXT:
                                /* name of used DBD (can be name
                                /* of a physical or logical DBD)  */

                                unsigned char daxdprpn[24];        /* Reserved                    */

                                long daxasgno;                    /* ***** DXT only ***** number
                                /* of DAXASEGS array elements    */

                                char daxasegs[15][12];            /* ***** DXT only ***** array
                                /* of ancestor segments          */

                                unsigned char daxdprct[4];        /* If caller is DPROF,
                                /* exit is called to process:
                                /* "ISRT" - a DL/I or DB2 insert
                                /* "DLET" - a DL/I or DB2 delete
                                /* "REPL" - a DL/I or
                                /* DB2 replace (after-image)     */

                                unsigned char daxrepl;            /* If caller is DPROF and
                                /* if DAXDPRCT is "REPL":
                                /* "A" - after replace
                                /* "B" - before replace            */

```

---

Figure 99 (Part 3 of 5). C Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine

---

```

unsigned char daxsegt;      /* If caller is DPROP,
                             type of segment processed:
                             "U" - updated IMS segment
                             "A" - ancestor of updated seg
                             "I" - internal segment      */

unsigned char daxpsup;      /* If caller is DPROP: description
                             whether propagation-suppression is
                             allowed:
                             "N" - suppression not allowed
                             "Y" - suppression is allowed */

unsigned char fill01;       /* Reserved */
unsigned char daxisegm[8];  /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                             propagation: name of segment to
                             process. Same as physical IMS
                             segment name in DAXSEGM if not
                             mapping case 3 entity (internal)
                             segment in process.      */

#pragma page(1)

char *daxiddsb;            /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                             propagation: pointer to DL/I DB
                             segment buffer.
                             This buffer contains the
                             before image of the IMS segment if:
                             - DAXDPRCT equals REPL, or DLET
                             or
                             - DAXSEGT equals DAXSEGTI
                               (internal seg)
                             else contains all binary zeroes
                             in other cases.
                             Buffer is read only for
                             the exit routine.      */
char *daxiddsl;            /* If caller is DPROP and for RH
                             propagation: length of the
                             'before-change' IMS DB segment
                             pointed-to by DAXIDDSB.      */
unsigned char fill22[22];  /* Filler */

/*****
*The next group of fields may be modified by the exit routine. *
*****/
unsigned char daxentrd;     /* Set by exit to "x" indicating
                             that the exit has been entered. */
unsigned char daxinctl;     /* Set by exit to "x" indicating
                             that exit is in control.      */
long daxretc;              /* Return code.
                             0 = normal, output data returned.
                             4 = **DXT ONLY**
                             8 = If caller is DPROP:
                                 Propagation of the DL/I
                                 changed data will be
                                 suppressed.
                                 If caller is DXT:
                                 DXT should not consider data
                                 to be eligible for extract.
                             12 = ERROR
                                 If caller is DPROP:
                                 Propagation failure.
                                 DPROP/RUP will go through
                                 its usual error handling
                                 logic.

```

---

Figure 99 (Part 4 of 5). C Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine



---

```

                                If caller is DXT:
                                DXT should terminate.

16 = ERROR
                                If caller is DPROP:
                                RUP will abend.
                                If caller is DXT:
                                DXT should terminate DEM
                                execution.                                */

#pragma page(1)

    unsigned char daxsmesg[64]; /* Text of message passed from exit
                                routine to DPROP/DXT.
                                All blanks means no message.

                                If caller is DPROP:
                                Message will be written to various
                                destinations according to usual
                                DPROP/RUP error handling logic in
                                message EKYR980I or EKYR981E.

                                If caller is DXT: text of message
                                will be written to SYSPRINT dataset
                                in message DVRA0_50, (underscore is
                                replaced by one of several digits)
                                has effect for all calls.                                */

    unsigned char daxdprpm[24]; /* Storage reserved for data exit. */
    unsigned char daxrsvd2[32]; /* Reserved for DXT use. */
    unsigned char daxscrt1[128]; /* Work space (scratchpad), may be
                                used by the exit as desired. */

} EKYRCDAX;

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 99 (Part 5 of 5). C Interface Control Block for a Segment Exit Routine*

---

## Appendix C. Sample Field Exit Control Blocks

This appendix contains sample Field exit control blocks which map the existing DPROP interface control blocks. This appendix provides the exit control blocks in three languages:

- COBOL
- PL/I
- C

Figure 28 on page 115 shows the Assembler version of the Field exit control block.

---

## Sample Field Exit Control Block for COBOL

Figure 100 shows an example of the EKYRCUDT control block in COBOL. This control block, called EKYRCUDC, resides in the DPROP Sample Source library (EKYSAMP).

---

```
000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200*                                                    * 00020000
000300* CONTROL BLOCK NAME:                                * 00030000
000400*   EKYRCUDC (UDT)                                    * 00040000
000500*                                                    * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME:                                    * 00060000
000700*   DPROP COBOL FIELD EXIT INTERFACE                * 00070000
000800*                                                    * 00080000
000900*   COBOL VERSION OF EKYRCUDT                      * 00090000
001000*                                                    * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200*                                                    * 00120000
001300*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400*                                                    * 00140000
001500*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.      * 00150000
001600*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.                             * 00160000
001700*                                                    * 00170000
001800*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -        * 00180000
001900*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY    * 00190000
002000*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.         * 00200000
002100*                                                    * 00210000
002200*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.            * 00220000
002300*                                                    * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500*                                                    * 00250000
002600* STATUS: V1 R2 M0                                     * 00260000
002700*                                                    * 00270000
002800* FUNCTION:                                           * 00280000
002900*   THIS IS THE COBOL CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN * 00290000
003000*   - DPROP OR DXT                                    * 00300000
003100*   AND                                              * 00310000
003200*   - A USER'S FIELD EXIT ROUTINE (THESE USER      * 00320000
003300*   EXIT ROUTINES ARE CALLED BY DXT 'USER DATA TYPE * 00330000
003400*   EXIT ROUTINES')                                    * 00340000
003500*                                                    * 00350000
003600*   THERE IS ONE CONTROL BLOCK FOR EACH FIELD        * 00360000
003700*   EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT * 00370000
003800*   IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.                                * 00380000
003900*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:            * 00390000
004000*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER * 00400000
004100*   SUBTASK.                                             * 00410000
004200*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR   * 00420000
004300*   ASYNCH PROPAGATION, AND FOR CCU PROCESSING:       * 00430000
004400*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.            * 00440000
004500*                                                    * 00450000
004600*-----* 00460000
004700* IMPORTANT NOTES:                                     * 00470000
004800* =====* 00480000
004900*                                                    * 00490000
005000*   - SINCE THE SAME USER EXIT ROUTINE CAN BE INVOKED BOTH * 00500000
005100*   BY DPROP AND BY DXT: CHANGES TO THIS CONTROL BLOCK MUST * 00510000
```

---

Figure 100 (Part 1 of 4). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

005200*    BE COORDINATED BETWEEN DPROP DEVELOPMENT AND DXT          * 00520000
005300*    DEVELOPMENT.                                              * 00530000
005400*                                                              * 00540000
005500*-----* 00550000
005600*                                                              * 00560000
005700*    CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                          * 00570000
005800*                                                              * 00580000
005900***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00590000
006000*                                                              00600000
006100 01      EKYRCUDC.                                          00610000
006200*                                                              00620000
006300*-----* 00630000
006400*    THIS SECTION OF THE CB MAY NOT BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT. * 00640000
006500*-----* 00650000
006600*                                                              00660000
006700 02      UDTPFX.                                          00670000
006800 03      UDTTNAME      PIC X(8).                          00680000
006900*              NAME OF CONTROL BLOCK. MAPS TO DVRXCUDT      00690000
007000 03      FILLER      PIC X(24).                          00700000
007100*              RESERVED FOR DXT USE                          00710000
007200*                                                              00720000
007300 02      UDTPFXE.                                          00730000
007400*              PREFIX EXTENSION                              00740000
007500*                                                              00750000
007600 03      UDTPNMOD.                                          00760000
007700 04      UDTCALL      PIC X(2).                          00770000
007800*              TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT...                      00780000
007900 88      UDTCSTRTG    VALUE "ST".                        00790000
008000*              "SRC --> TRG" CALL ISSUED BY DXT AND BY DPROP  00800000
008100*              DURING HR MAPPING. EXIT SHOULD CONVERT THE DATA 00810000
008200*              FROM THE USER FORMAT TO THE DPROP FORMAT.      00820000
008300 88      UDTCTGSR     VALUE "TS".                        00830000
008400*              "TRG --> SRC" CALL ISSUED BY DPROP DURING RH    00840000
008500*              MAPPING. EXIT SHOULD CONVERT DATA FROM THE      00850000
008600*              DPROP FORMAT TO THE USER FORMAT.                00860000
008700 88      UDTCDEFN     VALUE "DF".                        00870000
008800*              **NOT** ISSUED BY DPROP.                        00880000
008900*              DEFINITION CALL ISSUED BY DXT-UM FOR EACH DATATYPE. 00890000
009000*              EXIT CAN VALIDATE REQUEST AND RETURN REQUIRED VALUES 00900000
009100*                                                              00910000
009200 04      FILLER      PIC X(2).                          00920000
009300*              RESERVED FOR DXT USE                              00930000
009400 04      UDTENVRN.                                          00940000
009500*              ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION                      00950000
009600 05      UDTPSYS      PIC X(4).                          00960000
009700*              OPERATING SYSTEM CALLING PROGRAM IS EXECUTING IN: 00970000
009800 88      UDTSOMVS     VALUE "MVS ".                      00980000
009900*              INDICATES DXT IS RUNNING IN MVS/370 ENVIRONMENT. 00990000
010000 88      UDTSXA       VALUE "XA ".                      01000000
010100*              INDICATES DXT IS RUNNING IN MVS/XA ENVIRONMENT. 01010000
010200 88      UDTSOSA      VALUE "ESA ".                      01020000

```

---

Figure 100 (Part 2 of 4). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

010300*		INDICATES DXT IS RUNNING IN MVS/ESA ENVIRONMENT.	01030000
010400	05	UDTTRANS PIC X(4).	01040000
010500*		DB/DC ENVIRONMENT: 'BAT ' IF IMS BATCH/BMP	01050000
010600*		'MPP ' IF IMS MP	01060000
010700*		'IFP ' IF FAST PATH	01070000
010800*		'CICS' IF CICS	01080000
010900*		' ' IF NONE OF ABOVE	01090000
011000	05	UDTPROGM PIC X(4).	01100000
011100*		CALLING PROGRAM: 'DXT ' IF DXT	01110000
011200*		'DPRS' IF DPROP SYNCH PROP	01120000
011300*		'DPRA' IF DPROP ASYNCH PROP	01130000
011400*		'DPRC' IF DPROP CCU PROCESSING	01140000
011500*		'DPRL' IF DPROP DLU	01150000
011600	04	UDTEXTIT PIC X(8).	01160000
011700*		NAME OF THE USER EXIT	01170000
011800	04	UDTPCBLS PIC X(4).	01180000
011900	04	UDTDPRP1 PIC X(24).	01190000
012000*		-----	01200000
012100*		THIS SECTION CONTAINS DATA PERTINENT TO THE SOURCE FIELD	01210000
012200*		-----	01220000
012300	04	UDTSTYPE PIC X(2).	01230000
012400*		SOURCE DATA TYPE VALUE	01240000
012500	04	UDTSBYTI PIC X(1).	01250000
012600*		LENGTH INDICATOR FOR USER FORMAT (DXT ONLY)	01260000
012700	88	UDTSBYIN VALUE "N".	01270000
012800*		LENGTH OF USER FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE DEFINITION.	01280000
012900	88	UDTSBYIV VALUE "V".	01290000
013000*		LENGTH OF USER FORMAT VARIES AND MUST BE RETURNED	01300000
013100*		AT "DEFINITION" TIME.	01310000
013200	04	FILLER PIC X(1).	01320000
013300*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01330000
013400	04	UDTSBYTV PIC S9(4) COMP.	01340000
013500*		LENGTH OF FIELD IN USER FORMAT.	01350000
013600	04	UDTSSCLI PIC X(1).	01360000
013700*		SCALE INDICATOR FOR USER FORMAT (DXT ONLY)	01370000
013800	88	UDTSSCLN VALUE "N".	01380000
013900*		SCALE OF USER FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE DEFINITION.	01390000
014000	88	UDTCSCLV VALUE "V".	01400000
014100*		SCALE OF USER FORMAT VARIES AND MUST BE RETURNED	01410000
014200*		AT "DEFINITION" TIME.	01420000
014300	04	FILLER PIC X(3).	01430000
014400*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01440000
014500	04	UDTSSCLV PIC S9(4) COMP.	01450000
014600*		VALUE OF SCALE IN USER FORMAT	01460000
014700*			01470000
014800*		-----	01480000
014900*		THIS SECTION CONTAINS DATA PERTINENT TO THE TARGET FIELD	01490000
015000*		-----	01500000
015100	04	UDTTTYPE PIC X(2).	01510000
015200*		DATA TYPE OF DPROP FORMAT	01520000
015300	04	UDTTBYTI PIC X(1).	01530000

Figure 100 (Part 3 of 4). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

015400*		LENGTH INDICATOR FOR DPROP FORMAT (DXT ONLY)	01540000
015500	88	UDTTBYIN VALUE "N".	01550000
015600*		LENGTH OF DPROP FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE DEFINITION.	01560000
015700	88	UDTTBYIV VALUE "V".	01570000
015800*		LENGTH OF DPROP FORMAT VARIES AND MUST BE RETURNED	01580000
015900*		AT "DEFINITION" TIME.	01590000
016000	04	FILLER PIC X(1).	01600000
016100*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01610000
016200	04	UDTTBYTV PIC S9(4) COMP.	01620000
016300*		LENGTH OF FIELD IN DPROP FORMAT	01630000
016400	04	UDTTSCLI PIC X(1).	01640000
016500*		SCALE INDICATOR FOR DPROP FORMAT (DXT ONLY)	01650000
016600	88	UDTTSCLN VALUE "N".	01660000
016700*		SCALE OF DPROP FORMAT RESIDES WITH THE DEFINITION.	01670000
016800	88	UDTTSCLV VALUE "V".	01680000
016900*		SCALE OF DPROP FORMAT VARIES AND MUST BE RETURNED	01690000
017000*		AT "DEFINITION" TIME.	01700000
017100	04	FILLER PIC X(3).	01710000
017200*		RESERVED FOR DXT USE	01720000
017300	04	UDTTSCLV PIC S9(4) COMP.	01730000
017400*		VALUE OF SCALE IN DPROP FORMAT	01740000
017500*		-----	01750000
017600*		THIS SECTION IS THE COMMUNICATIONS AREA BETWEEN THE EXIT	01760000
017700*		AND DPROP/DXT.	01770000
017800*		-----	01780000
017900	03	UDTXICOM.	01790000
018000*		DEFINE A COMMUNICATIONS AREA	01800000
018100	04	UDTDP RP2 PIC X(24).	01810000
018200*		RESERVED	01820000
018300	04	UDTSCRT1 PIC X(128).	01830000
018400	04	UDTXITWS REDEFINES UDTSCRT1 PIC X(128).	01840000
018500*		USER EXIT WORK AREA	01850000
018600	04	UDTENTRD PIC X(1).	01860000
018700*		'ENTERED' FLAG - SET TO X BY EXIT TO INDICATE	01870000
018800*		THAT DATA TYPE ROUTINE HAS BEEN ENTERED.	01880000
018900	04	UDTINCTL PIC X(1).	01890000
019000*		'IN-CONTROL' FLAG - SET TO X BY EXIT TO INDICATE	01900000
019100*		THAT DATA TYPE ROUTINE IS IN CONTROL.	01910000
019200	04	UDTNULTT PIC X(1).	01920000
019300*		DATA RETURNED FROM EXIT IS NULL.	01930000
019400	88	UDTNULLY VALUE "Y".	01940000
019500*		RETURN DATA IS NULL.	01950000
019600	88	UDTNULLN VALUE "N".	01960000
019700*		RETURNED DATA IS NOT NULL.	01970000
019800	04	FILLER PIC X(1).	01980000
019900*		RESERVED	01990000
020000	04	UDTXRETC PIC S9(8) COMP.	02000000
020100*		USER EXIT RETURN CODE	02010000
020200*		0 - SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION	02020000
020300*		OTHER - ERROR ENCOUNTERED	02030000
020400*		IF CALLER IS DPROP:	02040000
020500*		4 ----> RUP WILL USE IST USUAL	02050000
020600*		ERROR HANDLING LOGIC.	02060000
020700*		¼4 ----> RUP ABENDS	02070000
020800	04	UDTXMSG PIC X(64).	02080000
020900*		USER EXIT MESSAGE TEXT INSERTED INTO DPROP/DXT	02090000
021000*		MESSAGE. IF CALLER IS DPROP, TEXT WILL BE	02100000
021100*		INSERTED INTO MSG EKYR970I/EKYR971E.	02110000

Figure 100 (Part 4 of 4). COBOL Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

## Sample Field Exit Control Block for PL/I

Figure 101 shows an example of the EKYRCUDT control block in PL/I. This control block, called EKYRCUDP, resides in the (EKYSAMP) library.

---

