



# ChangeMan<sup>®</sup>ZMF

High Level Language Functional  
Exits Getting Started Guide

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# Welcome to ChangeMan<sup>®</sup> ZMF

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ChangeMan<sup>®</sup> ZMF is a comprehensive and fully integrated solution for Software Change Management systems in z/OS environments. It provides reliable and streamlined implementation of software changes from development into production. ChangeMan ZMF manages and automates the application life cycle, protects the integrity of the code migration process, and results in higher quality delivered code to any test environment and to the production environment.

- Before You Begin See the Readme for the latest updates and corrections for this manual.
- Audience and scope This document provides information that is necessary to create and use exits that you can write in high-level languages such as COBOL, PL/I, and REXX.
- This document is intended for ChangeMan ZMF installers, global administrators, and application developers.
- Navigating this book This manual is organized as follows:
- Chapter 1 provides an introduction to functional exits that are written in high-level languages.
  - Chapter 2 describes how to set up and implement the high-level language functional exit capability.
  - Chapter 3 describes the high-level language interface to ChangeMan ZMF functions such as package create, package update, and build.
- Change Bars Change bars mark the updates to the text in this manual since the last time the manual was updated.

## Guide to ChangeMan ZMF Documentation

The following sections provide basic information about ChangeMan ZMF documentation.

### ChangeMan ZMF Documentation Suite

The ChangeMan ZMF documentation set includes the following manuals in PDF format.

Manual	Description
<i>Administrator's Guide</i>	Describes ChangeMan ZMF features and functions with instructions for choosing options and configuring global and application administration parameters.
<i>ChangeMan ZMF Quick Reference</i>	Provides a summary of the commands you use to perform the major functions in the ChangeMan ZMF package life cycle.
<i>Customization Guide</i>	Provides information about ChangeMan ZMF skeletons, exits, and utility programs that will help you to customize the base product to fit your needs.

<b>Manual</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Db2 Option Getting Started Guide</i>	Describes how to install and use the Db2 Option of ChangeMan ZMF to manage changes to Db2 components.
<i>ERO Concepts</i>	Discusses the concepts of the Enterprise Release Option (ERO) of ChangeMan ZMF for managing releases containing change packages.
<i>ERO Getting Started Guide</i>	Explains how to install and use ChangeMan ZMF ERO to manage releases containing change packages.
<i>ERO Messages</i>	Describes system messages and codes produced by ChangeMan ZMF ERO.
<i>ERO XML Services User's Guide</i>	Documents ERO functions and services available for general customer use. These services are also known as the "green" services and provide mostly search and query functions.
<i>High-Level Language Functional Exits Getting Started Guide</i>	Provides instructions for implementing and using High Level Language (Cobol, PL/I, and REXX) exits, driven consistently by all clients to enforce local business rules in ZMF functions.
<i>IMS Option Getting Started Guide</i>	Provides instructions for implementing and using the IMS Option of ChangeMan ZMF to manage changes to IMS components.
<i>INFO Option Getting Started Guide</i>	Describes two methods by which ChangeMan ZMF can communicate with other applications: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Through a VSAM interface file.</li> <li>■ Through the Tivoli Information Management for z/OS product from IBM.</li> </ul>
<i>Installation Guide</i>	Provides step-by-step instructions for initial installation of ChangeMan ZMF. Assumes that no prior version is installed or that the installation will overlay the existing version.
<i>Java / zFS Getting Started Guide</i>	Provides information about using ZMF to manage application components stored in USS file systems, especially Java application components.
<i>Load Balancing Option Getting Started Guide</i>	Explains how to install and use the Load Balancing Option of ChangeMan ZMF to connect to a ZMF instance from another CPU or MVS image.
<i>M+R Getting Started Guide</i>	Explains how to install and use the M+R Option of ChangeMan ZMF to consolidate multiple versions of source code and other text components.
<i>M+R Quick Reference</i>	Provides a summary of M+R Option commands in a handy pamphlet format.
<i>Messages</i>	Explains messages issued by ChangeMan ZMF, SERNET, and System Software Manager (SSM) used for the Staging Versions feature of ZMF.
<i>Migration Guide</i>	Gives guidance for upgrading ChangeMan ZMF from Versions 7.1.x and 8.1.x to Version 8.1.3.
<i>OFM Getting Started Guide</i>	Explains how to install and use the Online Forms Manager (OFM) option of ChangeMan ZMF.

Manual	Description
<i>SER10TY User's Guide</i>	Gives instructions for applying licenses to enable ChangeMan ZMF and its selectable options.
<i>User's Guide</i>	Describes how to use ChangeMan ZMF features and functions to manage changes to application components.
<i>XML Services User's Guide</i>	Documents the most commonly used features of the XML Services application programming interface to ChangeMan ZMF.
<i>ZMF Web Services User's Guide</i>	Documents the Web Services application programming interface to ChangeMan ZMF.

## Using the Manuals

Use Adobe® Reader® to view ChangeMan ZMF PDF files. Download the Reader for free at [get.adobe.com/reader/](http://get.adobe.com/reader/).

This section highlights some of the main Reader features. For more detailed information, see the Adobe Reader online help system.

The PDF manuals include the following features:

- **Bookmarks.** All of the manuals contain predefined bookmarks that make it easy for you to quickly jump to a specific topic. By default, the bookmarks appear to the left of each online manual.
- **Links.** Cross-reference links within a manual enable you to jump to other sections within the manual with a single mouse click. These links appear in blue.
- **Comments.** All PDF documentation files that Serena delivers with ChangeMan ZMF have enabled commenting with Adobe Reader. Adobe Reader version 7 and higher has commenting features that enable you to post comments to and modify the contents of PDF documents. You access these features through the Comments item on the menu bar of the Adobe Reader.
- **Printing.** While viewing a manual, you can print the current page, a range of pages, or the entire manual.
- **Advanced search.** Starting with version 6, Adobe Reader includes an advanced search feature that enables you to search across multiple PDF files in a specified directory.

## Searching the ChangeMan ZMF Documentation Suite

There is no cross-book index for the ChangeMan ZMF documentation suite. You can use the Advanced Search facility in Adobe Acrobat Reader to search the entire ZMF book set for information that you want. The following steps require Adobe Reader 6 or higher.

- 1 Download the ZMF All Documents Bundle ZIP file and the ZMF Readme to your workstation from the My Downloads tab on the Serena Support website.
- 2 Unzip the PDF files in the ZMF All Documents Bundle into an empty folder. Add the ZMF Readme to the folder.
- 3 In Adobe Reader, select **Edit | Advanced Search** (or press **Shift+Ctrl+F**).

- 4 Select the **All PDF Documents in** option and use **Browse for Location** in the drop down menu to select the folder containing the ZMF documentation suite.
- 5 In the text box, enter the word or phrase that you want to find.
- 6 Optionally, select one or more of the additional search options, such as **Whole words only** and **Case-Sensitive**.
- 7 Click **Search**.
- 8 In the **Results**, expand a listed document to see all occurrences of the search argument in that PDF.
- 9 Click on any listed occurrence to open the PDF document to the found word or phrase.

## Using Online Help

Online help is the primary source of information about ChangeMan ZMF. Online help is available as a tutorial, through Help screens, and in ISPF error messages.

### Online Tutorial

ChangeMan ZMF includes an online tutorial that provides information about features and operations, from high-level descriptions of concepts to detailed descriptions of screen fields.

To view the tutorial table of contents, select option T from the Primary Option Menu, or jump to it from anywhere in ChangeMan ZMF by typing =T and pressing ENTER.

Press PF1 from anywhere in the Tutorial for a complete list of Tutorial navigation commands and PF keys.

### Online Help Screens

If you have questions about how a ChangeMan ZMF screen works, you can view a help panel by pressing PF1 from anywhere on the screen.

### Online Error Messages

If you make an invalid entry on a ChangeMan ZMF screen, or if you make an invalid request for a function, a short error message is displayed in the upper right corner of the screen. Press PF1 to display a longer error message that provides details about the error condition.

Remember that the long message does not display automatically. Request the long message by pressing PF1.



# Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in the online manuals and online help. These typographical conventions are used to assist you when using the documentation; they are not meant to contradict or change any standard use of typographical conventions in the various product components or the host operating system.

Convention	Explanation
<i>italics</i>	Introduces new terms that you may not be familiar with and occasionally indicates emphasis.
<b>bold</b>	Indicates panel titles, field names, and emphasizes important information.
UPPERCASE	Indicates keys or key combinations that you can use. For example, press ENTER.
monospace	Indicates syntax examples, values that you specify, or results that you receive.
<i>monospaced italics</i>	Indicates names that are placeholders for values you specify; for example, <i>filename</i> .
<b>monospace bold</b>	Indicates the results of an executed command.
vertical rule	Separates menus and their associated commands. For example, select File   Copy means to select Copy from the File menu. Also, indicates mutually exclusive choices in a command syntax line.



# Chapter 1

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## Introduction

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## Overview

In order to enforce local business rules, many Serena customers are forced to implement calls to ISPF panel exits from customized versions of the ISPF panel definitions supplied as part of the ZMF product. There are two problems with this:

- 1 Every time Serena changes a panel definition, or even the underlying code driving the panel display, customers must recustomize and/or retest their local functionality. This consumes a lot of time during a ZMF upgrade.
- 2 This method of implementing ZMF functionality is only available to the ISPF client. No method is available to ZDD and ZMF for Eclipse clients to achieve the same customization.

ZMF 8.1 and later versions provide central high-level language exit services that can be called by any client that can connect to ZMF. You can code the exits in any Language Environment (LE)-compliant language as well as REXX. The same customer-supplied exit code will be executed regardless of which client is being used.

If an appropriate exit point is in place, there will be no need to code an ISPF panel exit.



**NOTE** These HLL exit points have no relation to, and do not replace, any existing ZMF assembler exit points (that is, the CMNEX $nnn$  exits).

This release addresses requirements in the following ZMF functions:

- Build (including Component Checkin, Stage, Recompile, and Relink)
- Package Create
- Package Update
- File Tailoring
- Component Checkout
- Promote/Demote
- Audit
- Freeze (Unfreeze, Refreeze)
- Approve/Reject
- Revert/Backout
- Package Syslib
- Scratch/Rename
- Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

### **Selected HLL Exits Can Be Coded To Suppress the Display of User Option Panels**

The relevant ISPF client programs have been changed to take notice of a `proceed=NO` setting from the AUDT00UV, BULD00US, BULD00UV, CKOT00UV, FREZ00UV, and PRDM00UV pre-exits. If this setting is found in these exits, the process of displaying the relevant user variable or user options panel or panels is skipped. This change only applies to the only to the ISPF client (and not to ChangeMan ZDD or ChangeMan ZMF for Eclipse client processing).

# Getting Started

Detailed descriptions of exit point locations, exit data formats, and task modify commands are provided in the sections which follow. This brief section should be seen as a checklist of how to get started with this feature.

- 1** HLLX started task procedure - Define the JCL procedure for the HLLX address space in a system procedure library from which it may be started. You should also set up security for this started task to be the same as that for the ZMF/Sernet started task. That is, use the same userid. (See sample JCL member HLLXJCL in the CMNZMF CNTL distribution library. See ["The HLL Exit Processing Address Space" on page 18](#) for an example.)
- 2** Take a look at the samples provided in the CMNZMF SAMPLES distribution library for the kinds of things that can be done in the HLL exits. The samples should have enough comments for you to be able to understand what they do.
- 3** Familiarize yourself with the data formats for the different functions. These data formats are described in a later section. Note that there is a standard data structure for each function, regardless of exit point, but that not every exit point has all the information indicated by the full structure.
- 4** Set up and start your test ZMF 8.1 (or later) subsystem. ZMF will come up without starting the HLLX address space if no active HLL exit points have been defined yet.
- 5** Connect to the ZMF 8.1 (or later) started task through the ISPF client and use admin option A.G.8 to set your exit values. To begin with you must set the correct name for the HLLX started task procedure. On your first HLLX admin session that's all you need to do. Save this definition away and you will be ready for what comes next.
- 6** Decide which exit point you are going to investigate first and prepare the exit code. Note that compiled/linked exits are loaded from the HLLX started task STEPLIB. This means you will need access to an APF-authorized library in which to put these exits. This library is concatenated to the standard ZMF/Sernet started task STEPLIB. (This requirement is the same as for the standard ZMF assembler exits.) REXX execs need only be placed in the library referenced by the HLLXREXX ddname in the HLLX started task procedure JCL.
- 7** Using admin function A.G.8, update the HLLX admin definitions to correctly describe and activate your exit points. When you save (PF3) from the table display the changed contents will be saved to the Package Master.
- 8** Inform the HLLX address space that the exit definitions have changed. You can use the Administration menu options described in ["Modify" on page 119](#) for all these modify commands. In this case you can issue the following modify command:

```
/F zmfstcname,CMN,ATTACH,HLLX
```

to start the HLLX address space. Note that all modify commands are directed to the ZMF started task, not the HLLX started task.

The HLLX address space must be notified of any further in-flight changes to exit admin (that is, any changes after the HLLX address space is active) with the following modify command:

```
/F zmfstcname,CMN,RELOAD,HLLX
```

Note that all in-flight HLLX conversations are invalidated when you enter this command. All in-flight HLLX conversations are also invalidated if you stop the HLLX address space with the following command:

```
/F zmfstcname,CMN,DETACH,HLLX
```

and restart it again with an ATTACH command (another way of reloading the admin definitions to the HLLX address space). The most intrusive way to reload these definitions is to shut down ZMF (which will automatically shut down HLLX) and restart it.



**NOTE** The HLLX started task should never be started or stopped directly. It only exists to service requests from ZMF. ZMF starts it up and ZMF shuts it down. It will also respond to an MVS stop command by shutting down, but that should never be necessary in normal operations.

Any displays put in the exits will output in the HLLX address space.

- 9 Drive the exit(s) by using the relevant ZMF function.

## Samples Provided

The CMNZMF SAMPLES distribution library contains a number of members that relate to HLL sample exit code. None of this code is warranted (the exit code belongs to you), but these samples have all been used successfully in testing this feature.

CMNZMF SAMPLES Member Name	Contents
HXC*	Sample HLL exit code written in COBOL.
HXP*	Sample HLL exit code written in PL/I.
HXR*	Sample HLL exit code written in REXX.

Use IEBCOPY or ISPF 3.3 to copy these members to your HLL exit source or REXX exec libraries.

Note that compiled/linked exits *must* be re-entrant.

Copybooks for the exit data areas can be found in the CMNZMF ASMCPY distribution library. They are:

CMNZMF ASMCPY Member Name	Contents
CMNCX*	COBOL copybooks.
CMNPX*	PL/I copybooks.

## HLLX Activity Logging

Certain key activities related to HLLX are logged to the standard ZMF log file. There are two activity logging facilities reachable from the ChangeMan ZMF Primary Option Menu (=L).

```

CMNLOGE2                               Select Activity Log Codes           Row 35 to 72 of 81
Command ==>> _____ Scroll ==>> CSR

   Code  Description
  _ 38   HLLX administration
  _ 39   HLLX commands

```

There are two classes of activity, administrative changes (log indicator 38) and state changes via MVS modify commands (log indicator 39). Any activity which results in an update to the exit definitions in the pmast will result in a log entry which looks like this (when browsing the log file). The modify-from-ISPF facility results in two log entries for each modify command. The ISPF admin function writes a log record as soon as it requests the modify action. Then the modify action itself writes a record. For example, if =A.G.8.Z.1 was used to reload the HLLX exit table it would generate two log records, and then selecting 38 might give a result like this output:

```

CMNLOGDS                               Activity Log Entries             Row 1 to 8 of 8
Command ==>> _____ Scroll ==>> CSR

Date      Time    User      Package   Description                                     +
20170403 010145 WSER58   HLLX Modfy Action: RELOAD
20170403 010145 CMNSTAR HLLX cmd:  RELOAD HLLX
***** Bottom of data *****

```

The general format is the usual log timestamp, followed by the userid making the update, an indication of whether we are updating, modifying or deleting, a procedure or an exit definition. For a procedure definition the only other data in the record is the value of the procedure name after the change has been made. For an exit definition there are a number of values all comma delimited as follows:

- Exit: Internal exit name,
- Standard exit active Y/N
- Standard exit LE or REXX L/R
- Debug exit active Y/N
- Debug exit LE or REXX L/R
- First 8 bytes of standard exit external name
- First 8 bytes of debug exit external name
- The 10 debug userids

Similarly, selecting 39 might give a result like this output:

```
CMNLOGDS                      Activity Log Entries                      Row 1 to 8 of 8
Command ==>> _____ Scroll ==>> CSR

Date      Time      User      Package      Description      +
20170322  193834  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170322  200835  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170322  201120  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170322  202529  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170322  202843  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170323  214011  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    RELOAD HLLX
20170323  214851  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    DETACH HLLX
20170323  214912  CMNSTAR  HLLX cmd:    ATTACH HLLX
***** Bottom of data *****
```

Note that the userid for all modify commands will be that of the main ZMF started task, in this case CMNSTAR, as the process is actioned by the ZMF main started task.



## Chapter 2

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# High Level Language Exit Details

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## The HLL Exit Processing Address Space

This address space is started up and shut down by the ZMF/Sernet address space. It can also be restarted, which re-establishes the connection with the ZMF/Sernet address space on an ad-hoc basis.

See ["Exit Administration" on page 22](#) for details on how to specify the name of the HLLX started task.



**NOTE** The HLLX address space only exists to service requests from a specific instance of the ZMF started task. It must be started by that ZMF started task and never manually. If you start it manually you will see the following messages in the joblog, and the started task will end with RC=20.

```
06.53.45 S0069065 $HASP373 SERDHLL8 STARTED
06.53.46 S0069065 CMNX001E Unable to locate CSA name token.
06.53.46 S0069065 CMNX002E The HLLX a/s must be started only by ZMF.
06.53.46 S0069065 $HASP395 SERDHLL8 ENDED
```

ZMF will only start an HLLX address space if active HLLX exit points have been defined in global administration. (See ["Exit Administration" on page 22](#) for an example of defining HLLX exit points with global administration.)

Member HLLXJCL in the CMNZMF CNTL distribution library provides the JCL to create the HLLX address space. It looks like this:

```

//HLLXPROC PROC PARM=                                *parms supplied by ZMF
/**
/** Execute HLL exits in isolation
/** Started during ZMF initialisation
/**
/** Note: This STC starts and stops under the control of ZMF *only*
/**      In normal circumstances this stc must not be started or
/**      stopped via MVS operator commands.
/**
//      EXEC PGM=CMNHLLMP,                            *HLL exit monitor pgm
//      PARM='&PARMS',                               *parms
//      REGION=0M,                                    *MAXIMUM REGION
//      TIME=NOLIMIT
/**
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.CMNZMF.CUSTOM.LOAD * Custom Load
//      DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.SERCOMC.CUSTOM.LOAD * Custom Load
//      DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.CMNZMF.LOAD          * Vendor Load
//      DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.SERCOMC.LOAD        * Vendor Load
/**
//HLLXREXX DD DISP=SHR,DSN=your.rexx.exec.library
/**
//SER#PARM DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.SERCOMC.TCPIPORT
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//SYSABEND DD SYSOUT=X
//SERPRINT DD SYSOUT=X
//ABNLIGNR DD DUMMY
//SYSTSIN DD DUMMY
//SYSIN DD DUMMY
/**
/** The VPOOL vsam KSDS is optional.
/** See the HLLX Getting Started Guide for further information.
/**
/** Access to the VPOOL vsam dataset may be optimised by making
/** use of a VSAM buffer caching mechanism such as BLSR or SMB.
/** Note that this is unlikely to be critical unless you make
/** heavy use of the VPOOL mechanism.
/**
/** Uncomment the relevant DD statement
/**
/**BLSR:
/**CMNVPOOL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.CMNZMF.CMNVPOOL
/**CMNVPOOL DD SUBSYS=(BLSR,'DDNAME=CMNVPALT','STRNO=255')
/**
/**Non-BLSR (to use SMB or no buffering):
/**CMNVPOOL DD DISP=SHR,DSN=somnode.CMNZMF.CMNVPOOL

```

#### Notes:

- The TIME=NOLIMIT parameter on the EXEC statement is used to avoid S522 abends due to the fact that the HLL exit processing address space may spend a fair amount of time waiting for work.
- The HLLXREXX ddname identifies the exec library for REXX execs.
- The CMNVPOOL ddname is optional. It refers to the VSAM data set that stores the variables that the exits use. See "[Variable Pool Function - CMNVPOOL](#)" on page 29 for more information about CMNVPOOL.
- The SER#PARM ddname is only needed if the exits will be invoking ZMF XML services (and then it is only really needed to avoid the ddname missing warning message).
- You should also add any libraries/files that your exit code requires.

