HOLDDATA FOR IMS 7.1 PUT Level 0303

*** Please read all of the HOLDDATA before acting on any of it. ***

++ HOLD(UQ40320) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03066)
COMMENT
(Documentation Change for APAR PQ34154
This maintenance is being held so you will be aware of documentation change to manual(s):
ZES1215900)

The following text describes the doc change:

Module DFSESS00 has been changed. For NMD-BMPs, IMS will use the ASXBUSER (PSTBUSER) when it is available. If ASXBUSER is not available, PDIRSYM will be used.

ZES1215900

The IMS/ESA Customization Guide has been changed. The following text describes the doc change:

External Subsystem Attach Facility.
Signon Exit Routine
The Signon Exit Routine informs the external subsystem of the userid associated with the transaction input message.
The userid can be:
* The inputting LTERM name (if the terminal user is not signed on).
* The ID of the terminal user.
* The RACF/user-authorized userid associated with a non-message driven BMP or CPIC application.
* The PSB name specified on the job card.

IMS determines the userid in the following order.
For CPIC application:
1. RACF ID - If the ACEE is cloned in the dependent region.
2. PSTBUSER - If the field does not contain binary zeroes or blanks.
3. PSTUSID - If the field does not contain blanks.
4. PSTSYMB0 - If the field does not contain blanks.
5. PDIRSYM

For message driven BMP that has done a GU, or IFP that has done a GU, or MPP:
1. PSTUSID - If the field does not contain blanks.
2. PSTSYMB0 - If the field does not contain blanks.
3. PSTBUSER - If the field does not contain binary zeroes or blanks.
4. PDIRSYM

For non-message driven BMP, or message driven BMP that has not done a GU, or IFP that has not done a GU:
1. PSTBUSER - If the field does not contain binary zeroes or blanks.
2. PDIRSYM

When a dependent region connection is initially established, the Signon exit routine is activated before a thread is created by the Create Thread exit routine. All subsequent Signon requests result in the exit routine being activated after a thread is created. For example, Signon is activated for each message processed during a single scheduling, whether or not the messages are separated by commit processing.)

++ HOLD(UQ74609) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03066)
COMMENT
The Message and Codes, and Failure Analysis Structure Table (FAST) manuals have been updated as follows to document the ABENDU3049 x'00FC' subcode.

**Failure Analysis Structure Tables (FAST) for Dump Analysis ABENDU3049 DFSRRA00, DFSFESP0, DFSESPR0**

**Explanation**

* Another possibility is that the required data (that is, parameter list, exit addresses, or RRE) did not pass validity checking.

**Analysis**

Another possibility is that required data (that is, parameter list, exit addresses, or RRE) did not pass validity checking. These conditions can be recognized by the contents of the field.

The following list indicates the condition for each field.

R15 = FC  IMS is attempting a Dependent Region SIGNON to a subsystem without the required RRE. This usually occurs after an abend of the subsystems IMS ESI.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>R15 = FC</td>
<td>The subsystem RRE is not on the PSTRRE chain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Messages and Codes**

**Category A--Conditions Detected by IMS Modules That Invoke External Subsystem Exits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Return Code</th>
<th>Module or ID</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X'0005'</td>
<td></td>
<td>DFSESS00</td>
<td>SIGNON</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>X'FC'</td>
<td></td>
<td>The subsystem RRE is not on PSTRRE chain.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMS USER ABEND CODES**

**3049**

**Explanation:**

Another possibility is that the required data (that is, parameter list, exit addresses, RRE) did not pass validity checking. These conditions can be recognized by the contents of the RC = xx field. The following list includes these conditions:

R15 = FC  A subsystem interface block (RRE) was not found when Dependent Region SIGNON was attempted for the subsystem. This error can occur if there was an abend of the IMS Control Region's ESI TCB for the subsystem, and IMS reconnected to the subsystem following the abend.

**System Action:** IMS will take the following action:

1. Terminate the application program. If this error is detected during sync point processing or subsystem SIGNON processing, terminate the region.
2. Send a DFS554A message to the master terminal.
3. STOP the transaction. If the error is detected during subsystem SIGNON processing the transaction is not stopped.
4. Send message DFS3624I to the master terminal for diagnostic.

**Programmer Response:**

If the RC = xx value does begin with Fx (that is, FD), use the
following list of acceptable return code installation actions as a guide:

R15 = FC IMS is attempting a Dependent Region SIGNON to the subsystem without the required RRE. This usually occurs after an abend of the subsystems IMS ESI TCB.

++ HOLD(UQ74798) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03069)

COMMENT

(Documentation Change for APAR PQ47642
This MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

The following publication updates are made by this APAR:
1. IMS Version 7: Common Queue Server and Base Primitive Guide and Reference, SC26-9426-01
   a. Chapter 2, CQS Definition and Tailoring, under 'Defining MVS Policies' section, add:
      ALLOWAUTOALT(YES)
      DUPLEX(ENABLED)
      into the definitions of the primary structure QMSGIMS01 and the overflow structure QMSGIMS01OFLW in Figure 2.
   b. Chapter 3, CQS Administration, replace section 'Recovering CQS and Its Structures' with 'Rebuilding Structures'

Rebuilding Structures
Structure rebuild is an OS/390 process that allows another instance of a structure to be allocated with the same name and data reconstructed from the initial structure instance. OS/390 supports system-managed rebuild, CQS-managed rebuild, and structure duplexing. CQS supports system-managed rebuild and CQS-managed rebuild for queue structures. Note that CQS stops all activity against the structure during structure rebuild.

System-Managed Rebuild
System-managed rebuild is an OS/390 process by which OS/390 rebuilds the structure. OS/390 copies the structure contents to a new structure. System-managed rebuild is supported for queue structures. System-managed rebuild is only done if no CQS is up. If a CQS is up, the CQS performs a user-managed rebuild and does the structure copy.
Use system-managed rebuild primarily for planned reconfiguration. If the rebuild initiated with the SETXCF START,REBUILD command and no CQS is available to perform the structure copy, OS/390 performs the structure copy.
Restrictions: System-managed rebuild does not address coupling facility failures, structure failures, or loss of connectivity. CQS-managed rebuild is required to handle such failures.
To enable a structure for system-managed rebuild, add the following parameter to your CFRM couple data set utility job, then run the JCL to format the CFRM couple data set with system-managed rebuild capability.
ITEM NAME(SMREBLD) NUMBER(1)

CQS-Managed Rebuild
CQS-managed rebuild is a process by which CQS manages structure rebuild. CQS supports two variations of CQS-managed rebuild: structure copy and structure recovery. Structure copy copies the contents of the
structure to another structure, for a planned reconfiguration or connectivity loss. Structure copy can also be used to activate new CFRM policy attributes. Structure recovery recovers a structure from the SRDS and the MVS log after a structure failure. If one CQS loses connectivity to a structure and another CQS still has connectivity to that structure, CQS manages the structure rebuild and performs a structure copy. If all CQSs lose connectivity to a structure, structure recovery is performed. If a coupling facility or queue structure fails, CQS performs a structure recovery.

Initiating Structure Rebuild

A structure rebuild can be initiated by an OS/390 operator, by CQS, or by OS/390:

- An OS/390 operator can initiate a structure rebuild to copy or recover queues using the following command: `SETXCF START,REBUILD,STRNAME=strname,LOC=NORMAL/OTHER`
- CQS initiates a structure rebuild if, during CQS initialization, it detects an empty structure and a valid SRDS (indicating a valid structure checkpoint in the SRDS). If CQS detects an empty structure and a valid SRDS, it also initiates a structure rebuild during ENF 35 event processing.
- OS/390 initiates a structure rebuild if the rebuild threshold for loss of connectivity is reached. The rebuild threshold for loss of connectivity is defined with the CFRM policy REBUILDPERCENT keyword. The REBUILDPERCENT default is 1. If the system programmer does not define REBUILDPERCENT, OS/390 initiates a rebuild if any CQS loses connectivity to the structure. If structure copy aborts because of a CQS failure and no other CQS can determine if the failed CQS is the master, then the rebuild starts over as a structure recovery.

Structure Recovery

The structure recovery function recovers the data objects on a structure from the SRDS and the MVS logs after a structure failure. After a structure failure, the structure might need to be recovered if it is empty or contains only CQS control information. During structure recovery, CQS allocates a structure and repopulates it from either the SRDS (containing valid client data from a previous checkpoint) and the CQS log or the CQS log by itself. When CQS recovers the structure from a structure checkpoint, it repopulates the structure with the data objects from the structure recovery data set. CQS reads the log starting at the time of the structure checkpoint to update the structure with changes that occurred after after the structure checkpoint.