```
1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCUDP
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP PL/1 field exit interface.
*
*   PL/1 version of EKYRCUDT.
*
*****
*
*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
*
*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
*
*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
*
*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
*
*****
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/1 control block used to interface between
*   - DPROP or DXT
*   and
*   - a user's field exit routine (these user exit routines
*   are called by DXT 'user data type exit routines')
*
*   There is one control block for each field exit routine,
*   lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   - this is the duration of the IMS program controller subtask.
*   For synchronous propagation in Batch/BMP regions, for
*   asynchronous propagation, and for CCU processing:
*   - this is the duration of the jobstep.
*****
* Important Notes:
*
*   Since the same user exit routine can be invoked both by
*   DPROP and by DXT: changes to this control block must be
*   coordinated between DPROP development and DXT development.
*
*****
*
* Change activity:
*   None.
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1DECLARE UDT_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE 1 EKYRCUDP BASED (UDT_PTR),
/*****
* This section of the control block may not be modified by the exit.*
*****/
2 UDTPIX,          /* DXT prefix (32 bytes) */
3 UDTTNAME CHAR(8), /* Name of block, "DVRXCUDT" */
3 UDTXADDR POINTER, /* Address of loaded routine */
```

---

Figure 101 (Part 1 of 4). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

3 FILL20  CHAR(20),          /* Reserved for DXT use          */
2 UDTPFXE,                    /* Prefix extension (300 bytes)   */
3 UDTPNMOD,                   /* (76 bytes)                    */

4 UDTCALL  CHAR(2),
  /*****
   * Type of call to exit:
   * "DF" - This is *** NOT *** issued by DPROP. But is a *
   * definition call issued by DXT-UIM for each datatype. *
   * Exit can validate request and return required values. *
   * "ST" - Source->target call issued by DXT and by DPROP *
   * during HR mapping. Exit should convert data from the *
   * DL/I IOarea format to DPROP supported target datatype.*
   * "TS" - Target->source call issued by DPROP during RH *
   * mapping.Exit should convert data from DPROP supported *
   * datatype to DL/I IOarea format not issued by DXT.    *
   *****/

1 4 FILL02  CHAR(2),          /* Reserved for DXT use          */
4 UDTEVRN,                    /* Environmental information      */
                               /* (12 bytes)                    */

5 UDTOPSYS CHAR(4),
  /*****
   * Operating system calling program is executing in:
   * When UDTOPSYS = "MVS ".
   * This indicates DXT is running in MVS/370 environment.
   * When UDTOPSYS = "XA ".
   * This indicates DXT is running in MVS/XA environment.
   * When UDTOPSYS = "ESA ".
   * This indicates DXT is running in MVS/ESA environment.
   *****/

5 UDTRANS CHAR(4),
  /*****
   * DB/DC environment: 'BAT ' if IMS Batch/BMP
   *                    'MPP ' if IMS MPP
   *                    'IFP ' if Fast Path
   *                    'CICS' if CICS
   *                    ' ' if none of the above.
   *****/

5 UDTPROGM CHAR(4),
  /*****
   * Calling program: 'DXT ' if DXT
   *                  'DPRS' if DPROP synchronous PROP
   *                  'DPRA' if DPROP asynchronous PROP
   *                  'DPRC' if DPROP CCU processing
   *                  'DPRL' if DPROP DLU
   *****/

4 UDTEXIT  CHAR(8),          /* Name of the user exit        */

4 UDTPCBLS POINTER,          /* *** DXT only ***
                               /* Address list of all PCB
                               /* addresses if DLI environment */

4 UDTPR1 CHAR(24),          /* Additional work space        */
1 /*****
   * This section contains data pertinent to the source field *
   *****/

```

---

Figure 101 (Part 2 of 4). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine



---

```

4 UDTSTYPE CHAR(2),          /* Source data type value      */
                                */

4 UDTSBYTI CHAR(1),
  /******
   * Source bytes indicator (DXT only).
   * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
   * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM*
   *****/

4 FILL01A CHAR(1),          /* Reserved for DXT use      */
                                */

4 UDTSBYTV FIXED BIN(15), /* Number of source bytes    */
                                */

4 UDTSSCLI CHAR(1),
  /******
   * Source scale indicator (DXT only).
   * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
   * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM*
   *****/

4 FILL03A CHAR(3),          /* Reserved for DXT use      */
                                */

1 4 UDTSSCLV FIXED BIN(15), /* Value of source scale     */
  /******
   * This section contains data pertinent to the target field *
   *****/
4 UDTTTYPE CHAR(2),          /* Target data type value    */
                                */

4 UDTTBYTI CHAR(1),
  /******
   * Target bytes indicator (DXT only).
   * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
   * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM*
   *****/

4 FILL01B CHAR(1),          /* Reserved for dxt use      */
                                */

4 UDTTBYTV FIXED BIN(15), /* Number of target bytes    */
                                */

4 UDTTSCLI CHAR(1),
  /******
   * Target scale indicator (DXT only).
   * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
   * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM*
   *****/

4 FILL03B CHAR(3),          /* Reserved for DXT use      */
                                */

1 4 UDTTSCLV FIXED BIN(15), /* Value of target scale     */
  /******
   * This section is the communications area between the exit and *
   * DPROP/DXT.
   *****/
3 UDTXICOM,                  /* Define a communications area
                                (224 bytes)
4 UTDPRP2 CHAR(24),          /* Reserved
                                */

4 UDTSCRT1 CHAR(128),

```

---

Figure 101 (Part 3 of 4). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

4 UDTENTRD CHAR(1),
  /*****
   * 'entered' flag - set to "X" by exit to indicate that *
   * data type routine has been entered.                *
   *****/

4 UDTINCTL CHAR(1),
  /*****
   * 'in-control' flag - set to "X" by exit to indicate *
   * data type routine is in control.                  *
   *****/

4 UDTNULLT CHAR(1),
  /*****
   * "Y" - indicates data returned from exit is NULL.   *
   * "N" - indicates data returned from exit is NOT NULL *
   *****/

4 FILL01C CHAR(1),      /* Reserved */

4 UDTXRETC FIXED BIN(31),
  /*****
   * User exit return code:
   * 0 - successful completion else error encountered.   *
   * if caller is DPROP:
   * 4 ---> RUP will use its usual error handling logic. *
   * >4 ---> RUP ABENDS.
   *****/

4 UDTXMSG CHAR(64);
  /*****
   * user exit message text inserted into DPROP/DXT     *
   * message if caller is DPROP, text will be inserted  *
   * into message EKYR970I/EYKR971E.
   *****/

```

---

*Figure 101 (Part 4 of 4). PL/I Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine*

---

## Sample Field Exit Control Block for C

Figure 102 shows an example of the EKYRCUDT control block in C. This control block, called EKYRCUDK, resides in the (EKYSAMP) library.

---

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCUDK
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROF C language field exit interface.
*
*   C language version of EKYRCUDT.
*
*****/
*
*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
*
*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
*
*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
*
*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
*
*****/
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the C control block used to interface between
*   - DPROF or DXT
*   and
*   - a user's field exit routine (these user exit routines
*   are called by DXT 'user data type exit routines')
*
*   There is one control block for each field exit routine,
*   lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual storage.
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   - this is the duration of the IMS program controller subtask.
*   For synchronous propagation in Batch/BMP regions, for
*   asynchronous propagation, and for CCU processing:
*   - this is the duration of the jobstep.
*
*****/
*
* Change activity:
*   None.
*
*****/
/***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

typedef
struct          /* EKYRCUDT */
{
/*****
* This section of the control block may not be modified by the exit.*
*****/
    /* DXT prefix (32 bytes) udtpfx */
    unsigned char udttname[8]; /* Name of block, "DVRXCUDT" */
    char *udtxaddr; /* Address of loaded routine */
    unsigned char fill20[20]; /* Reserved for DXT use */
}
```

---

Figure 102 (Part 1 of 4). C Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

/*****
/* Prefix extension (300 bytes) udtpfxe */
/* (76 bytes) udtpnmod */
unsigned char udtdcall[2];
/*****
* Type of call to exit:
* "DF" - This is *** NOT *** issued by DPROP. But is a
* definition call issued by DXT-UIM for each datatype.
* Exit can validate request and return required values.
* "ST" - Source->target call issued by DXT and by DPROP
* during HR mapping. Exit should convert data from the
* DL/I IOarea format to DPROP supported target datatype.
* "TS" - Target->source call issued by DPROP during RH
* mapping.Exit should convert data from DPROP supported
* datatype to DL/I IO area format not issued by DXT.
*****/
unsigned char fill02[2]; /* Reserved for DXT use */
/* Environmental information
(12 bytes) udtenvrn */
unsigned char udtopsys[4];
/*****
* Operating system calling program is executing in:
* When UDTOPSYS = "MVS ".
* This indicates DXT is running in MVS/370 environment.
* When UDTOPSYS = "XA ".
* This indicates DXT is running in MVS/XA environment.
* When UDTOPSYS = "ESA ".
* This indicates DXT is running in MVS/ESA environment.
*****/
unsigned char udtttrans[4];
/*****
* DB/DC environment: 'BAT ' if IMS Batch/BMP
* 'MPP ' if IMS MPP
* 'IFP ' if Fast Path
* 'CICS' if CICS
* ' ' if none of the above.
*****/

#pragma page(1)

unsigned char udtprogm[4];
/*****
* Calling program: 'DXT ' if DXT
* 'DPRS' if DPROP synchronous PROP
* 'DPRA' if DPROP asynchronous PROP
* 'DPRC' if DPROP CCU processing
* 'DPRL' if DPROP DLU
*****/
unsigned char udtdexit[8]; /* Name of the user exit */
char *udtpcbis; /* *** DXT only ***
Address list of all PCB
addresses if DLI environment */
unsigned char udtdprp1[24]; /* Additional work space */
/*****
* This section contains data pertinent to the source field *
*****/
unsigned char udtdstype[2]; /* source data type value */
unsigned char udtdsbyti;

```

---

Figure 102 (Part 2 of 4). C Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

        /*****
        * Source bytes indicator (DXT only).
        * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
        * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM
        *****/
unsigned char fill01a;          /* Reserved for DXT use */
short      udtbytv;           /* number of source bytes */
unsigned char udtsscli;

        /*****
        * Source scale indicator (DXT only).
        * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
        * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM
        *****/
unsigned char fill03a[3];      /* Reserved for DXT use */
short      udtssclv;          /* Value of source scale */

        /*****
        * This section contains data pertinent to the target field *
        *****/
unsigned char udttype[2];      /* Target data type value */
unsigned char udtbtvi;

        /*****
        * Target bytes indicator (DXT only).
        * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
        * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM.
        *****/

unsigned char fill01b;          /* Reserved for DXT use */
short      udtbtv;            /* Number of target bytes */

#pragma page(1)

unsigned char udttscli;

        /*****
        * Target scale indicator (DXT only).
        * "N" - indicates value resides with the definition.
        * "V" - indicates value is returned at "DEF" call to UIM.
        *****/
unsigned char fill03b[3];      /* Reserved for DXT use */
short      udttsclv;          /* Value of target scale */

        /*****
        * This section is the communications area between the exit and *
        * DPRO/DXT.
        *****/
                                /* Define a communications area
                                (224 bytes) udtxicom */
unsigned char udtprp2[24];      /* Reserved */
unsigned char udtscrt1[128];
unsigned char udtentrd;

        /*****
        * 'entered' flag - set to "X" by exit to indicate that
        * data type routine has been entered.
        *****/
unsigned char udtinctl;

        /*****
        * 'in-control' flag - set to "X" by exit to indicate
        * data type routine is in control.
        *****/

```

---

Figure 102 (Part 3 of 4). C Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine

---

```

unsigned char udtnullt;
/*****
 * "Y" - indicates data returned from exit is NULL.      *
 * "N" - indicates data returned from exit is NOT NULL   *
 *****/
unsigned char fill01c;      /* Reserved */
long          udtxretc;
/*****
 * User exit return code:                                *
 * 0 - successful completion else error encountered.     *
 * if caller is DPROP:                                  *
 * 4 ---> RUP will use its usual error handling logic.   *
 * >4 ---> RUP ABENDS.                                  *
 *****/
unsigned char udtxmesg[64];
/*****
 * user exit message text inserted into DPROP/DXT       *
 * message if caller is DPROP, text will be inserted   *
 * into message EKYR970I/EYKR971E.                     *
 *****/
} EKYRCUDT;

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 102 (Part 4 of 4). C Interface Control Block for a Field Exit Routine*

---

## Appendix D. Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks

This appendix contains sample Propagation exit control blocks which map the existing DPROP interface control blocks. This appendix provides the exit control blocks in three languages:

- COBOL
- PL/I
- C

Chapter 4, "Propagation Exit Routines" on page 153 shows the Assembler version of the Propagation exit control blocks.

---

## Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks for COBOL

Figure 103 shows an example of the Propagation Exit control blocks in COBOL. These control blocks, called EKYRCPCC, EKYRCDLC, EKYHCHCC, and EKYHCQ2C reside in the DPROP Sample Source library (EKYSAMP).

### COBOL Propagation Exit Interface (PIC)

Figure 103 shows a COBOL Propagation Exit Interface.

---