Here are some typical messages seen in ZMF SERPRINT when active HLL exits exist at the time ZMF starts up:

```
2014/03/26 06:51:11.98 CMN8401I CMNSTART Waiting for HLL exit address space to initialize.
2014/03/26 06:51:12.55 CMN8460I CMNDELAY - START of processing
2014/03/26 06:51:12.55 CMN8468I CMNDELAY - Waiting for resource => qname:rname
2014/03/26 06:51:12.55 CMN8468I CMNDELAY - CHGMAN:CMNDEV.CMN SYS.U810STEV.CMNDELAY
2014/03/26 06:51:12.55 CMN8469I CMNDELAY - Resource obtained successfully.
2014/03/26 06:51:12.68 CMN8800I SERD      Opened VSAM file CMNDEV.CMN SYS.U810STEV.CMNDELAY      Exclusiv
2014/03/26 06:51:12.80 CMN8800I SERD      Closed VSAM file CMNDEV.CMN SYS.U810STEV.CMNDELAY
2014/03/26 06:51:12.80 CMN8461I CMNDELAY - END of processing                                00000
2014/03/26 06:51:20.99 CMN8402I CMNSTART Successfully connected to HLL exit address space.
2014/03/26 06:51:20.99 CMN8413I Start of HLLX active exits list:
2014/03/26 06:51:20.99 CMN8415I IntName Typ Env External Name          Debug Ids
2014/03/26 06:51:20.99 CMN8416I PCRE0007 STD REXX GENPCRE
2014/03/26 06:51:20.99 CMN8416I PCRE0107 STD REXX DEFLTSIT
2014/03/26 06:51:21.00 CMN8414I End of HLLX active exits list.
2014/03/26 06:52:00.10 SER0868I EPvt used=19,964K avail=1,714,692K Pvt used= 220K avail=8,972K
2014/03/26 06:52:00.10 CMN8305I CMNSTART Detach: U=CMNSTART,F1=DETACH,F2=SERVDLAY,@TCA=17574000,@TCB=8B2298
2014/03/26 06:52:00.11 CMN8303I CMNSTART Initialization Complete
```

## Initialization, Termination, Modify Commands

During startup ZMF needs to decide whether the HLLX address space is needed at all. CMNSTART will read the Package Master for the HLL exit admin records. If no HLL exit points are active, you need to do nothing to activate the HLLX support. The following message is issued:

```
CMN_418I CMNSTART No active HLL exits are defined, the HLLX address
          space will not be started.
```

Other messages you may see:

```
CMN_401I CMNSTART Waiting for HLL exit address space to initialize.
CMN_402I CMNSTART Successfully connected to HLL exit address space.
CMN_409I CMNSTART Prior instance of HLLX still active, please try later.
CMN_410I CMNSTART HLL exit address space creation failed.
CMN_411I CMNSTART HLL exit address space failed to initialize, re-
          attempt via ATTACH command.
```

You will also see the response to an internally issued DISPLAY HLLX command (see below) which shows all active HLL exit points.

During ZMF shutdown you may see:

```
CMN_403I CMNSTART Termination of HLL exit address space requested.
CMN_404I CMNSTART Termination of HLL exit address space complete.
CMN_405I CMNSTART Nothing heard from HLLX, unilateral termination.
```

The following ZMF/Sernet modify commands are available:

```
F zmfstcname,CMN,DETACH,HLLX
```

```
F zmfstcname,CMN,ATTACH,HLLX
```

Detaching HLLX will ensure that the existing (known) HLLX started task is either gone or request it to go away. We will then follow what is left of the ZMF termination process for

HLLX listed above so that we are in a state as if we were initializing the HLLX address space during ZMF startup. You may need to do this if something has gone awry with the HLLX process and you are locked out of ZMF.

In response to the attach request we will go through the startup process for HLLX. If HLLX is found to be already active, we will issue the general message 315 (this message is already coded in CMNSTART and takes different text depending on which subtask is being attached):

```
CMN_315I CMNSTART HLLX address space is already active, no action taken.
```

If no active HLL exits are defined, the HLLX started task is not started and the following message is issued (similar to startup):

```
CMN_418I CMNSTART No active HLL exits are defined, the HLLX address
      space will not be started.
```

A further operator command:

```
F zmfstcname,CMN,RELOAD,HLLX
```

will result in the active HLLX exits table being refreshed from the definitions saved in the Package Master:

```
CMN_406I CMNSTART HLLX active exit table has been reloaded.
```

This is followed by a list of all active HLL exits, as per the DISPLAY command documented below.

If the reloaded table contains no active exits, there is no need for further HLLX support and the process will request shutdown of HLLX support. This can be reactivated by updating the exits admin and then issuing an ATTACH command or restarting ZMF.

```
CMN_407I CMNSTART No active HLLX exits are defined, HLLX will shut down.
CMN_408I CMNSTART Please issue ATTACH HLLX command or restart ZMF if you
      wish to re-activate one or more exits.
```

There is also a command to display which exits are currently active in the ZMF/HLLX set up:

```
F zmfstcname,CMN,DISPLAY,HLLX
```

If no exits are active you will see this message:

```
CMN_412I There are currently no active HLL exits.
```

Otherwise, this set of messages will be produced, a line for each active exit:

```
CMN_413I Start of HLLX active exits list:
CMN_415I IntName  Typ Env  External Name          Debug Ids
CMN_416I PCRE0001 STD REXX PNL01PRE
CMN_417I PCRE0001 DBG REXX TST01PRE          WSER58  ,SDOWNES
CMN_416I PCRE0101 STD REXX PNL01PST
CMN_417I PCRE0101 DBG REXX TST01PST          WSER58  ,SDOWNES
CMN_416I PCRE0007 STD  LE  PLI7PRE
CMN_416I PCRE0107 STD REXX PNL07PST
CMN_416I PUPD0002 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_416I PUPD0102 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_416I PUPD0003 STD  LE  PUPDGNL
CMN_416I PUPD0103 STD  LE  PUPDGNL
CMN_416I PUPD0004 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_416I PUPD0104 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_416I PUPD0005 STD  LE  PUPDGNL
CMN_416I PUPD0105 STD  LE  PUPDGNL
CMN_416I PUPD0006 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_416I PUPD0106 STD REXX GENPUPD
CMN_414I End of HLLX active exits list.
```

The 416 message is issued for each active standard exit definition and shows:

- The internal exit name.
- The fact that it is a standard exit definition.
- Whether it is REXX or Language Environment (LE).
- The external module name that implements the functionality.

The 417 message is issued for each active debug exit definition and shows, in addition to the 416 information, the list of up to 10 userids that will take the debug exit ahead of the standard exit.

## Exit Administration

The HLLX process needs to know certain information about the various HLL exit points. This information includes:

- The program/exec name that you wish to use for each exit point.
- Whether the defined exit point is active or not.
- Whether the exit is an LE-language program or a REXX exec.

In addition, a debug mechanism has been implemented whereby certain users will be able to take an alternatively named exit module to allow isolated testing of exit changes. Thus, we also have an alternative program/exec name which will be taken by a list of userids that will take this debug version of the exit.

Administration of the exit points is also where you let ZMF know the name of the procedure you wish to be started to service the HLLX requests. Here's a sample Update Global Administration Options (CMNGAMN1) panel:

```

CMNGAMN1          Update Global Administration Options
Option ==>> _____

1  Parms          Global parameters
2  Library        Library types
3  Language       Language names
4  Procedures     Compiling procedures
5  Reason Codes   Reason codes for unplanned packages
6  Sites          Site information
7  Lock           Application parameter locks
8  HLL Exits     High level language exits
9  Field Names    User field name substitution
C  Component      Component information
D  Dates          Installation calendar
H  Housekeeping   Housekeeping tasks
I  Impact         Impact Analysis
N  Notify         Global notification file
O  Options        Selectable options
R  Reports        ChangeMan ZMF batch reports
S  Skeletons      Skeleton procedures

```

If you are on a P-Site, the CMNGAMN2 panel appears instead:

```

CMNGAMN2          Update Global Administration Options
Option ==>> _____

1  Parms          Global parameters
7  Lock           Application parameter locks
8  HLL Exits     High level language exits
9  Field Names    User field name substitution
D  Dates          Installation calendar
H  Housekeeping   Housekeeping tasks
N  Notify         Global notification file
O  Options        Selectable options
R  Reports        ChangeMan ZMF batch reports

```

The HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel allows administrators to choose to work with all the definitions or just those for a specific function. (More functions will be added as Serena expands this facility.):

```

CMNHLLMM          HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection
Option ==> _____

1 All             Full list

2 Build           Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3 Package Create  Initial create of a package
4 Package Update  Subsequent update of package attributes
5 File Tailoring  Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6 Checkout        Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7 Promote/Demote  Promotion and demotion of components
8 Audit           Audit job submission and audit process
9 Freeze          Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A Approve/Reject  Package approve and reject
R Revert/Backout  Package revert and backout
S Package Syslib  Package syslib list service
U Scratch/Rename  Utility functions

M Miscellaneous   HLLX procedure name
Z Modify          Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands
    
```

On a P-Site, the panel CMNHLLPS appears:

```

CMNHLLPS          HLL Exit Definition (P-Site)- Function Selection
Option ==> _____

R Revert/Backout  Package revert and backout
M Miscellaneous   HLLX procedure name

Z Modify          Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands
    
```

Option M allows you to define the HLLX procedure name:

```

CMNHLLMP          HLL Exit Miscellaneous Parameters
Command ==> _____ Scroll ==> CSR

HLLX procedure name . . SERDHLR
    
```

Note that the variable on this panel is the name of the HLLX started task procedure. This name must be specified correctly before you attempt to activate any exits. If you run into problems with this (for example, the procedure name is wrong, or the procedure fails) with exits being active, you may find you are locked out of ZMF. If this happens, you will need to detach the HLLX subtask with the following command (or use the Modify menu option):

```

/F zmfstcname,CMN,DETACH,HLLX
    
```



The following example shows the selection of option 3 to display the package-create exit points:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition			Row 5 to 10 of 10
Command ==>>					Scroll ==>> <u>CSR</u>
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description + Debug Userids +	
PCRE0001	<u>PNL01PRE</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Pre 1st panel for pkg create</u>	
Debug:	<u>TST01PRE</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>WSER58</u>	
PCRE0101	<u>PNL01PST</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Post 1st panel for pkg create</u>	
Debug:	<u>PNL01PST</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>WSER58</u>	
PCRE0006	<u>PNL07PRE</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Pre final panel for ALL site PCRT</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
PCRE0106	<u>PNL07PST</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Post final panel for ALL site PCRT</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
PCRE0007	<u>PNL07PRE</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Pre final panel for DP site PCRT</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
PCRE0107	<u>PNL07PST</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Post final panel for DP site PCRT</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		

You can use a Locate command with the full internal exit name on the table displays.

Each defined exit point has a fixed internal name (for example, PCRE0001 for package create *pre*-panel 01, PCRE0101 for package create *post*-panel 01). We relate these fixed names to the customer-preferred program/exec names.

There are two lines per exit, one for the standard definition and one for the debug definition. When the HLLX subtask decides which to load it checks the incoming userid against the list of debug userids from these records as stored in the active exits table.

The defaults for exits not defined in the Package Master will be to make them inactive with no debug module or userid list.

## ISPF or TSO in HLL Exits is unsupported

The starting of an ISPF environment or the use of ISPF services from within an HLL exit is not supported. If you try to do this you will run into unpredictable results. Similarly a TSO environment is not supported. An example of when you might want to use TSO is to submit a batch job (one way is to use BPXWDYN for dynamic allocations, and use the internal reader - you could use REXX to build up a stem variable, and EXECIO).

## Sample LE-Language Exit Modules

A limited number of sample exit programs are provided based on those used for testing. These samples show basic operations such as field preparation and validation along with

more involved processes such as executing ZMF XML requests, making Db2 requests, file allocation and reading, and use of the CMNVPOOL facility.

The samples are available in the CMNZMF SAMPLES distribution library with names HXC\* (COBOL) and HXP\* (PL/I). Note that all LE exits *must* be reentrant.

Once you've seen how one exit point works, that knowledge can be applied to any of them.

In general, these samples are neither guaranteed nor supported. The specific items that Serena supports are:

- The format of the data passed to the exit.
- If any of the data is changed, the function in progress will pick up those changes and act on them.
- Use of LE GETMAIN services to extend the length of passed variable lists.
- Use of ZMF XML services from within the exits.
- Use of the CMNVPOOL facility.



**NOTE** Compiled REXX routines are supported in exactly the same manner as standard REXX routines. However, REXX routines built as standard load modules using MVS stub functionality are neither REXX nor LE-compliant. Hence they are not supported in HLLX.

The following code snippets explain how LE languages process the variable blocks in the package-create function. The data interface for the high-level language exits is given for each functional area in [Chapter 3, "ZMF/HLL Exit Interface" on page 37](#). For COBOL:

```

S500-VARIABLE-BLOCK.
*****
*           * NOW PROCESS EACH VARIABLE *
*           * BLOCK THAT MAY HAVE BEEN *
*           * PASSED TO US             *
*           * *****
*           * CALLED FROM:             *
*           * S500-VARIABLE-BLOCK     *
*           * *****
          PERFORM S510-PROCESSVB1 UNTIL VB1DONE.
.
.
.

S510-PROCESSVB1.
*****
*           * DISPLAY VARIABLES FROM THE *
*           * FIRST PARM BLOCK          *
*           * THEN USE THE NEXT POINTER *
*           * TO GET ADDRESSABILITY TILL *
*           * THAT POINTER IS NULL TO   *
*           * DENOTE END OF LINKED LIST *
*           * *****
*           * CALLED FROM:             *
*           * S500-VARIABLE-BLOCK     *
*           * *****
          DISPLAY 'PACKAGE DESCRIPTION : ' PCRTPDSC.
          IF PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB1 NOT = NULLS
              SET ADDRESS OF PCRTVB1 TO PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB1
          ELSE
              MOVE "Y" TO WS-VB1DONE
          END-IF.

```

For PL/I, using the same data structure:

```
*PROCESS NAME('PLI7PRE') INCLUDE MARGINS(2,72,1) OPTIMIZE(TIME);
1PLI7PRE:PROC(PCRT) OPTIONS (ASM);

DCL  SYSNULL          BUILTIN;
DCL  DESC_DONE        CHAR(1);

/* API data fields layout */
%INCLUDE CMNPXPCR;
.
.
.
IF PCRTVB1P ^= SYSNULL() THEN DO;
  DESC_DONE = 'N';
  WORKVB1P  = PCRTVB1P;

  DO WHILE (DESC_DONE = 'N');
    PUT SKIP LIST('DESC LINE: '||PCRTPDSC);
    IF PTR_NEXT_PCRTVB1 = SYSNULL() THEN
      DESC_DONE = 'Y';
    ELSE
      WORKVB1P  = PTR_NEXT_PCRTVB1;
  END;
END;
```

## Sample REXX Execs

Similar comments apply to sample REXX execs. Sample REXX execs are in the CMNZMF SAMPLES distribution library with names HXR\*.

Note that to avoid clashes in variable names when you call SERXMLRC for ZMF services, ensure that your stem variable name prepends something prior to the tagname. For example:

```
stem = 'HLL7.ZMF_'
drop HLL7.
HLL7. = ""
HLL7.ZMF_Subsys = zmfSubs
HLL7.ZMF_Userid = userid
HLL7.ZMF_Test = " "
HLL7.ZMF_Product = "CMN"
HLL7.ZMF_lproduct = "ZMF"
HLL7.ZMF_Service = "PARMS"
HLL7.ZMF_Message = "LIST"
HLL7.ZMF_Scope = "APL"
HLL7.ZMF_applName = applName

HLL7.ZMF_includeInResult.1 = "applDesc"

address LINKMVS "SERXMLRC stem"
```

## Variable Pool Function - CMNVPOOL

The purpose of this (optional) function is to provide a simple method of saving and accessing variable data across HLL exit execution. The function can be called from either LE programs (using the CMNLPOOL front end) or from REXX execs (using CMNRPOOL). Examples are given below.

Sample JCL to allocate the CMNVPOOL data set is provided in the HLLXVPL member of the CMNZMF.V8R1M4.CNTL distribution library.

The repository for customer-defined variable data is a VSAM KSDS, which is defined in a similar manner to the following:

```

/**
//IDCAMS EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DUMMY DD *
DUMMY RECORD
//SYSIN DD *
DELETE CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL
SET MAXCC = 0
/*
/* Delete, Define, and Initialize the ZMF variable pool dataset.
/*
DEFINE CLUSTER (NAME(CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL)           +
  RECORDSIZE(40,4096) UNIQUE INDEXED KEYS(24,0)                 +
  FREESPACE(20 20)                                               +
  SHAREOPTIONS(2,3)                                             +
  DATA(NAME(CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL.DATA)             +
  CYLINDERS(1, 1)                                               +
  CISZ(32768))                                                  +
  INDEX(NAME(CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL.INDEX)            +
  CYLINDERS(1,1)                                               +
  CISZ(2048))                                                  +

REPRO IFILE(DUMMY)      ODS(CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL)

/**
/** Delete DUMMY record from VSAM file
/**
//VPOOL EXEC PGM=CMNVINIT
//CMNVSAM DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPPOOL

```

The key to the variable value is an 8-byte pool name concatenated with a 16-byte variable name. The length of the variable data is up to 4070 bytes.

You can choose any name for the pool name but it will usually be the userid so that any single user can own his or her own copy of a set of common variables (much like a set of ISPF profile variables). However, obviously, global or application (or any other) groupings of variables can be implemented, completely at the customer's discretion.

The actual variable name is limited to 16 bytes in length and is fixed in length (but can be padded with blanks as necessary). We then have the variable value which is stored in a VARCHAR format. An example of one such variable residing in our test data set looks like this:

```

....+....1....+....2....+....3....+....4..
WSER58 TrialVariable ..CheckThisOut
EECDFF44E9889E898889844401C8889E88ADAA4444
625958003991351991235000003853238926430000

```

We have a pool name of WSER58 (padded to 8 bytes) and a variable name of TrialVariable (padded to 16 bytes). This is followed by the length of the value (highlighted in red), x'0010' = 16, in this case. The value of the variable follows.

In the HLLX procedure JCL this KSDS is defined thus:

```

// *
//CMNVPALT DD DISP=SHR,DSN=CMNDEV.CMNSYS.U810ALL.CMNVPOOL
//CMNVPOOL DD SUBSYS=(BLSR,'DDNAME=CMNVPALT','STRNO=255')
// *

```

The functions provided to allow access to these variables are primarily intended for use within the HLLX address space. However, they have also been coded so that they can be used anywhere that the VSAM KSDS has been allocated to ddname CMNVPOOL. However, note that functions executing outside of the HLLX environment are only allowed read access to the CMNVPOOL VSAM file, thereby limiting the available functions to INIT, GET, and TERM.

The HLLX address space will open the CMNVPOOL ACB (if the ddname is present) as part of its initialization process, and will close it on termination. If there is a problem opening the CMNVPOOL file, the following message will be issued:

```
07.11.16 S0069082 CMNX100E Failed to open CMNVPOOL KSDS, fdbk: 000000BC
```

The fdbk code is a standard VSAM open macro feedback code, which, in this case, is indicating that the data set we are attempting to open is not a VSAM file.