If the primary structure is empty and neither SRDS contains valid structure checkpoint data, CQS determines whether it can use just the CQS log for recovery. If the first log record in the log stream is the Beginning of Log log record, the log stream contains all of the log records required for recovery and CQS can use the log record to complete the structure recovery. If CQS finds that a previous structure rebuild did not complete successfully, it initiates another rebuild. If the primary structure contains only CQS control
information and the CQS that allocated the structure is not able to determine if a rebuild is necessary, CQS initiates a rebuild if either SRDS is valid or all log records are available. If neither SRDS is valid and the log records are deleted by a previous structure checkpoint, CQS cannot rebuild the structure. In this case, if rebuild is necessary, CQS issues WTOR CQS0034A to ask you what to do. You can cold start the structure or cancel this CQS. If no CQS has access to the structure when structure rebuild is initiated, the structure is recovered from the SRDS and the CQS log. Nonrecoverable data objects (such as IMS Fast Path input messages) are lost. Data objects are read from the SRDS and copied into a new structure. CQS then reads the log to bring the structure back to the point of currency. The log contains all the records necessary for structure recovery if no structure checkpoint was ever initiated. In this case, the structure is recovered from just the CQS log. A client can use the CQSCONN request to specify whether work can be performed while a structure is being rebuilt. While structure recovery is in progress, CQS stops all activity against the structure. This means that CQS requests are held until the structure recovery is complete. You can allow CQS requests to continue during structure rebuild by specifying WAITRBLD=NO when connecting to the structure with the CQSCONN request. In this case, structure recovery stops structure activity for some time, but the structure becomes available much sooner.

Structure Copy
The structure copy function copies all of the data objects (both recoverable and nonrecoverable) from the structure to a new structure for a planned reconfiguration or unplanned activity such as loss of connectivity. Structure copy can be used to change the location of the structure or any other attribute defined in the CFRM policy, such as SIZE, INITSIZE, and PREFLIST. When a structure rebuild is initiated, at least one CQS must have access to the structure for structure copy to be performed.

Structure Duplexing
Structure duplexing is an optional z/OS-managed process for failure recovery of shared queue structures. In this process, z/OS creates a duplex copy of a structure in advance of a failure, then maintains the structures in a duplexed state during normal operation. If a queue structure fails and duplexing is enabled, z/OS switches to the unaffected structure instance. If a queue structure fails and duplexing is not enabled, CQS rebuilds the structure based on data from the most recent checkpoint and OS/390 log entries. The advantage of duplexing queue structures in the event of a failure is in avoiding the overhead of a CQS-managed structure rebuild. If both instances of a structure fail at the same time, structure duplexing does not work and all data objects are lost. CQS recovers the structure using structure rebuild. Structure duplexing is optional. To use it, you must enable the z/OS 1.2 duplexing function. Perform the
following steps to enable this function:
1. Ensure that the sysplex is defined as duplexing capable.
2. Add the following parameter to your CFRM couple data set format utility:
   ITEM NAME(SMDUPLEX) NUMBER(1)
3. Migrate to an environment in which system-managed duplexing is enabled from a CFRM standpoint. A nondisruptive migration of CFRM couple data sets is required. Only z/OS systems at a level that supports system-managed duplexing are capable of using system-managed CFRM couple data sets that are duplexing-capable. Therefore, take the following steps:
   a. Incrementally migrate all systems in the sysplex that are using CFRM to the z/OS level that supports system-managed duplexing.
   b. Format system-managed duplexing-capable CFRM couple data sets and bring them into use as the primary and alternate CFRM couple data sets for the configuration.

Important: Once the above steps are completed, you cannot return to downlevel CFRM couple data sets (ones that are not system-managed duplexing-capable) without disruption. Doing so requires a sysplex-wide IPL of all systems using the system-managed duplexing-capable data sets.

Once an uplevel CFRM couple data set is in use in the sysplex, system-managed duplexing can be started and stopped in a nondisruptive manner. To turn this function on or off, even while the CFRM couple data set is in use, modify the CFRM policy DUPLEX parameter or use the SETXCF START/STOP,REBUILD,DUPLEX operator command.

To enable system-managed duplexing for a particular structure, the structure must be defined as duplexing-capable. Defining a structure as duplexing capable also defines it as system-managed rebuild-capable. Add the following parameter to your CFRM active policy: DUPLEX(ENABLED) or DUPLEX(ALLOWED)

If DUPLEX(ENABLED) is defined in the CFRM active policy, the system programmer or z/OS internally can initiate the duplexing rebuild. z/OS triggers the start of duplexing rebuild based on a timer or upon detection of certain events (such as connect, disconnect, and policy change). When CQS initializes and connects to a structure defined with DUPLEX(ENABLED), z/OS starts a duplexing rebuild.

If DUPLEX(ALLOWED) is defined in the CFRM active policy, the duplexing rebuild must be initialized by the system programmer using the following command:
SETXCF START,REBUILD,DUPLEX,STRNAME=strname

Important: If you define overflow structures with DUPLEX(ENABLED), IMS initialization allocates the overflow structure and duplexing begins. If IMS initialization determines that the overflow structure is not needed, it deletes it and duplexing terminates.

If you want to avoid this unnecessary overhead, during CQS initialization define the overflow structure with DUPLEX(ALLOWED) and initiate duplexing with a SETXCF
command when the structure goes into overflow mode. Once duplexing is established, the structure remains in that state indefinitely. Duplexing can be stopped internally by z/OS if an error occurs (such as link failure, structure failure, and CFRM policy change). The system programmer can explicitly stop duplexing using the following command:

```
SETXCF STOP,REBUILD,DUPLEX,STRNAME=strname,KEEP=OLD/NEW
```

where you specify KEEP=OLD to keep the old structure and KEEP=NEW to keep the new structure.

**Rebuilding Structures**

Planned reconfiguration (such as a CFRM policy change or taking a coupling facility offline for maintenance) is supported. Structure rebuild is not permitted for a structure that has established duplexing, so the duplexing must be stopped first.

Perform the following steps:

1. **Stop duplexing.**
   Stop duplexing and switch the structure to simplex mode by issuing the following command:

   ```
   SETXCF STOP,REBUILD,DUPLEX,STRNAME=strname,KEEP=OLD/NEW
   ```

2. **Reconfigure.**
   Make the change required for planned reconfiguration.

3. **Initiate duplexing rebuild.**
   Initiate a new duplexing rebuild by issuing the following command:

   ```
   SETXCF START,REBUILD,DUPLEX,STRNAME=strname
   ```

c. Chapter 4, CQS User-Supplied Exit Routines, under section 'Structure Statistics User-Supplied Exit Routine', Table 8 is changed as:

(1) Replace the third entry with:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS1PVSN</td>
<td>X'0C'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Parameter List Version Number (00000002)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

(2) Add a new entry at the end of the table:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS1DUPLX</td>
<td>X'20'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Number of times CQS successfully established a duplexing rebuild</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

d. Table 13 is changed as:

(1) Replace the third entry with:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS6PVSN</td>
<td>X'0C'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Parameter List Version Number (00000003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

(2) Replace the SS6FLAG1 entry with:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS6FLAG1</td>
<td>X'90'</td>
<td>X'01'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Flag byte. X'80' These statistics are for the last rebuild performed for the structure. X'40' Duplexing is established.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

(3) Add the SS6FLAG2 entry after the SS6FLAG1 entry:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS6FLAG2</td>
<td>X'91'</td>
<td>X'01'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Rebuild flag.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Indicates the last rebuild or duplexing rebuild event received that updated these rebuild statistics:
2. Duplexing started statistics.
3. Duplexing ended statistics and MVS switched to simplex structure (either old or new structure).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>X'02'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(4) Replace the next entry with new offset, new length:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>X'02'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Unused</td>
<td>Unused</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(5) Add the following entries to the end of the table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Offset</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Usage</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SS6VRSNO</td>
<td>X'110'</td>
<td>X'08'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Old structure version (rebuild) or primary structure version (duplexing rebuild).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6VRSNN</td>
<td>X'118'</td>
<td>X'08'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>New structure version (rebuild) or secondary structure version (duplexing rebuild).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6CFLVO</td>
<td>X'120'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Old structure CF level (rebuild) or primary structure CF level (duplexing rebuild). For a primary structure CF level, this can be a composite CF level, which is at least as high as a CF level as that which has been previously reported back to any CQS as the primary structure CF level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6CFLVN</td>
<td>X'124'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>New structure CF level (rebuild) or secondary structure CF level (duplexing rebuild). For a secondary structure CF level, this can be a composite CF level, which is at least as high as a CF level as that which has been previously reported back to any CQS as the primary structure CF level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6CFNMS</td>
<td>X'128'</td>
<td>X'04'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>CF name in which simplex structure is located (MVS switched to simplex structure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6VALFL</td>
<td>X'12C'</td>
<td>X'02'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Validity flags (EEPLSSCVALIDITYFLAGS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X'12E'</td>
<td>X'02'</td>
<td></td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Not used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS6DUPST</td>
<td>X'130'</td>
<td>X'08'</td>
<td>Input</td>
<td>Last duplexing rebuild start time (STCK). The last duplexing rebuild for this</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
structure was initiated at this time.