```
000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200*                                                    * 00020000
000300*   CONTROL BLOCK NAME:                            * 00030000
000400*   EKYRCPCC (PIC)                                * 00040000
000500*                                                    * 00050000
000600*   DESCRIPTIVE NAME:                              * 00060000
000700*   DPROP COBOL PROPAGATION EXIT INTERFACE        * 00070000
000800*                                                    * 00080000
000900*   COBOL VERSION OF EKYRCPIC                     * 00090000
001000*                                                    * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200*                                                    * 00120000
001300*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400*                                                    * 00140000
001500*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.    * 00150000
001600*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.                            * 00160000
001700*                                                    * 00170000
001800*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -      * 00180000
001900*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY   * 00190000
002000*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.        * 00200000
002100*                                                    * 00210000
002200*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.          * 00220000
002300*                                                    * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500*                                                    * 00250000
002600*   STATUS: V1 R2 M0                                * 00260000
002700*                                                    * 00270000
002800*   FUNCTION:                                        * 00280000
002900*   THIS IS THE COBOL CONTROL BLOCK USED TO INTERFACE BETWEEN * 00290000
003000*   - DPROP                                          * 00300000
003100*   AND                                              * 00310000
003200*   - A USER'S PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE            * 00320000
003300*                                                    * 00330000
003400*   THERE IS ONE CONTROL BLOCK FOR EACH EXIT PROPAGATION * 00340000
003500*   EXIT ROUTINE, LASTING FOR THE DURATION OF THE EXIT  * 00350000
003600*   IN VIRTUAL STORAGE.                              * 00360000
003700*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN MPP REGIONS:           * 00370000
003800*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE IMS PROGRAM CONTROLLER * 00380000
003900*   SUBTASK.                                          * 00390000
004000*   FOR SYNCH PROPAGATION IN BATCH/BMP REGIONS, FOR   * 00400000
004100*   ASYNCH PROPAGATION, AND FOR CCU PROCESSING:        * 00410000
004200*   - THIS IS THE DURATION OF THE JOBSTEP.          * 00420000
004300*                                                    * 00430000
004400*   CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                * 00440000
004500*                                                    * 00450000
004600***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00460000
004700*                                                    * 00470000
004800 01   EKYRCPCC.                                    * 00480000
004900*                                                    * 00490000
005000*-----* 00500000
005100*   THIS SECTION CONTAINS INFORMATION PROVIDED BY DPROP TO THE * 00510000
```

---

Figure 103 (Part 1 of 5). COBOL Propagation Exit Interface



005200*	INVOKED EXIT AT ENTRY TO CALL. THIS SECTION MUST NOT BE	* 00520000
005300*	MODIFIED BY THE EXIT.	* 00530000
005400*	-----*	00540000
005500*		00550000
005600 02	PICEYE PIC X(8).	00560000
005700*	EYE CATCHER	00570000
005800 02	PICEXIT PIC X(8).	00580000
005900*	NAME OF THE EXIT ROUTINE	00590000
006000 02	PICCALL PIC XX.	00600000
006100*	TYPE OF CALL TO EXIT	00610000
006200*	... HR = HIERARCHICAL TO RELATIONAL	00620000
006300*	... RH = RELATIONAL TO HIERARCHICAL	00630000
006400 02	PICDBLEV PIC X.	00640000
006500*	DEBUG LEVEL IN EFFECT	00650000
006600*	HEX'02' : EXTERNAL TRACE OF PROPAGATING	00660000
006700*	SQL STATEMENTS AND DL/I CALLS	00670000
006800 02	FILLER PIC X.	00680000
006900*	RESERVED	00690000
007000 02	PICPTD POINTER.	00700000
007100*	ADDRESS OF DPROP PTD	00710000
007200 02	PICPRID PIC X(8).	00720000
007300*	PRID	00730000
007400 02	PICPRSET PIC X(8).	00740000
007500*	PRSET-ID	00750000
007600 02	PICPRTST PIC X(26).	00760000
007700*	PR TIMESTAMP	00770000
007800 02	FILLER PIC XX.	00780000
007900*	RESERVED	00790000
008000 02	PICPCBLA PIC X(8).	00800000
008100*	PCB LABEL AS SPECIFIED ON PR	00810000
008200 02	FILLER PIC X(56).	00820000
008300*	RESERVED	00830000
008400 02	PICOPSYS PIC X(4).	00840000
008500*	OPERATING SYSTEM	00850000
008600*	...'ESA' : MVS/ESA	00860000
008700 02	PICTRANS PIC X(4).	00870000
008800*	IMS REGION TYPE	00880000
008900*	...'MPP' : MPP REGION	00890000
009000*	...'IFP' : IMS FAST PATH REGION	00900000
009100*	...'BMP' : IMS BMP REGION	00910000
009200*	...'BAT' : IMS BATCH REGION	00920000
009300*	...' ' : IF NONE OF ABOVE	00930000
009400 02	PICPROGM PIC X(4).	00940000
009500*	CALLING PROGRAM	00950000
009600*	...'DPRS' : DPROP SYNCH PROPAGATION	00960000
009700*	...'DPRA' : DPROP ASYNCH PROPAGATION	00970000
009800 02	FILLER PIC X(12).	00980000
009900*	RESERVED FOR DPROP	00990000
010000*	-----*	01000000
010100*	THIS SECTION IS USED BY THE EXIT TO PROVIDE	* 01010000
010200*	INFORMATION TO DPROP	* 01020000

Figure 103 (Part 2 of 5). COBOL Propagation Exit Interface

---

010300*	-----*	01030000
010400*		01040000
010500 02	PICENTRD PIC X.	01050000
010600*	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO C'X', INDICATES	01060000
010700*	THAT EXIT HAS BEEN ENTERED	01070000
010800 02	PICINCTL PIC X.	01080000
010900*	SET BY EXIT ROUTINE TO C'X', INDICATES	01090000
011000*	THAT EXIT IS IN CONTROL	01100000
011100*		01110000
011200**	RETURN CODE AND ERROR MESSAGE	01120000
011300*		01130000
011400 02	PICXRETC PIC S9(4) COMP.	01140000
011500*	RETURN CODE	01150000
011600*	...4: SQL ERROR. SQL ERROR CODE IS IN THE FIELD	01160000
011700*	SQLCODE OF THE SQLCA	01170000
011800*	...8: DLI ERROR. AIBRETRN, AIBREASN AND DL/I	01180000
011900*	STATUS CODE IN PCB POINTED BY AIBRSA1	01190000
012000*	..12: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:	01200000
012100*	SOME RESOURCES NOT AVAILABLE	01210000
012200*	..16: ERROR OTHER THAN SQL ERROR:	01220000
012300*	NOT A RESOURCE AVAILABILITY PROBLEM.	01230000
012400*	..20: SHOULD NOT OCCUR/SHOULD ABEND	01240000
012500 02	PICXMSG.	01250000
012600*	USER EXIT ERROR/WARNING MESSAGE	01260000
012700*	DPROP WILL WRITE THE MESSAGE TO VARIOUS	01270000
012800*	DESTINATIONS ACCORDING TO USUAL DPROP/RUP	01280000
012900*	ERROR HANDLING LOGIC.	01290000
013000 03	PICXML1.	01300000
013100*	1ST MESSAGE LINE	01310000
013200 04	PICXMSGI PIC X(8).	01320000
013300*	...8 BYTES MESSAGE ID	01330000
013400 04	PICXMSGB PIC X.	01340000
013500*	...ONE BLANK	01350000
013600 04	PICXMTXT PIC X(61).	01360000
013700*	...61 TEXT BYTES IN 1ST MESSAGE LINE	01370000
013800 03	PICXML2 PIC X(70).	01380000
013900*	2ND MESSAGE LINE	01390000
014000 03	PICXML3 PIC X(70).	01400000
014100*	3RD MESSAGE LINE	01410000
014200 03	PICXML4 PIC X(70).	01420000
014300*	4TH MESSAGE LINE	01430000
014400 02	FILLER PIC X(12).	01440000
014500*	RESERVED FOR DPROP	01450000
014600*		01460000
014700**	NAME OF OBJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH ERROR	01470000
014800*		01480000
014900 02	PICDBN PIC X(8).	01490000
015000*	DBDNAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR	01500000
015100 02	PICSEGN PIC X(8).	01510000
015200*	SEG NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR	01520000
015300 02	PICTABQ PIC X(8).	01530000

---

Figure 103 (Part 3 of 5). COBOL Propagation Exit Interface

---

015400*		TABLE NAME QUALIFIER ASSOC. W. ERROR	01540000
015500	02	PICTABN PIC X(18).	01550000
015600*		TABLE NAME ASSOCIATED WITH THE ERROR	01560000
015700	02	FILLER PIC X(14).	01570000
015800*		RESERVED FOR DPROP	01580000
015900*		-----*	01590000
016000*		EXIT WORK AREA	* 01600000
016100*			* 01610000
016200*		THE EXIT WORK AREA CAN BE USED TO SAVE INFORMATION ACROSS	* 01620000
016300*		CALLS TO THE EXIT (E.G. TO SAVE THE ADDRESSES OF GETMAINED	* 01630000
016400*		AREAS ACROSS CALLS TO THE EXIT.	* 01640000
016500*		-----*	01650000
016600*			01660000
016700	02	FILLER PIC X(4).	01670000
016800*		4 BYTES FOR DOUBLE WORD ALIGNMENT (IN ASM: DS 0D)	01680000
016900	02	PICSWORK PIC X(256).	01690000
017000*		WORK AREA FOR THE EXIT	01700000
017100	02	FILLER PIC X(16).	01710000
017200*		RESERVED FOR DPROP	01720000
017300*		-----*	01730000
017400*		SQL COMMUNICATION AREA (SQLCA).	* 01740000
017500*			* 01750000
017600*		THIS SQLCA IS NOT USED BY COBOL EXITS	* 01760000
017700*		-----*	01770000
017800*			01780000
017900	02	PICSQLCA PIC X(136).	01790000
018000	02	FILLER PIC X(16).	01800000
018100*			01810000
018200*		-----*	01820000
018300*		DLI APPLICATION INTERFACE BLOCK (AIB)	* 01830000
018400*			* 01840000
018500*		THE EXIT SHOULD USE THIS AIB FOR ITS DLI CALL. BEFORE FIRST	* 01850000
018600*		CALL, DPROP INITIS AIBID, AIBLEN, AIBRSNM1 AND AIBSFUNC FIELDS*	01860000
018700*		-----*	01870000
018800*			01880000
018900	02	PICAIB.	01890000
019000*			01900000
019100	03	AIBID PIC X(8).	01910000
019200*		EYECATCHER	01920000
019300	03	AIBLEN PIC S9(8) COMP.	01930000
019400*		DFSAIB ALLOCATED LENGTH	01940000
019500	03	AIBSFUNC PIC X(8).	01950000
019600*		SUBFUNCTION CODE	01960000
019700	03	AIBRSNM1 PIC X(8).	01970000
019800*		RESOURCE NAME 1	01980000
019900	03	AIBRSNM2 PIC X(8).	01990000
020000*		RESOURCE NAME 2	02000000
020100	03	FILLER PIC X(8).	02010000
020200*		RESERVED	02020000
020300	03	AIBOALEN PIC S9(8) COMP.	02030000
020400*		OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (MAX)	02040000

---

Figure 103 (Part 4 of 5). COBOL Propagation Exit Interface

---

020500	03	AIBOAUSE	PIC S9(8)	COMP.	02050000
020600*		OUTPUT AREA LENGTH (USED)			02060000
020700	03	FILLER	PIC X(12).		02070000
020800*		RESERVED			02080000
020900	03	AIBRETRN	PIC S9(8)	COMP.	02090000
021000*		RETURN CODE			02100000
021100	03	AIBREASN	PIC S9(8)	COMP.	02110000
021200*		REASON CODE			02120000
021300	03	FILLER	PIC X(4).		02130000
021400*		RESERVED			02140000
021500	03	AIBRSA1	POINTER.		02150000
021600*		RESOURCE ADDRESS 1			02160000
021700	03	AIBRSA2	POINTER.		02170000
021800*		RESOURCE ADDRESS 2			02180000
021900	03	AIBRSA3	POINTER.		02190000
022000*		RESOURCE ADDRESS 3			02200000
022100	03	FILLER	PIC X(40).		02210000
022200*		RESERVED			02220000
022300*					02230000
022400	02	FILLER	PIC X(16).		02240000
022500*					02250000
022600*					02260000

---

*Figure 103 (Part 5 of 5). COBOL Propagation Exit Interface*

## COBOL DL/I Capture Interface (XPCB and XSDB)

Figure 104 shows a COBOL DL/I capture interface.

```
000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200* * 00020000
000300* CONTROL BLOCK NAME: * 00030000
000400*   EKYRCDLC * 00040000
000500* * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME: * 00060000
000700*   DPROP RUP: COBOL DL/I CAPTURE INTERFACE * 00070000
000800* * 00080000
000900*   COBOL VERSION OF EKYRCDL1 * 00090000
001000* * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200* * 00120000
001300*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400* * 00140000
001500*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992. * 00150000
001600*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. * 00160000
001700* * 00170000
001800*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS - * 00180000
001900*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY * 00190000
002000*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP. * 00200000
002100* * 00210000
002200*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM. * 00220000
002300* * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500* * 00250000
002600* STATUS: V1 R2 M0 * 00260000
002700* * 00270000
002800* FUNCTION: * 00280000
002900*   EKYRCDLC IS A COPYAREA PROVIDING DESCRIPTIONS FOR THE * 00290000
003000*   INTERFACE-AREAS USED TO COMMUNICATE BETWEEN * 00300000
003100*   - DL/I CHANGED DATA CAPTURE * 00310000
003200*   - THE EKYRUP00 DL/I CHANGED DATA EXIT ROUTINE * 00320000
003300*   EKYRCDLC GENERATES DESCRIPTIONS OF FOLLOWING AREAS: * 00330000
003400*   - THE DL/I XPCB * 00340000
003500*   - THE DL/I XSDB * 00350000
003600*   - THE DL/I DBPCB * 00360000
003700* * 00370000
003800* CHANGE ACTIVITY: * 00380000
003900* * 00390000
004000***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00400000
004100* 00410000
004200*-----* 00420000
004300*   E X T E N D E D   D A T A   B A S E   P C B   --   X P C B   * 00430000
004400*-----* 00440000
004500* 00450000
004600 01   XPCB. 00460000
004700* 00470000
004800 02   XPCBEYE PIC X(4). 00480000
004900*   "XPCB" EYECATCHER 00490000
005000 02   XPCBVER PIC XX. 00500000
005100*   XPCB VERSION INDICATOR 00510000
```

Figure 104 (Part 1 of 4). COBOL DL/I Capture Interface

---

005200	02	XPCBREL	PIC XX.	00520000
005300*		XPCB	RELEASE INDICATOR	00530000
005400	02	XPCBEXIT	PIC X(8).	00540000
005500*		SEGMENT	USER EXIT NAME	00550000
005600	02	XPCBRC	PIC S9(4) COMP.	00560000
005700*		RETURN-CODE		00570000
005800	02	XPCBRSNC	PIC S9(4) COMP.	00580000
005900*		REASON-CODE		00590000
006000	02	XPCBDBD	PIC X(8).	00600000
006100*		PHYSICAL	DATA BASE NAME	00610000
006200	02	XPCBVERA	POINTER.	00620000
006300*		ADDRESS OF DBD	VERSION ID	00630000
006400	02	XPCBSEG	PIC X(8).	00640000
006500*		PHYSICAL	SEGMENT NAME	00650000
006600	02	XPCBCALL	PIC X(4).	00660000
006700*		"CALL FUNCTION"	DEFINED BY IMS/ESA	00670000
006800*		ISRT:	INSERT	00680000
006900*		REPL:	REPLACE	00690000
007000*		DLET:	DELETE	00700000
007100*		CASC:	CASCADING DELETE	00710000
007200*		DLLP:	NOW ALSO DELETED FROM LOGICAL PATH	00720000
007300	02	XPCBPCALL	PIC X(4).	00730000
007400*		"PHYSICAL UPDATE TYPE"	DEFINED BY IMS	00740000
007500*		ISRT:	INSERT	00750000
007600*		REIN:	RE-INSERT VIA LOGICAL PATH	00760000
007700*		REPL:	REPLACE	00770000
007800*		DLET:	DELETE	00780000
007900*		DLPP:	DELETED ONLY FROM PHYSICAL PATH	00790000
008000	02	FILLED	PIC X(4).	00800000
008100*		RESERVED		00810000
008200	02	XPCBPCBA	POINTER.	00820000
008300*		ADDRESS OF DB	PCB	00830000
008400	02	XPCBPCBN	PIC X(8).	00840000
008500*		NAME OF DB	PCB	00850000
008600	02	XPCBINQA	POINTER.	00860000
008700*		ADDRESS OF "INQY"	OUTPUT	00870000
008800	02	XPCBIOPA	POINTER.	00880000
008900*		ADDRESS OF I/O	PCB	00890000
009000	02	FILLER	PIC S9(4) COMP.	00900000
009100*		RESERVED		00910000
009200	02	XPCBCKEYL	PIC S9(4) COMP.	00920000
009300*		LENGTH OF CONCATENATED	KEY	00930000
009400	02	XPCBCKEYA	POINTER.	00940000
009500*		ADDRESS OF CONCATENATED	KEY	00950000
009600	02	XPCBXSDBD	POINTER.	00960000
009700*		ADDRESS OF XSDB	FOR DATA	00970000
009800	02	XPCBXSDBB	POINTER.	00980000
009900*		ADDRESS OF XSDB	FOR REPL DATA	00990000
010000	02	XPCBXSDBP	POINTER.	01000000
010100*		ADDRESS OF XSDB	FOR PATH DATA	01010000
010200	02	FILLER	PIC X(12).	01020000

---

Figure 104 (Part 2 of 4). COBOL DL/I Capture Interface

010300*		RESERVED		01030000
010400	02	XPCBEXIWP	POINTER.	01040000
010500*		ADDRESS OF 256-BYTE AREA RESERVED FOR EXIT		01050000
010600	02	FILLER	PIC X(8).	01060000
010700*		RESERVED		01070000
010800	02	XPCBTIMST	PIC X(8).	01080000
010900*		TIMESTAMP OF CALL		01090000
011000	02	FILLER	PIC X(4).	01100000
011100*		RESERVED		01110000
011200*				01120000
011300*		E X T E N D E D   S E G M E N T   D A T A   --   X S D B	*	01130000
011400*				01140000
011500*				01150000
011600	01	XSDB.		01160000
011700*				01170000
011800	02	XSDBEYE	PIC X(4).	01180000
011900*		"XSDB" EYECATCHER		01190000
012000	02	XSDBVER	PIC XX.	01200000
012100*		XSDB VERSION INDICATOR		01210000
012200	02	XSDBREL	PIC XX.	01220000
012300*		XSDB RELEASE INDICATOR		01230000
012400	02	XSDBNXSDB	POINTER.	01240000
012500*		NEXT XSDB POINTER		01250000
012600	02	XSDBDBD	PIC X(8).	01260000
012700*		PHYSICAL DATA BASE NAME		01270000
012800	02	XSDBSEG	PIC X(8).	01280000
012900*		PHYSICAL SEGMENT NAME		01290000
013000	02	XSDBPHP	PIC X.	01300000
013100*		PHYSICAL PATH ACCESSIBILITY		01310000
013200	88	XSDBPHPY	VALUE "Y".	01320000
013300*		...SEGM ACCESSIBLE VIA PHYSICAL PATH		01330000
013400	88	XSDBPHPN	VALUE "N".	01340000
013500*		...SEGM NOT ACCESSIBLE VIA PH. PATH		01350000
013600	02	FILLER	PIC X(3).	01360000
013700*				01370000
013800	02	XSDBSEGLV	PIC S9(4) COMP.	01380000
013900*		SEGMENT DATA BASE LEVEL		01390000
014000	02	XSDBKEYL	PIC S9(4) COMP.	01400000
014100*		LENGTH OF PHYSICAL KEY		01410000
014200	02	XSDBKEYA	POINTER.	01420000
014300*		ADDRESS OF PHYSICAL KEY		01430000
014400	02	FILLER	PIC XX.	01440000
014500*		RESERVED		01450000
014600	02	XSDBSEGL	PIC S9(4) COMP.	01460000
014700*		LENGTH OF SEGMENT DATA		01470000
014800	02	XSDBSEGA	POINTER.	01480000
014900*		ADDRESS OF SEGMENT DATA		01490000
015000	02	FILLER	PIC X(12).	01500000
015100*				01510000
015200*				01520000
015300*		D A T A   B A S E   P C B	*	01530000

Figure 104 (Part 3 of 4). COBOL DL/I Capture Interface

---

015400*	-----*	01540000
015500*		01550000
015600 01	DBPCB.	01560000
015700*		01570000
015800 02	DBPCBDBD PIC X(8).	01580000
015900*	DBD NAME	01590000
016000 02	DBPCBLEV PIC XX.	01600000
016100*	LEVEL FEEDBACK	01610000
016200 02	DBPCBSTC PIC XX.	01620000
016300*	STATUS CODES (RETURNED TO USER)	01630000
016400 02	DBPCBPRO PIC X(4).	01640000
016500*	PROCESSING OPTIONS	01650000
016600 02	DBPCBPFX PIC S9(8) COMP.	01660000
016700*	PREFIX ADDRESS	01670000
016800 02	DBPCBSFD PIC X(8).	01680000
016900*	SEGMENT NAME FEEDBACK	01690000
017000 02	DBPCBMKL PIC S9(8) COMP.	01700000
017100*	CURRRENT LENGTH OF KFBA OR GSAM FEEDBACK AREA	01710000
017200 02	DBPCBNSS PIC S9(8) COMP.	01720000
017300*	NO OF SENSITIVE SEGMENTS IN PCB	01730000
017400*		01740000
017500 02	DBPCBKFD PIC X.	01750000
017600*	KEY FEEDBACK AREA (MAY BE 256 BYTES LONG)	01760000
017700*		01770000
017800*	-----*	01780000

---

Figure 104 (Part 4 of 4). COBOL DL/I Capture Interface



## COBOL HUP Exit Communication Block (HEC)

Figure 105 shows a COBOL HUP exit communication block.

---