If any of the vpool functions are running under HLLX (the code detects this) they assume the ACB is already available in HLLX common storage. Each user subtask works with its own RPL storage. If the functions are invoked outside of the HLLX address space, the ACB is opened as part of the process. (That is, the functions will work inside or outside the HLLX address space but will be far more efficient within.)

The calls supported are:

Call	Description
INIT:	Establishes a conversation within which the other functions may be executed without incurring repeated initialization overhead. This is not so important within the HLLX address space as the biggest overhead is in setting up and opening the ACB (which is already done by the HLLX main task). Any conversation begun with an INIT call must be ended with a TERM call. If INIT/TERM are not used then each individual call is wrapped with an internal INIT/TERM pair.
TERM:	Terminates a conversation previously started via an INIT call.
DEF:	Defines a variable (similar to an ISPF VDEFINE call). It is used, in particular, to establish a length for the variable value so that subsequent processes have a solid reference when moving data around (thereby avoiding SOC4s). The call writes a record to the VSAM file of the appropriate length and filled with blanks. If the record already exists then we return the length already defined for it and RC=4. Only available from within HLLX.
DEL:	Deletes the variable record. (To change the length of a previously defined variable you would first delete it and then define it again with the new length.) Only available from within HLLX.
PUT:	Updates the variable record with a value. Only available from within HLLX.
GET:	Extracts the current variable value.

CMNLPOOL is intended to be called from LE programs using a standard call parameter list:

```

*****
*DEFINE THE PARAMETER LIST USED BY THE
*VARIABLE POOL ROUTINE - CMNPOOL
*Function may be one of:
*  INIT - INITIALISE THE VARIABLE POOL
*  DEF  - DEFINE A VARIABLE
*  DEL  - DELETE A VARIABLE
*  PUT  - DEFEINE THE VALUE OF THE VARIABLE
*  GET  - RETRIEVE THE VALUE OF A VARIABLE
*  TERM - TERMINATE THE VARIABLE POOL
*****
*
      03 WS-VP-FUNCTION          PIC X(4)   VALUE SPACES.
      03 WS-VP-MSGAREA          PIC X(128) VALUE ' '.
      03 WS-VP-CONTEXT          PIC S9(8)  COMP VALUE +0.
      03 WS-VP-POOL             PIC X(8)   VALUE SPACES.
      03 WS-VP-VARNAME          PIC X(16)  VALUE SPACES.
      03 WS-VP-VARLEN           PIC S9(4)  VALUE +256.
      03 WS-VP-VARVALUE         PIC X(256) VALUE SPACES.
*

```

A sample call sequence is shown below. Note that the INIT/TERM calls are not strictly necessary within HLLX but are recommended for use outside of HLLX:

```

*****
*          *1)Start a VPOOL conversation*
*          *2)Define a variable          *
*          *3)Modify that variable      *
*          *4)Get its updated value     *
*          *4)End the VPOOL conversation*
*          *****
*
*          *****
*          * Initialise the variable    *
*          * pool access conversation   *
*          *****
MOVE 'INIT' TO WS-VP-FUNCTION.
CALL CMNLPOOL USING WS-VP-FUNCTION
                   WS-VP-MSGAREA
                   WS-VP-CONTEXT.
DISPLAY 'INIT RETURN-CODE: ' RETURN-CODE.
DISPLAY 'INIT CONTEXT      : ' WS-VP-CONTEXT.
*
*          *****
*          * Define a variable - TestVar*
*          * data length - 256          *
*          * assigned to pool - WSER58 *
*          *****
MOVE 'DEF ' TO WS-VP-FUNCTION.
MOVE 'TestVar' TO WS-VP-VARNAME
MOVE 256 TO WS-VP-VARLEN.
MOVE 'WSER58' TO WS-VP-POOL.
*
CALL CMNLPOOL USING WS-VP-FUNCTION
                   WS-VP-MSGAREA
                   WS-VP-CONTEXT

```



```

                                WS-VP-POOL
                                WS-VP-VARNAME
                                WS-VP-VARLEN.
DISPLAY 'DEF  RETURN-CODE: ' RETURN-CODE.
DISPLAY 'DEF  VARLEN      : ' WS-VP-VARLEN.
*
*          *****
*          * Assign a value for the *
*          * variable just defined *
*          *****
MOVE 'PUT ' TO WS-VP-FUNCTION.
MOVE 'BLAH' TO WS-VP-VARVALUE.
*
CALL CMNLPOOL USING WS-VP-FUNCTION
                  WS-VP-MSGAREA
                  WS-VP-CONTEXT
                  WS-VP-POOL
                  WS-VP-VARNAME
                  WS-VP-VARVALUE.
DISPLAY 'PUT  RETURN-CODE: ' RETURN-CODE.
*
*          *****
*          * Retrieve the value of a variable *
*          *****
MOVE 'GET ' TO WS-VP-FUNCTION.
MOVE SPACES TO WS-VP-VARVALUE.
*
CALL CMNLPOOL USING WS-VP-FUNCTION
                  WS-VP-MSGAREA
                  WS-VP-CONTEXT
                  WS-VP-POOL
                  WS-VP-VARNAME
                  WS-VP-VARVALUE.
DISPLAY 'GET  RETURN-CODE: ' RETURN-CODE.
DISPLAY 'GET  VARVALUE   : ' WS-VP-VARVALUE.
*
*          *****
*          * Terminate variable pool      *
*          * access conversation          *
*          *****
MOVE 'TERM' TO WS-VP-FUNCTION.
*
CALL CMNLPOOL USING WS-VP-FUNCTION
                  WS-VP-MSGAREA
                  WS-VP-CONTEXT.
DISPLAY 'TERM RETURN-CODE: ' RETURN-CODE.
*

```

REXX execs need to call CMNRPOOL using the LINKMVS command. (CMNRPOOL relies on the parameter structure generated by LINKMVS.) Again, INIT/TERM are not strictly

necessary within HLLX but are shown here for completeness. There are a number of special REXX variables returned by CMNRPOOL:

Variable	Description
VPOOLMSG	Contains any messages returned by the process. (Note: The standard REXX variable RC contains the return code.)
VPOOLVLN	The length of the variable just defined.
VPOOLCTX	Hexadecimal value representing the conversation context, generated by an INIT call. It is passed from one execution of CMNRPOOL to the next until the TERM call is made. It is purely for internal use and no good will come from tampering with it.

```

/* Demonstration of the use of the HLLX vpool facility */
/* REXX execs call the CMNRPOOL front end program */
/* LE programs use the CMNLPOOL front end program */
/* However, after differing parameter parsing, both pass */
/* control to the same CMNVPOOL subroutine. */
/* */
/* Any messages are returned in REXX variable VPOOLMSG. */
/* The length of a defined variable is returned in */
/* VPOOLVLN. */
/* If conversational mode is setup then the context is */
/* held in VPOOLCTX, but this is for internal use only. */

```

```

Say " "
Say "Demonstration of HLLX variable pool services"
Say " "

```

```

function = "INIT"
address LINKMVS "CMNRPOOL function"
Say "Return Code from INIT call is: "RC
Say "Returned message is          : "VPOOLMSG
Say " "

```

```

function = "DEF"
userid   = "WSER58"
varname  = "TrialVariable"
varlen   = "16"
address LINKMVS "CMNRPOOL function userid varname varlen"
Say "Return Code from DEF call is: "RC
Say "Returned message is          : "VPOOLMSG
Say "Variable length is           : "VPOOLVLN
Say " "

```

```
TrialVariable = "CheckThisOut"
```

```

function = "PUT"
address LINKMVS "CMNRPOOL function userid varname"
Say "Return Code from PUT call is: "RC
Say "Returned message is          : "VPOOLMSG
Say "TrialVariable after PUT      : "TrialVariable
Say " "

```

```

TrialVariable = "ChangeIt"

Say "TrialVariable before GET      : "TrialVariable

function = "GET"
userid   = "WSER58"
varname  = "TrialVariable"

address LINKMVS "CMNRPOOL function userid varname"
Say "Return Code from GET  call is: "RC
Say "Returned message is   : "VPOOLMSG
Say "TrialVariable after GET      : "TrialVariable
Say " "

function = "TERM"
address LINKMVS "CMNRPOOL function"
Say "Return Code from TERM call is: "RC
Say "Returned message is   : "VPOOLMSG
Say " "

```

## Tracing

The HLLX service requests are just like any other service request and, as such, can be traced using the standard CMN/Sernet tracing facilities. This trace will show you what the client is sending to the ZMF started task.

At the other end of the HLLX path, each exit can also use display/put/say facilities to show what it is being passed.

The data is reformatted by the code executing in the HLLX started task. There is a new trace facility available to show exactly what has been passed to the HLLX started task prior to this reformatting. (Note: Displays in the exit can show what the reformatted data areas look like as they are passed directly to the exit after reformatting). The trace will also show what has been passed back to the HLLX started task from the user exit after any reformatting.

Although this tracing is happening in the HLLX address space, it is controlled with modify commands to the ZMF/Sernet started task (to avoid having to work with more than one started task). The trace command is modeled after the NETTRACE Sernet command, for example:

```
/F zmfstcname,HLXTRACE,ON,EXIT=exitmask,USER=usermask
```

OFF turns off all traces.

There is no sophistication to this trace command. OFF turns off the prior defined trace request. Each new ON command replaces the prior trace definition.

As with NETTRACE there are shortcut synonyms for HLXTRACE (HT) and ON/OFF (Y/N).

The mask fields work with an asterisk at the end of the value only. For example:

```
/F stcname,HT,Y,EXIT=PCRE*,USER=WSER5*
```

will put out trace information for all PCRExxxx user exit points and for all userids beginning with WSER5. As usual with trace commands, the more specific you can be the less trace output that you will have to examine.

The length of the data displayed is taken from the length field at the beginning of each data area. If this is found to be non-numeric then a default of 256 bytes is employed.

Here is some sample trace output:

```

20141027 01:52:34.91  USERID=WSER58      Connect for function: PCRE, Token: 0000000000000030000017800000002

20141027 01:52:35.54  USERID=WSER58      Input data for exit: PCRE0001
0000: F0F1F7F2 F2F0F0F0 F0F0F0F0 F0F0F0F0 F0F0F0F0 F3F0F0F0 F0F0F1F7 F8F0F0F0 *0172200000000000000000300000178000*
0020: F0F0F0F0 F2D7C3D9 C5F0F0F0 F1E8E2D7 C6D9C4F1 F0C7E6E2 C5D9F5F8 4040E3E2 *00002PCRE0001YSPFRD10GWSER58 TS*
0040: E37BD7C3 D9C54040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 *T#PCRE *
0060: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
0080: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
00A0: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
00C0: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
00E0: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
0100: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
0120: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 4040E2E3 * ST*
0140: C5E5F240 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 404040F1 F1404040 40404040 *EV2 11 *
0160: 40404040 4040C4C5 D7E3E2A3 85A58540 C496A695 85A24040 40404040 40404040 * DEPTSteve Downes *
0180: 404040F9 F1F14040 40404040 40404040 4040F140 40404040 40404040 40404040 * 911 1 *
01A0: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 404040F1 * * 1*
01C0: 404040F1 F2F3F4F5 F6F7F8F9 404040E3 85A2A340 D7818392 81878540 40404040 * 123456789 Test Package *
01E0: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
0200: 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 * *
...

```

## Chapter 3

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# ZMF/HLL Exit Interface

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## Introduction

Information is passed from the client to the HLL exit address space for processing and sending on to the user exit itself. If the exit is designated as a REXX exit, REXX variables are defined and populated with values from the incoming request.

If the exit is an LE-program, the incoming data is formatted in such a way that a (supplied) COBOL and/or PL/I copybook can be used to map the data.

On entry to an exit, a field (xxxxORGN for LE code and callOrigin as a REXX variable) will be set to an identifier that identifies the client process that resulted in this call. These identifiers are:

Identifier	Description
ECL	The call is as a result of a ZMF4ECL client process.
ZDD	The call is as a result of a ZDD client process.
SPF	The call is as a result of an ISPF client process.
XML	The call is due to a direct invocation of an XML service (for example, Through XMLSERV or equivalent).

The exit has the opportunity to update that data in place. If it does so, it must set the dataChanged variable (or LE equivalent) to YES; otherwise ZMF will ignore it.

If an exit wishes to stop a process, it can set the proceed variable to NO. It can also populate the shortMsg and longMsg variables to whatever is required to be displayed for the condition leading to the stopping of the current function. Furthermore, it can set the cursorField variable to position the cursor at a specific field.

All normal execution of HLL exit routines must end with RC=0 (note that EXIT with no expression is treated as EXIT 0 by HLLX). If the routine ends with RC>0, the infrastructure will take this as a major failure and abandon the current function altogether. In this case, the client will produce a general message indicating an HLL exit failure and will direct the user to the HLLX started task output for further details. (A developer should contact his or her administrator at this point.)

For an LE program we see something like this in sysout:

```
LE program for exit function PCRE0007 finished with RC=00000007
```

And for a REXX exec we have something like:

```
REXX RC for exit function PCRE0101 is 00000000
REXX evaldata (expression coded on EXIT statement) is 9
```

These messages will mean something to the exit developer as they will have set the non-zero return code. Note that the return code from a REXX exec (for example, EXIT *nn*) is returned in the evalblock (as shown above for EXIT 9). The actual return code from the invocation of IRXEXEC in this case is zero (that is, successful execution of the exec). The return code will be non-zero only for situations such as REXX syntax errors which cause the execution to fail.

On return, the HLL exit address space extracts and populates the data in the response section of the XML service request, which gets passed back to the client to deal with as it wishes.

# Build

This section describes the build functional area of the high-level language exits. The build function includes component checkin, stage, build, recompile, and relink.

The 4-character exit name identifier is BULD.

Select option 2 Build from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define customized ISPF variables for the build function:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	<b>Build</b>	<b>Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete</b>	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed.

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is BULD0 $pnn$ , where:

- $p=0$  is the pre-exit.
- $p=1$  is the post-exit.
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

An internal exit name of BULD0 $p01$ , for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is BULD0001 and the name of the post-exit is BULD0101. The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed and the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

Many panels in these dialogs are either menu driven or consist of selection lists from which actions are performed against selected entries. Owing to the potentially huge lists that would have to be built and passed to pre-exits for these panels, and also the potential to adversely affect ZMF processing if the user exit is coded incorrectly, these panels will only have post-exits taken once for each selected entry. The post-exits can be used to validate selected entries as required. Such panels are indicated in the following lists by means of an asterisk.

Stage:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNSTG00*	Main stage function menu	BULD0100
CMNSTG01/14/24*	Package component list (short/long/xlong	BULD0101
CMNSTG02	Stage from development initial	BULD0002 BULD0102
CMNSTG03*	Stage from development member selection	BULD0103
CMNSTG04	Standard stage job submission	BULD0004 BULD0104
CMNSTG05	Mass stage job submission	BULD0005 BULD0105
CMNSTG06*	Procedure selection	BULD0106
CMNSTG07*	Language selection	BULD0107
CMNSTG08*	Libtype selection	BULD0108
CMNSTG09	Like-Other standard stage job submission	BULD0009 BULD0109
CMNSTG10	Like-Other mass stage job submission	BULD0010 BULD0110
CMNSTG11*	RECFM=U stage from dev member selection	BULD0111
CMNSTG12	Component selection parameters	BULD0012 BULD0112
CMNSTG15	Component general description	BULD0015 BULD0115
CMNSTG17*	Valid staging line commands	BULD0117
CMNSTG18*	Db2 subsystem selection	BULD0118
CMNSTG19	Batch staging job card definition	BULD0019 BULD0119
CMNSTG20	Confirm delete request	BULD01DL
CMNSTG23*	Stage from development (zFS) file selection	BULD0123
CMNUSR01-04	Like-SRC component user variables	BULD00US BULD01US
CMNUSR11-13	Non-SRC component user variables	BULD00US BULD01US

Recompile:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNRCMP0 CMNRCMPR	Main recompile entry	BULD00R0 BULD01R0
CMNRCMP1	Standard recompile submission	BULD00R1 BULD01R1



Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNRCMP2/4/5/6/7*	Component list (various formats)	BULD01R2
CMNRCMP3	Mass/batch recompile submission	BULD00R3 BULD01R3
CMNUSR01-04	Like-SRC component user variables	BULD00US BULD01US
CMNRCMPC*	Recompile confirmation	BULD01RC
CMNSTG06*	Procedure selection	BULD0106
CMNSTG07*	Language selection	BULD0107
CMNSTG08*	Libtype selection	BULD0108
CMNSTG18*	Db2 subsystem selection	BULD0118
CMNLBLST CMNLBLSR	Recompile from library selection	BULD01RL
CMNLBLS2*	Promotion library selection	BULD01RP
CMNLBLS3*	Release library selection	BULD01RR

Relink:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNRLNK0 CMNRLNKR	Main relink entry	BULD00L0 BULD01L0
CMNRLNK1	Relink job submission	BULD00L1 BULD01L1
CMNRLRLS*	Relink from library list vis release search	BULD01LR
CMNRMLST/T2/OD/D2*	Member list (various formats)	BULD01LT
CMNSTG06*	Procedure selection	BULD0106
CMNSTG07*	Language selection	BULD0107
CMNSTG18*	Db2 subsystem selection	BULD0118
CMNRLTYP	Output library type selection	BULD01LO

XML build services:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
cmponent.checkin.service	Check in	BULD00XC BULD01XC
cmponent.build.service	Build	BULD00XB BULD01XB
cmponent.recomp.service	Recompile	BULD00XR BULD01XR
cmponent.relink.service	Relink	BULD00XL BULD01XL

Note that no data values are taken from exits BULD01XC/B/R/L (that is, after the XML request has completed) as no further processing takes place in the function to which changes in data values can be passed. These exits are purely to allow customers to initiate whatever post-build function external processes they desire.

If BULDLOKD is set to YES, data fields on the related panel will be set to output only. The list of panels for which this applies is:

Stage:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNSTG04	Standard stage job submission	BULD0004
CMNSTG05	Mass stage job submission	BULD0005
CMNSTG09	Like-Other standard stage job submission	BULD0009
CMNSTG10	Like-Other mass stage job submission	BULD0010
CMNSTG15	Component general description	BULD0015
CMNSTG19	Batch staging job card definition	BULD0019
CMNUSR01-04	Like-SRC component user variables	BULD00US
CMNUSR11-13	Non-SRC component user variables	BULD00US

Recompile:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNRCMP1	Standard recompile submission	BULD00R1
CMNRCMP3	Mass/batch recompile submission	BULD00R3

Relink:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNRLNK1	Relink job submission	BULD00L1

BULDSHRT and BULDLONG are used to set a message on the next panel/window to be displayed.

If BULDGO is set to NO, the fields BULDSHRT, BULDLONG, and BULDCURS will be used to set an error message, and the client will (re)display the associated panel.

If the user exit wishes to change any of the data fields, it does that in place and sets BULDCHNG to YES. If BULDCHNG is not set to YES, the client ignores any data changes.

The various build actions (e.g. stage, recompile, relink etc.) take different exits which may have different sets of input and/or modifiable fields (with most in common). Which exits/fields are available should be obvious from the context. Some of the query functions take only exits BULD0xUS and the fields modifiable by these exits are indicated by notes 4,5 & 6.