SS6DUPET X'138' X'08' Input Last duplexing rebuild end time (STCK). The last duplexing rebuild stopped for this structure occurred at this time.

SS6UNAVT X'140' X'08' Input Last structure temporarily unavailable time (STCK). The structure becomes temporarily unavailable because a system-managed rebuild has been initiated, a duplexing rebuild has been initiated, or a duplexing rebuild has stopped.

SS6AVT X'148' X'08' Input Last structure available time (STCK). The structure last became available at this time, after initiation of a system-managed rebuild, initiation of a duplexing rebuild, or stopping of a duplexing rebuild.

X'150' X'38' Input Unused

e. Chapter 9, CQS Messages and Codes, under 'CQS Messages' section:

1. For CQS0200I message, add 'STRUCTURE DUPLEXING' as the last quiesce reason.
2. For CQS0201I message, add 'STRUCTURE DUPLEXING' as the last quiesce reason.

2. IMS Version 7: Messages and Codes, Volume 1, GC26-9433-01

In chapter 3, CQS Messages:

a. For CQS0200I message, add 'STRUCTURE DUPLEXING' as the last quiesce reason.

b. For CQS0201I message, add 'STRUCTURE DUPLEXING' as the last quiesce reason.).

++ HOLD(UQ74798) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(ENH) DATE(03069)

COMMENT

********************************************************************
APAR PQ47642 ADDS NEW IMS FUNCTION.
- FUNCTION NAME: System-managed CF Duplexing for queue structures.
- MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: . Z/OS 1.2
  . CF LEVEL 12
SEE APAR CLOSING TEXT OR PTF COVER LETTER FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.
********************************************************************

++ HOLD(UQ73525) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03072)

COMMENT

DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR P69558
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC26942801
THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

In the IMS V7 DBRC Guide and Reference manual (SC26-9428-01), add the following new parameter to the LIST.CAGRP command:

MEMBERS
Optional parameter you use to only list information about the CA group definition. CA execution information is not listed.

++ HOLD(UQ74814) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03072)

COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ70758
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
GC26943303
SC26943601

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

In the IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 1 (GC26-9433-03) change the DSP0309I message to read as follows:

DSP0309I COMMAND xxx UNAVAILABLE
Explanation: Command xxx encountered a severe error and was disabled for further use.
System Action: Command xxx failed and will not be available until the online region is restarted or the command is reset.
Programmer Response: After determining and correcting the cause of the original failure, you can reset the command by resubmitting the online command with the RESET parameter specified.
Problem Determination: 2, 3, 8

In the IMS Version 7 Command References (SC26-9436-01) under /RMxxxxxxx, Usage, make the third paragraph read as follows:

If a failure other than the loss of both RECON data sets occurs while DBRC is processing an online command, DBRC makes the command unavailable for the remaining time the IMS online region is running. (After determining and correcting the cause of the original failure, the command can be made available again by resubmitting the online command with the RESET parameter specified in the parameter-set) . It is the verb, rather than the modifier, level of the command that DBRC makes unavailable. That is, if a DBRC INIT.DB command fails, DBRC makes all INIT commands unavailable. DBRC sends an error message to the originating terminal when the command fails. You can still issue the failing command from other IMS online regions.

In the IMS Version 7 DBRC Guide and Reference (SC26-9428-01) under the heading DBRC Online Command Syntax add the following paragraph:

If a failure other than the loss of both RECON data sets occurs while DBRC is processing an online command, DBRC makes the command unavailable for the remaining time the IMS online region is running. (After determining and correcting the cause of the original failure, the command can be made available again by resubmitting the online command with the RESET parameter specified in the parameter-set) . It is the verb, rather than the modifier, level of the command that DBRC makes unavailable. That is, if a DBRC INIT.DB command fails, DBRC makes all INIT commands unavailable. DBRC sends an error message to the originating terminal when the command fails. You can still issue
the failing command from other IMS online regions.

++ HOLD(UQ74843) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03067)
COMMENT

(THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:)

A DOCUMENTATION UPDATE WILL ALSO BE ADDED TO MANUAL
SC26-9441-01 UTILITIES REFERENCE: SYSTEM
UNDER DL/I CALL IMAGE CAPTURE MODULE, DFSERA50.

THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE WILL BE ADDED:
SEVERAL BMP APPLICATIONS OUTPUT CAN BE DISTINGUISHED
FROM EACH OTHER BY LOOKING AT THE FIRST 3 BYTES OF THE
TRACE ENTRY SEQUENCE NUMBER. PST NUMBER HAS BEEN PLACED THERE.

++ HOLD(UQ74860) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03069)
COMMENT

(+--------------------------------------------------------------+
+ Hold for APAR PQ69681                                       +
+----------------------------------------------------------------+
+ AFTER THIS SERVICE HAS BEEN PROCESSED VIA SMP/E, YOU MUST: +
+ 1. RE-RUN FILE TAILORING FOR JOBS IV_C201T, IV_E202J: +
+ FROM THE FILE TAILORING (LST MODE) PANEL, +
+ ENTER F IN THE ACTION FIELD OF THE JOBS. +
+ 2. RE-RUN THE FOLLOWING JOBS +
+ IV_C202J, IV_C203J, IV_C301J, IV_C401J, +
+ IV_E202J, IV_E203J, IV_E312J, IV_E313J, IV_E315J +
+ FROM THE EXECUTION (LST MODE) PANEL, +
+ ENTER X IN THE ACTION FIELD OF THE JOB. +
+----------------------------------------------------------------+

++ HOLD(UQ74860) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03069)
COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ69681

THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC27-0832

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:
IMS VERSION 7: IMS JAVA USER'S GUIDE
Chapter 2, Setting Up Your Environment for IMS Java->
IMS SetUp->
IMS Installation Verification->
JBP IVP

Add the following after step 2: Edit the following three
sample JVM members: DFSJVMAP, DFSJVMMSS, and DFSJVMEV
following the directions provided in the sample JVM members.

Chapter 2, Setting Up Your Environment for IMS Java->
IMS SetUp->
IMS Installation Verification->
JMP IVP

Add the following after step 2: Edit the following three
sample JVM members: DFSJVMAP, DFSJVMMSS, and DFSJVMEV
following the directions provided in the sample JVM members.)

++ HOLD(UQ74904) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DEP) DATE(03070)
COMMENT

(+----------------------------------------------------------------+
+ HOLD FOR APAR PQ66691                                       +
+ +
+ This PTF has a software dependency.  +
+ If using the Queue Control Facility Program Product +
+ Version 1.2 (Product Number 5697-E99), coreq APAR PQ66685 +
+)
+ needs to be applied to that product. +
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------+
++ HOLD(UQ55162) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03079) COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ48236
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
GC26943300
-
THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:
-
DFS1982I Reason Code = A0 Index/ILE rebuild request not
honored - database specified NOT a HIDAM database
-
DFS1982I Reason Code = B0 Index/ILE rebuild request not
honored - DDIR not for a partitioned database
-
DFS1982I Reason Code = C0 Index/ILE rebuild request not
honored - PSB does NOT match the master DBD specified).
++ HOLD(UQ75038) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03079) COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ66892
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
GC27112003
-
(Please note System Action for reason code 60 is different
from all other reason codes.)
-
For DFS1982I reason code 05, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 10, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 20, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 30, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 40, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 50, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 60, System Action should read:
The job completed with a return code of 4
-
For DFS1982I reason code 70, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 80, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
-
For DFS1982I reason code 90, System Action should read:
The job terminated with a return code of 8
For DFS1982I reason code A0, the message text should read: "Index/ILD rebuild request not honored - database specified NOT a HIDAM database". The System Action should read: "The job terminated with a return code of 8."