```

000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200*                                                    * 00020000
000300* CONTROL BLOCK NAME:                                * 00030000
000400*   EKYHCHCC (HEC)                                    * 00040000
000500*                                                    * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME:                                    * 00060000
000700*   DPROP COBOL HUP EXIT COMMUNICATION BLOCK          * 00070000
000800*                                                    * 00080000
000900*   COBOL VERSION OF EKYHCHCC                          * 00090000
001000*                                                    * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200*                                                    * 00120000
001300*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400*                                                    * 00140000
001500*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.      * 00150000
001600*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.                                * 00160000
001700*                                                    * 00170000
001800*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -         * 00180000
001900*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY     * 00190000
002000*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.          * 00200000
002100*                                                    * 00210000
002200*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.              * 00220000
002300*                                                    * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500*                                                    * 00250000
002600* STATUS: V1 R2 M0                                     * 00260000
002700*                                                    * 00270000
002800* FUNCTION:                                             * 00280000
002900*   THIS IS THE COBOL CONTROL BLOCK USED TO PASS INFORMATION * 00290000
003000*   GOT BY DPROP FROM THE DB2 CHANGED DATA CAPTURE EXIT * 00300000
003100*   (USING IFI CALLS) TO THE PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINE.  * 00310000
003200*                                                    * 00320000
003300*   THE HEC IS NEWLY BUILD FOR EACH EXIT CALL AND DOES  * 00330000
003400*   CONTAIN DATA TO BE RETAINED BEETWEEN EXIT CALLS.  * 00340000
003500*                                                    * 00350000
003600* CHANGE ACTIVITY:                                       * 00360000
003700*                                                    * 00370000
003800***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00380000
003900*                                                    00390000
004000 01   HEC.                                              00400000
004100*                                                    00410000
004200 02   HECEYE      PIC X(8).                             00420000
004300*           EYE CATCHER                                  00430000
004400 02   FILLER      PIC X(8).                             00440000
004500*           RESERVED                                      00450000
004600*                                                    00460000
004700----- POINTERS TO IFI HEADER AREAS                    00470000
004800*                                                    00480000
004900 02   HECQWHS     POINTER.                              00490000
005000*           ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI STANDARD HEADER AREA    00500000
005100 02   HECQWHC     POINTER.                              00510000

```

---

Figure 105 (Part 1 of 2). COBOL HUP Exit Communication Block

---

005200*		ADDRESS OF THE DB2 IFI CORRELATION DATA AREA	00520000
005300*			00530000
005400*-----		POINTERS TO CDC DATA AREAS	00540000
005500*			00550000
005600 02	HECCDCDD	POINTER.	00560000
005700*		ADDRESS OF CDC DATA DESCRIPT.	00570000
005800 02	HECCDCDA	POINTER.	00580000
005900*		ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW: ONLY DATA FOR ISRT/DLET	00590000
006000*		OR CONTAINS THE AFTER IMAGE FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS	00600000
006100 02	HECCDCDB	POINTER.	00610000
006200*		ADDRESS OF CDC DATA ROW. ZERO FOR ISRT AND DLET	00620000
006300*		OR BEFORE IMAGE OF ROW FOR UPDATE OPERATIONS	00630000
006400*			00640000
006500*-----		RETURN CODE FROM IFI CALL	00650000
006600*			00660000
006700 02	HECRARC2	PIC S9(8) COMP.	00670000
006800*		IFCRC2 REASON CODE	00680000
006900*			00690000
007000*-----		DBDNAME/SEGNAME/PCBLABEL AREA (MAPPED BY HECDLDS BELOW)	00700000
007100*			00710000
007200 02	HECDBSLA	POINTER.	00720000
007300*		ADDRESS OF DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL AREA (HECDLDS)	00730000
007400 02	HECDBSLN	PIC S9(8) COMP.	00740000
007500*		NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN HECDLDS	00750000
007600*			00760000
007700*-----		RESERVED SPACE AND CB SIZE	00770000
007800*			00780000
007900 02	HECRESV2	PIC X(16).	00790000
008000*			00800000
008100*-----			* 00810000
008200*		FOR PROPAGATION EXIT ROUTINES ONLY, THE HECDBSLA FIELD	* 00820000
008300*		POINTS TO AN AREA. THIS AREA CONTAINS 24 BYTE ENTRIES	* 00830000
008400*		(IN TOP TO BOTTOM HIERARCHY) WHICH WAS DEFINED TO DPROP	* 00840000
008500*		FOR THE PR IN PROCESS. THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS LIST	* 00850000
008600*		IS CONTAINED IN THE HECDBSLN FIELD.	* 00860000
008700*-----			* 00870000
008800*			00880000
008900 01	HECDLDS.		00890000
009000*		ENTRY FOR DBD/SEG/PCBLABEL	00900000
009100 02	HECDSELM	OCCURS 1.	00910000
009200*			00920000
009300 03	HECDBDNM	PIC X(8).	00930000
009400*		DBD NAME	00940000
009500 03	HECSEGNM	PIC X(8).	00950000
009600*		SEGMENT NAME	00960000
009700 03	HECPCBNM	PIC X(8).	00970000
009800*		PCB LABEL NAME	00980000
009900*-----			* 00990000

---

Figure 105 (Part 2 of 2). COBOL HUP Exit Communication Block

## COBOL IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

Figure 106 shows a COBOL IFC copyarea for IFCIDS 0185.

```
000100***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00010000
000200* * 00020000
000300* CONTROL BLOCK NAME: * 00030000
000400* EKYHCQ2C * 00040000
000500* * 00050000
000600* DESCRIPTIVE NAME: * 00060000
000700* DPROP COBOL IFC COPYAREA FOR IFCIDS 0185 * 00070000
000800* * 00080000
000900* COBOL VERSION OF A PORTION OF ASM MACRO DSNDQW02 * 00090000
001000* * 00100000
001100***** 00110000
001200* * 00120000
001300* THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM". * 00130000
001400* * 00140000
001500* 5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992. * 00150000
001600* ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. * 00160000
001700* * 00170000
001800* U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS - * 00180000
001900* USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY * 00190000
002000* GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP. * 00200000
002100* * 00210000
002200* LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM. * 00220000
002300* * 00230000
002400***** 00240000
002500* * 00250000
002600* STATUS: V1 R2 M0 * 00260000
002700* * 00270000
002800* FUNCTION: * 00280000
002900* COPYAREA FOR ICF EVENTS. * 00290000
003000* * 00300000
003100* QW0185 IS WRITTEN FOR READS REQUESTS FOR IFCID 185. * 00310000
003200* IT CONTAINS A HEADER SECTION WHICH IS FOLLOWED BY * 00320000
003300* A DATA SECTION. * 00330000
003400* * 00340000
003500* THE DATA PORTION OF QW0185 BEGINS WITH FIELD: * 00350000
003600* - QW0185DD, IF QW0185TP=S * 00360000
003700* OR * 00370000
003800* - QW0185DR, IF QW0185TP=D * 00380000
003900* * 00390000
004000* * 00400000
004100* IF QW0185TP = S, THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF FOUR * 00410000
004200* FIELDS FOLLOWED BY AN ARBITRARY NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES * 00420000
004300* OF THE QW0185VR STRUCTURE. * 00430000
004400* * 00440000
004500* IF QW0185TP = D, THE DATA PORTION CONSISTS OF: * 00450000
004600* ---> THE DATA ROW, IF QW0185RC = 0 * 00460000
004700* OR * 00470000
004800* ---> AN ERROR MESSAGE, OTHERWISE. * 00480000
004900* * 00490000
005000***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION ***** 00500000
005100* 00510000
```

Figure 106 (Part 1 of 4). COBOL IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

---

```

005200 01      QW0185      PIC X.                                00520000
005300*                                              00530000
005400*-----* 00540000
005500*                      * 00550000
005600* QW0185A IS THE STRUCTURE CONTAINING THE TABLE DESCRIPTION * 00560000
005700* IN ITS DATA PORTION (QW0185TP=S).                      * 00570000
005800*                      * 00580000
005900* THE DATA PORTION (QW0185DD) CONSISTS OF 4 FIELDS FOLLOWED * 00590000
006000* AN ARBITRARY NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF THE QW0185VR STRUCTURE * 00600000
006100*                      * 00610000
006200*-----* 00620000
006300*                      00630000
006400 01      QW0185A REDEFINES QW0185.                        00640000
006500*                      00650000
006600 02      QW0185LN      PIC S9(8) COMP.                    00660000
006700*                      LENGTH OF TOTAL DB2CDC DATA        00670000
006800 02      QW0185TP      PIC X.                              00680000
006900*                      TYPE OF CONTROL BLOCK                00690000
007000 88      QW0185DS                      VALUE "S".          00700000
007100*                      DB2CDC TABLE DESCRIPTION            00710000
007200 88      QW0185DO                      VALUE "D".          00720000
007300*                      DB2CDC DATA ROW                     00730000
007400 02      FILLER        PIC XXX.                            00740000
007500*                      RESERVED                              00750000
007600 02      QW0185RC      PIC X(4).                          00760000
007700*                      REASON CODE DESCRIBING ERROR FOR THIS DATA PORTION 00770000
007800 02      QW0185QT.                                         00780000
007900*                      QUALIFIED TABLE NAME                00790000
008000 03      QW0185CR      PIC X(8).                          00800000
008100*                      CREATOR OF TABLE (AUTH ID)          00810000
008200 03      QW0185TB      PIC X(18).                         00820000
008300*                      TABLE NAME                          00830000
008400 02      QW0185TS      PIC X(10).                         00840000
008500*                      TIMESTAMP OF TABLE DESCRIPTION FROM CATALOG 00850000
008600 02      QW0185TL      PIC X(10).                         00860000
008700*                      TIMESTAMP OF LOG BUFFER CI WHEN IT IS EXTERNALIZED 00870000
008800*                      OR WHEN THE BUFFER IS INITIALIZED    00880000
008900 02      QW0185UR      PIC X(8).                          00890000
009000*                      RBA OF THE FIRST LOG RECORD FOR THIS UNIT OF WORK. 00900000
009100 02      QW0185LR      PIC X(8).                          00910000
009200*                      RBA OF LOG RECORD FROM WHICH THIS DB2CDC DATA ROW 00920000
009300 02      FILLER        PIC XX.                            00930000
009400*                      OPERATION CODE, NOT USED WHEN QW0185TP=S. 00940000
009500 02      QW0185RI      PIC XX.                            00950000
009600*                      OPERATION CODE QUALIFIER.            00960000
009700 88      QW0185RE                      VALUE "RI".          00970000
009800*                      RESULT OF A REFERENTIAL CONSTRAINT ENFORCEMENT OF 00980000
009900*                      A DELETE SET NULL OR CASCADE, IF QW0185TP = "D". 00990000
010000 02      FILLER        PIC X(6).                          01000000
010100*                      RESERVED                              01010000
010200*                      01020000

```

---

Figure 106 (Part 2 of 4). COBOL IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

010300*	-----	DATA PORTION	-----*	01030000
010400*				01040000
010500	02	QW0185DD.		01050000
010600*				01060000
010700	03	QW0185ID PIC X(8).		01070000
010800*		EYE CATCHER = "CDCDD "		01080000
010900	03	QW0185BC PIC S9(8) COMP.		01090000
011000*		LENGTH OF THE QW0185DD SECTION		01100000
011100	03	QW0185NO PIC S9(4) COMP.		01110000
011200*		TOTAL NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES OF QW0185VR		01120000
011300	03	QW0185LD PIC S9(4) COMP.		01130000
011400*		NUMBER OF COLS DESCRIBED BY OCCURRENCES OF QW0185VR		01140000
011500	03	QW0185VR OCCURS 1.		01150000
011600*		DESCRIBES A COLUMN IN A CAPTURED TABLE		01160000
011700	04	QW0185ST PIC S9(4) COMP.		01170000
011800*		TELLS THE DATA TYPE OF THE COLUMN AND WHETHER		01180000
011900*		IT HAS AN ASSOCIATED INDICATOR VARIABLE		01190000
012000	04	QW0185LE PIC S9(4) COMP.		01200000
012100*		DEFINES THE EXTERNAL LG OF A VALUE FROM THE COLUMN		01210000
012200	04	QW0185SD PIC S9(8) COMP.		01220000
012300*		CONTAINS THE CCSID		01230000
012400	04	QW0185SI PIC S9(8) COMP.		01240000
012500*		OFFSET OF THIS COLUMN INTO THE DATA ROW		01250000
012600	04	FILLER REDEFINES QW0185SI.		01260000
012700	05	FILLER PIC XX.		01270000
012800	05	QW0185SX PIC S9(4) COMP.		01280000
012900*		OFFSET IS IN A HALF WORD		01290000
013000	04	QW0185SN.		01300000
013100*		LENGTH OF NAME AND NAME OF THE COLUMN		01310000
013200	05	QW0185NL PIC S9(4) COMP.		01320000
013300*		LENGTH OF COLUMN NAME		01330000
013400	05	QW0185CN PIC X(30).		01340000
013500*		NAME OF COLUMN		01350000
013600*				01360000
013700*	-----		-----*	01370000
013800*			*	01380000
013900*		QW0185B IS THE STRUCTURE CONTAINING THE DATA ROW OR ERROR	*	01390000
014000*		MESSAGE IN ITS DATA PORTION (QW0185TP=D).	*	01400000
014100*			*	01410000
014200*		THE DATA PORTION (QW0185DR) CONSISTS OF:	*	01420000
014300*		- THE DATA ROW, IF QW0185RC = 0	*	01430000
014400*		OR	*	01440000
014500*		- AN ERROR MESSAGE, OTHERWISE.	*	01450000
014600*			*	01460000
014700*	-----		-----*	01470000
014800*				01480000
014900	01	QW0185B REDEFINES QW0185.		01490000
015000*				01500000
015100	02	FILLER PIC X(74).		01510000
015200*		REDEFINITION OF 74 BYTES OF THE HEADER PORTION		01520000
015300	02	QW0185PC PIC XX.		01530000

Figure 106 (Part 3 of 4). COBOL IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

---

015400*		OPERATION CODE, USED WHEN QW0185TP=D.	01540000
015500*		IT HAS ONE OF THE FOLLOWING VALUES:	01550000
015600	88	QW0185IN VALUE "IN".	01560000
015700*		INSERT	01570000
015800	88	QW0185UB VALUE "UB".	01580000
015900*		UPDATE BEFORE IMAGE	01590000
016000	88	QW0185UA VALUE "UA".	01600000
016100*		UPDATE AFTER IMAGE	01610000
016200	88	QW0185DE VALUE "DE".	01620000
016300*		DELETE	01630000
016400	02	FILLER PIC X(8).	01640000
016500*		REDEFINITION OF 8 BYTES MORE.	01650000
016600*			01660000
016700*		----- DATA PORTION -----*	01670000
016800*			01680000
016900	02	QW0185DR PIC X OCCURS 1.	01690000
017000*		DATA ROW OR ERROR MESSAGE	01700000
017100*			01710000
017200*		-----*	01720000

---

Figure 106 (Part 4 of 4). COBOL IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

---

## Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks for PL/I

Figure 107 on page 398 shows an example of the Propagation Exit control block in PL/I. These control blocks, called EKYRCPCP, EKYRCDLP, EKYHCHCP, and EKYHCQ2P, reside in the (EKYSAMP) library.

## PL/I Propagation Exit Interface (PIC)

Figure 107 on page 398 shows a PL/I Propagation exit interface.