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface for the build exits looks like this:

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
BULDFUNC	function	8	Function code	No	
BULDDBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)?	No	
BULDORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
BULDZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem Id	No	
BULDPDB2	db2Subs	4	Primary Db2 subsystem	No	
BULDUSER	userid	8	Userid	No	
BULDEXTN	externalName	256	External name for exit	No	
BULDLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked (YES/NO)?	Yes	
BULDGO	proceed	3	Proceed (YES/NO)?	Yes	
BULDSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short message	Yes	
BULDLONG	longMsg	128	Long message	Yes	
BULDCURS	cursorField	3	Cursor tag	Yes	
BULDCHNG	dataChanged	3	Data changed (YES/NO)?	Yes	
BULDPKGN	packageId	10	Package name	No	
BULDPSTA	packageStatus	3	Package status (for example, DEV)	No	
BULDPINS	packageInsDate	8	Package install date	No	
BULDCOMP	component	256	Component name	No	001
BULDLTYP	componentType	3	Component libtype	Yes (note #4,5,6)	002
BULDCSTA	componentStatus	8	Component status	No	003
BULDSDTE	stageDate	8	Component stage date	No	004
BULDSTME	stageTime	6	Component stage time	No	005
BULDFTYP	stageFunction	6	Function type	No	
BULDLCMD	lineCommand	4	Line command entered	No	006
BULDPROC	buildProc	8	Compile procedure	Yes (note #4)	007
BULDLANG	language	8	Language	Yes (note #4)	008
BULDCOPT	compileOptions	34	Compile options	Yes (note #4)	009

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
BULDLOPT	linkOptions	34	Program binder options	Yes (note #4)	010
BULDMODE	buildMode	1	Stage mode	Yes	011
BULDCUSR	componentUserOptions	1	Component user variables	Yes	012
BULDEUSR	extUserOptions	1	Extended user variables	Yes (note #4)	013
BULDLOCK	lockComponent	1	Lock component	Yes	014
BULDCNFM	confirmAction	1	Confirm actions	Yes	015
BULDHFSX	expandHfsDirs	1	Expand HFS directories	Yes	016
BULDPCVR	showDb2Panels	1	Db2 precompile information	Yes	017
BULDSUPN	suppressNotify	1	Suppress notify messages	Yes	018
BULDPSIT	recompileSite	8	Recompile site	Yes	019
BULDBLVL	recompileLevel	3	Recompile level	Yes	020
BULDSRLS	searchOrSelectRelease	1	Search/specify release	Yes	021
BULDSARE	recompileSelectArea	1	Recompile select area	Yes	022
BULDRLSE	recompileRelease	8	Recompile release	Yes	023
BULDAREA	recompileArea	8	Recompile area	Yes	024
BULDLLVL	relinkFromSBR	1	Relink from S/B/R	Yes	025
BULDFLCT	relinkUsingLCT	1	Relink using LCT	Yes	026
BULDUHST	useHistory	1	Use history for prms	Yes	027
BULDIJNI	incrementJobname	1	Job name increment	Yes	028
BULddb2P	useDb2PreCompileOption	1	Db2 precompile (Y/N)?	Yes (note#4)	029
BULddb2S	db2SubSystemId	4	Db2 subsystem id	Yes	030
BULddb2L	db2PreCompileLinkLib	44	Db2 library name	Yes	031
BULDDPCV	db2PreCompileVersion	64	Db2 precompiler version	Yes	032
BULDJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line 1	Yes	033
BULDJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line 2	Yes	034
BULDJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line 3	Yes	035
BULDJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line 4	Yes	036
BULDODSN	inputDataset	44	Like other input data set name	No	138
BULDSLOC	sourceLocation	1	Input source location	Yes	
BULDPRJO	prj0	8	Input ISPF library high-level qualifier	Yes (note#1)	037

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
BULDLIB0	lib0	32	Input ISPF library mid-level qualifier	Yes (note#1)	038
BULDTP0	typ0	8	Input ISPF library low-level qualifier	Yes (note#1)	039
BULDIMBR	inputMember	8	Input ISPF library member	Yes (note#1)	040
BULDIORG	inputDSorg	3	Input library DSORG	No	041
BULDVVMM	inputMemberVvMm	5	Input member <i>vv.mm</i>	No	042
BULDCRTD	inputMemberCreateDate	10	Input member create date	No	043
BULDCHGD	inputMemberChangedDate	10	Input member change date	No	044
BULDCHGT	recompileChangeTime	5	Recompile change time	No	045
BULDCSZE	inputMemberCurrentSize	5	Input member current size	No	046
BULDISZE	inputMemberInitialSize	5	Input member initial size	No	047
BULDCUID	inputMemberChangeUserid	8	Input member change userid	No	048
BULDSZE	loadMemberSize	6	Load member size	No	049
BULDTRR	loadMemberTTR	6	Load member TTR	No	050
BULDALIS	loadMemberAliasOf	8	Load member alias of	No	051
BULDAUTH	loadMemberAuthCode	2	Load member authorization code	No	052
BULDRMOD	loadMemberRmode	3	Load member Rmode	No	053
BULDAMOD	loadMemberAmode	3	Load member Amode	No	054
BULDSSSI	loadMemberSetSSI	8	Load member SETSSI	No	055
BULDATTR	loadMemberAttributes	15	Load member attributes	No	056
BULDDMOD	componentListMode	1	Component list display	Yes (note#2)	057
BULDCNFD	confirmDelete	1	Confirm delete (Y/N)?	Yes (note#2)	058
BULDCMPR	comparisonReport	1	Comparison report (Y/N)?	Yes (note#2)	059
BULDCMPT	comparisonText	8	Comparison text	Yes (note#2)	060
BULDTLTP	targetLibtype	3	Target libtype	Yes	061
BULDUPAN	userPanel	8	User variable panel	Yes (note#4,5,6)	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
BULDUVAR	userVariables	1	Display User variable panel (Y/N)	Yes	
BULDOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	
<b>Component User Variables</b>					
BULDUO1	userOptionsPart1	1 * 10	Set of ten 1-byte user options (user options 01-10)	Yes (note#4)	062-071
	userOption01-10	1	REXX variables which map each individual byte of userOptionsPart1	Yes (note#4)	062-071
BULDUO2	userOptionsPart2	1 * 10	Set of ten 1-byte user options (user options 11-20)	Yes (note#4)	072-081
	userOption011-20	1	User variable panel name	Yes (note#4)	072-081
BULDUPVN	userVarPanel	8	Set of five 8-byte user variables (user variables 1-5)	Yes	
BULDUV1	userVariable01-05	8 * 5	Set of five 8-byte user variables (user variables 1-5)	Yes	082-086
BULDUV6	userVariable06-10	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte user variables (user variables 6-10)	Yes	087-091
BULD01	userOption0101-0105	1 * 5	Set of five 1-byte user variables (user variables 0101-0105)	Yes (note#4)	092-096
BULD02	userOption0201-0203	2 * 3	Set of three 2-byte user variables (user variables 0201-0203)	Yes (note#4)	097-099
BULD03	userOption0301-0303	3 * 3	Set of three 3-byte user variables (user variables 0301-0303)	Yes (note#4)	100-102
BULD04	userOption0401-0403	4 * 3	Set of three 4-byte user variables (user variables 0401-0403)	Yes (note#4)	103-105
BULD08	userOption0801-0805	8 * 5	Set of five 8-byte user variables (user variables 0801-0805)	Yes (note#4)	106-110
BULD10	userOption1001-1002	10 * 2	Set of two 10-byte user variables (user variables 1001-1002)	Yes (note#4)	111-112

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
BULD16	userOption1601-1602	16 * 2	Set of two 16-byte user variables (user variables 1601-1602)	Yes (note#4)	113-114
BULD34	userOption3401-3402	34 * 2	Set of two 34-byte user variables (user variables 3401-3402)	Yes (note#4)	115-116
BULD44	userOption4401-4402	44 * 2	Set of two 44-byte user variables (user variables 4401-4402)	Yes (note#4)	117-118
BULD64	userOption6401-6405	64 * 5	Set of five 64-byte user variables (user variables 6401-6405)	Yes (note#4)	119-123
BULD72	userOption7201-7205	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte user variables (user variables 7201-7205)	Yes (note#4)	124-128
<b>Db2 Information</b>					
BULDXDB2	extractFromDb2	1	Extract from Db2	Yes	129
BULDXD2I	extractFromDb2Id	4	Extract from Db2 id	Yes	130
BULDSPSC	db2SpSchema	128	Db2 stored procedure schema	Yes	131
BULDSPNM	db2SpName	8	Db2 stored procedure name	Yes	132
BULDSPVR	db2SpVersion	122	Db2 stored procedure version	Yes	133
BULDSPVI	db2SpVersionInd	1	Db2 stored procedure version ind	Yes	134
BULDSPZI	db2SpZmfInfo	1	Db2 stored procedure add ZMF information	Yes	135
<b>VARCHAR Area for Data Set Name</b>					
BULDDSNM-LE N		2	Data set name length	Yes	
BULDDSNM-VA LUE	fileOrDsname	1280	Data set name value	Yes (note#1)	
Component Description					
BULDCDSC	componentDesc.n	72 * 48	Up to forty-eight 72-byte lines	Yes (note#3)	

Note#1: Only modified from exit BULD0x02

Note#2: Only modified from exit BULD0x12

Note#3: Only modified from exit BULD0x15

Note#4: Additionally modifiable in the component admin functions where BULD0xUS exits are taken.

Note#5: Additionally modifiable in the component display functions where BULD0xUS exits are taken.

Note#6: Additionally modifiable in the general pmast/cmast query functions where BULD0xUS exits are taken.



# Package Create

This section describes the package-create functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is PCRT.

Select option 3 Package Create from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define customized ISPF variables for the package-create function:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	<b>Package Create</b>	<b>Initial create of a package</b>	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed.

Panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is PCRE0 $pnn$ , where:

- $p=0$  is the pre-exit.
- $p=1$  is the post-exit.
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed (usually to provide model parameters displayed on the panel); the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed (for example, for input validation or enforcement).

For the package-create function, we are building the complete set of information as we progress through the dialog. The exit data format is constant throughout the process but fields may not be filled in depending on where the exit is in the process.

Package Create:

Panel ID	Panel Description	Exit Name
CMNCRT01	Initial package-create panel (non-ERO)	PCRE0p01
CMNCRT0R	Initial package-create panel (ERO)	PCRE0p01
CMNCRT02	Package description (long form create only)	PCRE0p02
CMNCRT03	Installation instructions (long form create only)	PCRE0p03
CMNCRT04	Scheduling dependencies	PCRE0p04
CMNCRT05	Affected applications	PCRE0p05

Panel ID	Panel Description	Exit Name
CMNDPUP1 CMNDPUP2	Package user options	PCRE0pPU
CMNCRT06	Install time/date, etc. (ALL site)	PCRE0p06
CMNCRT07	Site list with install date/time, etc. (DP site)	PCRE0p07
CMNCRT08	Complex/Super information	PCRE0p08

XML Package-Create Service:

Service	Exit Name
package.create.service	PCRE0pXM

Note that no data values are taken from exit PCRE01XM (that is, after the XML request has completed) as no further processing takes place in the function to which changes in data values can be passed. The PCRE01XM exit is purely to allow you to initiate whatever post-package-create external processes you desire.

The basic framework for the data structure passed to all exits is the set of fields accepted by the package create service. In addition, we will pass fields that allow you to make further decisions and pass back information such as error messages and so on.

The XML package-create service pre-exit will have the exit call data formatted from the input service tags and will be taken before any of the service processing. The post-exit is taken after the package has been created and is the only exit to which the created package name is passed (all other exits being taken before the package has been created). The data passed to the post-exit is limited to those tags found on the package-create XML request response. You cannot change anything or affect processing from the XML service post-exit: It is intended to be used as a mechanism of notifying external processes that the package has been created.

In order to allow the cursor to be positioned at specific panel fields, a number relating to the panel field in question will be passed back in the XPCROCURS field. These numbers are documented in the supplied copybook for the function (and, eventually, in the lists of REXX field names). It is your responsibility to make sure that your exit returns a field number that is valid for the panel about to be (re)displayed. If the field number is not valid, a dialog error results.

The package-create format shown below (in COBOL v5.1 format for compactness) is for illustration purposes. Copybooks will be created for COBOL (compatible with earlier versions of COBOL) and PL/I. The equivalent REXX variable list will also be published.

The request block of each HLL exit service request starts off with a few general fields followed by package-create function-specific fields.

A COBOL example:

```

01 PCRT.                                *>REQUEST ELEMENT LAYOUT
***
* PACKAGE CREATE PROCESS HLL EXITS - PASSED VARIABLES
***
03 PCRTFUNC                               PIC X(8).  *>FUNCTION CODE
03 PCRTDEBUG                             PIC X(1).  *>DEBUG EXIT CALL? Y/N
03 PCRTORGN                              PIC X(3).  *>CALL ORIGIN
03 PCRTZMFS                              PIC X(1).  *>ZMF SUBSYSTEM ID
03 PCRTPDB2                              PIC X(4).  *>PRIMARY Db2 SUBSYSTEM
03 PCRTUSER                              PIC X(8).  *>USER ID

```

```

03 PCRTEXTN          PIC X(156).  *>EXTERNAL EXIT NAME
03 PCRTAPPL          PIC X(4).    *>APPLICATION
03 PCRTMETH          PIC X(1).    *>PKG CREATE METHOD
03 PCRTLOKD          PIC X(3).    *>FLDS LOCKED? YES/NO
03 PCRTGO            PIC X(3).    *>PROCEED? YES/NO
03 PCRTSHRT          PIC X(24).   *>SHORT MESSAGE
03 PCRTLONG          PIC X(128).  *>LONG MESSAGE
03 PCTRCURS          PIC X(24).   *>CURSOR TAG
03 PCRTCHNG          PIC X(3).    *>DATA CHANGED? YES/NO
03 PCRTCFCPK         PIC X(10).   *>NAME OF PKG TO CARRY FWD
    (More fields here. (See "Package Create" on page 48 a for full listing.)
03 PCRTRARE          PIC X(8).    *>RELEASE AREA
***
* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTERS
***
    03 PCRTVB1L-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
    03 PCRTVB2L-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
    03 PCRTVB3L-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
    03 PCRTVB6L-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
    03 PCRTVB7L-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
    03 PCRTVBSL-PTR   USAGE IS POINTER.
***
* PACKAGE DESCRIPTION - UP TO 46 LINES OF 72 BYTES
***
    01 PCRTVB1.
      03 PCRTPDSC          PIC X(72).  *>LINE OF DESCRIPTION
      03 PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB1  POINTER.   *>POINTER TO NEXT LINE
    ***
* IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS - UP TO 46 LINES OF 72 BYTES
***
    01 PCRTVB2.
      03 PCRTPIMI          PIC X(72).  *>LINE OF INSTRUCTION
      03 PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB2  POINTER.   *>POINTER TO NEXT LINE
    ***
* SCHEDULING INFORMATION - LIMITED ONLY BY STORAGE CONSTRAINTS
***
    01 PCRTVB3.
      03 PCRTSCHI.
        05 PCRTSSSJ          PIC X(8).  *>SUCCESSOR JOBNAME
        05 PCRTSSPJ          PIC X(8).  *>PREDECESSOR JOBNAME
      03 PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB3  POINTER.   *>POINTER TO NEXT SET
    ...

```

The user exit should follow the pointer chains for each repeating group until the pointer is null. For example:

```

IF PCRTVB1L-PTR NOT = NULLS
  SET ADDRESS OF PCRTVB1 TO PCRTVB1L-PTR
  MOVE 'N' TO WS-VB1DONE
END-IF.

PERFORM S510-PROCESSVB1 UNTIL VB1DONE.

S510-PROCESSVB1.
  DISPLAY 'PACKAGE DESCRIPTION : ' PCRTPDSC.
  IF PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB1 NOT = NULLS
    SET ADDRESS OF PCRTVB1 TO PTR-NEXT-PCRTVB1
  ELSE
    MOVE "Y" TO WS-VB1DONE
  END-IF.

```

If the user exit wants to add groups to the list, it is responsible for allocating new storage (using LE facilities, for example, CEECRHP and CEEGTST) and adding to the chain. See member HXCSCHD in the CMNZMF SAMPLES distribution library for an example of how to do this.

If PCRTLOKD is set to YES, data fields on the related panel will be set to output only. The list of panels for which this applies is:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNCRT01	Initial package-create panel (non-ERO)	PCRE0001
CMNCRT0R	Initial package-create panel (ERO)	PCRE0001
CMNCRT02	Package description (long form create only)	PCRE0002
CMNCRT03	Installation instructions (long form create only)	PCRE0003
CMNCRT04	Scheduling dependencies	PCRE0004
CMNCRT05	Affected applications	PCRE0005
CMNDPUP1 CMNDPUP2	Package user options	PCRE00PU
CMNCRT06	Install time/date, etc. (ALL site)	PCRE0006
CMNCRT07	Site list with install date/time, etc. (DP site)	PCRE0007
CMNCRT08	Complex/Super information	PCRE0008

PCRTSHRT and PCRTLONG are used to set a message on the next panel/window to be displayed.

If PCRTGO is set to NO, the fields PCRTSHRT, PCRTLONG, and PCRTCURS will be used to set an error message, and the client will (re)display the associated panel.

If you wish to change any of the data fields, do that in place and set PCRTCHNG to YES. If PCRTCHNG is not set to YES, the client ignores any data changes. Note that while the full exit data structure is passed to the exits driven around the package user variable panels (CMNDPUP1/2), only package user variables may be updated by these exits.

From the REXX point of view, the variables making up the data structure have the same names as the equivalent tags in the package-create service. The following extra variables will also be created:

```
dataLocked
proceed
shortMsg
longMsg
cursorField
dataChanged
```

The discussion above identifies the purpose of these variables.

The variable numbers of blocks will be handled by means of indexed stem variables. For example:

```
siteInfo.siteName.
siteInfo.installDate.
siteInfo.fromInstallTime.
siteInfo.toInstallTime.
siteInfo.contactName.
siteInfo.contactPhone.
siteInfo.alternateContactName.
siteInfo.alternateContactPhone.
```

The 0 version of the variable (each variable) will contain the number of instances defined (these will all be the same value). Each level  $n$  field relates to the same site group for equal  $n$ .

An example of how to reference them successfully is:

```
Do i = 1 to siteInfo.siteName.0
  say "siteInfo.siteName."||i||" : "siteInfo.siteName.i
end
```

For REXX variable updates the exit can simply set the contents of the variable and then set the dataChanged variable to a value of YES. This indicates to the mainstream client code that it needs to copy the contents of the variables passed back from the exit into whatever local storage it is using for those variables.