For DFS1982I reason code B0, System Action should read: The job terminated with a return code of 8

For DFS1982I reason code C0, System Action should read: The job terminated with a return code of 8

For DFS1982I reason code D0, System Action should read: The job terminated with a return code of 8).

++ HOLD(UQ73855) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03077) COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ68493
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
GC27-1120-01 IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

Documentation change:
IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2
DFS0488I Message
An additional reason for stopping an area is added.
Code (Dec) Meaning
21 During /STA AREA command processing, an IXLFORCE command is issued to delete any failed persistent connections from a prior failed system. The IXLFORCE was not able to delete the failed persistent connection. In this case, the following messages are generated:
DFS2783A UNABLE TO DELETE FAILED-PERSISTENT CONNECTION TO STR: SSSSSSSSSSSSSS REASON=RRRR
DFS0488I STA COMMAND COMPLETED. AREA= XXXXXXXX RC=21).

++ HOLD(UQ65826) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073) COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ58337
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
GC26-9433-00: IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

This apar adds a new message DFS2821I.
DFS2821I PRELOAD COMPLETED FOR ALL SHARED VSO AREAS
Explanation: This informal message indicates that the preload process for all shared VSO areas has completed.
System Action: None
Programmer Response: None
Module: DBFVXPL0).

++ HOLD(UQ75059) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073) COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ69122
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
LY37373900

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:
Add module DFSDBDR0 to the list of the modules which can issue an ABENDU0780.
Under Analysis change sentence #1 to indicate the module DFSDBDR0 can issue the abend.
Under Analysis, paragraph #1 add the following sentence.
If the abend is issued from DFSDBDR0 register 15 contains the return code from module DFSCLM00.

++ HOLD(UQ60155) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03073)
COMMENT
(If you are using CMDMCS=C or CMDMCS=B and have created a
DFSCCMD0 command authorization exit and are authorizing commands from physical MCS consoles using the console name that is passed to this exit prior to this change, you will have to update the exit to authorize the command based on the userid passed to the exit after this change.
Please note: If the MCS console is secured via MCS LOGON, the userid passed to the exit will be that of the operator currently logged onto the console. If the MCS console is not secured via MCS LOGON, the userid passed to the exit will be '*BYPASS*').

++ HOLD(UQ70131) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03073)
COMMENT
(A more effective Shared Queues scheduling algorithm has been
designed to reduce false schedules. Basically, PARLIM means
something now in Shared Queues similar to what it means in
non-Shared Queues. A new field has been added to the SMB, GU count. Instead of comparing the number of queued messages
with the PARLIM threshold value (PARLIM multiplied by
SMBRGNNS), we now compare SMBGUCNT with the PARLIM threshold
value to determine load balancing in a shared queues
environment. So you can now tune your Shared Queues systems
with PARLIM. Prior to this, PARLIM was only used to determine+
if MAXRGN should be checked. In a Shared Queues environment,+
we could only check MAXRGN (max region count) for load+
balancing because we did not know the actual message queue+
count due to messages being queued out on the coupling+
facility (the Shared Queue) instead of locally. So, you may+
need to tune your PARLIM values now for any transactions+
pertaining to shared queues.

++ HOLD(UQ47911) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073)
COMMENT
(documentation change for APAR PQ34174
this maintenance is being held so you will be aware of the change to manual SC26943600

the following text describes the doc change:

============================================================================
Remove status option WRTERR from table 29.

++ HOLD(UQ55821) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073)
COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ48706
 THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
 AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
 GC26943300
 In the manual IMS/ESA Ver 7 Messages and Code,
 under the Return Code section of DFS0488I,
 add the following:
 41   The named HALDB partition can not be
      processed in response to a /START DB
      command due to an error in the Partition
      Structure Manager. Check the system
      console for related DFS0415I messages.

 THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

 Module DFSDBDR0 has been changed. It will check if the PCA
 ( Partition Communication Area ) is initialized. If PCA
 is not initialized, a macro will be called to initialize
 the PCA. If the initialization fails, a DFS0488I message
 will be issued with a RC=41.

++ HOLD(UQ60155) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073)
COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ54188
 THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
 AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
 GC27112000

 THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

 Book IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes, GC27-1120-00, will be
 changed to reflect the following. In Chapter 5. DFS Messages,
 DFS4000I-DFS4445I, under the heading for message DFS4445I, in
 the explanation section, the text will read:
 Explanation: This message displays a command that
 was entered from an MCS or E-MCS console, the
 internal reader, or from another source such as a
 MGCR or MGCRE macro. The message variables are:
The two sentences starting with 'All three forms...' and
 'A DB/DC or DCCTL system...' will be deleted.

++ HOLD(UQ62469) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073)
COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ52488
 THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
 AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
 GC27112000

 THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

 Code was added to module DFSDBDR0 to replace the RC41
 which was added by PQ48706 by RC42. IMSFP was using
 RC41 and never documented it.
 In the manual IMS/ESA Ver 7 Messages and Code,
 under the Return Code section of DFS0488I,
 replace the following text that was added by
 PQ48706:

The named HALDB partition can not be
processed in response to a /START DB
command due to an error in the Partition
Structure Manager. Check the system
console for related DFS0415I messages.
The named HALDB partition can not be processed in response to a /START DB command due to an error in the Partition Structure Manager. Check the system console for related DFS0415I messages.

The new return code 41 will be as follows:

The area is not loaded into the Coupling Facility. This will not prevent access to the area unless preceded by message DFS2819A.).

++ HOLD(UQ70131) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03073)

COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ65903
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC26943601 GC26943001

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

- Installation Volume 2: System Definition and Tailoring
Chapter 3: Macros, in the section on the TRANSACT macro
GC26-9430-01
First change:
The syntax diagram for the PARLIM= parameter on the TRANSACT macro should have 65535 as the default.
Second change:
The PARLIM= description needs to be updated as indicated by the change bars as follows:
PARLIM=
Specifies the threshold value to be used when SCHDTYP=PARALLEL is specified in the preceding APPLCNT macro instruction. An additional region is scheduled whenever the current transaction enqueue count (for shared queues environments, the successful consecutive GU count is used instead of the enqueue count) exceeds the PARLIM value multiplied by the number of regions...
Also, the last paragraph under the PARLIM description that talks about Shared Queues needs to be DELETED
---------------------
Command Reference
SC26-9436-01
The PARLIM description needs to be updated as indicated by the change bars as follows:
First Change:
Chapter 2: IMS Commands, under "/ASSIGN"
PARLIM
Specifies a new value for the parallel processing limit count of a transaction. parlim# is the maximum number of messages that can currently be queued, but not yet processed, by each active message region currently scheduled for this transaction. An additional region will be scheduled whenever the transaction queue count (for shared queues environments, the successful consecutive GU count is used instead of the queue count) exceeds the PARLIM value multiplied by the number of regions currently...
PARLIM

Is used with the /ASSIGN command when message regions are parallel processing a transaction. PARLIM is the maximum number of messages that can be enqueued, but not yet processed, by each active message region currently scheduled for this transaction. An additional message region is scheduled whenever the transaction queue count (for shared queues environments, the successful consecutive GU count is used instead of the queue count) exceeds the PARLIM value multiplied by the number of regions currently scheduled for this transaction. Valid parameters are numeric values from 0...).
The following external changes are needed:

---

**The following external changes are needed:**

---

IMS V7 Command Reference
Chapter 49. /Secure Format

Please separate the command format for APPC and OTMA. OTMA format has been expanded to support more parameters as follows:

```
/Secure OTMA  Check
  Full
  None
  Profile
  Refresh ----------------------------
    |                     |
    --TMEMBER tmembername--
```

Usage

OTMA

Please change the following sentence from
"After an IMS cold start, the security default is FULL" to
"After an IMS cold start, the security default is FULL if the IMS start-up parameter OTMASE= is not used"

Also, add the following to the end of OTMA paragraph:

"Also, the command with the REFRESH option can refresh the cached userid ACEEs"

Add the "REFRESH" option for the command as follows:

REFRESH
OTMA caches the ACEE for a userid to reduce the number of RACF I/O. As a result, refreshing the cached ACEE is needed after the RACF database is updated. Issuing the /SEC OTMA REFRESH command without the TMEMBEB option will perform the ACEE refresh for all the userids for all the OTMA clients. However, the actual ACEE refresh occurs when the next OTMA message for the userid is received. This is designed to prevent all the RACF ACEE refresh from happening at one time.