```

1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCPCP
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP PL/1 propagation exit interface.
*
*   PL/1 version of EKYRCPIC.
*
*****
*
*   THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS "RESTRICTED MATERIALS OF IBM".
*
*   5685-124 (C) COPYRIGHT IBM CORP. 1989, 1992.
*   ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
*
*   U.S. GOVERNMENT USERS RESTRICTED RIGHTS -
*   USE, DUPLICATION, OR DISCLOSURE RESTRICTED BY
*   GSA ADP SCHEDULE CONTRACT WITH IBM CORP.
*
*   LICENSED MATERIALS - PROPERTY OF IBM.
*
*****
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/1 control block used to interface between
*   - DPROP
*   and
*   - a user's propagation exit routine
*
*   There is one control block for each exit propagation exit
*   routine, lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual
*   storage.
*
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   - this is the duration of the IMS program controller
*     subtask.
*
*   For synchronous propagation in batch/BMP regions, for
*   asynchronous propagation, and for CCU processing:
*   - this is the duration of the jobstep.
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1DECLARE EKYRCPCP_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE 1 EKYRCPCP BASED(EKYRCPCP_PTR),
/*****
* This section contains information provided by DPROP to the
* invoked exit at entry to call. This section MUST NOT be modified
* by the exit.
*****/
2 PICEYE CHAR(8), /* Eye catcher ("EKYRCPIC") */
2 PICEXIT CHAR(8), /* Name of the exit routine */
2 PICCALL CHAR(2), /* Type of call to exit:
                    HR = hierarchical to relational
                    RH = relational to hierarchical */

```

Figure 107 (Part 1 of 3). PL/1 Propagation Exit Interface



---

```

2 PICDBLEV CHAR(1),      /* Debug level in effect. Hex'02':
                           external trace of propagating
                           SQL statements and DL/I calls.      */

2 FILL01 CHAR(1),        /* Reserved */
2 PICPTD POINTER,        /* Address of DPROP PTD */
2 PICPRID CHAR(8),       /* PR-ID */
2 PICPRSET CHAR(8),      /* PRSET-ID */
2 PICPRTST CHAR(26),     /* PR timestamp */
2 FILL02 CHAR(2),        /* Reserved */
2 PICPCBLA CHAR(8),      /* PCB label as specified on PR */
2 FILL56 CHAR(56),       /* Reserved */
2 PICOPSYS CHAR(4),      /* Operating system. 'ESA ': MVS/ESA */

2 PICTRANS CHAR(4),      /* IMS region type:
                           'MPP ' = MPP region
                           'IFP ' = IMS fast path region
                           'BMP ' = IMS BMP region
                           'BAT ' = IMS batch region
                           ' ' = none of above */

2 PICPROGM CHAR(4),      /* calling program
                           'DPRS' - DPROP synch propagation
                           'DPRA' - DPROP asynch propagation */

2 FILL12A CHAR(12),      /* Reserved for DPROP */
1 /*****
   * This section is used by exit to provide information to DPROP *
   *****/
2 PICENTRD CHAR(1),      /* Set by exit routine to 'X', to
                           indicate that exit has been entered */
2 PICINCTL CHAR(1),      /* Set by exit routine to 'X', to
                           indicate that exit is in control */

/*****
 * Return code and error message
 *****/
2 PICXRET FIXED BIN(15), /* Return code:
                           4 = SQL error. SQL error code is in
                           the field SQLCODE of the SQLCA.
                           8 = DLI error. AIBRETRN, AIBREASN
                           and DL/I status code in PCB
                           pointed by AIBRSA1.
                           12 = error other than SQL error,
                           some resources not available.
                           16 = error other than SQL error, not
                           a resource availability problem.
                           20 = should not occur/should abend. */

2 PICXMESG,              /* User exit error/warning message DPROP
                           will write the message to various
                           destinations according to the usual
                           DPROP/RUP error handling logic.
                           (280 byte area) */
3 PICXML1,                /* 1st message line (70 text bytes) */
4 PICXMSGI CHAR(8),        /* 8 byte message ID */
4 PICXMSGB CHAR(1),        /* one blank */
4 PICXMTXT CHAR(61),       /* 61 text bytes */

3 PICXML2 CHAR(70),        /* 2nd message line (70 text bytes) */

```

---

Figure 107 (Part 2 of 3). PL/I Propagation Exit Interface

---

```

3 PICXML3 CHAR(70),      /* 3rd message line (70 text bytes) */
3 PICXML4 CHAR(70),      /* 4th message line (70 text bytes) */

2 FILL12B CHAR(12),      /* Reserved for DPROP */

/*****
 *      Names of objects associated with error
 *****/
2 PICDBN CHAR(8),        /* DBD name */
2 PICSEGN CHAR(8),       /* Segment name */
2 PICTABQ CHAR(8),       /* Table name qualifier */
2 PICTABN CHAR(18),      /* Table name */
2 FILL14 CHAR(14),       /* Reserved for DPROP */
1 /*****
 *      Exit Work Area
 *      The exit work area can be used to save information across
 *      calls to the exit (e.g. to save the addresses of getmaind
 *      areas across calls to the exit).
 *****/
2 FILLFLO FLOAT BIN(0),  /* for double word alignment
                        (in ASM: DS 0D) */
2 PICSWORK CHAR(256),    /* Work area for the exit */
2 FILL16A CHAR(16),      /* Reserved for DPROP */

/*****
 *      SQL communication area (SQLCA).
 *****/
2 PICSQLCA CHAR(136),
2 FILL16B CHAR(16),

/*****
 *      DLI application interface block (AIB).
 *      The exit should use this AIB for its DLI call. Before first
 *      call, DPROP inits AIBID, AIBLEN, AIBRSNM1 and AIBSFUNC fields.
 *****/
2 PICAIB,               /* AIB initialized by DPROP */
3 AIBID CHAR(8),        /* Eyecatcher */
3 AIBLEN FIXED BIN(31), /* DFSAIB ALLOCATED LENGTH */
3 AIBSFUNC CHAR(8),     /* Subfunction code */
3 AIBRSNM1 CHAR(8),     /* Resource name 1 */
3 AIBRSNM2 CHAR(8),     /* Resource name 2 */
3 FB1(2) FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved */
3 AIBOALEN FIXED BIN(31), /* Output area length (max) */
3 AIBOAUSE FIXED BIN(31), /* Output area length (used) */
3 FB2(2) FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved */
3 FIXB(2) FIXED BIN(15), /* Reserved */
3 AIBRETRN FIXED BIN(31), /* Return code */
3 AIBREASN FIXED BIN(31), /* Reason code */
3 FB3 FIXED BIN(31),    /* Reserved */
3 AIBRSA1 POINTER,      /* Resource address 1 */
3 AIBRSA2 POINTER,      /* Resource address 2 */
3 AIBRSA3 POINTER,      /* Resource address 3 */
3 FB4(10) FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved */

2 FB5(4) FIXED BIN(31); /* Reserved */

```

---

Figure 107 (Part 3 of 3). PL/I Propagation Exit Interface

## PL/I (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface

Figure 108 shows a PL/I DL/I capture interface.

```
1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCDLP
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP RUP: PL/I DL/I capture interface.
*
*   PL/I VERSION OF EKYRCDL1.
*
*****
*
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*
*****
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* FUNCTION:
*
*   EKYRCDLP is an include library member providing descriptions
*   for the interface-areas used to communicate between
*   - DL/I changed data capture
*   - the EKYRUP00 DL/I changed data exit routine
*
*   EKYRCDLP contains descriptions of following areas:
*   - the DL/I XPCB
*   - the DL/I XSDB
*   - the DL/I DBPCB
*
* CHANGE ACTIVITY:
*   None
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1/*****
*   E x t e n d e d   D a t a   B a s e   P C B   --   X P C B
*
*****/
DECLARE XPCB_POINTER POINTER;
DECLARE 1 XPCB BASED (XPCB_POINTER),
  2 XPCBEYE CHAR(4),      /* "XPCB" eyecatcher */
  2 XPCBVER CHAR(2),      /* XPCB version indicator */
  2 XPCBREL CHAR(2),      /* XPCB release indicator */
  2 XPCBEXIT CHAR(8),     /* Segment user exit name */
  2 XPCBRC FIXED BIN(15), /* Return-code */
  2 XPCBRSNC FIXED BIN(15), /* Reason-code */
  2 XPCBDBD CHAR(8),      /* Physical Data Base name */
  2 XPCBVERA POINTER,     /* Address of DBD version ID */
  2 XPCBSEG CHAR(8),      /* Physical segment name */
  2 XPCBCALL CHAR(4),     /* "Call Function" defined by IMS/ESA
                          ISRT: Insert
                          REPL: Replace
                          DLET: Delete
```

Figure 108 (Part 1 of 3). PL/I (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface

---

```

                                CASC: Cascading delete
                                DLLP: now also deleted from
                                      logical path                                */
2 XPCBPCALL CHAR(4),          /* "Physical Update Type" defined by IMS
                                ISRT: Insert
                                REIN: Re-insert via logical path
                                REPL: Replace
                                DLET: Delete
                                DLPP: Deleted only from
                                      physical path                                */
2 FILL          CHAR(4),      /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBPCBA      POINTER,      /* Address of DB PCB                                */
2 XPCBPCBN      CHAR(8),      /* Name of DB PCB                                */
2 XPCBINQA      POINTER,      /* Address of "INQY" output                                */
2 XPCBIOPA      POINTER,      /* Address of I/O PCB                                */
2 FILLER        FIXED BIN(15), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBCKEYL     FIXED BIN(15), /* Length of concatenated key                                */
2 XPCBCKEYA     POINTER,      /* Address of concatenated key                                */
2 XPCBXSDBD     POINTER,      /* Address of XSDB for data                                */
2 XPCBXSDBB     POINTER,      /* Address of XSDB for REPL data                                */
2 XPCBXSDBP     POINTER,      /* Address of XSDB for path data                                */
2 XPCBFIL1      FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBFIL2      FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBFIL3      FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBEXIWP     POINTER,      /* Address of 256-byte area reserved
                                for exit                                */
2 XPCBFIL4      FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBFIL5      FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XPCBTIMST     CHAR(8),      /* Timestamp of call                                */
2 XPCBFIL6      FIXED BIN(31); /* Reserved                                */
1/*****
*      E x t e n d e d   S e g m e n t   D a t a   --   X S D B
*****
DECLARE XSDB_POINTER POINTER;
DECLARE 1 XSDB BASED(XSDB_POINTER),
2 XSDBEYE      CHAR(4),      /* "XSDB" eyecatcher                                */
2 XSDBVER      CHAR(2),      /* XSDB version indicator                                */
2 XSDBREL      CHAR(2),      /* XSDB release indicator                                */
2 XSDBNXSDB     POINTER,      /* Next XSDB pointer                                */
2 XSDBDBD      CHAR(8),      /* Physical data base name                                */
2 XSDBSEG      CHAR(8),      /* Physical segment name                                */
2 XSDBPHP      CHAR(1),      /* Physical path accessibility
                                If value is "y" then segment is
                                accessible via physical path.
                                If value is "N" then segment is not
                                accessible via physical path.
2 FILLER      CHAR(3),      /* Reserved                                */
2 XSDBSEGLV    FIXED BIN(15), /* Segment data base level                                */
2 XSDBKEYL     FIXED BIN(15), /* Length of physical key                                */
2 XSDBKEYA     POINTER,      /* Address of physical key                                */
2 XSDBFIL1     FIXED BIN(15), /* Reserved                                */
2 XSDBSEGL     FIXED BIN(15), /* Length of segment data                                */
2 XSDBSEGA     POINTER,      /* Address of segment data                                */
2 XSDBFIL2     FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XSDBFIL3     FIXED BIN(31), /* Reserved                                */
2 XSDBFIL4     FIXED BIN(31); /* Reserved                                */

```

---

Figure 108 (Part 2 of 3). PL/I (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface

---

```

1/*****
*           D a t a   B a s e   P C B           *
*****/
DECLARE 01 DBPCB,
    2 DBPCBDBD CHAR(8),      /* DBD name                */
    2 DBPCBLEV CHAR(2),      /* Level feedback           */
    2 DBPCBSTC CHAR(2),      /* Status codes (returned to user) */
    2 DBPCBPRO CHAR(4),      /* Processing options       */
    2 DBPCBPFX FIXED BIN(31), /* Prefix address           */
    2 DBPCBSFD CHAR(8),      /* Segment name feedback    */
    2 DBPCBMKL FIXED BIN(31), /* Currrent length of KFBA or
                                GSAM feedback area        */
    2 DBPCBNSS FIXED BIN(31), /* Number of sensitive segments in
                                the PCB                */
    2 DBPCBKFD CHAR(0);      /* Key feedback area        */

```

---

*Figure 108 (Part 3 of 3). PL/I (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface*

## PL/I HUP Exit Communication Block

Figure 109 shows a PL/I HUP exit communication block.

```
1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYHCHCP (HEC)
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP PL/I HUP exit communication block.
*
*   PL/I version of EKYHCHCP.
*
*****
*
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*
*****
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/I control block used to pass information
*   received by DPROP from the DB2 changed data capture exit
*   (using IFI calls) to the propagation exit routine.
*
*   The HEC is newly built for each exit call and does contain
*   data to be retained between exit calls.
*****
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
1DECLARE HEC_POINTER POINTER;
1DECLARE 1 HEC BASED(HEC_POINTER),
2 HEC_EYE CHAR(8),          /* Eye catcher ("EKY HEC ") */
2 HEC_RESV1 CHAR(8),        /* Reserved */

/* Pointers to IFI header areas */
2 HEC_QWHS POINTER,         /* Addr DB2 IFI standard header area */
2 HEC_QWHC POINTER,         /* Addr DB2 IFI correlation data area */

/* Pointers to CDC data areas */
2 HEC_CDODD POINTER,        /* Address of CDC data description
                             (always passed to exit) */
2 HEC_CDODA POINTER,        /* Address of CDC data row:
                             (always passed to exit)
                             - only data for INSERT/DELETE
                             - OR contains the after image
                             for UPDATE operations */
2 HEC_CDODB POINTER,        /* Address of CDC data row:
                             - Zero for INSERT and DELETE
                             - Otherwise, BEFORE image of row
                             for UPDATE operations.
```

Figure 109 (Part 1 of 2). PL/I HUP Exit Communication Block

---

```

/* Return code from IFI call */
2 HECRARC2 FIXED BIN(31), /* IFCRC2 reason code */

/* DBDname/SEGname/PCBlabel area (mapped by HECDSLDS below) */
2 HECDBSLA POINTER, /* Address of DBD/SEG/PCBlabel area
                     HECDSLDS */
2 HECDBSLN FIXED BIN(31), /* Number of entries in HECDSLDS */

/* Reserved space */
2 HECRESV2 CHAR(16);

/*****
 * For propagation exit routines only, the HECDBSLA field points to *
 * an area (for DB2 subexit routines this field is zero). This area *
 * contains 24 byte entries (in top to bottom hierarchy) which were *
 * defined to DPRDP for the PR in process. The number of entries in *
 * this list is contained in the HECDBSLN field. *
 *****/
DECLARE HECDSLDS_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE 1 HECDSLDS(1) BASED(HECDSLDS_PTR),
/* Entry for DBD/SEG/PCB label */
2 HECDBDNM CHAR(8), /* DBD name */
2 HECSEGNM CHAR(8), /* SEGMENT name */
2 HECPCBNM CHAR(8); /* PCB label name */
/*****/

```

---

*Figure 109 (Part 2 of 2). PL/I HUP Exit Communication Block*

## PL/I IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

Figure 110 shows a PL/I IFC copyarea for IFCIDS 0185.