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface for the package-create exits looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
PCRTFUNC	function	8	Function code	No	
PCRTDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
PCRTORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
PCRTZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem Id	No	
PCRTPDB2	db2Subs	4	Primary Db2 subsystem	No	
PCRTUSER	userid	8	User Id	No	
PCRTEXTN	externalName	256	External name for exit	No	
PCRTAPPL	applName	4	Application	No	
PCRTMETH	createMethod	1	Create method	Yes	
PCRTLKOD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PCRTGO	proceed	3	Proceed? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PCRTSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short message	Yes	
PCRTLONG	longMsg	128	Long message	Yes	
PCRTCURS	cursorField	3	Cursor tag	Yes	
PCRTCHNG	dataChanged	3	Data changed? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PCRTCPRK	packageName	10	Created package (post service)	No	
PCRTCMPK	packageModel	10	Name of model package	Yes	001
PCRTPLVL	packageLevel	1	Package level	Yes	002

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PCRTPTYP	packageType	1	Package type	Yes	003
PCRTRSCD	reasonCode	3	Reason code	Yes	004
PCRTCSPK	complexSuperPackage	10	Complex package	Yes	005
PCRTDEPT	packageDepartment	4	Package department	Yes	006
PCRTNAME	requestorName	25	Requester name	Yes	007
PCRTPHON	requestorPhone	15	Requester phone	Yes	008
PCRTPCAC	problemActionCode	1	Contingency action code	Yes	009
PCRTOPCA	otherProblemAction	44	Other contingency action	Yes	010
PCRTSCHD	schedulerType	1	Scheduler	Yes	011
PCRTTCDU	tempChangeDuration	3	Temporary change duration	Yes	012
PCRTWRQN	packageWorkRequest	12	Work request number	Yes	013
PCRTTITL	packageTitle	255	Package title	Yes	014
PCRTUPAN	userPanel	8	Package user variable panel	Yes	
PCRTOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	
<b>Package User Variables</b>					
PCRT01	userVarLen101 - userVarLen115	1 * 15	Set of fifteen 1-byte package user variables	Yes	015-029
PCRT0199	userVarLen199	1	(Reserved)	Yes	
PCRT02	userVarLen201 - userVarLen211	2 * 11	Set of eleven 2-byte package user variables	Yes	030-040
PCRT03	userVarLen301-310	3 * 10	Set of ten 3-byte package user variables	Yes	041-050
PCRT04	userVarLen401-410	4 * 10	Set of ten 4-byte package user variables	Yes	051-060
PCRT08	userVarLen801-810	8 * 10	Set of ten 8-byte package user variables	Yes	061-070
PCRT16	userVarLen1601-1605	16 * 5	Set of five 16-byte package user variables	Yes	071-075
PCRT44	userVarLen4401-4405	44 * 5	Set of five 44-byte package user variables	Yes	076-080
PCRT72	userVarLen7201-7205	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	Yes	081-085
<b>Release and Release Area</b>					

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PCRTRLSM	release	8	Release	Yes	086
PCRTRARE	releaseArea	8	Release area	Yes	087
<b>Package Description</b>					
PCRTPDSC	packageDesc.n	72 * 46	Up to forty-six 72-byte lines of description	Yes	088
<b>Implementation Instructions</b>					
PCRTPIMI	packageImplInst.n	72 * 46	Up to forty-six 72-byte lines of implementation instructions	Yes	089
<b>Scheduling Information</b>					
PCRTSSSJ	schedulingInfo. successorJobName.n	8	Successor job name	Yes	090
PCRTSSPJ	schedulingInfo. predecessorJobName.n	8	Predecessor job name	Yes	091
<b>Participating Packages</b>					
PCRTPPAP PCRTPPNM	partPackageName.n (10)	4 6	Set of <i>n</i> 4 and 6-byte participating package appl/numbers, <i>n</i> 10 byte participating package names (REXX)	Yes	092
<b>Affected Applications</b>					
PCRTAAPP	affectedApplName.n	4	Set of <i>n</i> 4-byte application names ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints)	Yes	093
<b>Install Site Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of installation site information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PCRTSITE	siteInfo.siteName.n	8	Site name	Yes	094
PCRTINDT	siteInfo.installDate.n	8	Install date	Yes	095
PCRTFINT	siteInfo. fromInstallTime.n	6	Install from time	Yes	096
PCRTTINT	siteInfo.toInstallTime.n	6	Install to time	Yes	097
PCRTOANM	siteInfo.contactName.n	25	Originating analyst	Yes	098
PCRTOAPH	siteInfo.contactPhone.n	15	Analyst phone number	Yes	099
PCRTAANM	siteInfo. alternateContactName. n	25	Alternative analyst	Yes	100
PCRTAAPH	siteInfo. alternateContactPhone. n	15	Alternative analyst phone number	Yes	101

## Package Update

This section describes the package-update functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is PUPD.

Select option 3 Package Update from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define customized ISPF variables for the package-update function:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	<b>Package Update</b>	<b>Subsequent update of package attributes</b>	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed.

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is PUPD0 $pnn$ , where:

- $p=0$  is the pre-exit.
- $p=1$  is the post-exit.
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed (usually to provide model parameters displayed on the panel) and the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed (for example, for input validation or enforcement).

Package-update exits are only taken when panels are displayed in input mode.

For package update the package already exists and each update function is updating a specific set of package information. The data format consists of a fixed core of fields, which is provided on every exit call, followed by a single variable length set of information pertaining to the specific update being applied. The map to be used will depend on the exit function code (internal exit name).

Package Update:

Panel ID	Description	Associated Package-Create Panel ID	Exit Name
CMNPGNL1	Updates control information	CMNCRT01	PUPD0p01
CMNPGNL2	Updates package description	CMNCRT02	PUPD0p02



Panel ID	Description	Associated Package-Crete Panel ID	Exit Name
CMNPGNL3	Updates installation instructions	CMNCRT03	PUPD0p03
CMNPGNL4	Updates scheduling dependencies	CMNCRT04	PUPD0p04
CMNPGNL5	Updates affected applications	CMNCRT05	PUPD0p05
CMNONSTE	Updates install information	CMNCRT06	PUPD0p06
CMNPRSTI	Updates site install information	CMNCRT07	PUPD0p07
CMNPGNL6	Updates complex/super package information	CMNCRT08	PUPD0p08
CMNDPUP1 CMNDPUP2	Updates package user options		PUPD0pPU
CMNRMBRO	Updates ERO information		PUPD0pER
CMNDB2UP	Updates Db2 option special libtypes		PUPD0pD2
CMNIMSYS	Updates IMS option physical system information		PUPD0pIS
CMNIMACB	Updates IMS options ACB definitions		PUPD0pIA
CMNIMDBD	Updates IMS option DBD definitions		PUPD0pID
CMNIMPSB	Updates IMS option PSB definitions		PUPD0pIP

In order to allow the cursor to be positioned at specific panel fields, a number relating to the panel field in question will be passed back in the XPUPOCURS field. These numbers are documented in the supplied copybook for the function (and, eventually, in the lists of REXX field names). You must make sure that your exit returns a field number that is valid for the panel about to be (re)displayed. If the field number is not valid, a dialog error results.

Each package-update exit call, if it requires variable blocked information, only contains a single block as relevant to the call.



**NOTE** This is different from package create, which contains them all if they are available, null if not).

```

***
* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTERS
* EACH POINTS TO A DIFFERENT VARIABLE LENGTH SECTION OF DATA.
* THEY APPLY TO EACH SPECIFIC TYPE OF PACKAGE UPDATE.
* THEY REDEFINE THE SAME AREA OF STORAGE AND ARE MUTUALLY
* EXCLUSIVE. PLEASE REFER TO THE VALUE IN PUPDFUNC FOR WHICH
* WHICH MAP TO USE.
*
* EACH ENTRY IN A VARIABLE LENGTH BLOCK CONSISTS OF THE DATA
* FOLLOWED BY A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY. WHEN THAT POINTER
* IS NULL THEN THERE ARE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN THE BLOCK.
***
      03 PUPDVARB-PTR          USAGE IS POINTER.

***
* PUPDFUNC = 'PUPD0002' OR 'PUPD0102'
*
* PACKAGE DESCRIPTION - UP TO 46 LINES OF 72 BYTES
***
01  PUPDVB1.
    03 PUPDPDSC              PIC X(72).
*                               LINE OF DESCRIPTION (087)
    03 PTR-NEXT-PUPDVB1     POINTER.
*                               POINTER TO NEXT LINE
***
* PUPDFUNC = 'PUPD0003' OR 'PUPD0103'
*
* PKG IMPLEMENTATION INSTRUCTIONS - UP TO 46 LINES OF 72 BYTES
***
01  PUPDVB2 REDEFINES PUPDVB1.
    03 PUPDPIMI              PIC X(72).
*                               PKG IMPL INSTRUCTION(088)
    03 PTR-NEXT-PUPDVB2     POINTER.
*                               POINTER TO NEXT LINE
.
.
.

```

The user exit should follow the pointer chains for the single repeating group until the pointer is null.

If PUPDLOKD is set to YES, data fields on the related panel will be set to output only. The list of panels for which this applies is:

Panel ID	Description	Associated Package-Create Panel ID	Exit Name
CMNPGNL1	Updates control information	CMNCRT01	PUPD0001
CMNPGNL2	Updates package description	CMNCRT02	PUPD0002
CMNPGNL3	Updates installation instructions	CMNCRT03	PUPD0003
CMNPGNL4	Updates scheduling dependencies	CMNCRT04	PUPD0004
CMNPGNL5	Updates affected applications	CMNCRT05	PUPD0005
CMNONSTE	Updates install information	CMNCRT06	PUPD0006
CMNPRSTI	Updates site install information	CMNCRT07	PUPD0007

Panel ID	Description	Associated Package-Create Panel ID	Exit Name
CMNPGNL6	Updates complex/super package information	CMNCRT08	PUPD0008
CMNDB2UP	Updates Db2 option special libtypes		PUPD00D2
CMNIMSYS	Updates IMS option physical system information		PUPD00IS
CMNIMACB	Updates IMS options ACB definitions		PUPD00IA
CMNIMDBD	Updates IMS option DBD definitions		PUPD00ID
CMNIMPSB	Updates IMS option PSB definitions		PUPD00IP

PUPDSHRT and PUPDLONG are used to set a message on the next panel/window to be displayed.

If PUPDGO is set to NO, the fields PUPDSHRT, PUPDLONG, and PUPDCURS will be used to set an error message and the associated panel will be (re)displayed by the client.

If the user exit wishes to change any of the data fields, it does that in place and sets PUPDCHNG to YES. If PUPDCHNG is not set to YES, any data changes are ignored by the client. Note that while the full exit data structure is passed to the exits driven around the package user variable panels (CMNDPUP1/2) only package user variables may be updated by these exits.

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface for the package-update exits looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
PUPDFUNC	function	8	Function code	No	
PUPDDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
PUPDORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
PUPDZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem Id	No	
PUPDPDB2	db2Subs	4	Primary Db2 subsystem	No	
PUPDUSER	userid	8	User Id	No	
PUPDEXTN	externalName	256	External name for exit	No	
PUPDAPPL	applName	4	Application	No	
PUPDLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PUPDGO	proceed	3	Proceed? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PUPDSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short message	Yes	
PUPDLONG	longMsg	128	Long message	Yes	
PUPDCURS	dataChanged	3	Cursor tag	Yes	
PUPDCHNG	cursorField	3	Data changed? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PUPDPKGN	packageName	10	Package name	No	
PUPDCTSI	packageCreator	8	User id of package creator	No	
PUPDPLVL	packageLevel	1	Package level	Yes	001
PUPDPTYP	packageType	1	Package type	Yes	002
PUPDPSTT	packageStatus	1	Package status	No	
PUPDCSPK	complexSuperPackage	10	Complex package	Yes	003
PUPDCSPS	complexSuperPkgStatus	1	Complex package status	No	
PUPDRSCD	reasonCode	3	Reason code	Yes	004
PUPDDEPT	packageDepartment	4	Department	Yes	005
PUPDNAME	requestorName	25	Requester name	Yes	006
PUPDPHON	requestorPhone	15	Requester phone	Yes	007
PUPDPCAC	problemActionCode	1	Contingency action code	Yes	008
PUPDOPCA	otherProblemAction	44	Other contingency action	Yes	009
PUPDSCHD	schedulerType	1	Scheduler	Yes	010
PUPDTCDU	tempChangeDuration	3	Temporary change duration	Yes	011
PUPDWRQN	packageWorkRequest	12	Work request number	Yes	012
PUPDTITL	packageTitle	255	Package title	Yes	013
PUPDUPAN	userPanel	8	Package user variable panel	Yes	
PUPDOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	
<b>Package User Variables</b>					
PUPD01	userVarLen101 - userVarLen115	1 * 15	Set of fifteen 1-byte package user variables	Yes	014-028
PUPD0199	userVarLen199	1	(Reserved)	Yes	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PUPD02	userVarLen201 - userVarLen211	2 * 11	Set of eleven 2-byte package user variables	Yes	029-039
PUPD03	userVarLen301-310	3 * 10	Set of ten 3-byte package user variables	Yes	040-049
PUPD04	userVarLen401-410	4 * 10	Set of ten 4-byte package user variables	Yes	050-059
PUPD08	userVarLen801-810	8 * 10	Set of ten 8-byte package user variables	Yes	060-069
PUPD16	userVarLen1601-1605	16 * 5	Set of five 16-byte package user variables	Yes	070-074
PUPD44	userVarLen4401-4405	44 * 5	Set of five 44-byte package user variables	Yes	075-079
PUPD72	userVarLen7201-7205	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	Yes	080-084
<b>Release and Release Area</b>					
PUPDRLSM	release	8	Release	Yes	085
PUPDRARE	releaseArea	8	Release area	Yes	086
<b>Package Description</b>					
PUPDPDSC	packageDesc.n	72 * 46	Up to forty-six 72-byte lines of description	Yes	087
<b>Implementation Instructions</b>					
PUPDPIMI	packageImplInst.n	72 * 46	Up to forty-six 72-byte lines of implementation instructions	Yes	088
<b>Scheduling Information</b>					
PUPDSSSJ	schedulingInfo. successorJobName.n	8	Successor job name	Yes	089
PUPDSSPJ	schedulingInfo. predecessorJobName.n	8	Predecessor job name	Yes	090
<b>Participating Packages</b>					
PUPDPPAP PUPDPPNM	partPackageName.n (10)	4 6	Set of <i>n</i> 4 and 6-byte participating package appl/numbers (LE), <i>n</i> 10 byte participating package names (REXX)	Yes	091
<b>Affected Applications</b>					
PUPDAAPP	affectedApplName.n	4	Set of <i>n</i> 4-byte application names ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints)	Yes	092

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
<b>Install Site Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of installation site information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PUPDSITE	siteInfo.siteName. <i>n</i>	8	Site name	Yes	093
PUPDINDT	siteInfo.installDate. <i>n</i>	8	Install date	Yes	094
PUPDFINT	siteInfo. fromInstallTime. <i>n</i>	6	Install from time	Yes	095
PUPDTINT	siteInfo.toInstallTime. <i>n</i>	6	Install to time	Yes	096
PUPDOANM	siteInfo.contactName. <i>n</i>	25	Originating analyst	Yes	097
PUPDOAPH	siteInfo.contactPhone. <i>n</i>	15	Analyst phone number	Yes	098
PUPDAANM	siteInfo. alternateContactName. <i>n</i>	25	Alternating analyst	Yes	099
PUPDAAPH. <i>n</i>	siteInfo. alternateContactPhone. <i>n</i>	15	Analyst phone number	Yes	100
<b>Db2 Libtype Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of Db2 libtype information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PUPDDLTP	db2Info.libType. <i>n</i>	3	Db2 Libtype	Yes	101
PUPDDSUB	db2Info.subType. <i>n</i>	1	Db2 Sub type	Yes	102
PUPDEOSC	db2SqlTerminationChar. <i>n</i>	1	SQL end of sentence	Yes	103
<b>IMS System Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of IMS system information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PUPDISID	imsSysInfo.imsControl Region. <i>n</i>	4	IMS system Id	Yes	104
PUPDISRS	imsSysInfo.imsSiteName. <i>n</i>	8	ZMF remote site	Yes	105
PUPDISLN	imsSysInfo.imsLogicalSite. <i>n</i>	8	IMS logical site name	Yes	106
PUPDISOP	imsSysInfo.isImsGlobal ActivationEnabled. <i>n</i>	1	IMS option activated	Yes	107
PUPDISDV	imsSysInfo.imsDeviceCharacter Suffix. <i>n</i>	1	IMS device character	Yes	108
PUPDISMF	imsSysInfo.isMfsAlways Generated. <i>n</i>	1	Process MFS (Y/N)?	Yes	109
PUPDISPS	imsSysInfo.isPsbAlways Generated. <i>n</i>	1	Process PSB (Y/N)?	Yes	110
PUPDISDB	imsSysInfo.isDbdAlways Generated. <i>n</i>	1	Process DBD (Y/N)?	Yes	111
PUPDISAC	imsSysInfo.isAcbaAlways CreatedForPcbs. <i>n</i>	1	Process ACB (Y/N)?	Yes	112
PUPDISBU	imsSysInfo.imsBackup ModelLib. <i>n</i>	25	IMS back-up model data set name	Yes	113

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
PUPDISS1	imsSysInfo.imsGenMacroComponent. <i>n</i>	8	Stage 1 gen member name	Yes	114
PUPDISRL	imsSysInfo.imsResLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS RESLIB	Yes	115
PUPDISML	imsSysInfo.imsMacLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS MACLIB	Yes	116
PUPDISMS	imsSysInfo.imsModStatLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS MODSTAT	Yes	117
PUPDISGM	imsSysInfo.imsGenMacroStageLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS sysgen MACLIB	Yes	118
PUPDISPL	imsSysInfo.imsPsbLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS PSBLIB	Yes	119
PUPDISDL	imsSysInfo.imsDbdLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS DBDLIB	Yes	120
PUPDISAL	imsSysInfo.imsAcbLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS ACBLIB	Yes	121
PUPDISFL	imsSysInfo.imsFormatLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS FMTLIB	Yes	122
PUPDISRF	imsSysInfo.imsRefLib. <i>n</i>	44	IMS referral	Yes	123
<b>IMS ACB Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of IMS system information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PUPDIAID	imsAcbInfo.imsControlRegion. <i>n</i>	4	IMS system Id	Yes	124
PUPDIARS	imsAcbInfo.imsSiteName. <i>n</i>	8	ZMF remote site	Yes	125
PUPDIALN	imsAcbInfo.imsLogicalSite. <i>n</i>	8	IMS logical site name	Yes	126
PUPDIATY	imsAcbInfo.acbStatementType. <i>n</i>	3	IMS ACB type	Yes	127
PUPDIACT	imsAcbInfo.acbGenStatementType. <i>n</i>	8	ACB control word	Yes	128
PUPDIASR	imsAcbInfo.component. <i>n</i>	8	ACB source name	Yes	129
PUPDIATG	imsAcbInfo.targetComponentType. <i>n</i>	8	ACB target name	Yes	130
PUPDIALT	imsAcbInfo.componentType. <i>n</i>	3	ACB libtype	Yes	131
PUPDIATL	imsAcbInfo.targetComponentType. <i>n</i>	3	ACB target libtype	Yes	132
<b>IMS PSB/DBD Information</b> (Set of <i>n</i> sets of IMS system information ( <i>n</i> is limited only by storage constraints))					
PUPDIPID	imsDbdPsbInfo.imsControlRegion. <i>n</i>	4	IMS system Id	Yes	133
PUPDIPRS	imsDbdPsbInfo.imsSiteName. <i>n</i>	8	ZMF remote site	Yes	134
PUPDIPLN	imsDbdPsbInfo.imsLogicalSite. <i>n</i>	8	IMS logical site name	Yes	135

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PUPDIPCT	imsDbdPsbInfo.controlStatement. <i>n</i>	8	Control word	Yes	136
PUPDIPSR	imsDbdPsbInfo.component. <i>n</i>	8	Source name	Yes	137
PUPDIPLT	imsDbdPsbInfo.componentType. <i>n</i>	3	Libtype	Yes	138
PUPDIPOV	imsDbdPsbInfo.overrideStatement. <i>n</i>	64	Override statement	Yes	139
PUPDIPOR	imsDbdPsbInfo.originalStatement. <i>n</i>	64	Original statement	Yes	140



# File Tailoring

The file tailoring function is somewhat different to the usual HLLX process in that there is no user interaction to work with. The file tailoring function provides a mechanism for other HLL exits to set variable values that the file tailoring programs can pick up and turn in to ISPF variables that are used in file tailoring the skeletons.

The 4-character exit name identifier for file tailoring is FTLR.

Select option 5 File Tailoring from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	<b>File Tailoring</b>	<b>Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring</b>	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 5 of 5	
Command ==> _____				Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Userids +
FTLR00BA	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>install/baseline file tailoring</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
FTLR00BL	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>build job file tailoring</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
FTLR00BP	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>base ZMF promotion file tailoring</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
FTLR00EB	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>ERO autoresolve file tailoring</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
FTLR00EP	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>ERO promotion file tailoring</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____

There is a single exit point per file tailoring program:

File Tailoring Program Name	Description	Exit Name
CMNVFTLR	ZMF component build	FTLR00BL
CMNVPRFT	ZMF promote/demote	FTLR00BP
CMNVPIJB	ZMF install/baseline x.node	FTLR00BA
CMNVRACR	ERO autoresolve build	FTLR00EB
CMNVRPFT	ERO promote/demote	FTLR00EP

The single exit point is called multiple times (hard limited to 999 to avoid loops) at the control of the exit code (that is, the exit code is called until the exit says stop calling me). Each time the exit can pass back a single variable name, length, and value. The file tailoring program vdefines and assigns a value to each variable that the exit passes to it.