TMEMBER

Cause the security operation to be performed on the identified OTMA client.

IMS V7 Customization Guide
Chapter 49. OTMA Destination Resolution Exit Routine (DFSYDRU0)
Contents of Registers at Entry
Offset
+60
Change the "Reserved" to "Address of the PST block"

IMS V7 Customization Guide
Chapter 51. OTMA Prerouting Exit Routine (DFSYPRX0)
Contents of Registers at Entry
Offset
+44
Change the "Reserved" to "Address of the PST block"

++ HOLD(UQ75107) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(ENH) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(**********************************************************************
 APAR PQ68350 ADDS NEW IMS FUNCTION.

 FUNCTION NAME:
 OTMA Security ACEE Refresh
 SEE APAR CLOSING TEXT OR PTF COVER LETTER FOR COMPLETE DETAILS.
**********************************************************************).

++ HOLD(UQ70335) SYS FMID(JMK7702) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(+--------------------------------------------------------------+
 + HOLD FOR APAR PQ65152 
 +--------------------------------------------------------------+
 + TO PROVIDE SUPPORT FOR MQ PERSISTENT MESSAGES, A NEW FLAG +
 + HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE OUTPUT PARAMETER LIST OF OTMA USER +
 + EXIT DFSYDRU0. 
 + + +
 + + + = ADDR(OUTPUT PARAMETER LIST) 
 + + +
 + + 16 = 1-BYTE OUTPUT FLAG FIELD 
 + +
 + X'40' = IF SET, INDICATES THAT 
 + THIS IS A PERSISTENT 
 + MESSAGE. THIS IS ONLY 
 + VALID FOR A SYNC'D TPIPE. 
 + +
+(--------------------------------------------------------------+).

++ HOLD(UQ75108) SYS FMID(JMK7702) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(-- Hold for APAR PQ68350 
-- This service contains an IMS supplied USER EXIT. --
-- Special handling may be required. --

Depending on how your zones are configured, SMP/E APPLY of this service may re-link this USER EXIT into your existing RESLIB.

Please consider the following:
This service updates or changes an IMS USER EXIT. To install the latest version of this exit into IMS.RESLIB, it may require you to re-assemble (with these changes) and re-link into reslib your own customized version of this USER EXIT.

MODULE(S) AFFECTED:
DFSYDRU0
DFSYPRX0).

++ HOLD(UQ70335) SYS FMID(JMK7702) REASON(DOC) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ65152
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC26942700

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

IMS V7 Customization Guide SC26-9427-00
4.21.2.1 Contents of Registers at Entry.
will be changed to:
+64 Name of the originating OTMA client, if the message originated from an OTMA client; otherwise zeros
+96 Address of output parameter list
+16 Output Flag
x'80' - If this flag is set, a synchronized transaction pipe needs to be created. This flag can only be set if the return code is 0. However, if the OTMASP initialization parameter is set to Y in the DFSPBxxx PROCLIB member, the synchronized transaction pipe is always created.
x'40' - If this flag is set, it indicates that the message is persistent and a recoverable sequence number needs to be set. This is only valid if a synchronized transaction pipe is specified.

4.23.2.1.1 Function Specific Parameter List on Entry
will be changed to:
+48 Name of the originating OTMA client, if the message originated from an OTMA client; otherwise zeros).

++ HOLD(UQ75108) SYS FMID(JMK7702) REASON(DOC) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ68350
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

The following external changes are needed:

==============================================
The following external changes are needed:

==============================================

IMS V7 Command Reference
Chapter 49. /Secure
Format
Please separate the command format for APPC and OTMA.
OTMA format has been expanded to support more parameters
as follows:
/Secure OTMA Check
/Sec Full
None
Profile
Refresh ----------------------------
|                     |
--TMEMBER tmembername--

Usage
OTMA
Please change the following sentence from
"After an IMS cold start, the security default is FULL" to
"After an IMS cold start, the security default is FULL if
the IMS start-up parameter OTMASE= is not used"
Also, add the following to the end of OTMA paragraph:
"Also, the command with the REFRESH option can refresh the
cached userid ACEEs"
Add the "REFRESH" option for the command as follows:
REFRESH
OTMA caches the ACEE for a userid to reduce
the number of RACF I/O.
As a result, refreshing the cached ACEE
is needed after the RACF database is updated.
Issuing the /SEC OTMA REFRESH command without
the TMEMBEB option will perform the ACEE refresh for
all the userid for all the OTMA clients. However,
the actual ACEE refresh occurs when the next OTMA
message for the userid is received. This is designed
to prevent all the RACF ACEE refresh from
happening at one time.
TMEMBER
Cause the security operation to be performed on the
identified OTMA client.

IMS V7 Customization Guide
Chapter 49. OTMA Destination Resolution Exit Routine (DFSYDRU0)
Contents of Registers at Entry
Offset +60
Change the "Reserved" to "Address of the PST block"

IMS V7 Customization Guide
Chapter 51. OTMA Prerouting Exit Routine (DFSYPRX0)
Contents of Registers at Entry
Offset +44
Change the "Reserved" to "Address of the PST block")

++ HOLD(UQ75108) SYS FMID(JMK7702) REASON(ENH) DATE(03076)
COMMENT
(*********************************************************
APAR PQ68350 ADDS NEW IMS FUNCTION.
- FUNCTION NAME:
OTMA Security ACEE Refresh
SEE APAR CLOSING TEXT OR PTF COVER LETTER FOR
COMPLETE DETAILS.
*********************************************************).
++ HOLD(UQ73855) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03077)
COMMENT
Documentation change:
IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2
DFS0488I Message
An additional reason for stopping an area is added.
Code (Dec) Meaning
21  During /STA AREA command processing, an IXLFORCE
    command is issued to delete any failed persistent
    connections from a prior failed system. The IXLFORCE
    was not able to delete the failed persistent
    connection. In this case, the following messages are
    generated:
    DFS2783A UNABLE TO DELETE FAILED-PERSISTENT
    CONNECTION TO STR: SSSSSSSSSSSSSS REASON=RRRR
    DFS0488I STA COMMAND COMPLETED. AREA= XXXXXXXX RC=21).

++ HOLD(UQ74250) SYS PMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03077)

Comment

Documentation change:
IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2
DFS0488I Message
An additional reason for stopping an area is added.

In a shared SDEP environment:
- specifies that all IMS partners except for the owner
  of the HWM give up their current SDEP CI and any preallocated
  CI RBAs immediately. The IMS that owns the HWM will keep
  available for use the set of preallocated CI RBAs to which
  the high water mark (HWM) belongs along with it's current
  SDEP CI. This option is useful if there is an IMS partner
  that processes a low volume of transactions and therefore
  takes an extended period of time to fill its preallocated
  CIs. QUITCI forces in-use but only partially-filled CIs
  belonging to any preallocated set of CI RBAs - except for
  the set from the IMS partner that owns the HWM - to be
  written to the ADS and then released. In turn, this enables
  the delete utility to process the entire CI and advance
  the logical beginning (DMACXVAL) as far as possible,
  ensuring that sufficient space is available when the
  SDEPs cycle around. Using the QUITCI parameter guarantees
  that no new SDEPs will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the
  IMS partners that DO NOT own the HWM. However, the
  IMS partner that DOES own the HWM (highest DMACNXTS
  minus one CI) DOES allow new SDEPs to be inserted into
  the set of preallocated CI RBAs that include HWM when
  using QUITCI.
In a non-shared SDEP environment:
specification only effective if used in combination with
V5COMP and STOPRBA where the CI RBA that STOPRBA references
is the value of DMACNXTS. This value can be acquired from an
unqualified POS call. In such a case, the IMS on which the SDEP
utility is run, forces the in-use but only partially-filled
current CI as well as the rest of the preallocated set of CI
RBAs to be written to the ADS and then released. This enables
the delete utility to move LB as far as possible. Using QUITCI
with V5COMP and STOPRBA=DMACNXTS guarantees that no new SDEPs
will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the IMS on which the
SDEP utility is run. This combination of keywords must ONLY be
used in a non-shared SDEP environment. If QUITCI is specified
with any other set of parameters it will not take effect in
a non-shared SDEP environment and the current and preallocated
SDEP CIs will be retained for further SDEP inserts.