```
1/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYHCQ2P
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPR0P PL/1 IFC copyarea for IFCIDS 0185
*
*   PL/1 VERSION OF A PORTION OF ASM MACRO DSNDQW02
*
*****
*
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*
*****
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* FUNCTION:
*   Copyarea for IFC events.
*
*   QW0185 is written for reads requests for IFCID 185.
*   It contains a header section which is followed by
*   a data section.
*
*   The data portion of QW0185 begins with field:
*     - QW0185DD, if QW0185TP=S
*     or
*     - QW0185DR, if QW0185TP=D
*
*   If QW0185TP = S, the data portion consists of four
*   fields followed by an arbitrary number of occurrences
*   of the QW0185VR structure.
*
*   If QW0185TP = D, the data portion consists of:
*     ---> the data row, if QW0185RC = 0
*     or
*     ---> an error message, otherwise.
*****
1/***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* QW0185A is the structure containing the table description
* in its data portion (QW0185TP=S).
*
* The data portion (QW0185DD) consists of 4 fields followed
* an arbitrary number of occurrences of the QW0185VR structure
*
*****
DECLARE HECCDCDD_PTR POINTER;
```

Figure 110 (Part 1 of 3). PL/I IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185



---

```

DECLARE 1 QW0185A BASED(HECCDCDD_PTR),

    2 QW0185LN    FIXED BIN(31), /* Length of total db2cdc data */
    2 QW0185TP    CHAR(1),      /* type of control block */
                                /* S - DB2CDC table description */
                                /* D - DB2CDC data row */
    2 FILLER1     CHAR(3),      /* Reserved */
    2 QW0185RC    CHAR(4),      /* Reason code describing error */
                                /* for this data portion */
    2 QW0185QT,   /* qualified table name */
    3 QW0185CR    CHAR(8),      /* Creator of table (Auth id) */
    3 QW0185TB    CHAR(18),     /* table name */
    2 QW0185TS    CHAR(10),     /* Timestamp of table */
                                /* description from catalog */
    2 QW0185TL    CHAR(10),     /* Timestamp of log buffer ci */
                                /* when it is externalized or */
                                /* when the buffer is initialized */
    2 QW0185UR    CHAR(8),      /* RBA of the first log record */
                                /* for this unit of work. */
    2 QW0185LR    CHAR(8),      /* RBA of log record from */
                                /* which this DB2CDC data row */
    2 FILLER2     CHAR(2),      /* Operation code, */
                                /* not used when QW0185TP=S. */
    2 QW0185RI    CHAR(2),      /* operation code qualifier. */
                                /* RI - result of a referential */
                                /* constraint enforcement of */
                                /* a delete set null or */
                                /* cascade, if QW0185TP = "D". */
    2 FILLER3     CHAR(6),      /* Reserved */
1/***** DATA PORTION *****/

    2 QW0185DD,
    3 QW0185ID    CHAR(8),      /* Eye catcher = "CDCDD " */
    3 QW0185BC    FIXED BIN(31), /* Length of the QW0185DD section */
    3 QW0185NO    FIXED BIN(15), /* Total number of occurrences */
                                /* of QW0185VR */
    3 QW0185LD    FIXED BIN(15), /* Number of cols described by */
                                /* occurrences of QW0185VR */
    3 QW0185VR(1), /* Describes a column in */
                                /* a captured table */
    4 QW0185ST    FIXED BIN(15), /* Tells the data type of */
                                /* the column and whether */
                                /* it has an associated */
                                /* indicator variable */
    4 QW0185LE    FIXED BIN(15), /* Defines the external lg */
                                /* of a value from the column */
    4 QW0185SD    FIXED BIN(31), /* contains the CCSID */
    4 QW0185SI,   /* offset of this column */
                                /* into the data row */
    5 FILLER      CHAR(2),
    5 QW0185SX    FIXED BIN(15), /* Offset is in a half word */
    4 QW0185SN,   /* Length of name and */
                                /* name of the column */
    5 QW0185NL    FIXED BIN(15), /* Length of column name */
    5 QW0185CN    CHAR(30);     /* Name of column */

```

---

Figure 110 (Part 2 of 3). PL/I IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

---

```

1/*****
*
* QW0185B is the structure containing the data row or error
* message in its data portion (QW0185TP=D).
*
* The data portion (QW0185DR) consists of:
*   - the data row, if QW0185RC = 0
*   otherwise
*   - an error message.
*
*****/

DECLARE HECCDCDA_PTR POINTER;
DECLARE 1 QW0185B BASED(HECCDCDA_PTR),
  2 FILLER5      CHAR(74),      /* Redefinition of 74 bytes
                                * of the header portion */
  2 QW0185PC     CHAR(2),      /* Operation code,
                                * used when QW0185TP=d.
                                * IN - Insert
                                * UB - Update before image
                                * UA - Update after image
                                * DE - Delete */
  2 FILLER6      CHAR(8),

/***** DATA PORTION *****/
  2 QW0185DR(1) CHAR(1);      /* Data row or error message */

```

---

*Figure 110 (Part 3 of 3). PL/I IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185*

---

## Sample Propagation Exit Control Blocks for C

Figure 111 on page 410 shows an example of the Propagation Exit control blocks in C. These control blocks, called EKYRCPCK, EKYRCDLK, EKYHCHCK, and EKYHCQ2K, reside in the (EKYSAMP) library.

## C Propagation Exit Interface (PIC)

Figure 111 on page 410 shows a C Propagation exit interface.

---

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCPCK
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP C propagation exit interface.
*
*   C version of EKYRCPIC.
*
*****/
*
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*
*****/
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/1 control block used to interface between
*   - DPROP
*   and
*   - a user's propagation exit routine
*
*   There is one control block for each exit propagation exit
*   routine, lasting for the duration of the exit in virtual
*   storage.
*
*   For synchronous propagation in MPP regions:
*   - this is the duration of the IMS program controller
*     subtask.
*
*   For synchronous propagation in batch/BMP regions, for
*   asynchronous propagation, and for CCU processing:
*   - this is the duration of the jobstep.
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*****/
/***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

typedef struct          /* PICXMSG */
{                      /* User exit error/warning message DPROP
                        will write the message to various
                        destinations according to the usual
                        DPROP/RUP error handling logic.
                        (280 byte area) */
    unsigned char picxmsgi[8]; /* 8 byte message id */
    unsigned char picxmsgb;    /* one blank */
    unsigned char picxmtxt[61]; /* 61 text bytes */
} PICXML1;

```

---

*Figure 111 (Part 1 of 4). C Propagation Exit Interface*

---

```

typedef struct
{
    PICXML1      picxml1;
    unsigned char picxml2[70]; /* 2nd message line (70 text bytes) */
    unsigned char picxml3[70]; /* 3rd message line (70 text bytes) */
    unsigned char picxml4[70]; /* 4th message line (70 text bytes) */
} PICXMSG;

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 * DLI application interface block (AIB).
 * The exit should use this AIB for its DLI call. Before first call,
 * DPROP inits AIBID, AIBLEN, AIBRSNM1 and AIBSFUNC fields.
 *****/
typedef struct
{
    /* PICAIB
    /* AIB initialized by DPROP
    unsigned char aibid[8]; /* Eyecatcher
    long aiblen; /* DFSAIB allocated length
    unsigned char aibsfunc[8]; /* Subfunction code
    unsigned char aibrsnm1[8]; /* Resource name 1
    unsigned char aibrsnm2[8]; /* Resource name 2
    long fb1[2]; /* Reserved
    long aiboalen; /* Output area length (max)
    long aiboause; /* Output area length (used)
    long fb2[2]; /* Reserved
    short fixb[2]; /* Reserved
    long aibretrn; /* Return code
    long aibreasn; /* Reason code
    long fb3; /* Reserved
    char *aibrsa1; /* Resource address 1
    char *aibrsa2; /* Resource address 2
    char *aibrsa3; /* Resource address 3
    long fb4[10]; /* Reserved
    } PICAIB;

#pragma page(1)

typedef struct
{
    /* EKYRCPIC
    /*****
    * This section contains information provided by DPROP to the
    * invoked exit at entry to call. This section MUST NOT be modified
    * by the exit.
    *****/
    unsigned char piceye[8]; /* Eye catcher ("EKYRCPIC")
    unsigned char picexit[8]; /* Name of the exit routine
    unsigned char piccall[2]; /* Type of call to exit:
                                HR = hierarchical to relational
                                RH = relational to hierarchical
    unsigned char picdblev; /* Debug level in effect. hex'02':
                                external trace of propagating
                                SQL statements and DL/I calls.
    unsigned char fill01; /* Reserved
    char *picptd; /* Address of DPROP PTD
    unsigned char picprid[8]; /* PR-ID
    unsigned char picprset[8]; /* PRset-ID
    unsigned char picprtst[26]; /* PR timestamp

```

---

Figure 111 (Part 2 of 4). C Propagation Exit Interface

---

```

unsigned char fill02[2]; /* Reserved */
unsigned char picpcb1a[8]; /* PCB label as specified on PR */
unsigned char fill56[56]; /* Reserved */
unsigned char picopsys[4]; /* Operating system. ESA : MVS/ESA */

unsigned char pictrans[4]; /* IMS region type:
                           'MPP ' = MPP region
                           'IFP ' = IMS fast path region
                           'BMP ' = IMS BMP region
                           'BAT ' = IMS batch region
                           ' ' = none of above */

unsigned char picprogm[4]; /* Calling program:
                           'DPRS' - DPROB synch propagation
                           'DPRA' - DPROB asynch propagation */

unsigned char fill12a[12]; /* Reserved for DPROB */

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 * This section is used by exit to provide information to DPROB *
 *****/
unsigned char picentrd; /* Set by exit routine to 'X', to
                       indicate that exit has been entered */
unsigned char picinctl; /* Set by exit routine to 'X', to
                       indicate that exit is in control */

/*****
 * Return code and error message *
 *****/
short picxretc; /* Return code:
                4 = SQL error. SQL error code is in
                  the field SQLCODE of the SQLCA.
                8 = DLI error. AIBRETRN, AIBREASN
                  and DL/I status code in PCB
                  pointed by AIBRSA1.
                12 = error other than SQL error,
                  some resources not available.
                16 = error other than SQL error, not
                  a resource availability problem.
                20 = should not occur/should abend. */

PICXMSG picxmsg;
unsigned char fill12b[12]; /* Reserved for DPROB */

/*****
 * Names of objects associated with error *
 *****/
unsigned char picdbn[8]; /* DBD name */
unsigned char picsegn[8]; /* Segment name */
unsigned char pictabq[8]; /* Table name qualifier */
unsigned char pictabn[18]; /* Table name */
unsigned char fill14[14]; /* Reserved for DPROB */

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 111 (Part 3 of 4). C Propagation Exit Interface*

---

```

/*****
 * Exit Work Area
 * The exit work area can be used to save information across
 * calls to the exit (e.g. to save the addresses of getmaind
 * areas across calls to the exit).
 *****/
unsigned char floater[4];
unsigned char picswork[256]; /* Work area for the exit */
unsigned char fill16a[16]; /* Reserved for DPROP */

/*****
 * SQL communication area (SQLCA).
 *****/
struct sqlca picsqlca;
unsigned char fill16b[16];
PICAIB      picaib;

long      fb5[4]; /* Reserved */
} EKYRCPIC;

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 111 (Part 4 of 4). C Propagation Exit Interface*

## C (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface

Figure 112 on page 414 shows a C DL/I capture interface.

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYRCDLK
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROP RUP: C DL/I capture interface.
*
*   C VERSION OF EKYRCDL1.
*
*****
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*
*****
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* FUNCTION:
*
*   EKYRCDLI is a copyarea providing descriptions for the
*   interface-areas used to communicate between
*   - DL/I changed data capture
*   - the EKYRUP00 DL/I changed data exit routine
*
*   EKYRCDLI generates descriptions of following areas:
*   - the DL/I XPCB
*   - the DL/I XSDB
*   - the DL/I DBPCB
*
* CHANGE ACTIVITY:
*   None
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

typedef struct
{
    unsigned char segikey[6];
    unsigned char segidat1[7];
    unsigned char segidat2[4];
    unsigned char segidat3[8];
} SEGI;

/*****
*   Extended Segment Data -- XSDB
*****/
typedef struct /* XSDB */
{
    unsigned char xsdbeye[4]; /* "XSDB" eyecatcher */
    unsigned char xsdbver[2]; /* XSDB version indicator */
}

```

Figure 112 (Part 1 of 3). C (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface



---

```

    unsigned char xsdbrel[2]; /* XSDB release indicator          */
    char *xsdbnxbdb; /* Next XSDB pointer          */
    unsigned char xsdbdbd[8]; /* Physical data base name    */
    unsigned char xsdbseg[8]; /* Physical segment name      */
    unsigned char xsdbphp; /* Physical path accessibility
                           If value is "Y" then segment is
                           accessible via physical path.
                           If value is "N" then segment is not
                           accessible via physical path.          */
    unsigned char filler[3]; /* Reserved                    */
    short xsdbseglv; /* Segment data base level    */
    short xsdbkeyl; /* Length of physical key     */
    char *xsdbkeya; /* Address of physical key    */
    short xsdbfill; /* Reserved                    */
    short xsdbsegl; /* Length of segment data     */
    SEGI *xsdbsega; /* Address of segment data    */
    long xsdbfil2; /* Reserved                    */
    long xsdbfil3; /* Reserved                    */
    long xsdbfil4; /* Reserved                    */
} XSDB;

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 *   E x t e n d e d   D a t a   B a s e   P C B   --   X P C B
 *****/

typedef struct /* XPCB */
{
    unsigned char xpcbeye[4]; /* "XPCB" eyecatcher          */
    unsigned char xpcbver[2]; /* XPCB version indicator     */
    unsigned char xpcbrel[2]; /* XPCB release indicator     */
    unsigned char xpcbexit[8]; /* Segment user exit name     */
    short xpcbrc; /* Return-code                 */
    short xpcbrsnc; /* Reason-code                 */
    unsigned char xpcbdbd[8]; /* Physical data base name    */
    char *xpcbvera; /* Address of DBD version ID  */
    unsigned char xpcbseg[8]; /* Physical segment name      */
    unsigned char xpcbcall[4]; /* "Call function" defined by IMS/ESA
                           ISRT: Insert
                           REPL: Replace
                           DLET: Delete
                           CASC: Cascading delete
                           DLLP: now also deleted from
                           logical path          */
    unsigned char xpcbpcall[4]; /* "Physical update type" defined
                           by IMS
                           ISRT: Insert
                           REIN: Re-insert via logical path
                           REPL: Replace
                           DLET: Delete
                           DLPP: Deleted only from
                           physical path          */
    unsigned char fill[4]; /* Reserved                    */
    char *xpcbpca; /* Address of DB PCB          */
    unsigned char xpcbpcbn[8]; /* Name of DB PCB            */
    char *xpcbinqa; /* Address of "INQY" output   */
    char *xpcbiopa; /* Address of I/O PCB         */
    short filler; /* Reserved                    */
    short xpcbckeyl; /* Length of concatenated key */
}

```

---

Figure 112 (Part 2 of 3). C (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface

---

```

        char *xpcbckeya; /* Address of concatenated key */
XSDb      *xpcbxsdDb; /* Address of XSDb for data */
        char *xpcbxsdDb; /* Address of XSDb for REPL data */
        char *xpcbxsdDb; /* Address of XSDb for path data */
        long xpcbfil1; /* Reserved */
        long xpcbfil2; /* Reserved */
        long xpcbfil3; /* Reserved */
        char *xpcbexiwp; /* Address of 256-byte area reserved
                        for exit */
        long xpcbfil4; /* Reserved */
        long xpcbfil5; /* Reserved */
        unsigned char xpcbtimst[8]; /* Timestamp of call */
        long xpcbfil6; /* Reserved */
    } XPCB;

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 *          D a t a   B a s e   P C B
 *****/
typedef struct
{
    /* DBPCB */
    unsigned char DBPCBDBD[8]; /* DBD name */
    unsigned char DBPCBLEV[2]; /* Level feedback */
    unsigned char DBPCBSTC[2]; /* Status codes (returned to user) */
    unsigned char DBPCBPRO[4]; /* Processing options */
    long DBPCBPFX; /* Prefix address */
    unsigned char DBPCBSFD[8]; /* Segment name feedback */
    long DBPCBMKL; /* Currrent length of KFBA or
                  GSAM feedback area */
    long DBPCBNSS; /* Number of sensitive segments in
                  the PCB */
    unsigned char DBPCBKFD; /* Key feedback area */
} DBPCB;

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 112 (Part 3 of 3). C (RUP) DL/I Capture Interface*

## C HUP Exit Communication Block

Figure 113 on page 417 shows a C HUP exit communication block.

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYHCHCK (HEC)
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPROPC HUP exit communication block.
*
*   C version of EKYHCHCK.
*
*****
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*
*****
*
* Status: V1 R2 M0
*
* Function:
*   This is the PL/I control block used to pass information
*   received by DPROPC from the DB2 changed data capture exit
*   (using IFI calls) to the propagation exit routine.
*
*   The HEC is newly built for each exit call and does contain
*   data to be retained between exit calls.
*
*****
*
* Change activity:
*   None
*
***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

/*****
* For propagation exit routines only, the HECDBSLA field points to
* an area (for DB2 subexit routines this field is zero). This area
* contains 24 byte entries (in top to bottom hierarchy) which were
* defined to DPROPC for the PR in process. The number of entries in
* this list is contained in the HECDBSLN field.
*****/
typedef struct /* HECDSLDS1 */
{
    unsigned char hecdbname[8]; /* DBD name */
    unsigned char hecsegnm[8]; /* Segment name */
    unsigned char hecpcbnm[8]; /* PCB label name */
} HECDSLDS1;

typedef struct /* HECDSLDS1 array */
{
    HECDSLDS1 hecdsls[30];
} HECDSLDS;

```

Figure 113 (Part 1 of 2). C HUP Exit Communication Block

---

```

typedef struct
{
    /* HEC */
    unsigned char heceye[8]; /* Eye catcher ("EKY HEC ") */
    unsigned char hecresv1[8]; /* Reserved */

    /* Pointers to IFI header areas */
    char *hecqwhs; /* Addr DB2 ifi standard header area */
    char *hecqwhc; /* Addr DB2 ifi correlation data area */

    /* Pointers to CDC data areas */
    void *hecddcdd; /* Address of CDC data description
                    (always passed to exit) */
    void *hecddcda; /* Address of CDC data row:
                    (always passed to exit)
                    - only data for INSERT/DELETE
                    - OR contains the after image
                      for UPDATE operations */
    char *hecddcdb; /* Address of CDC data row:
                    - Zero for INSERT and DELETE
                    - Otherwise, BEFORE image of row
                      for UPDATE operations. */

    /* Return code from IFI call */
    long hecrarc2; /* IFCRC2 reason code */

    /* DBDname/SEGname/PCBlabel area (mapped by HECDSLDS below) */
    HECDSLDS *hecdbsla; /* Address of DBD/SEG/PCBlabel area
                        HECDSLDS */
    long hecdbsln; /* Number of entries in hecdsls */

    /* Reserved space */
    unsigned char hecresv2[16]; /* reserved */
} HEC;

/*****
#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 113 (Part 2 of 2). C HUP Exit Communication Block*