A REXX sample, in which variables passed to the exit are displayed and three ISPF variables are defined, is supplied as member HXRFTLR of the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. A COBOL sample is supplied as member HXCFTLR of the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library.

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. Many of the fields are related to component build only (as detailed below). There is, potentially, a huge number of different fields that may be required by the promote/demote and baseline/install exits in order to make a decision on what, if any, extra ISPF variables need to be defined. It is expected that the exit can use ZMF XML services to access that information.

We envisage the way to use these exits is to have other exits (for example, exits for package create and/or package update) to set certain VPOOL variables which can then be subsequently accessed by the file tailoring exits and turned into ISPF variables for use in the target file tailoring skeletons.

The data interface for the file tailoring exits looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose
<b>General</b>			
FTLRFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name
FTLRDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)
FTLRORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL
FTLRZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character
FTLRPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF instance
FTLRUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit
FTLREXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>
FTLRVCNT	cumulativeVarCount	3	How many times has this exit been called
FTLRLAST	lastVarName	8	The name of the last variable defined by ZMF at the request of this exit
FTLRFROM	fromEroZmf	3	Called from an ERO or base ZMF process
FTLRPKG	packageId	10	Package name
FTLRJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1 (blank for Install/Baseline)
FTLRJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2 (blank for Install/Baseline)
FTLRJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3 (blank for Install/Baseline)
FTLRJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line #4 (blank for Install/Baseline)
FTLRLSE	release	8	ERO release
FTLRAREA	releaseArea	8	ERO area
FTLRUV1	userVariable01 userVariable02 userVariable03 userVariable04 userVariable05	8*5	Set of five 8-byte user variables
FTLRUV6	userVariable06 userVariable07 userVariable08 userVariable09 userVariable10	72*5	Set of five 72-byte user variables
<b>Promotion/Demotion</b>			
FTLRPSIT	promoSite	8	Target site
FTLRPLVL	promoLevel	2	Target level <i>nn</i>
FTLRPNME	promoName	8	Target promotion name
FTLRPFUN	promoFunction	8	'PROMOTE' 'SELPROM' 'CLEANUP' 'DEMOTE' 'SELDEMO'
<b>Build</b>			
FTLRVOBJ	buildProcessObject	8	'cponent'
FTLRVMSG	buildProcessMessage	8	'submit'

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose
FTLRVSCP	buildProcessScope	8	'stage' 'recomp' 'relink' 'checkout' 'build' 'checkin'
FTLRVPRC	buildProcessName	8	Internal name for file tailoring process (usually VCOMP000).
FTLRLTYP	componentType	3	Library type
FTLRCOMP	component	256	Component name
FTLRPROC	buildProc	8	Build procedure
FTLRLANG	language	8	Language
FTLRDB2P	useDb2PreCompileOption	1	Db2 precompile requested (Y/N)
FTLRU01	userOption01 userOption02 userOption03 userOption04 userOption05 userOption06 userOption07 userOption08 userOption09 userOption10	1*10	First set of the original component user options
FTLRU02	userOption11 userOption12 userOption13 userOption14 userOption15 userOption16 userOption17 userOption18 userOption19 userOption20	1*10	Second set of the original component user options
FTLR01	userOption0101 userOption0102 userOption0103 userOption0104 userOption0105	1*5	Set of five extended 1-byte component user options
FTLR02	userOption0201 userOption0202 userOption0203	2*3	Set of three extended 2-byte component user options
FTLR03	userOption0301 userOption0302 userOption0303	3*3	Set of three extended 3-byte component user options
FTLR04	userOption0401 userOption0402 userOption0403	4*3	Set of three extended 4-byte component user options

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose
FTLR08	userOption0801 userOption0802 userOption0803 userOption0804 userOption0805	8*5	Set of five extended 8-byte component user options
FTLR10	userOption1001 userOption1002	10*2	Set of two extended 10-byte component user options
FTLR16	userOption1601 userOption1602	16*2	Set of two extended 16-byte component user options
FTLR34	userOption3401 userOption3402	34*2	Set of two extended 34-byte component user options
FTLR44	userOption4401 userOption4402	44*2	Set of two extended 44-byte component user options
FTLR64	userOption6401 userOption6402 userOption6403 userOption6404 userOption6405	64*5	Set of five extended 64-byte component user options
FTLR72	userOption7201 userOption7202 userOption7203 userOption7204 userOption7205	72*5	Set of five extended 72-byte component user options
<b>Returned by exit</b>			
FTLRGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the file tailoring process
FTLRSHRT	shortMsg	24	Not used at present
FTLRLONG	longMsg	128	Set to message text you wish to be reported in the file tailoring task output when stopping the process
FTLRMORE	moreToCome	3	Set to 'YES' if you wish to define another variable. ZMF will keep calling this exit until this is set to something other than 'YES' (max 999 times)
FTLRVNAM	ispfVarName	8	The name of the ISPF variable you wish to have ZMF vdefine for use by the current file tailoring process
FTLRVLEN	ispfVarLen	4	The length of the variable value
FTLRVVAL	ispfVarValue	1024	The variable value (character variables only)

The following example, taken from the HXRFTLR member of the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library, shows how to have this exit define three ISPF variables:

```
/*                                                    */
/* Here we define three variables which will be available during the */
/* skeleton file tailoring performed by the current process.      */
/* This exit is able to return a single variable at a time and is  */
/* called repeatedly while moreToCome is set to YES (max 999 times).*/
/*                                                    */
/* The name of the last variable to be defined by this exit is     */
/* presented on the next call in the lastVarName variable.        */
/*                                                    */
If lastVarName = "      " then
  Do
    ispfVarName = "MYVAR1"
    ispfVarLen  = "12"
    ispfVarValue = "1234567890AB"
    moreToCome  = "YES"
  End

If lastVarName = "MYVAR1" then
  Do
    ispfVarName = "MYVAR2"
    ispfVarLen  = "8"
    ispfVarValue = "12345678"
    moreToCome  = "YES"
  End

If lastVarName = "MYVAR2" then
  Do
    ispfVarName = "MYVAR3"
    ispfVarLen  = "4"
    ispfVarValue = "1234"
    moreToCome  = "NO"
  End
```

The following example shows how to stop the process and provide a reason for doing so:

```
/*                                                    */
/* stopping the file tailoring process and setting an error message */
/*                                                    */
/*                                                    */
proceed = "NO"
longMsg = "Example of how to let the developer know what went wrong"
```

# Checkout

This section describes the checkout functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identified is CKOT.

Select option 6 Checkout from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for component checkout from baseline/promotion:

CMNHLLMM	HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection
Option ==>	_____
1 All	Full list
2 Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3 Package Create	Initial create of a package
4 Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes
5 File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
<b>6 Checkout</b>	<b>Component Checkout from baseline/promotion</b>
7 Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components
8 Audit	Audit job submission and audit process
9 Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject
R Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout
S Package Syslib	Package syslib list service
U Scratch/Rename	Utility functions
M Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name
Z Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 12 of 13	
Command ==>				Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Userids
CKOT01CK		NO	2	post checkout entry panel	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01CL		NO	2	post component list for pkg ckot	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01DL		NO	2	post component delete	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01LB		NO	2	post library list where comp found	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01LT		NO	2	post libtype display	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01MS		NO	2	post member selection list	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01PL		NO	2	post promotion library list	
Debug:	<u>HXPCKOT</u>	YES	1	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT00XM		NO	2	pre service call	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	NO	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT01XM		NO	2	post service call	
Debug:	<u>CKOTALL</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT0001		NO	2	pre checkout selection criteria	
Debug:	<u>HXCCKOT</u>	NO	1	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT0101		NO	2	post checkout selection criteria	
Debug:	<u>HXCCKOT</u>	YES	1	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT0002		NO	2	pre batch checkout panel	
Debug:	<u>CKOJOB</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	
CKOT0102		NO	2	post batch checkout panel	
Debug:	<u>CKOJOB</u>	YES	2	<u>USERA1 .USERA2</u>	

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is CKOT0 $pnn$ , where:

- $p=0$  is the pre-exit.
- $p=1$  is the post-exit.
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

An internal exit name of CKOT0 $p01$ , for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is CKOT0001 and the name of the post-exit is CKOT0101. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal exit name is given as CKOT0101 (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal exit name is given as CKOT0001 (pre-exit only).



The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed and the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed. Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

The panels around which the checkout exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNMCKOT/R	Checkout entry panel from the build function	CKOT01CK
CMNCKOT1	Checkout selection criteria	CKOT0001 CKOT0101
CMNCKOT2	Batch checkout panel	CKOT0002 CKOT0102
CMNCLTSL	Libtype table display	CKOT01LT
CMNCCMSL/2	Member list baseline/promotion	CKOT01MS
CMNCMLSL	Member locate library list	CKOT01LB
CMNCPLSL	Promotion library list	CKOT01PL
CMNCKOTS/L/X	Member list - package checkout	CKOT01CL
CMNSTG20	Confirm delete request	CKOT01DL

Pre- and post-XML-service calls for checkout are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
component.service.checkout	Component Checkout	CKOT00XM CKOT01XM

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information coming in to the exits. Not all information is available to all exits. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The checkout exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCKKOT	COBOL example
HXPCKOT	PL/I example
HXRCKOT	REXX example

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
CKOTFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
CKOTDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
CKOTORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
CKOTZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
CKOTPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	
CKOTUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
CKOTEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
CKOTPKG	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	
CKOTPSTA	packageStatus	3	Package status (DEV, FRZ, and so on)	No	
CKOTPINS	packageInsDate	8	Package Install Date yyyymmdd	No	
CKOTCOMP	componentName	256	Component Name	No	001
CKOTLTYP	componentType	3	Component library type	No	002
CKOTBSLB	chkOutSourceLocation	1	Source Location	Yes	
CKOTMODE	chkOutMode	1	Online or Batch	Yes	008
CKOTBLVL	basePromoLibLevel	3	Baseline/Promotion level	Yes	003
CKOTPSIT	promotionSiteName	8	Promotion Site	Yes	013
CKOTPNAM	promotionName	8	Promotion Name	Yes	014
CKOTRLSN	release	8	Release Name	Yes	
CKOTAREA	releaseArea	8	Release Area	Yes	
CKOTCKTO	chkOutTargetLocation	1	Target Location (dev/stage)	Yes	004
CKOTCKDS	personalLibStorageMeans	1	Personal lib dsorg	Yes	006
CKOTPDSN	personalLib	1026	Personal library name	Yes	005
CKOTLOCK	lockComponent	3	Lock Component (Yes/No)	Yes	009
CKOTUCUO	useCompUsrOpts	3	Use component user options (Yes/No)	Yes	018
CKOTSPSV	savePriorVersion	3	Save staging versions (Yes/No)	Yes	
CKOTSUPN	suppressNotify	3	Suppress batch messages (Yes/No)	Yes	024
CKOTMIXC	mixedCase	1	Name has mixed case?	Yes	037
CKOTJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1	Yes	020
CKOTJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2	Yes	021

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
CKOTJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3	Yes	022
CKOTJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line #4	Yes	023
CKOTUVPN	userVarPanel	8	User variable panel name	Yes	
CKOTUV01 - 05	userVariable01 userVariable02 userVariable03 userVariable04 userVariable05	8*5	Set of five 8-byte package user variables	Yes	027 028 029 030 031
CKOTUV06 - 10	userVariable06 userVariable07 userVariable08 userVariable09 userVariable10	72*5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	Yes	032 033 034 035 036
CKOTSLTP	selLibraryType	3	Selected library type	No	
CKOTVMM	verModLevel	5	Version.mod level	No	
CKOTCRDT	createDate	10	Member create date	No	
CKOTCHGD	changeDate	10	Member change date	No	
CKOTCHGT	changeTime	5	Member change time	No	
CKOTCSZE	memberSize	5	Member change size	No	
CKOTUSRN	username	8	User name	No	
CKOTLSZE	loadSize	6	Load member size	No	
CKOTLTTR	loadTtr	6	Load member TTR	No	
CKOTALAS	loadAlias	8	Load member alias	No	
CKOTSSSI	loadSetssi	8	Load member setssi	No	
CKOTATTR	loadAttr	8	Load member attributes	No	
CKOTGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the process	Yes	
CKOTLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
CKOTSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
CKOTLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	
CKOTOPTN	optionRequested	1	Option used in ISPF, either from the primary entry panel for checkout or the digit in the C1, C2, C3, C4 checkout line commands available from the package list	No	
CKOTCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
CKOTCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	
CKOTCOVL	confirmOverlay	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish confirm overlay.	Yes	019
CKOTUVAR	userVariables	1	Display User variable panel (Y/N)	Yes	026
CKOTSPKG	sourcePackage	10	Checkout from this package	Yes	025
CKOTOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	

## Promote/Demote

This section describes the promote/demote functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is PRDM.

Select option 7 Promote/Demote from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for component promotion and demotion:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
<b>7</b>	<b>Promote/Demote</b>	<b>Promotion and demotion of components</b>	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 6 of 12	
Command ==> _____				Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Usersid +
PRDM00XD	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	pre demotion service	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
PRDM01XD	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	post demotion service	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
PRDM00XP	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	pre promotion service	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
PRDM01XP	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	post promotion service	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
PRDM0100	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	post promote/demote main menu	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
PRDM0101	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	post site selection	_____
Debug:	_____	NO	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
...					

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is PRDM0pnn, where:

- p=0 is the pre-exit.

- $p=1$  is the post-exit.
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed and the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

An internal exit name of PRDM0 $p$ 01, for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is PRDM0001 and the name of the post-exit is PRDM0101. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal exit name is given as PRDM0101 (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal exit name is given as PRDM0001 (pre-exit only).

Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

The panels around which the promote/demote exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNRPM00	Promote/demote main menu	PRDM0100
CMNRPM01	Site selection	PRDM0101
CMNRPM03	Promote options	PRDM0003 PRDM0103
CMNRPM04	Demote options	PRDM0004 PRDM0104
CMNRPM05	Selective promote/demote	PRDM0105
CMNRPM07	Promotion level selection	PRDM0107

Pre- and post-XML-service calls for promote and demote are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
package.service.promote	Component promote	PRDM00XP PRDM01XP
package.service.demote	Component demote	PRDM00XD PRDM01XD

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information coming in to the exits. Not all information is available to all exits. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The promote/demote exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCPRDM	COBOL example
HXPPRDM	PL/I example
HXRPRDM	REXX example

Most of the fields are fixed in nature. (See the data interface below.) However, there is an optional variable length section. This section contains the names and library types of all the components selected for promotion/demotion.

The format of this variable length data in COBOL is:

```

***
* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTER
*
* EACH ENTRY IN A VARIABLE LENGTH BLOCK CONSISTS OF THE DATA
* FOLLOWED BY A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY. WHEN THAT POINTER
* IS NULL THEN THERE ARE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN THE BLOCK.
***
      03 PRDMVARB-PTR          USAGE IS POINTER.
*
***
* SELECTED COMPONENT LIST
***
      01 PRDMCPNT.
      03 PTR-NEXT-PRDMCPNT    POINTER.
*                               POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
      03 PRDMCTYP            PIC X(3).
*                               THE CMPNT LIBTYPE
      03 PRDMCOMP.
*                               THE VARLEN COMPONENT NAME
      49 PRDMCOMP-LEN        PIC S9(4) COMP.
*                               LENGTH
      49 PRDMCOMP-NAME      PIC X OCCURS 0 TO 256 TIMES
*                               DEPENDING ON PRDMCOMP-LEN.
*                               NAME

```

The format of this variable length data in PL/I is:

```

/**** */
/* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTERS */
/* */
/* EACH ENTRY IN A VARIABLE LENGTH BLOCK CONSISTS OF THE DATA */
/* FOLLOWED BY A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY. WHEN THAT POINTER */
/* IS NULL THEN THERE ARE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN THE BLOCK. */
/**** */
      2 PRDMVBP          PTR;
/**** */
/* SELECTED COMPONENT LIST */
/**** */
DCL      1 PRDMCPNT          BASED(WORKVBP),
          2 PTR_NEXT_PRDMCPNT PTR, /*POINTER TO NXT BLOCK*/
          2 PRDMCTYP        CHAR(3), /*COMPONENT LIBTYPE */
          2 PRDMCOMP        CHAR(256) VARYING; /* CMPNT NAME*/

```

The method for traversing this variable length list is the same as that used in other functions. The anchor pointer (PRDMVBP) points to the first in the chain of entries (null if no chain exists). Each entry contains a pointer to the next entry (null at end of chain).

The difference with this list to other functions is that the data in each entry is variable in length itself. (The component name can be any length up to 256 bytes.) The sample code shows methods for dealing with this variable length.

REXX makes use of stem variables as usual with a variable number of similar data items.

Note that the list of components is only provided on a selective promote/demote and consists of just those components selected. On a full promote/demote no such list is provided. (The list is potentially huge and may never be needed.) If such information is needed, you can easily obtain it in the exit itself by making use of ZMF XML services. The samples provided show how this is done.

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
PRDMFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
PRDMDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
PRDMORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
PRDMZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
PRDMPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF instance	No	
PRDMUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
PRDMEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
PRDMPKGN	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	001
PRDMPSTA	packageStatus	3	Package status (DEV, FRZ, and so on)	No	002
PRDMPINS	packageInsDate	8	Package Install Date yyyymmdd	No	003
PRDMPFUN	promoFunction	8	PROMOTE vs DEMOTE	No	004
PRDMPTYP	promoType	6	FULL vs SELECT	No	
PRDMPSCP	promoScope	8	CHECK vs SERVICE (relevant to service exits only)	No	
PRDMOPTN	optionRequested	1	Option chosen from panel	No	
PRDMSITE	promoSite	8	Target site	No	005
PRDMPNAM	promoName	8	Target promotion name	No	006
PRDMLVL	promoLevel	2	Target promotion level	Yes	007
PRDMLPNM	lastPromoName	8	Last promotion name	No	008
PRDMLPLV	lastPromoLevel	2	Last promotion level	No	009
PRDMPDTE	promoDate	10	Promotion date yyyy/mm/dd	No	010
PRDMPTME	promoTime	8	Promotion time hh:mm:ss	No	011
PRDMPUSR	promoUser	8	Promotion userid	No	012
PRDMSCHD	scheduleDate	8	Schedule date yyyymmdd	Yes	013
PRDMSCHT	scheduleTime	4	Schedule time hhmm	Yes	014
PRDMSLST	shortList	1	Short selection list Y/N	Yes	015
PRDMBYPO	bypassOverlayCheck	1	Bypass overlay check Y/N	Yes	016



<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PRDMSUPN	suppressNotify	1	Suppress batch messages Y/N	Yes	017
PRDMMIXC	mixedCase	1	Name has mixed case?	Yes	034
PRDMJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1	Yes	018
PRDMJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2	Yes	019
PRDMJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3	Yes	020
PRDMJOB4	jobCard04	72	job card line #4	Yes	021
PRDMFORC	demoteRequired	1	Prior demote required Y/N	No	022
PRDMUVPN	userVarPanel	8	User variable panel name	Yes	
PRDMUV01 - 05	userVariable01 userVariable02 userVariable03 userVariable04 userVariable05	8*5	Set of five 8-byte package user variables	Yes	024 025 026 027 028
PRDMUV06 - 10	userVariable06 userVariable07 userVariable08 userVariable09 userVariable10	72*5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	Yes	029 030 031 032 033
PRDMUVAR	userVariables	1	Display User variable panel (Y/N)	Yes	023
PRDMOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	
<b>Repeated Group (Variable Length)</b>					
PRDMCTYP	componentType.	3	Selected component libtype (stem variable, componentType.0 has number of instances)	No	
PRDMCOMP	componentName.	0-256	Selected component name (stem variable, componentName.0 has number of instances)	No	
<b>Returned by Exit</b>					
PRDMGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the file tailoring process	Yes	
PRDMLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
PRDMSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
PRDMLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
PRDMCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	
PRDMCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	

# Audit

This section describes the audit functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is AUDT.