Chapter 14. DEDB Sequential Dependent Delete utility
(DBFUMDL0)
DD Statements
QUITCI
------
It is recommended that this parameter be used on the SCAN
utility rather than DELETE. Do NOT specify it on a SCAN and
then a DELETE for the same range of SDEP CI RBAs as this will
result in too many un-used preallocated CI RBA sets to be
written out. Another set must then be created at the next SDEP
insert.

In a shared SDEP environment:
specifies that all IMS partners except for the owner
of the HWM give up their current SDEP CI and any preallocated
CI RBAs immediately. The IMS that owns the HWM will keep
available for use the set of preallocated CI RBAs to which
the high water mark (HWM) belongs along with it's current
SDEP CI. This option is useful if there is an IMS partner
that processes a low volume of transactions and therefore
takes an extended period of time to fill its preallocated
CIs. QUITCI forces in-use but only partially-filled CIs
belonging to any preallocated set of CI RBAs - except for
the set from the IMS partner that owns the HWM - to be
written to the ADS and then released. In turn, this enables
the delete utility to process the entire CI and advance
the logical beginning (DMACXVAL) as far as possible,
ensuring that sufficient space is available when the
SDEPs cycle around. Using the QUITCI parameter guarantees
that no new SDEPs will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the
IMS partners that DO NOT own the HWM. However, the
IMS partner that DOES own the HWM (highest DMACNXTS
minus one CI) DOES allow new SDEPs to be inserted into
the set of preallocated CI RBAs that include HWM when
using QUITCI.

In a non-shared SDEP environment:
specification only effective if used in combination with
V5COMP and STOPRBA where the CI RBA that STOPRBA references
is the value of DMACNXTS. This value can be acquired from an
unqualified POS call. In such a case, the IMS on which the SDEP
utility is run, forces the in-use but only partially-filled
current CI as well as the rest of the preallocated set of CI
RBAs to be written to the ADS and then released. This enables
the delete utility to move LB as far as possible. Using QUITCI
with V5COMP and STOPRBA=DMACNXTS guarantees that no new SDEPs
will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the IMS on which the
SDEP utility is run. This combination of keywords must ONLY be used in a non-shared SDEP environment. If QUITCI is specified with any other set of parameters it will not take effect in a non-shared SDEP environment and the current and preallocated SDEP CIs will be retained for further SDEP inserts.

Appendix A:
Command Descriptions
QUITCI

In a shared SDEP environment:
- specifies that all IMS partners except for the owner of the HWM give up their current SDEP CI and any preallocated CI RBAs immediately. The IMS that owns the HWM will keep available for use the set of preallocated CI RBAs to which the high water mark (HWM) belongs along with it's current SDEP CI. This option is useful if there is an IMS partner that processes a low volume of transactions and therefore takes an extended period of time to fill its preallocated CIs. QUITCI ensures in-use but only partially-filled CIs belonging to any preallocated set of CI RBAs - except for the set from the IMS partner that owns the HWM - to be written to the ADS and then released. In turn, this enables the delete utility to process the entire CI and advance the logical beginning (DMACXVAL) as far as possible, ensuring that sufficient space is available when the SDEPs cycle around. Using the QUITCI parameter guarantees that no new SDEPs will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the IMS partners that DO NOT own the HWM. However, the IMS partner that DOES own the HWM (highest DMACNXTS minus one CI) DOES allow new SDEPs to be inserted into the set of preallocated CI RBAs that include HWM when using QUITCI.

In a non-shared SDEP environment:
- specification only effective if used in combination with V5COMP and STOPRBA where the CI RBA that STOPRBA references is the value of DMACNXTS. This value can be acquired from an unqualified POS call. In such a case, the IMS on which the SDEP utility is run, forces the in-use but only partially-filled current CI as well as the rest of the preallocated set of CI RBAs to be written to the ADS and then released. This enables the delete utility to move LB as far as possible. Using QUITCI with V5COMP and STOPRBA=DMACNXTS guarantees that no new SDEPs will be inserted into the QUITCIs of the IMS on which the SDEP utility is run. This combination of keywords must ONLY be used in a non-shared SDEP environment. If QUITCI is specified with any other set of parameters it will not take effect in a non-shared SDEP environment and the current and preallocated SDEP CIs will be retained for further SDEP inserts.).

++ HOLD(UQ75153) SYS PMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03077)
COMMENT
(Documentation Change for APAR PQ65606
This maintenance is being held so you will be aware of documentation change to Manual(s):
LY37373900
- The following text describes the doc change:
- Update the IMS/ESA Fast Manual under the analysis of abendu1026 to add 2 new message texts: DBFSYNL TYPE=RSHR LATCH NOT OWNED and DBFSYNL TYPE=GSHR LATCH ALREADY OWNED to the following modules:
There are three ways to specify the range of sequential dependent segments to process. The starting location can be specified using the STARTRBA, STARTROOT, or STARTSEQ command. The stopping location can be specified using the STOPRBA, STOPROOT, or STOPSEQ command. If a range is not specified, default end processing is invoked. In the high-water-mark (HWM) CI, a permanent default end timestamp segment is built. The scan starts with the oldest sequential dependent CI boundary in the area. The scan ends with the timestamp from the HWM CI default end segment but it is excluded from scan.

If the cycle number is specified as a nonzero value, the scan utility checks to see that it matches the current cycle number for the RBA in question. If the cycle number is not the same as
the current cycle number for that RBA, or the RBA is not in the range in which sequential dependents are currently being stored, an error message is printed and no data is scanned. If the cycle number is not specified or is specified as zero, the current cycle number for that RBA is used. If the start RBA and the stop RBA are specified without cycle numbers, the stop RBA could actually be lower than the start RBA because of the wraparound from the highest RBA back to the lowest RBA. However, the cycle number for the stop RBA would be higher. If the RBA specified is not the address of the beginning of a segment, the scan starts with the next segment.

| When a STARTRBA CI boundary is specified: |
| - the first segment timestamp is the selected starting point |
| - for V5COMP all segments in this CI are included |
| When a STARTRBA segment boundary is specified: |
| - it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and location attributes. |
| - for V5COMP the specified segment is the start point and the timestamp is ignored. |
| When default start is used: |
| - All segments with a time not less than LBTS will be selected |
| - For V5COMP, all non-aborted segments in the first CI are selected. |

The three ways to specify the stop RBA are exactly the same as the ways to specify the start RBA, except that STOPRBA, STOPROOT, and STOPSEQ command are substituted for STARTRBA, STARTROOT, and STARTSEQ.

| When STOPRBA CI boundary is specified: |
| - the first segment timestamp in the CI is used as a stop timestamp. |
| - for V5COMP, the CI is excluded and the timestamp is ignored. |
| When a STOPRBA segment boundary is specified: |
| - it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and location attributes. |
| - for V5COMP the specified segment is the stop point and the timestamp is ignored. |
| When default end is used: |
| - all segments with a time less than the HWM CI default end segment timestamp are included. |
| - for V5COMP, all non-aborted segments up to, but excluding, the HWM CI are selected. |

If the stop RBA is the same as the start RBA, then no more than one segment is scanned. If the stop RBA refers to an earlier segment than the start RBA, an error message is printed and no data is scanned. Start RBA and stop RBA do not have to be specified by the same methods.

Chapter 14. DEDB Sequential Dependent Delete Utility (DBFUMDL0)

Input and Output
You can use the STOPRBA, STOPROOT, and STOPSEQ commands to specify the limit of sequential dependent segments to delete.

| If a dependent segment limit (stop RBA) is not specified, default end processing is invoked. In the high-water-mark (HWM) CI, a permanent default end timestamp segment is built. The delete starts with the oldest sequential dependent CI boundary in the area. The delete ends with the timestamp from the HWM CI default end segment but it is excluded from delete. |
| When V5COMP is specified for default end: |
| - The delete range starts with the oldest sequential dependent
CI boundary in the area.
The Logical Begin is advanced to DMACNXTS (next to be allocated SDEP CI) and all preallocated and current SDEP CIs are discarded. The use of this combination will empty the SDEP portion of the DEDB.

STOPRBA is used to stop at the 4-byte RBA of the segment or the 8-byte combination of cycle number and RBA. The DEDB uses the cycle number as a prefix to the RBA, to get a value that is used only once within the life of the area.

If the cycle number is specified as a nonzero value, the delete utility checks to see that it matches the current cycle number for the RBA in question. If the cycle number is not the same as the current cycle number for that RBA or the RBA is not in the range in which sequential dependents are currently being stored, an error message is printed and no data is deleted. If the cycle number is not specified or is specified as zero, the current cycle number for that RBA is used. If an RBA is specified that is not the address of the beginning of a segment, the deletion starts with the next segment.