## C IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

Figure 114 on page 419 shows a C IFC copyarea for IFCIDS 0185.

```

/***** START OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/
*
* Control Block name:
*   EKYHCQ2K
*
* Descriptive name:
*   DPRO P C IFC copyarea for IFCIDS 0185
*
*   C VERSION OF A PORTION OF ASM MACRO DSNDQW02
*
*****/
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*
*****/
*
* STATUS: V1 R2 M0
*
* FUNCTION:
*   Copyarea for IFC events.
*
*   QW0185 is written for reads requests for IFCID 185.
*   It contains a header section which is followed by
*   a data section.
*
*   The data portion of QW0185 begins with field:
*     - QW0185DD, if QW0185TP=S
*     or
*     - QW0185DR, if QW0185TP=D
*
*   If QW0185TP = S, the data portion consists of four
*   fields followed by an arbitrary number of occurrences
*   of the QW0185VR structure.
*
*   If QW0185TP = D, the data portion consists of:
*     ---> the data row, if QW0185RC = 0
*     or
*     ---> an error message, otherwise.
*
*****/
/***** END OF CONTROL BLOCK SPECIFICATION *****/

#pragma page(1)

typedef struct          /* Describes a column in
                        * a captured table
                        */
{
    short      qw0185st; /* Tells the data type of
                        * the column and whether
                        * it has an associated
                        * indicator variable
                        */

```

Figure 114 (Part 1 of 3). C IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

```

short      qw0185le;      /* Defines the external lg      *
                        * of a value from the column */
long       qw0185sd;      /* Contains the ccscid          */
char       filler[2];
short      qw0185sx;      /* Offset of this column       *
                        * into the data row           */
short      qw0185nl;      /* Length of column name        */
char       qw0185cn[30];  /* Name of column               */
} QW0185VR;

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 *
 * QW0185A is the structure containing the table description
 * in its data portion (QW0185TP=S).
 *
 * The data portion (QW0185DD) consists of 4 fields followed
 * an arbitrary number of occurrences of the QW0185VR structure
 *
 *****/

typedef struct
{
    long      qw0185ln;      /* Length of total db2cdc data  */
    char      qw0185tp;      /* Type of control block       *
                        * S - DB2CDC table description */
                        * D - DB2CDC data row         */
    char      filler1[3];    /* Reserved                     */
    char      qw0185rc[4];    /* Reason code describing error *
                        * for this data portion      */
    char      qw0185cr[8];    /* Creator of table (auth id)   */
    char      qw0185tb[18];   /* Table name                   */
    char      qw0185ts[10];   /* Timestamp of table           */
                        * description from catalog    */
    char      qw0185tl[10];   /* Timestamp of log buffer CI   *
                        * when it is externalized or  */
                        * when the buffer is initialized */
    char      qw0185ur[8];    /* RBA of the first log record  *
                        * for this unit of work.      */
    char      qw0185lr[8];    /* RBA of log record from       *
                        * which this DB2CDC data row  */
    char      filler2[2];     /* Operation code,              */
                        * not used when QW0185TP=S.   */
    char      qw0185ri[2];    /* operation code qualifier.    *
                        * RI - result of a referential */
                        * constraint enforcement of */
                        * a delete set null or */
                        * cascade, if QW0185TP = "D". */
    char      filler3[6];     /* reserved                     */

    /***** DATA PORTION *****/

    char      qw0185id[8];    /* Qualified table name         */
    long      qw0185bc;      /* Eye catcher = "CDCDD "      */
    short     qw0185no;      /* Length of the QW0185DD section */
                        * Total number of occurrences */
                        * of QW0185VR */

```

Figure 114 (Part 2 of 3). C IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185

---

```

        short      qw0185ld;          /* Number of cols described by      *
                                     * occurrences of QW0185VR          */
        QW0185VR   qw0185vr[1];
    } QW0185A;

#pragma page(1)

/*****
 *
 * QW0185B is the structure containing the data row or error
 * message in its data portion (QW0185TP=D).
 *
 * The data portion (QW0185DR) consists of:
 *   - the data row, if QW0185RC = 0
 *   or
 *   - an error message, otherwise.
 *
 *****/

typedef struct
{
    char      filler5[74];          /* Redefinition of 74 bytes          *
                                   * of the header portion            */
    char      qw0185pc[2];          /* Operation code,                  *
                                   * used when QW0185TP=D.            */
                                   * IN - Insert                      *
                                   * UB - Update before image         *
                                   * UA - Update after image         *
                                   * DE - Delete                      */
    char      filler6[8];

/***** DATA PORTION *****/

    char      qw0185dr[60];        /* Data row or error message        */
} QW0185B;

#pragma page(1)

```

---

*Figure 114 (Part 3 of 3). C IFC Copyarea for IFCIDS 0185*

---

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## Bibliography

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### The IMS DataPropagator for z/OS Version 3 Release 1 Library

Order Number	Book Title
GC27-1216	Administrators Guide for Log Asynchronous Propagation
GC27-1217	Administrators Guide for MQSeries Asynchronous Propagation
GC27-1215	Administrators Guide for Synchronous Propagation
SC27-1544	Concepts
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GC27-1211	An Introduction
GC27-1212	Installation Guide
GC27-1213	Messages and Codes
GC27-1210	Reference
GC27-1208	Licensed Program Specification

---

### Other Books Referenced in This Book

The following books are referred to in this book or might be helpful in understanding customization tasks:

- *DB2 Administration Guide*, SC26-4888
- *DB2 Messages and Codes*, SC26-4892
- *DB2 SQL Reference*, SC26-4890
- *DXT Writing Exit Routines*, SC26-4636
- *IMS/ESA General Information*, GC26-3068
- *IMS/ESA Customization Guide*, SC26-3064-00
- *IMS/ESA Administration Guide: Database Manager*, SC26-3065-00
- *IMS/ESA Application Programming: DL/I Calls*, SC26-3062-00
- *IMS/ESA Utilities Reference: Database Manager*, SC26-4627-00
- *IMS/ESA Utilities Reference: System*, SC26-4629-00
- *OS/390 Language Environment Programming Reference*, SC26-4841
- *IBM SAA AD/Cycle PL/I MVS & VM Language Reference*, SC26-3114
- Remote Recovery Data Facility Program Description and Operation, LY37-3710-03
- *OS/390 Language Environment Programming Guide*, SC26-4818

---

# Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

## A

**abort record.** An IMS DataPropagator propagation log record (38nn or 5938), indicating that the associated unit of work will not be committed by IMS and should not be propagated to DB2. *Compare with commit record.*

**ACB.** Application control block. Located in IMS.

**ACDC.** Asynchronous changed data capture.

| **Apply Program.** A component of IMS MQ-DPROP  
| that reads the MQSeries messages containing the  
| changed data and passes it to the RUP. RUP  
| transforms the changed data into relational format and  
| updates the DB2 target tables.

**Archive utility.** A utility that filters out propagation log records from the records written to the IMS logs and writes them to Changed Data Capture data sets (CDCDSs).

**asynchronous changed data capture.** An IMS function that captures the changes needed for IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation and saves them on the IMS logs. The function is mandatory for IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation and is either implemented by an SPE (IMS 3.1) or built into the program (subsequent releases of IMS).

**asynchronous propagation.** The propagation of data at a later time, not within the same unit of work as the update call.

**Audit Extract utility.** An IMS DPROP utility that inserts the IMS DPROP audit records written to SMF into the IMS DPROP audit table.

**AUDU.** Audit Extract utility.

## B

**Batch Log data set.** A data set that an IMS batch job uses to store propagation log records needed for IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation.

## C

**CAF.** Call attach facility.

**CCU.** Consistency Check utility.

**CDCDS.** Changed Data Capture data sets.

**CDCDS Registration utility.** An IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation utility that registers new CDCDS to DBRC.

**CDCDS Unregistration utility.** An IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation utility that deletes CDCDS entries from DBRC.

**CDU.** CDCDS Unregistration utility.

| **CEC.** central electronics complex.

**Changed Data Capture data set (CDCDS).** The data sets that the archive utility uses to store the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation log records filtered during the archive process. CDCDSs contain only the propagation log records. These log records are used by the Selector in place of the corresponding SLDSs, that contain all IMS changes.

**Changed Data Capture exit routine.** See DB2 Changed Data Capture exit routine

**Changed Data Capture function.** See DB2 Changed Data Capture function.

**commit record.** An IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation log record (9928, 37nn, 41nn, or 5937) indicating that the associated unit of work has been committed by IMS and should be propagated to DB2. *Compare with abort record.*

**concatenated key.** See "IMS concatenated key" and "conceptual concatenated key."

**conceptual concatenated key.** The conceptual concatenated key of a segment consists of the concatenated keys of the segment's immediate physical parent and physical ancestors. Unlike the Conceptual *fully* Concatenated key, the conceptual concatenated key does not include the concatenated key of the segment itself.

**conceptual fully concatenated key.** The conceptual fully concatenated key is an IMS DPROP concept useful for the propagation of entity segments that do not have a unique IMS fully concatenated key; but that are nevertheless uniquely identifiable.

The conceptual fully concatenated key of a segment consists of these parts:

- the concatenated key of the segment
- the concatenated keys of the segment's physical parent and physical ancestors

The conceptual fully concatenated key is therefore the combination of these parts:

- the IMS fully concatenated key
- the ID fields (if any) of the segment that contribute to the concatenated key of the segment
- the ID fields (if any) of the physical parent or ancestors that contribute to the concatenated keys of the physical parent or ancestor

So, the conceptual fully concatenated key is equal to that hypothetical IMS fully concatenated key, that you would see if including the ID fields into the IMS key-field at each hierarchical level.

The concept of conceptual fully concatenated key allows the support of segments with a unique conceptual fully concatenated key, much in the same way as segments with a unique IMS fully concatenated key.

**concatenated key.** The concatenated key is an IMS DPROPS concept useful for the propagation of entity segments that are neither unique under their parent nor have a unique IMS key, but that are nevertheless uniquely identifiable through ID fields.

The concatenated key is a combination of these fields that identify the segment uniquely under its parent:

- the non-unique IMS key field (if any)
- ID fields

For segments having a unique IMS key field, the conceptual key and the IMS key field are identical.

**Consistency Check utility (CCU).** An IMS DPROPS utility that checks whether the data that has been propagated between IMS and DB2 databases is consistent. If not, it reports the inconsistencies and generates statements the DBA can use to fix the inconsistencies. The CCU is applicable when generalized mapping cases are being used.

**containing IMS segment.** An IMS segment that contains internal segments (embedded structures) propagated by mapping case 3 Propagation Requests. It is referred to interchangeably as a “containing IMS segment” or “containing segment.”

**containing segment.** See containing IMS segment.

**CRU.** CDCDS Registration utility.

## D

**Data Capture exit routine.** See IMS data capture exit routine.

**data capture function.** An IMS function that captures the changes needed for data propagation.

**DataRefresher.** An IBM licensed program that lets you extract selected operational data on a periodic or one-time basis.

**Data Extract Manager (DEM).** A DataRefresher component that extracts the IMS data to which changes will subsequently be propagated. DEM also creates control statements for the DB2 Load utility to load the extracted IMS data into DB2 tables.

**data propagation.** The application of changes to one set of data to the copy of that data in another database system. See also synchronous propagation and IMS DPROPS asynchronous propagation.

**DataRefresher DEM.** DataRefresher data extract manager.

**DataRefresher Map Capture exit routine (MCE).** See Map Capture exit routine.

**DataRefresher UIM.** See User Input Manager.

**DBRM.** Database Request Module.

**DB2 commit count.** The number of IMS commit records that the IMS DPROPS asynchronous propagation receiver is to apply to DB2 before it issues a DB2 commit.

**DB2 Changed Data Capture exit routine.** The routine to which the DB2 Changed Data Capture function passes the DB2 changes it has captured for propagation. This routine can be the IMS DPROPS HUP routine, that propagates data, or your own exit routine.

**DB2 Changed Data Capture function.** A DB2 function that captures the DB2 changes needed for data propagation.

**DB2 Changed Data Capture subexit routine.** An optional IMS DPROPS exit routine invoked whenever the HUP is called by DB2 changed data capture. The DB2 Changed Data Capture subexit routine can typically be used to perform generalized functions such as auditing all of the captured DB2 changes.

**DB2-to-IMS propagation.** Propagation of changed DB2 tables to IMS segments. It can be either:

- One-way DB2-to-IMS propagation
- DB2-to-IMS propagation, as part of two-way propagation

**DBD.** Database definition. The collection of macroparameter statements that describes an IMS database. These statements describe the hierarchical structure, IMS organization, device type, segment length, sequence fields, and alternate search fields. The statements are assembled to produce database description blocks.

**DBDLIB.** Database definition library.

**DBPCB.** Database program communication block.

**DEDB.** Data entry database.

**DEM.** Data Extract Manager.

**directory.** See IMS DPROP directory.

**DLU.** DL/1 Load Utilities. IMS DPROP utilities that are used to create (or re-create) the IMS databases from the content of the propagated DB2 tables. You can use DLU if you have implemented DB2 to IMS or two-way propagation.

**DPROP-NR.** The abbreviation for IBM IMS DataPropagator MVS/ESA through Version 2.2. At Version 3.1 the product name changed to IMS DataPropagator, abbreviated as IMS DPROP.

## E

| **EKYMOCAP.** The Capture component of MQ-DPROP. EKYMOCAP is an IMS data Capture exit routine. It runs as an extension to the updating IMS application programs, but it is transparent to them. EKYMOCAP obtains the changed data from the IMS Data Capture function and sends this data via MQSeries messages to the Apply Program.

**EKYRESLB Dynamic Allocation exit routine.** An IMS DPROP exit routine that can be used to allocate dynamically the IMS DPROP load module library to the EKYRESLB DD-name.

**entity segment.** The data being mapped from IMS to DB2 comes from one single hierarchic path down to a particular segment. This segment is called the entity segment. See also mapping case 1.

**ER.** Extract request.

| **Event Marker.** A component of MQ-DPROP that runs on the same system as the IMS source databases. It is used to identify an event that occurs on the Source System. The customer must execute the Event Marker on the Source System at the time that the event occurs.

| The Event Marker transmits an MQSeries message that identifies the event to the Apply Program. This MQSeries message is transmitted in FIFO sequence and in the same Propagation Data Streams as the changed IMS data.

| When an occurrence of the Apply Program processes this message, the content of the target DB2 tables of this occurrence of the Apply Program reflect the content of the IMS source databases at the time that the Event Marker was executed on the Source System.

| The Event Marker is used for an automated stop of the Apply Program when the content of the target DB2 tables reflects a particular Source System point in time.

**exit routines.** IMS DPROP contains seven exit routines. See the individual glossary entries for:

- DB2 Changed Data Capture exit routine
- DB2 Changed Data Capture subexit routine
- IMS Data Capture exit routine
- Field exit routine
- Map Capture exit routine
- Propagation exit routine
- Segment exit routine
- User exit routine

**extension segment.** The data being mapped from IMS to DB2 comes from a single hierarchic path down to an entity segment and from any segments immediately subordinate to the entity segment. The segments subordinate to the entity segment can have zero or one occurrence beneath a single occurrence of the entity segment. This type of subordinate segment is called an extension segment (as it extends the data in the entity segment). See also mapping case 2.

**extract request (ER).** A DataRefresher request to extract IMS data. Extract requests become IMS DPROP propagation requests once they are validated by the IMS DPROP MCE.

## F

**Field exit routine.** An IMS DPROP exit routine you can write to complement the logic of IMS DPROP's generalized mapping cases. Field exit routines are typically used to convert an individual IMS data field between a customer format IMS DPROP does not support and a format you have defined in your propagation request.

| **FIFO.** First-In-First-Out

**fully concatenated key.** See IMS fully concatenated key and conceptual fully concatenated key.

## G

**generalized mapping cases.** The mapping cases provided by IMS DPROP. See mapping case 1, mapping case 2 and mapping case 3.

**group definition file.** The file that the Group Unload utility (GUU) uses to store the IMS sources that it extracts from the IMS DPROP directory tables. See also, *SCF Compare job and SCF Apply job*.

**Group Unload utility (GUU).** The IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation utility that extracts details of all IMS sources for the specified propagation group from the IMS DPROP directory tables at the receiver site and writes them to the Group Definitions File. See also, *SCF Compare job and SCF Apply job*.

**GUU.** Group Unload utility.

## H

**hierarchical update program (HUP).** The IMS DPROP component that does the actual DB2-to-IMS propagation. HUP is the IMS DPROP-provided DB2 Changed Data Capture exit routine. The DB2 Changed Data Capture function calls HUP and provides to HUP the changed IMS rows.

**Hierarchical to Relational propagation.** This is one-way hierarchical to relational propagation: the one-way propagation of changed IMS segments to DB2 tables. The terms *hierarchical to relational propagation* and *one-way IMS-to-DB2 propagation* are interchangeable.

**HUP.** Hierarchical Update program.

**HSSR.** High speed sequential retrieval.

## I

**ID fields.** *Identification (ID) fields* are non-key fields that:

- uniquely identify a segment under its parent
- do not change their value

Typical examples of IMS segments with ID fields, are segments where the data base administrator has not defined the ID fields as part of the IMS Key field. For example because the IMS applications need to retrieve the segment in another sequence than the ascending sequence of the ID fields.

**identification fields.** See ID fields.

**IMS concatenated key.** For an IMS segment, the concatenated key consists of:

- The key of the segment's immediate parent, and
- The keys of the segment's ancestors

Unlike the IMS **fully** concatenated key of the segment, the concatenated key does not include the key of the segment itself.