Select option 8 Audit from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the audit job submission and audit process:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==>>> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
<b>8</b>	<b>Audit</b>	<b>Audit job submission and audit process</b>	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 6 of 9	
Command ==>>>				Scroll ==>> CSR	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Userids +
AUDT00AR		NO	2	pre autoresolve job submission	
Debug:		NO	2		
AUDT01JB		NO	2	post all audit job processing	
Debug:		NO	2		
AUDT00RC		NO	2	pre audit job setting of package RC	
Debug:		NO	2		
AUDT00XM		NO	2	pre audit job submission service	
Debug:		NO	2		
AUDT01XM		NO	2	post audit job submission service	
Debug:		NO	2		
AUDT0001		NO	2	pre audit submission panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
...					

The audit functional area is a hybrid in that there are the usual panel user-interface exit points around the audit submission process; but, exit points can also be taken from within the audit batch process itself. These exit points allow the administrator to execute external processes from audit results or to alter the return code that is being set for each

package. As the environment in which these two different classes of exits execute is quite different, the data supplied to them also varies.

The panels around which the audit exit points can be placed are:

Panel ID	Description	Exit Name
CMNAUDIT	Audit submission main panel	AUDT0001 AUDT0101
CMNAUDAP	Applications-in-scope selection panel	AUDT0002 AUDT0102

The audit job submission services exits are:

Exit Name	Description
AUDT00XM	Audit job submission service pre-exit
AUDT01XM	Audit job submission service post-exit

The batch job audit exits are:

Exit Name	Description
AUDT00AR	Exit that is taken prior to the submission of each autoresolve job.
AUDT00RC	Exit that is taken prior to setting the audit return code for each package.
AUDT01JB	Exit that is taken at the end of the audit job.

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information incoming to these exits. Note that not all information is available to all exit points. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The audit exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCAUDT	COBOL example
HXPAUDT	PL/I example
HXRAUDT	REXX example
HXRASCP	REXX example of how to set extra applications-in-scope

The majority of the fields are fixed length. (See the data interface below.) However, there are a couple of optional variable length sections. When filled in, these sections contain information about the applications-in-scope for this audit and the participating packages included in the audit.

The format for this variable length data in COBOL is:

```
***
* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTER
*
* EACH ENTRY IN A VARIABLE LENGTH BLOCK CONSISTS OF THE DATA
* FOLLOWED BY A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY. WHEN THAT POINTER
* IS NULL THEN THERE ARE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN THE BLOCK.
***
      03 AUDTVB1L-PTR      USAGE IS POINTER.
      03 AUDTVB2L-PTR      USAGE IS POINTER.
*
***
* APPLICATIONS IN SCOPE
***
01  AUDTVB1.
    03 AUDTASCP           PIC X(4).
*                               APPLICATION
    03 PTR-NEXT-AUDTVB1   POINTER.
*                               POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
***
* ELEGIBLE PARTICIPATING PACKAGES
***
01  AUDTVB2.
    03 AUDTPPKG           PIC X(10).
*                               PPKG NAME
    03 AUDTPPLV           PIC X(1).
*                               PPKG LEVEL
    03 AUDTPPTY           PIC X(1).
*                               PPKG TYPE
    03 AUDTPPST           PIC X(3).
*                               PPKG STATUS
    03 AUDTPPDP           PIC X(4).
*                               PPKG DEPARTMENT
    03 AUDTPPIN           PIC X(8).
*                               PPKG INSTALL DATE YYYYMMDD
    03 PTR-NEXT-AUDTVB2   POINTER.
*                               POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
```

The format for this variable length data in PL/I is:

```

/****                                                                    */
/* VARIABLE BLOCK POINTERS                                              */
/* EACH POINTS TO A DIFFERENT VARIABLE LENGTH SECTION OF DATA.       */
/* SECTIONS MAY BE MISSING DEPENDING ON FUNCTION AND PACKAGE          */
/* TYPE. IF THEY ARE MISSING THEN THE POINTER WILL BE NULL.          */
/*                                                                    */
/* EACH ENTRY IN A VARIABLE LENGTH BLOCK CONSISTS OF THE DATA        */
/* FOLLOWED BY A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY. WHEN THAT POINTER         */
/* IS NULL THEN THERE ARE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN THE BLOCK.          */
/****                                                                    */
          2 AUDTVB1P          PTR,
          2 AUDTVB2P          PTR;
/****                                                                    */
/* APPLICATIONS IN SCOPE LIST                                          */
/****                                                                    */
DCL      1 AUDTVB1          BASED(WORKVB1P) ,
          2 AUDTASCP        CHAR(4), /*APPLICATION                    */
          2 PTR_NEXT_AUDTVB1 PTR; /*PTR TO NEXT ENTRY                */
/****                                                                    */
/* ELIGIBLE PARTICIPATING PACKAGE LIST                                */
/****                                                                    */
DCL      1 AUDTVB2          BASED(WORKVB2P) ,
          2 AUDTPPKG        CHAR(10), /*PPKG NAME                    */
          2 AUDTPPLV        CHAR(1), /*PPKG LEVEL                   */
          2 AUDTPPTY        CHAR(1), /*PPKG TYPE                    */
          2 AUDTPPST        CHAR(3), /*PPKG STATUS                  */
          2 AUDTPPDP        CHAR(4), /*PPKG DEPARTMENT              */
          2 AUDTPPIN        CHAR(8), /*PPKG INSTALL DATE            */
          2 PTR_NEXT_AUDTVB2 PTR; /*PTR TO NEXT ENTRY            */

```

The method for traversing this variable length list is the same as that used in other functions. The anchor pointers (AUDTVB1P and AUDTVB2P) point to the first in the chain of entries (null if no chain exists). Each entry contains a pointer to the next entry (null at end of chain).

REXX makes use of stem variables as usual with a variable number of similar data items.

The availability of the information in these variable sections is:

Exit Name	Participating Package Information Available? (Modifiable?)	Applications-in-Scope Information Available? (Modifiable?)
AUDT0001	NO (NO)	NO (NO)
AUDT0101	NO (NO)	YES (YES)
AUDT0002	NO (NO)	YES (YES)
AUDT0102	NO (NO)	YES (YES)
AUDT00XM	NO (NO)	YES (YES)
AUDT01XM	NO (NO)	YES (NO)
AUDT00RC	YES (NO)	NO (NO)
AUDT01JB	YES (NO)	NO (NO)
AUDT00AR	YES (NO)	NO (NO)

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
AUDTFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
AUDTDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
AUDTORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
AUDTZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
AUDTPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	
AUDTUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
AUDTEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
AUDTPKGN	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	001
AUDTSCOP	auditScope	1	Display appls in scope Y/N	Yes	002
AUDTMODE	auditMode	1	Staging libs only Y/N	Yes	003
AUDTINCH	includeHistory	1	Include history Y/N	Yes	004
AUDTFMTR	printFormat	1	Format for printing Y/N	Yes	005
AUDTAPSP	auditAsSimple	1	Audit as simple Y/N	Yes	006
AUDTAPPP	auditAsPrimary	1	Audit as primary Y/N	Yes	006
AUDTAPDP	auditByDept	1	Audit by department Y/N	Yes	006
AUDTTRUT	restrictRcToTarget	1	Update target pkg RC only Y/N	Yes	007
AUDTTRCO	auditWithTrace	1	Audit trace Y/N	Yes	
AUDTXHDR	includeXapHeaders	1	Show XAP headers T/Y/N	Yes	008
AUDTSUPM	suppressNotify	1	Suppress batch messages Y/N	Yes	009
AUDTLOCK	lockPackage	1	Lock package for audit Y/N	Yes	010
AUDTMIXC	mixedCase	1	Name has mixed case?	Yes	029
AUDTRPLK	resetPackageLock	1	Reset package lock for audit Y/N	Yes Note #1	028
AUDTAUTR	autoResolve	1	Autoresolve Y/N	Yes	011

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
AUDTAUTP	autoResolveParms	54	Autoresolve parameter dsn(member)	Yes	012
AUDTJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1	Yes	013
AUDTJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2	Yes	014
AUDTJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3	Yes	015
AUDTJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line #4	Yes	016
AUDTUV01-05	userVariable01 userVariable02 userVariable03 userVariable04 userVariable05	8 * 5	Set of five 8-byte package user variables	Yes	018 019 020 021 022
AUDTUV06-10	userVariable06 userVariable07 userVariable08 userVariable09 userVariable10	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	Yes	023 024 025 026 027
AUDTUVAR	userVariables	1	Display User variable panel (Y/N)	Yes	
AUDTOPRF	optsProfile	8	Used to select the ZDDOPTS profile for the display of user options for the ZMF Client Pack	Yes	
<b>Supplied to AUDT00AR Only</b>					
AUDTARTN	arsTargetName	256	Target component name	No	
AUDTAREV	arsEvent	2	Autoresolve event	No	
AUDTARSY	arsSynchError	2	Caused by this synch error	No	
AUDTARSL	arsSourceLibtype	3	Source component libtype	No	
AUDTARSN	arsSourceName	256	Source component name	No	
AUDTARTP	arsTargetPkg	10	Target package for re-build	No	
AUDTARTL	arsTargetLibtype	3	Target libtype (used by relinks)	No	
AUDTARCP	arsCausalPkg	10	Package containing error causing this autoresolve action	No	
AUDTARCR	arsReplaceCsect	16	Csect to be replaced (relink)	No	



<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
<b>Supplied to AUDT00RC Only</b>					
AUDTRTCD	auditReturnCode	2	Package audit return code	Yes	
<b>Supplied to AUDT01JB Only</b>					
AUDTRDSN	reportDsn	44	Dataset name allocated to CMNAD500 ddname AUDITRPT	No Note #2	
AUDTRMBR	reportMember	8	Member name for same, or blank if dsname is sequential	No Note #2	
<b>Repeated Group #1 (Variable Length)</b>					
AUDTASCP	applInScope.n	4	Application	Note #3	
<b>Repeated Group #2 (Variable Length)</b>					
AUDTPPKG	ppkg.name.n	10	Participating package	No	
AUDTPPLV	ppkg.level.n	1	Level	No	
AUDTPPTY	ppkg.type.n	1	Type	No	
AUDTPPST	ppkg.status.n	3	Status	No	
AUDTPPDP	ppkg.dept.n	4	Department	No	
AUDTPPIN	ppkg.installDate.n	8	Install date	No	
<b>Returned by Exit</b>					
AUDTGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the file tailoring process	Yes	
AUDTLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
AUDTSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
AUDTLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	
AUDTCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	
AUDTCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	

- Note #1            The ISPF client forces this value to be NO each time the panel is displayed via the )INIT section of the panel. This is done in order to avoid users accidentally unlocking packages.
- Note #2            The dsname, and, if stored in a PDS/E, the member name of the file to which the AUDITRPT ddname in the CMNAD500 step is allocated will be passed in these fields.
- Note #3            A list of applications selected as being in scope are supplied on the call to the exit. Where relevant, the exit may add to, or remove from, this list. If you change the number of entries, ensure that the pointer chains are set up correctly (LE), or ensure the new total number of entries is assigned to applInScope.0 (REXX). If you return an empty list, \*no\* updates are made to the applications-in-scope list used by the audit submission function.

## Freeze, Unfreeze, and Refreeze

This section describes the freeze functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is FREZ.

Select option 9 Freeze from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze processes:

CMNHLLMM	HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==>	_____	
1	All	Full list
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process
<b>9</b>	<b>Freeze</b>	<b>Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze</b>
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 13 of 13	
Command ==>				Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Userids
FREZ00UF		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre package freeze/unfreeze panel</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ01UF		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post package freeze/unfreeze panel</u>	
Debug:	<u>TST#FREZ</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER13</u>	
FREZ01U1		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>selective component freeze/unfreeze</u>	
Debug:	<u>TST#FREZ</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER13</u>	
FREZ01U2		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>selective utility freeze/unfreeze</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ00XM		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre package freeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ01XM		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post package freeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ00XR		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre selective refreeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ01XR		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post selective refreeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ00XU		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre selective unfreeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ01XU		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post selective unfreeze service</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ0101		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>package freeze submenu</u>	
Debug:	<u>TST#FREZ</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER13</u>	
FREZ0002		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre batch freeze submit panel</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
FREZ0102		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post batch freeze submit panel</u>	
Debug:		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>		
***** Bottom of data *****					

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is FREZ0pnn, where:

- p=0 is the pre-exit.
- p=1 is the post-exit.
- nn is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed and the post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

An internal exit name of FREZ0p01, for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is FREZ0002 and the name of the post-exit is FREZ0102. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal exit name is given as

FREZ0101 (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal exit name is given as FREZ0001 (pre-exit only).

Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

The panels around which the freeze, unfreeze, or refreeze exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNFRZ01	Package freeze submenu	FREZ0101
CMNFRZ02	Batch package freeze submit panel	FREZ0002 FREZ0102
CMNUNFRZ	Package unfreeze/refreeze	FREZ00UF FREZ01UF
CMNUNF01	Selective component unfreeze/refreeze	FREZ01U1
CMNUNF02	Selective utility request unfreeze/refreeze	FREZ01U2

Pre- and post-XML-service calls for freeze, unfreeze, and refreeze are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
package.service.freeze	Pre-service call for full package freeze	FREZ00XM
package.service.freeze	Post-service call for full package freeze	FREZ01XM
package.src_lod.unfreeze	Pre-service call for selective component unfreeze	FREZ00XU
package.src_lod.unfreeze	Post-service call for selective component unfreeze	FREZ01XU
package.src_lod.refreeze	Pre-service call for selective component refreeze	FREZ00XR
package.src_lod.refreeze	Post-service call for selective component refreeze	FREZ01XR

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information incoming to these exits. Note that not all information is available to all exit points. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The client-driven selective unfreeze/refreeze post-exits (that is, after the components to be actioned are selected) are driven once per component with single-valued component information supplied on each call. The unfreeze and refreeze service-driven exits are only called once and are supplied with a list of selected component names and library types (with no other specific component information).

The freeze exit examples are:

<b>CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member</b>	<b>Description</b>
HXCFREZ	COBOL example
HXPFREZ	PL/I example
HXRFREZ	REXX example

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
FREZFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
FREZDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
FREZORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
FREZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
FREZPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	
FREZUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
FREZEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
FREZACTN	freezeAction	1	F/U/R/S	Yes	001
FREZOPTN	optionRequested	1	1/2/3/4/5	Yes	002
FREZPKG	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	
FREZPCAT	packageCategory	8	Same as service scope value	No	
FREZCAST	categoryStatus	8	Frozen/unfrozen	No	
FREZCSTD	Component staged date	8	Selective post exits only	No	
FREZCSTT	Component staged time	6	Selective post exits only	No	
FREZCUR	Component user	8	Selective post exits only	No	
FREZCSTA	Component status	8	(frozen/unfrozen) selective only	No	
FREZUREQ	utilityRequest	3	Scr/ren (scratch/rename)	No	

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
FREZNWNM	componentNewName	256	For rename request	No	
FREZJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1	Yes	013
FREZJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2	Yes	014
FREZJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3	Yes	015
FREZJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line #4	Yes	016
FREZMIXC	mixedCase	1	Name has mixed case?	Yes	028
FREZVAL0	validateOnly	1	Validate the package for freeze only (FREZ0xXM only)	No	
FREZUVPN	userVarPanel	8	User variable panel name	Yes	
FREZTUV01 - 05	userVariable01 userVariable02 userVariable03 userVariable04 userVariable05	8 * 5	Set of five 8-byte package user variables	Yes	018 019 020 021 022
FREZUV06 - 10	userVariable06 userVariable07 userVariable08 userVariable09 userVariable10	72 * 5	Set of five 72-byte package user variables	No	023 024 025 026 027
FREZMCNT	memberCount	5	Count of following member names & types	No	
FREZCTYP	componentType.0	3	Selected Component type. Stem variable	No	
FREZCOMP	componentName.0	1-256	Selected Component name (variable length). Stem variable	No	
FREZNOGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the process	Yes	
FREZLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
FREZSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
FREZLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	
FREZCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
FREZCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	
FREZUVAR	userVariables	1	Display User variable panel (Y/N)	Yes	017



## Package Approve and Reject

This section describes the package approve/reject functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is APRV.

Select option A Approve/Reject from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the package approve and reject functions:

CMNHLLMM	HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==>	_____	
1	All	Full list
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
<b>A</b>	<b>Approve/Reject</b>	<b>Package approve and reject</b>
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition			Row 1 to 10 of 11
Command ==>					Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description + Debug Userids +	
APRV00XM		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre service all for approve</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV01XM		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post service call for approve</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV0101		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>list of packages to be approved</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV0102		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>approve/reject option menu</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV0103		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>approver entity list</u>	
Debug:	<u>APRV0103</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV0004		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre checkoff comments</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER58</u>	
APRV0104		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post checkoff comments</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER58</u>	
APRV0105		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>reject reasons entity selection</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12</u>	
APRV0006		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre reject reasons text</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER58</u>	
APRV0106		<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post reject reasons text</u>	
Debug:	<u>HXRAPRV</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>USER12 .USER58</u>	
...					

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is APRV0pnn, where:

- p=0 is the pre-exit.
- p=1 is the post-exit.
- nn is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed. The post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

An internal exit name of APRV0p04, for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is APRV0004 and the name of the post-exit is APRV0104. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal name will be given as APRV0101 (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal exit name is given as APRV0001 (pre-exit only).

Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

The panels around which the approve/reject exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNAPPL1	Resulting list of packages to be approved (short)	APRV0101
CMNAPPL2	Resulting list of packages to be approved (long)	APRV0101
CMNAPPOP	Approve function submenu	APRV0102
CMNAPPLS	Approver entity list for action	APRV0103
CMNCHKLS	Checkoff comments	APRV0004 APRV0104
CMNREJR0	Reject reason entity selection	APRV0105
CMNREJR1	Reject reason text	APRV0006 APRV0106

Pre- and post-XML-service calls for approve are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
package.service.approve	Pre-service call for approve (all actions)	APRV00XM
package.service.approve	Post-service call for approve	APRV01XM

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information coming in to the exits. Not all information is available to all exits. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The approve exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCAPRV	COBOL example
HXPAPRV	PL/I example
HXRAPRV	REXX example
HXRAPRV3	REXX example exit to warn the approver if check has found an issue and to give the approver two options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Ignore warnings and proceed.</li> <li>■ Cancel approval.</li> </ul>

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
APRVFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
APRVDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
APRVORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
APRVZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
APRVpdb2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	
APRVUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
APRVEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
APRVACTN	approverAction	1	(approve/reject/review/checkoff)	Yes	001
APRVPKGn	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	
APRVpsta	packageStatus	1	See service values	No	
APRVpins	packageInstallDate	8	Package installation date	No	
APRVplvl	packageLevel	1	Package level	No	
APRVptyp	packageType	1	Package type	No	
APRVdept	packageDepartment	4	Department	Yes	
APRVwkrq	packageWorkRequest	12	Work request number	Yes	
APRVcrtr	packageCreator	8	User id of the package creator	No	
APRVprst	promotionSite	8	Promotion site	No	
APRVprnm	promotionName	8	Promotion name	No	
APRVprlv	promotionLevel	2	Promotion level	No	
APRVprdt	promotionDate	8	Promotion date	No	
APRVprtm	promotionTime	6	Promotion time	No	
APRVprus	promotionUser	8	Promotion userid	No	
APRVAENT	approvalEntity	8	Approval entity	No	
APRVADSC	approvalDescription	44	Approval description	No	
APRVACDE	approvalCode	1	Approval code	No	
APRVAUSR	approvalUser	8	Userid of the approver	No	
APRVADTE	approvalDate	8	Approval date	No	
APRVATME	approvalTime	6	Approval time	No	
APRVAORD	orderNumber	2	Order number	No	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
APRVAFUN	lastFunction	7	Last function	No	
APRVREJR	reasons.n	72	Stem variable. 10 reject reasons	Yes	010-019
APRVCKCM	comments.n	72	Stem variable 14 checkoff comments	Yes	031-044
APRVGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the process	Yes	
APRVLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
APRVSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
APRVLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	
APRVCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	
APRVCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	

## Revert/Backout

This section describes the revert and backout functional areas of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is RVRT.