When STOPRBA CI boundary is specified:
- the first segment timestamp in the CI is used as a stop timestamp.
- for V5COMP, the CI is excluded and the timestamp is ignored.
  NOTE: when STOPRBA is a CI boundary equal to HWM CI or a preallocated SDEP CI (within the HWM set), and the user also specifies QUITCI, this will signal the SDEP DELETE utility to move Logical Begin past the HWM CI.

When a STOPRBA segment boundary is specified:
- it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and location attributes.
- for V5COMP the specified segment is the stop point and the timestamp is ignored.

When default end is used:
- all segments with a time less than the HWM CI default end segment timestamp are included.
- for V5COMP, Logical Begin will be set to DMACNXTS (next to be allocated SDEP CI) and message DFS2637I is issued.
Text update to replace status UM created by APAR PQ46190 and added to the new appendix created by PQ63455.

Appendix. Fast Path Utility Status Codes
Fast Path Utility Status Codes Explanations
This chapter contains explanations of the Fast Path (FP) Utility Status Codes.

The corrected form is as follows:

| UM  | ADS enters long busy I/O state |
| UX  | unlock failed for a SDEP buffer, xcrb or uxrb not found |

++ HOLD(UQ75205) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(MULTSYS) DATE(03078)
COMMENT
(---------------------------------------------------------------------
+ HOLD FOR APAR PQ63880
+ IF NOT FAST PATH DEDB DATA SHARING IGNORE THE REST OF THIS
+ HOLD
+---------------------------------------------------------------------
+ PQ63880 IS AN ENABLING APAR FOR THE SDEP UTILITIES THAT USE
+ V5COMP AND DEFAULT END IN A DEDB DATA SHARE ENVIRONMENT.
+ IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BRING DOWN THE IMS PARTNERS CONCURRENTLY
+ TO INSTALL THIS SERVICE. INSTEAD YOU MAY APPLY ON EACH SYSTEM
+ AS YOUR SCHEDULE PERMITS. HOWEVER, THE SERVICE FOR PQ63880
+ MUST BE IMPLEMENTED ON ALL IMS V7 MEMBERS BEFORE THE BENEFIT
+ OF THE SERVICE WILL TAKE AFFECT.
+---------------------------------------------------------------------
++ HOLD(UQ75207) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DEP) DATE(03078)
COMMENT
(---------------------------------------------------------------------
+ HOLD FOR APAR PQ63880.
+ IF NOT FAST PATH DEDB DATA SHARING IGNORE THE REST OF THIS
+ HOLD
+---------------------------------------------------------------------
+ TO IMPLEMENT THIS FIX IN A FAST PATH DEDB DATA SHARING GROUP
+ APARS PQ43330 PQ59269 AND PQ60535 MUST ALREADY BE INSTALLED
+ ON ALL IMS V7 MEMBERS OF THE DATA SHARING GROUP.
+---------------------------------------------------------------------
++ HOLD(UQ75207) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03078)
COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ63880
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE
AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC26944001
GC27112003
-
THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Document Number: SC26-9440-01
IMS Version 7: Utilities Reference: Database and Transaction
Manager
Chapter 13. DEDB Sequential Dependent Scan Utility
(DBFUMSC0)
There are three ways to specify the range of sequential
dependent segments to process. The starting location can be
specified using the STARTRBA, STARTROOT, or STARTSEQ command.
The stopping location can be specified using the STOPRBA,
STOPROOT, or STOPSEQ command.
If a range is not specified, default end processing is
invoked. In the high-water-mark (HWM) CI, a permanent default
end timestamp segment is built. The scan starts with the
oldest sequential dependent CI boundary in the area. The scan
ends with the timestamp from the HWM CI default end segment
but it is excluded from scan.
If the cycle number is specified as a nonzero value, the scan
utility checks to see that it matches the current cycle number
for the RBA in question. If the cycle number is not the same as
the current cycle number for that RBA, or the RBA is not in the
range in which sequential dependents are currently being stored,
an error message is printed and no data is scanned. If the cycle
number is not specified or is specified as zero, the current
cycle number for that RBA is used. If the start RBA and the stop
RBA are specified without cycle numbers, the stop RBA could
actually be lower than the start RBA because of the wraparound
from the highest RBA back to the lowest RBA. However, the cycle
number for the stop RBA would be higher. If the RBA specified
is not the address of the beginning of a segment, the scan
starts with the next segment.
When a STARTRBA CI boundary is specified:
- the first segment timestamp is the selected starting point
- for V5COMP all segments in this CI are included
When a STARTRBA segment boundary is specified:
- it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and
  location attributes.
- for V5COMP the specified segment is the start point and the
  timestamp is ignored.
When default start is used:
- All segments with a time not less than LBTS will be selected
- For V5COMP, all non-aborted segments in the first CI are
  selected.
The three ways to specify the stop RBA are exactly the same as
the ways to specify the start RBA, except that STOPRBA,
STOPROOT, and STOPSEQ command are substituted for STARTRBA,
STARTROOT, and STARTSEQ.
When STOPRBA CI boundary is specified:
- the first segment timestamp in the CI is used as a stop
timestamp.
- for V5COMP, the CI is excluded and the timestamp is ignored.
When a STOPRBA segment boundary is specified:
- it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and
  location attributes.
- for V5COMP the specified segment is the stop point and the
  timestamp is ignored.
When default end is used:
- all segments with a time less than the HWM CI default end
  segment timestamp are included.
- for V5COMP, all non-aborted segments up to, but excluding,
  the HWM CI are selected.
If the stop RBA is the same as the start RBA, then no more than
one segment is scanned. If the stop RBA refers to an earlier
segment than the start RBA, an error message is printed and no
data is scanned. Start RBA and stop RBA do not have to be
specified by the same methods.
Chapter 14. DEDB Sequential Dependent Delete Utility
(DBFUMDL0)
Input and Output
You can use the STOPRBA, STOPROOT, and STOPSEQ commands to
specify the limit of sequential dependent segments to delete.
If a dependent segment limit (stop RBA) is not specified,
default end processing is invoked. In the high-water-mark
(HWM) CI, a permanent default end timestamp segment is
built. The delete starts with the oldest sequential
dependent CI boundary in the area. The delete ends with the
timestamp from the HWM CI default end segment but it is
excluded from delete.

When V5COMP is specified for default end:
- The delete range starts with the oldest sequential dependent
  CI boundary in the area.
- The Logical Begin is advanced to DMACNXTS (next to be
  allocated SDEP CI) and all preallocated and current SDEP
  CIs are discarded. The use of this combination will empty
  the SDEP portion of the DEDB.

STOPRBA is used to stop at the 4-byte RBA of the segment or
the 8-byte combination of cycle number and RBA. The DEDB uses
the cycle number as a prefix to the RBA, to get a value that
is used only once within the life of the area.
If the cycle number is specified as a nonzero value, the
delete utility checks to see that it matches the current cycle
number for the RBA in question. If the cycle number is not the
same as the current cycle number for that RBA or the RBA is
not in the range in which sequential dependents are currently
being stored, an error message is printed and no data is
deleted. If the cycle number is not specified or is specified
as zero, the current cycle number for that RBA is used. If an
RBA is specified that is not the address of the beginning of
a segment, the deletion starts with the next segment.

When STOPRBA CI boundary is specified:
- the first segment timestamp in the CI is used as a stop
timestamp.
- for V5COMP, the CI is excluded and the timestamp is
  ignored.
  NOTE: when STOPRBA is a CI boundary equal to HWM CI
  or a preallocated SDEP CI (within the HWM set), and the user
  also specifies QUITCI, this will signal the SDEP DELETE
  utility to move Logical Begin past the HWM CI.

When a STOPRBA segment boundary is specified:
- it acts like a committed marker segment for timestamp and
  location attributes.
- for V5COMP the specified segment is the stop point and the
timestamp is ignored.

When default end is used:
- all segments with a time less than the HWM CI default end
  segment timestamp are included.
- for V5COMP, Logical Begin will be set to DMACNXTS (next to
  be allocated SDEP CI) and message DFS2637I is issued.

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DF2637I DEFAULT DELETE WITH V5COMP FREES PARTNER QCI LOCKS

Explanation: SDEP DELETE utility with V5COMP was given no
STOP value so Default End will become the
stopping point and all partners will have their
preallocated and Current SDEP CIs logically
deleted.

System Action: IMS continues processing. This is an
informational message.