A logical child segment has two concatenated keys: a physical concatenated key and a logical concatenated key. The physical concatenated key consists of the key of the segment's physical parent and the keys of the physical ancestors of the physical parent. The logical concatenated key consists of the key of the segment's logical parent and the keys of the physical ancestors of the logical parent.

**IMS Data Capture exit routine.** The routine to which the IMS Data Capture function passes the IMS changes it has captured for propagation. For synchronous

propagation, this routine can be the IMS DPROP RUP routine, that propagates data, or your own exit routine. For IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation, the data capture exit routine is a program you write that gets the changed data from IMS. Other programs that you write will later invoke IMS DPROP with the changed IMS data.

**IMS data capture function.** An IMS function that captures the changes needed for data propagation.

| **IMS DPROP.** The abbreviated name for the IBM IMS  
| DataPropagator product. Previously, this product was  
| called IMS DataPropagator, abbreviated as DPROP-NR.

| **IMS DPROP directory.** A set of DB2 tables containing  
| the mapping and control information necessary to  
| perform propagation.

**IMS fully concatenated key.** For an IMS segment, the fully concatenated key consists of:

- The key of the segment,
- The key of the segment's immediate parent, and
- The keys of the segment's ancestors.

Unlike the IMS concatenated key of the segment, the fully concatenated key includes the key of the segment itself.

**IMS INQY data.** The first 9904 (update) record in each IMS unit of work (UOW) contains IMS INQY data (transaction name, PSB name, and user ID). This information is written to the PRDS for the propagation group as the first record of the UOW.

**IMS log files.** The files that IMS uses to store details of all changes to IMS data. See also, batch log data sets, online data sets (OLDSs), system log data sets (SLDSs), and Changed Data Capture data sets (CDCDSs).

**IMS logical concatenated key.** One of the two IMS concatenated keys of a logical child segment (the other is an IMS physical concatenated key). The logical concatenated key consists of:

- The key of the segment's logical parent, and
- The keys of the physical ancestors of the logical parent.

**IMS physical concatenated key.** One of the two IMS concatenated keys of a logical child segment (the other is an IMS logical concatenated key). The physical concatenated key consists of:

- The key of the segment's physical parent, and
- The keys of the physical ancestors of the physical parent.

**IMS-to-DB2 propagation.** This is the propagation of changed IMS segments to DB2 tables. Distinguish between:

- One-way IMS-to-DB2 propagation
- IMS-to-DB2 propagation, as part of two-way propagation

**internal segments.** Internal Segments is the IMS DPROP and DataRefresher term for structures embedded in IMS Segments, that are propagated through mapping case-3 propagation requests. Each embedded structure (i.e. each internal segment), is propagated to a different table; each occurrence of the embedded structure to one row of the table.

**invalid unit of work.** An IMS UOW that is missing a first record (containing the INQY data). If the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation Selector detects an invalid unit, it responds according to what you specified on the INVUOW keyword of the SELECT control statements. If you specified:

**IGNORE** The Selector continues processing

**STOP** The Selector issues an error message and terminates

**ISC.** Inter-system communications.

**ISPF.** Interactive system production facility or Interactive structured programming facility.

**IXF.** Integrated exchange format.

## L

- | **LOG-ASYNC.** The IMS log-based, asynchronous propagation functions of IMS DPROP.
- | Once the IMS log records are archived (IMS Online Logs) or de-allocated (IMS Batch Logs) by IMS and then stored in time-stamp sequence, LOG-DPROP reads the IMS logs to find the changed data and then stores the changed data in PRDS datasets. The Receiver component of IMS DPROP reads the PRDSs, transforms the data into the relational format, and applies the changes to the target DB2 tables.
- | See asynchronous propagation.

**logical concatenated key.** See IMS logical concatenated key

## M

**Map Capture exit (MCE) routine.** The map capture exit routine provided by DPROP. MCE is used when you provide mapping information through DataRefresher. MCE is called by DataRefresher during mapping and data extract to perform various validation and checking operations. The IMS DPROP MCE should be distinguished from the DataRefresher Map Capture exit, the DataRefresher routine that calls MCE.

**mapping case.** A definition of how IMS segments are to be mapped to DB2 tables. IMS DPROP distinguishes between mapping case 1, mapping case 2, and user mapping cases.

**mapping case 1.** One of the generalized mapping cases provided by IMS DPROP. Mapping case 1 maps one single segment type, with the keys of all parents up to the root, to a row in a single DB2 table.

**mapping case 2.** One of the generalized mapping cases provided by IMS DPROP. Mapping case 2 maps one single segment type, with the keys of all parents up to the root, plus data from one or more immediately subordinate segment types (with a maximum of one occurrence of each segment type per parent), to a row in a single DB2 table.

**mapping case 3.** One of the generalized mapping cases provided by IMS DPROP. Mapping case 3 supports the propagation of segments containing embedded structures. A typical example of an embedded structure is a repeating group of fields.

- each embedded structure can be propagated to/from a different table. Mapping case 3 propagates each occurrence of an embedded structure, with the key of the IMS segment, and the keys of the physical parent and ancestor, to/from a row of one DB2 table.
- the remaining data of the IMS segment (that is the fields that are not located in a embedded structure) can be propagated to/from another table.

**Mapping Verification and Generation (MVG).** An IMS DPROP component that validates the mapping information for each propagation request and stores it in the IMS DPROP directory. For a propagation request belonging to a generalized mapping case, MVG generates an SQL update module. MVG is invoked internally by MCE and MVGU.

**Mapping Verification and Generation utility (MVGU).** An IMS DPROP utility invoked by the DBA. MVGU creates propagation requests when DataRefresher is not used to provide mapping information (i.e., when you put the mapping information directly into the MVG input tables). MVGU also deletes or rebuilds propagation requests in the IMS DPROP directory.

**master table.** The IMS DPROP directory master table, that is created when IMS DPROP is initialized. It consists of one row, containing system and error information.

**MCE.** Map Capture exit routine.

**MIT.** Master Index Table.



**MQ-ASYNCR.** The MQSeries-based, asynchronous propagation functions of IMS DPROPR.

An IMS Data Capture Exit routine provided by IMS DPROPR obtains the IMS Database changes in real time from IMS and sends the changes via MQSeries messages to an IMS DPROPR Apply program. The Apply program reads the MQSeries messages, transforms the data into relational format, and then applies the new data to the target DB2 tables.

MQ-ASYNCR supports both near-real time propagation and automated point-in-time propagation.

**MQSeries.** A family of IBM licensed programs that provide message queuing services.

**MQSeries for OS/390.** The members of the MQSeries that run on OS/390 systems.

**MSDB.** Main storage database.

**MSC.** Multisystem communication.

**MVG.** Mapping Verification and Generation.

**MVG input tables.** A group of DB2 tables into which the DBA stores propagation request definitions when DataRefresher is not used to provide mapping information. Once the propagation requests are stored, the DBA invokes MVGU. MVGU invokes MVG, that validates the propagation request and copies the mapping definitions from the MVG input tables to the IMS DPROPR directory.

**MVGU.** Mapping Verification and Generation utility.

## N

**Near RealTime.** A delay of only a couple of seconds.

## O

**OLDS.** Online Data Set.

**One-way DB2-to-IMS propagation.** This is the propagation of changed DB2 tables to IMS segments. Distinguish between:

- One-way DB2-to-IMS propagation
- DB2-to-IMS propagation, as part of two-way propagation

**One-way IMS-to-DB2 propagation.** This is the propagation of changed IMS segments to DB2 tables. Distinguish between:

- One-way IMS-to-DB2 propagation
- IMS-to-DB2 propagation, as part of two-way propagation

## P

**PCB.** Program communication block.

**persistent MQSeries message.** An MQSeries message that survives a restart of the MQSeries Queue Manager.

**physical concatenated key.** See IMS physical concatenated key.

**Point In Time Propagation.** An Asynchronous propagation is said to operate in 'Point In Time' mode, when the data content of the target databases matches the content of the source databases at a previous, clearly identified Point In Time. For example, a Point In Time Propagation can be used to reflect in the content of the target databases the logical end of a business day, or the logical end of business month, or the end of specific Batch jobstream that updated the source databases.

**PR.** Propagation request.

**PR ID.** Propagation request identifier.

**PRCT.** Propagation Request Control Table

**PRDS.** Propagation Request Data Set

**PRDS register file.** A data set created by the IMS DPROPR asynchronous propagation Selector that contains details of the associated PRDS.

**PRDS register table.** An IMS DPROPR directory table that is created at the Receiver site when IMS DPROPR is installed. The table is initially empty and you must populate it, using the PRU REGISTER control statements.

**PRDS Registration utility (PRU).** An IMS DPROPR asynchronous propagation utility that registers PRDSs in the PRDS Register Table.

**propagation.** See data propagation.

**Propagation Data Stream.** A stream of changed IMS data that flows in MQSeries messages from the Capture Component of IMS DPROPR to the Apply Component of IMS DPROPR. Propagation data streams are defined with PRSTREAM control statements in the //EKYTRANS file of EKYMQCAP.

**propagation delay.** The time elapsed between the update of the IMS source database by the application programs and the update of the target DB2 table by IMS DPROPR.

**Propagation exit routine.** An IMS DPROPR exit routine you can write to propagate data when the generalized

mapping cases don't meet your needs. A Propagation exit routine must provide all the logic for data mapping, field conversion, and propagation.

**propagation group.** A subset of the propagation requests in the IMS DPROF directory propagation request table (IMS DPROF asynchronous only).

You can define as many propagation groups as you like, but any propagation request can be associated with one and only one propagation group.

**propagation log records.** IMS log records that the IMS DPROF asynchronous propagation Selector writes to PRDSs:

- 9904 (update) records
- Commit or abort records
- SETS/ROLS records

**propagation request control table (PRCT).** An IMS DPROF directory table that is created at the Receiver site when IMS DPROF is installed. It contains details of all propagation requests defined to IMS DPROF and, in combination with the RCT, enables the Receiver to ascertain:

- Which propagation requests are assigned to which Receivers
- The activity status of all defined Receivers
- The activity status of all propagation requests that are assigned to defined Receivers

**Propagation Request data set (PRDS).** A sequential file into which the IMS DPROF asynchronous propagation Selector writes all propagation log records for a propagation group.

**propagation request (PR).** A request to propagate data between IMS and DB2. You define propagation requests for each segment type that is to be propagated.

**PR set.** A group of logically related propagation requests, identified by having the same PRSET ID. PR sets are typically used when you propagate the same IMS data to multiple sets of DB2 tables.

**PRU.** PRDS Registration utility.

**PSB.** Program specification block.

## R

**RCT.** Receiver control table.

| **Receiver.** An IMS DPROF asynchronous propagation  
| component that retrieves the propagation log records  
| from a PRDS and passes them to the RUP, that uses  
| them to update the DB2 target tables.

| Applies to LOG-DPROF.

| **RECEIVER control statement.** A control statement  
| that is input directly into the IMS DPROF asynchronous  
| propagation Receiver JCL to specify:

- The name of the Receiver that is to process a PRDS
- The names of the DB2 subsystem to be accessed and the DB2 plan
- The number of committed UOWs to process before a DB2 commit is issued

| Applies to LOG-DPROF.

| **Receiver control table (RCT).** An IMS DPROF  
| directory table, that is created at the Receiver site when  
| IMS DPROF is installed. The table is initially empty  
| and you must populate it, using the SCU CREATEREC  
| control statement. It contains details of all Receivers  
| and, in combination with the PRCT, enables the  
| Receiver to ascertain:

- Which propagation requests are assigned to which Receivers
- The activity status of all defined Receivers
- The activity status of all propagation requests that are assigned to defined Receivers

| Applies to LOG-DPROF.

**Relational to Hierarchical propagation.** This is one-way relational to hierarchical propagation: the one-way propagation of changed DB2 tables to IMS segments. The terms *relational to hierarchical propagation* and *one-way DB2-to-IMS propagation* are interchangeable.

| **relational update program (RUP).** The IMS DPROF  
| component that does the actual IMS to DB2  
| propagation. RUP is the IMS DPROF-provided IMS  
| Data Capture exit routine.

| For synchronous propagation, the IMS Data Capture  
| function calls RUP with the changed IMS segments.

| For user asynchronous propagation, your routine gets  
| the changes from IMS and later calls RUP.

| For IMS DPROF asynchronous propagation, the  
| Receiver gets the changes from the Selector-Receiver  
| Interface and later calls RUP. In either case, RUP  
| propagates the changes to DB2.

**RIR.** RIR is an IMS DPROF abbreviation for DB2 Referential Integrity Relationship. Database administrators can define RIRs between tables in order to request that DB2 catches and prevents update anomalies in the relational databases.

Implementation of RIRs between propagated tables is:

- Optional for one-way IMS to DB2 propagation

- Strongly recommended for DB2 to IMS and two-way propagation

**RTT.** Resource translation table.

**RUP.** Relational Update program.

**RUP control block table.** A single IMS DPROP directory table that contains one RUP propagation control block (PRCB) for each propagated segment type. Each RUP PRCB contains details of the relevant database and segment.

## S

**SCF.** Selector Control File.

**SCF Apply job.** Uses the SCF control statements to create new propagation groups and to list and modify existing propagation groups in the SCF.

**SCF Compare job.** Used to compare the contents of the Group Definitions File with the propagation groups in the SCF and to generate SCF control statements to bring the SCF into line with the Group Definitions File.

**SCF control statements.** Can be generated automatically by the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation GUU or input directly into the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation SCF Apply utility JCL. The control statements modify the contents of the SCF records.

**SCU.** Status Change utility.

**segment exit routine.** An IMS DPROP exit routine you can write to complement the logic of the generalized mapping cases. Segment exit routines are typically used to convert a changed data segment from the form it has in your IMS database to a form you have defined in your propagation request.

**SELECT control statements.** Control statements that are input directly into the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation Selector JCL to define the execution options for the Selector.

Applies to LOG-DPROP.

**Selector.** An IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation component that collects propagation log records from the IMS log files and writes them to PRDSs for later processing by the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation Receiver component.

Applies to LOG-DPROP.

**Selector control file.** Created at Selector installation or generation time and contains the following control information that is essential to the operation of the Selector:

- Database records and propagation group records
- DBRC information
- Timestamp information

Applies to LOG-DPROP.

**SLDS.** System Log Data Set.

**SNAP.** system network analysis program

**Source System.** An OS/390 system where IMS source databases of the IMS DPROP propagation reside.

**SQL update module.** A module generated by MVG for each propagation request belonging to a generalized mapping case. An SQL update module contains all the SQL statements required to propagate to DB2 the changed IMS data for that propagation request.

**SSM.** Subsystem member. An IMS JCL parameter that identifies the PDS member that describes connection between IMS and the DB2 subsystems.

**Status Change utility (SCU).** An IMS DPROP utility that:

1. Changes the status of propagation requests in the synchronous environment. Propagation requests can be active, inactive, or suspended. The SCU also performs a variety of other service functions.
2. Maintains the Timestamp Marker Facility and populates the RCT and the PRCT in IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation.

**synchronous propagation.** The propagation of data within the same unit-of-work as the update call.

## T

**Target System.** An OS/390 system where DB2 target tables of the IMS DPROP propagation reside.

**Timestamp Marker Facility.** Supports the statements that create, assign, and delete timestamp markers in the SCF. It is run as part of the SCU.

**TSMF.** Timestamp Marker Facility.

**TSMF Callable Interface.** A facility that allows a user application to create a stop timestamp for one or more propagation groups.

**Two-way propagation.** The combination of IMS-to-DB2 propagation and DB2-to-IMS propagation for the same data.

**TW propagation.** See two-way propagation.

## U

**UIM.** User Input Manager.

**ULR.** Uncommitted Log Record.

**uncommitted log records (ULR).** When the IMS DPROP asynchronous propagation Selector terminates, it writes all uncommitted log records (propagation log records that have not yet been either committed or aborted by IMS) to the uncommitted log record data set. On a subsequent Selector execution, these records will be either written to the appropriate PRDS (if they have been committed by IMS) or deleted from the uncommitted log record data set (if they have been aborted by IMS).

**UOW.** Unit of work.

| **USER-ASYNC.** The User asynchronous propagation  
| functions of IMS DPROP.

**user exit.** See exit routines.

**User Input Manager (UIM).** A DataRefresher component to which you describe your IMS databases and the mapping between IMS databases and DB2 tables. The mapping is defined by submitting extract requests. You can specify on an extract requests that the UIM is to invoke the DataRefresher Map Capture exit routine provided by IMS DPROP and pass it the DataRefresher mapping definitions of the extract request.

**user mapping case.** A mapping case you can develop if the generalized mapping cases don't meet your needs.

## V

| **Virtual Lookaside Facility (VLF).** An MVS/ESA  
| component that is a specific implementation of data  
| spaces. IMS DPROP exploits VLF for a  
| high-performance retrieval of mapping information and  
| other control information.

**VLF.** Virtual Lookaside Facility.

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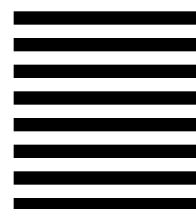
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