Programmer Response: None

Module: DBFUMDL0

DFS2649I NUMBER OF SEGMENTS SCANNED IN <areaname> =
Explanation: The sequential dependent SCAN utility has retrieved the number of SDEP segments specified in the message.

System Action: The utility completes normally. This is an informational message.

Programmer Response: None.

Module: DBFUMSC0

Text update to replace status UM created by APAR PQ46190 and added to the new appendix created by PQ63455.

Appendix. Fast Path Utility Status Codes

Fast Path Utility Status Codes Explanations

This chapter contains explanations of the Fast Path (FP) Utility Status Codes.

The corrected form is as follows:

| UM  | ADS enters long busy I/O state |
| UX  | unlock failed for a SDEP buffer, xcb or uxrb not found |

++ HOLD(UQ75207) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(MULTSYS) DATE(03078)

COMMENT

+-------------------------------+
| HOLD FOR APAR PQ63880 |
| IF NOT FAST PATH DEDB DATA SHARING IGNORE THE REST OF THIS |
| HOLD |
+-------------------------------+

+-------------------------------+
| PQ63880 IS AN ENABLING APAR FOR THE SDEP UTILITIES THAT USE |
| V5COMP AND DEFAULT END IN A DEDB DATA SHARE ENVIRONMENT. |
| IT IS NOT REQUIRED TO BRING DOWN THE IMS PARTNERS CONCURRENTLY |
| TO INSTALL THIS SERVICE. INSTEAD YOU MAY APPLY ON EACH SYSTEM |
| AS YOUR SCHEDULE PERMITS. HOWEVER, THE SERVICE FOR PQ63880 |
| MUST BE IMPLEMENTED ON ALL IMS V7 MEMBERS BEFORE THE BENEFIT |
| OF THE SERVICE WILL TAKE AFFECT. |
+-------------------------------+

++ HOLD(UQ75212) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03078)

COMMENT

(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ62969
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):
SC26942601

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:

The following publication update is made by this APAR:

1. IMS Version 7: Common Queue Server and Base Primitive Environment Guide and Reference, SC26-9426-01

   Add the following Return Code and Explanation to message CQS0267W in chapter 9:

   **Return Code**  **Explanation**
   X'00000024'  The CQS was able to alter the coupling facility structure to the target size but there was no space allocated for the EMC. The target EMC count was zero. CQS initiated another IXLALTER to restore the coupling facility structure to its previous size.

2. IMS Version 7: Messages and Codes Volume 1, GC26-9433-03

   Add the following Return Code and Explanation to message CQS0267W in chapter 3:

   **Return Code**  **Explanation**
   X'00000024'  The CQS was able to alter the coupling facility structure to the target size but there was no space allocated for the EMC. The target EMC
count was zero. CQS initiated another IXLALTER to restore the coupling facility structure to its previous size.

++ HOLD(UQ57255) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(AO) DATE(03084)
COMMENT
(**********************************************************************
APAR PQ51219 changes an output line for a /DISPLAY command.

 Command: /DISPLAY FPVIRTUAL
The /DISPLAY FPVIRTUAL command ( /DIS FPV ) displays the areas loaded into an MVS data space or coupling facilities. Those areas have been specified as virtual storage option ( VSO ) . In this command, the total CIs entries ( FX52ENT ) and changed CIs ( FX52CHG ) are now expanded to 7 digits.

Any user exits or non-IBM vendor software which is sensitive to this message may need to be changed.

See APAR closing text or PTF cover letter for complete details.
**********************************************************************).

++ HOLD(UQ59295) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(AO) DATE(03084)
COMMENT
(**********************************************************************
APAR PQ52587 changes an output line for a /DISPLAY command.

 Command: /DIS FPVIRTUAL
DISPLAY macro Format ID changed:
 V74: DATASPACE header
 V75: DATASPACE summary header
 V76: No DATASPACE
 V14: DATASPACE summary
 V15: DATASPACE AREA information
 V16: DATASPACE Shared VSO ( SVSO ) AREA

Any user exits or non-IBM vendor software which is sensitive to this message may need to be changed.

See APAR closing text or PTF cover letter for complete details.
**********************************************************************).

++ HOLD(UQ75329) SYS FMID(JMK7708) REASON(DOC) DATE(03083)
COMMENT
(+---------------------------------------------------------------+
+ Hold for APAR PQ69690 +
+---------------------------------------------------------------+
+ DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ69690 +
+ THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE +
+ AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S): +
+ SC27-0832 +
+ THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE: +
+ IMS VERSION 7: IMS JAVA USER'S GUIDE +
+ +
+ Chapter 2, Setting Up Your Environment for IMS Java-> +
+ DLIModel Utility Setup-> +
+ Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure: +
+ +
+ Replace the text in this section with the following text: +
+ The DLIMODEL procedure is delivered as member DFSMODEL in the+ IMS distribution library SDFSISRC. To prepare this procedure,+ perform the following steps:
1. Copy the member DFSMODEL from its distribution library SDFSISRC to the PROCLIB from where you submit IMS procedures for batch execution.
2. Rename the procedure, if desired. These instructions assume that you have renamed it DLIMODEL.
3. If you are not using the default IMS Java installation directory, edit the PARM field of the step 1 EXEC statement in the DLIMODEL procedure. Change the HFS directory of /dlimodel/go to the directory where IMS Java is installed. The go file is a script file that contains the java command and specifies the required .jar files needed by the application. The command uses the $ symbol. Only edit this file if the $ symbol is not valid in your locale, in which case replace the $ symbol with an appropriate symbol.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
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For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

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Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
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Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

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Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.

For information on running the utility and details about the DLIMODEL procedure, see "Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job".

Chapter 5, DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility -> Running the DLIModel Utility as an OS/390 Job -> STEP 1 EXEC Statement Parameters

Change the explanation for the PARM parameter to the following text:
Runs the utility as a Java application under the UNIX shell. /usr/lpp/ims/imsjava71/go is the default path and file name of an HFS script file. Change the directory to your IMS Java installation directory if IMS Java is not installed in the default directory. See "Preparing the DLIMODEL Procedure" for more information about this file. DSNAME is a string parameter containing the fully qualified data-set name of the top-level control data set, which contains the DLIModel utility control statements as described in section "Control Statements for the DLIModel Utility". DSNAME must refer to a PDS member. The format is: qual1.qual2.dsnamemember
The named data set must be F or FB type with an LRECL=80.
across an IMS coldstart, instead of using online change, to avoid this performance overhead.

++ HOLD(UQ75529) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(DOC) DATE(03087)
COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ70625
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):

GC27-1120-03 IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:
---------------------------------------------------------------
A new Reason Code 45 is added for the DFS3702I message.

Code (Dec) Message Subtext
45 AREA=areaname REQUEST FOR VLOCK FAILED

Programmer Response:
Code (Dec) Meaning
45 During open processing for a SVSO area, a request to get the VLOCK failed. This lock serializes the SVSO processing across a data sharing environment.

++ HOLD(UQ75530) SYS FMID(JMK7701) REASON(DOC) DATE(03087)
COMMENT
(DOCUMENTATION CHANGE FOR APAR PQ70625
THIS MAINTENANCE IS BEING HELD SO YOU WILL BE AWARE OF DOCUMENTATION CHANGE TO MANUAL(S):

GC27-1120-03 IMS Version 7 Messages and Codes Volume 2

THE FOLLOWING TEXT DESCRIBES THE DOC CHANGE:
---------------------------------------------------------------
A new Reason Code 45 is added for the DFS3702I message.

Code (Dec) Message Subtext
45 AREA=areaname REQUEST FOR VLOCK FAILED

Programmer Response:
Code (Dec) Meaning
45 During open processing for a SVSO area, a request to get the VLOCK failed. This lock serializes the SVSO processing across a data sharing environment.

++ HOLD(UQ73806) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03087)
COMMENT
(AFTER THIS MAINTENANCE IS IMPLEMENTED ALL USERS USING ONLINE CHANGE THAT HAVE DATABASES WITH LOGICAL RELATIONSHIPS AND/OR A SECONDARY/PRIMARY INDEX WILL NEED TO DO AN ACBGEN FOR THOSE DATABASES.)

++ HOLD(UQ75534) SYS FMID(HMK7700) REASON(ACTION) DATE(03087)
COMMENT
(AFTER THIS MAINTENANCE IS APPLIED AN IMS "ACBGEN" IS REQUIRED FOR ANY PSB SHOWING THIS APAR'S SYMPTOMS.).