Select option B Revert/Backout from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the package revert and backout functions:

```

CMNHLLMM          HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection
Option ===> _____

1 All             Full list

2 Build           Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3 Package Create  Initial create of a package
4 Package Update  Subsequent update of package attributes
5 File Tailoring  Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6 Checkout        Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7 Promote/Demote  Promotion and demotion of components
8 Audit           Audit job submission and audit process
9 Freeze          Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A Approve/Reject  Package approve and reject
R Revert/Backout Package revert and backout
S Package Syslib  Package syslib list service
U Scratch/Rename  Utility functions

M Miscellaneous   HLLX procedure name
Z Modify          Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

```

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how the default unmodified panel looks:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 16 of 16	
Command ==>				Scroll ==> CSR	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description	+ Debug Userids
RVRT01B1		NO	2	package backout selection panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT00B2		NO	2	pre backout reason entry panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT01B2		NO	2	post backout reason entry panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT01B3		NO	2	backout site selection	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT00B4		NO	2	pre backout remote submission	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT01B4		NO	2	post backout remote submission	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT00XB		NO	2	pre service call for backout	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT01XB		NO	2	post service call for backout	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT00XM		NO	2	pre service call for revert	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT01XM		NO	2	post service call for revert	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0101		NO	2	package revert selection panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0002		NO	2	pre revert reason entry panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0102		NO	2	post revert reason entry panel	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0103		NO	2	revert site selection	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0004		NO	2	pre revert remote submission	
Debug:		NO	2		
RVRT0104		NO	2	post revert remote submission	
Debug:		NO	2		
***** Bottom of data *****					

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also know as function code) is RVRT0pnn, where:

- p=0 is the pre-exit
- p=1 is the post-exit

- *nn* is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken. If the first *n* is B then it is a backout exit, a 0 a revert exit, or if *nn* is XM then it is a revert pre or post service call, and XB it is a backout pre or post service call.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed. The post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

An internal exit name of RVRT0p04, for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is RVRT0004 and the name of the post-exit is RVRT0104. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal name is given as RVRT0101 (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal name is given as RVRT0001 (pre-exit only).

Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

The panels around which the revert exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNREV00	Package revert main panel	RVRT0101
CMNREVRS	Revert reason entry panel	RVRT0002 RVRT0102
CMNRVSTI	Revert site selection	RVRT0103
CMNRVJCD	Revert remote submission panel	RVRT0004 RVRT0104

The panels around which the backout exit points are placed are:

Panel Id	Description	Exit Name
CMNBKOUT	Post main backout entry panel	RVRT01B1
CMNBKRSN	Pre backout reason panel	RVRT00B2
CMNBKRSN	Post backout reason panel	RVRT01B2
CMNBKSTI	Post backout site selection panel	RVRT01B3
CMNBKJCD	Pre backout jobcard specification panel	RVRT00B4
CMNBKJCD	Post backout jobcard specification panel	RVRT01B4

Pre- and post-XML-service calls for revert are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
package.service.revert	Pre-service call for package revert	RVRT00XM
package.service.revert	Post-service call for package revert	RVRT01XM



Pre- and post-XML-service calls for backout are:

XML Service Name	Description	Exit Name
package.service.backout	Pre-service call for package backout	RVRT00XB
package.service.backout	Post-service call for package backout	RVRT01XB

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information coming in to the exits. Not all information is available to all exits. The exits that occur early in the dialog will not have as much information as the exits that occur later in the dialog.

The revert and backout exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCRVRT	COBOL example
HXPRVRT	PL/I example
HXRRVRT	REXX example

A single data structure is passed to all of these exits. The data interface looks like this:

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
RVRTFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
RVRTDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
RVRTORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
RVRTZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
RVRTPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	
RVRTUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
RVRTXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
RVRTPKGN	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	
RVRTPSTA	packageStatus	1	Package/Site status	No	
RVRTSITE	siteName	8	Install site	No	
RVRTINDT	pacakgeInsDate	8	Yyyymmdd	No	
RVRTFINT	fromInstallTime	6	Hhmm00	No	
RVRTTINT	toInstallTime	6	Hhmm00	No	

<b>LE-Language Variable Name</b>	<b>REXX Variable Name</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Modifiable (Yes/No)</b>	<b>Cursor Field No.</b>
RVRTOANM	contactName	25	Orig. analyst name	No	
RVRTOAPH	contactPhone	15	Orig. analyst phone	No	
RVRTAANM	alternateContactName	25	Alt. analyst name	No	
RVRTAAPH	alternateContactPhone	15	Alt. analyst phone	No	
RVRTJOB1	jobCard01	72	Job card line #1	Yes	011
RVRTJOB2	jobCard02	72	Job card line #2	Yes	012
RVRTJOB3	jobCard03	72	Job card line #3	Yes	013
RVRTJOB4	jobCard04	72	Job card line #4	Yes	014
RVRTREVR	reasons. <i>n</i>	72	Set of nine 72-byte variables	Yes	021-029
RVRTGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the process	Yes	
RVRTLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
RVRTSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
RVRTLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	
RVRTCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	
RVRTCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	

# Package Syslib



**NOTE** It is not recommended that the Package Syslib exit point be used in 8.1.4. It is documented here because the administration for the exit point appears in 8.1.4. However, it is only taken by the service for use by a specific subset of ZMF which does not include, for example, build file tailoring or audit. General use of this exit at this time may result in inconsistent build/audit results. Exploitation of this HLLX functional area by all relevant parts of ZMF will be included in a future release.

This section describes the Package Syslib functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is SYSL.

There is only a single exit point, namely SYSL00XM, which is taken from the package.list.syslib service. The exit may be used to alter the default syslib concatenation generated by ZMF, or it may be used to prevent any result being returned to the service caller (a user specified message can be delivered in this case).

Sample exits are provided which show how to list all the information incoming to the exit.

The majority of the fields are fixed in nature (see list later in this document). However, there are three variable length lists which are passed to/from the exit. The first is a complete list of library types which are physically allocated to the package for which the service has been invoked.

The second is the list of syslib names (MVS libraries or zFS directories) as generated by the default ZMF logic (i.e. staging libraries, promotion libraries, baseline libraries).

The third list is null when the exit is called and is where the exit may place any altered list of syslib names. Details on how to generate an altered list of syslib names are provided in the sample exits (HXCSYSL - Cobol, HXPSYSL - PL/I, HXRSYSL - REXX). The format of this variable length data is given here.

In COBOL:

```

***
* VARIABLE LENGTH LISTS FOLLOW, THERE ARE THREE.
* IF THE LIST IS EMPTY THEN THE RELEVANT POINTER WILL BE NULL.
* ELSE IT WILL POINT TO A REPEATING GROUP IN WHICH EACH ENTRY
* CONSISTS OF A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY FOLLOWED BY THE DATA.
* WHEN THE POINTER IS NULL THEN THERE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN
* THE BLOCK.
*
* 1) LIBTYPES ALLOCATED TO THE REQUESTED PACKAGE
* 2) THE DEFAULT SYSLIB LIST PROVIDED BY THE ZMF SERVICE
*
* THE THIRD LIST, IF REQUIRED, WILL BE CREATED BY YOU (SAMPLE
* CODE IS PROVIDED IN HXCSYSL). IF YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE SET
* OF NAMES USED IN THIS SYSLIB CONCATENATION THEN YOU MUST
* PROVIDE THE ALTERED LIST AS A LINKED LIST WITH THE FORMAT
* EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED IN THIS COPYBOOK.
* THE POINTER TO THE FIRST ITEM ON THE LIST IS PLACED AT
* SYSLST3-PTR AND THE POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY ON THE LIST
* MUST BE NULL TO TERMINATE THE LIST.
* STORAGE FOR THE LIST ENTRIES MUST BE TAKEN FROM LE HEAPID=0
* USING THE CEEGTST FUNCTION.
*

```

```

* ON ENTRY TO THE EXIT SYSLLST3-PTR IS NULL. IF YOU DO NOT
* INTEND TO PROVIDE A CHANGED LIST THEN IT IS IMPORTANT THAT
* YOU LEAVE SYSLLST3-PTR AS NULL.
*
* TO HAVE ZMF TAKE NOTE OF YOUR CHANGED LIST YOU NEED TO SET
* SYSLCHNG TO "YES".
***
      03 SYSLLST1-PTR      USAGE IS POINTER.
      03 SYSLLST2-PTR      USAGE IS POINTER.
      03 SYSLLST3-PTR      USAGE IS POINTER.
*
***
* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA FOR ALLOCATED STAGING LIBTYPE LIST
***
      01 SYSLLST1.
      03 PTR-NEXT-SYSLLST1  POINTER.
*                                     POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
      03 SYSLLTPN           PIC X(3).
*                                     A SINGLE LIBTYPE ENTRY
***
* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA FOR THE SERVICE GENERATED SYSLIB LIST
***
      01 SYSLLST2.
      03 PTR-NEXT-SYSLLST2  POINTER.
*                                     POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
      03 SYSLFROM           PIC X(1).
*                                     S,P,B - STG,PROMO,BASELINE
      03 SYSLATTR           PIC X(18).
*                                     FROM ATTRIBUTES
      03 SYSLSTGE           REDEFINES SYSLATTR.
*                                     STAGING ATTRIBUTES:FROM=S
      09 SYSLPKG           PIC X(10).
*                                     PACKAGE
      09 FILLER             PIC X(8).
*
      03 SYSLPROM           REDEFINES SYSLATTR.
*                                     PROMO ATTRIBUTES: FROM=P
      09 SYSLPRST          PIC X(8).
*                                     PROMOTION SITE
      09 SYSLPRLV          PIC X(2).
*                                     PROMOTION LEVEL
      09 SYSLPRNM          PIC X(8).
*                                     PROMOTION NAME
      03 SYSLAPPL          PIC X(4).
*                                     APPLICATION
      03 SYSLLIBT          PIC X(3).
*                                     LIBTYPE
      03 SYLSPEC           PIC X(1).
*                                     SPECIAL PROCESS IND.
      03 SYLSUBT           PIC X(1).
*                                     SPECIAL PROCESS SUBTYPE
      03 SYSLDSNM.
      49 SYSLDSNM-LEN      PIC S9(4) COMP-5.
*                                     DSNAME LENGTH
      49 SYSLDSNM-VALUE    PIC X(1024).
*                                     DSNAME VALUE
***
* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA FOR SYSLIB LIST TO BE RETURNED TO ZMF
***
      01 SYSLLST3.
      03 PTR-NEXT-SYSLLST3  POINTER.
*                                     POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY
      03 SYSLIBNM.
      49 SYSLIBNM-LEN      PIC S9(4) COMP-5.

```

```

*                               DSNAME LENGTH
          49 SYSLIBNM-VALUE    PIC X(1024) .
*                               DSNAME VALUE

```

And here in PL/I ...

```

/****                               */
/* VARIABLE LENGTH LISTS FOLLOW, THERE ARE THREE. */
/* IF THE LIST IS EMPTY THEN THE RELEVANT POINTER WILL BE NULL. */
/* ELSE IT WILL POINT TO A REPEATING GROUP IN WHICH EACH ENTRY */
/* CONSISTS OF A POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY FOLLOWED BY THE DATA. */
/* WHEN THE POINTER IS NULL THEN THERE NO FURTHER ENTRIES IN */
/* THE BLOCK. */
/* */
/* 1) LIBTYPES ALLOCATED TO THE REQUESTED PACKAGE */
/* 2) THE DEFAULT SYSLIB LIST PROVIDED BY THE ZMF SERVICE */
/* */
/* THE THIRD LIST, IF REQUIRED, WILL BE CREATED BY YOU (SAMPLE */
/* CODE IS PROVIDED IN HXPSYSL). IF YOU WISH TO CHANGE THE SET */
/* OF NAMES USED IN THIS SYSLIB CONCATENATION THEN YOU MUST */
/* PROVIDE THE ALTERED LIST AS A LINKED LIST WITH THE FORMAT */
/* EXACTLY AS REPRESENTED IN THIS COPYBOOK. */
/* THE POINTER TO THE FIRST ITEM ON THE LIST IS PLACED AT */
/* SYSLST3-PTR AND THE POINTER TO THE NEXT ENTRY ON THE LIST */
/* MUST BE NULL TO TERMINATE THE LIST. */
/* STORAGE FOR THE LIST ENTRIES MUST BE TAKEN FROM LE HEAPID=0 */
/* USING THE CEEGTST FUNCTION. */
/* */
/* ON ENTRY TO THE EXIT SYSLST3-PTR IS NULL. IF YOU DO NOT */
/* INTEND TO PROVIDE A CHANGED LIST THEN IT IS IMPORTANT THAT */
/* YOU LEAVE SYSLST3-PTR AS NULL. */
/* */
/* TO HAVE ZMF TAKE NOTE OF YOUR CHANGED LIST YOU NEED TO SET */
/* SYSLCHNG TO "YES". */
/****                               */
          2 SYSLST1_PTR          PTR,
          2 SYSLST2_PTR          PTR,
          2 SYSLST3_PTR          PTR;
/****                               */
/* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA FOR ALLOCATED STAGING LIBTYPE LIST */
/****                               */
      DCL 1 SYSLST1              BASED(WORKPTR1) ,
          2 PTR_NEXT_SYSLST1    PTR,          /*POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY */
          2 SYSLTPN              CHAR(3);     /*LIBTYPE */
/****                               */
/* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA FOR THE SERVICE GENERATED SYSLIB LIST */
/* NOTE: 3 DIFFERENT STRUCTURES DEFINED HERE FOR THE MINOR */
/* DIFFERENCES BETWEEN STAGING, PROMOTION, AND BASELINE */
/* DERIVED ENTRIES */
/****                               */
/****                               */
/* LIST 2 ENTRY DERIVED FROM STAGING */
/****                               */
      DCL 1 SYSLST2_S            BASED(WORKPTR2) ,
          2 PTR_NEXT_SYSLST2_S  PTR,          /*POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY */
          2 SYSLFROM_S          CHAR(1),     /*=S FOR STAGING ENTRY */
          2 SYSLATTR_PKG_S      CHAR(10),    /*PKG FOR THIS STG LIB */
          2 SYSLATTR_FILLER_S   CHAR(8),
          2 SYSLAPPL_S          CHAR(4),     /*APPLICATION */
          2 SYSLLIBT_S          CHAR(3),     /*LIBRARY TYPE */
          2 SYSLSPEC_S          CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROCESS IND */
          2 SYSLSUBT_S          CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROC SUBTYPE */
          2 SYSLDSNM_S          CHAR(1024)  VARYING;
          /*VARCHAR DSNAME */
/****                               */
/* LIST 2 ENTRY DERIVED FROM PROMOTION */
/****                               */

```

```

DCL 1 SYSLLST2_P          BASED(WORKPTR2),
  2 PTR_NEXT_SYSLLST2_P PTR,          /*POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY */
  2 SYSLFROM_P           CHAR(1),     /*=P FOR PROMOTION ENTRY*/
  2 SYSLATTR_SITE_P     CHAR(8),     /*PROMOTION SITE      */
  2 SYSLATTR_LEVEL_P   CHAR(2),     /*PROMOTION LEVEL     */
  2 SYSLATTR_NAME_P    CHAR(8),     /*PROMOTION NAME      */
  2 SYSLAPPL_P          CHAR(4),     /*APPLICATION         */
  2 SYSLLIBT_P          CHAR(3),     /*LIBRARY TYPE        */
  2 SYLSPEC_P           CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROCESS IND */
  2 SYLSUBT_P           CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROC SUBTYPE */
  2 SYSLDSNM_P          CHAR(1024) VARYING;
                                /*VARCHAR DSNAME     */
/****
/* LIST 2 ENTRY DERIVED FROM BASELINE
/****
DCL 1 SYSLLST2_B          BASED(WORKPTR2),
  2 PTR_NEXT_SYSLLST2_B PTR,          /*POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY */
  2 SYSLFROM_B           CHAR(1),     /*=B FOR PROMOTION ENTRY*/
  2 SYSLATTR_FILLER_B   CHAR(18),
  2 SYSLAPPL_B          CHAR(4),     /*APPLICATION         */
  2 SYSLLIBT_B          CHAR(3),     /*LIBRARY TYPE        */
  2 SYLSPEC_B           CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROCESS IND */
  2 SYLSUBT_B           CHAR(1),     /*SPECIAL PROC SUBTYPE */
  2 SYSLDSNM_B          CHAR(1024) VARYING;
                                /*VARCHAR DSNAME     */
/****
/* VARIABLE LENGTH AREA IN WHICH TO RETURN AN ALTERED LIST
/* SEE SAMPLE EXIT HXPSYSL FOR DETAILS ON HOW TO DO THIS.
/****
DCL 1 SYSLLST3           BASED(WORKPTR3),
  2 PTR_NEXT_SYSLLST3   PTR,          /*POINTER TO NEXT ENTRY */
  2 SYSLIBNM            CHAR(1024) VARYING;
                                /*VARCHAR DSNAME     */

```

The method for traversing this variable length list is the same as that used in other functions. The 'anchor' pointer points to the first in the chain of entries (null if no chain exists). Each entry contains a pointer to the next entry (null at end of chain).

To return a modified syslib list you must generate a linked list, anchored at SYSLLST3-PTR, with the storage required for each list entry allocated from the LE heap with heaped=0. This is assumed by the ZMF function responsible for tidying up the list after it has been passed back.

In REXX we just make use of stem variables as is usual with a variable number of similar data items.

Sample exits are provided in the CMNZMF.SAMPLES distribution library. These examples show how to list all the information coming in to the exit.

The package syslib exit examples are:

CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member	Description
HXCSYSL	COBOL example
HXPSYSL	PL/I example
HXRSYSL	REXX example

Select option S Package Syslib from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the package syslib function:

```

CMNHLLMM          HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection
Option ==> _____

1 All             Full list

2 Build           Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3 Package Create  Initial create of a package
4 Package Update  Subsequent update of package attributes
5 File Tailoring  Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6 Checkout        Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7 Promote/Demote  Promotion and demotion of components
8 Audit           Audit job submission and audit process
9 Freeze          Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A Approve/Reject  Package approve and reject
R Revert/Backout  Package revert and backout
S Package Syslib Package syslib list service
U Scratch/Rename  Utility functions

M Miscellaneous  HLLX procedure name
Z Modify          Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands
    
```

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

```

CMNHLLMN          HLL Exit Definition          Row 1 to 1 of 1
Command ==> _____ Scroll ==> CSR

Internal External + Active 1=LE  Description +
Name      Name      2=REXX  Debug Userids +
-----
SYSL00XM _____ NO    2    service call for package.list.syslib
Debug:    _____ NO    2
***** Bottom of data *****
    
```

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)
SYSLFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No
SYSLDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No
SYSLORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No
SYSLZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No
SYSLPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No
SYSLUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No
SYSLEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No
SYSLPKG	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)
SYSLLTYP	componentType	3	Library type of component for which the syslib is being generated	No
SYSLPROC	buildProc	8	Procedure to be used to build the component	No
SYSLLANG	language	8	Language for the component	No
SYSLPPSM	processPpkgAsSimple	1	If the component package is participating then treat it as simple (cf. audit option)	No
SYSLPPID	processPpkgByInstallDate	1	Process participating packages by install date (cf. audit option)	No
SYSLPPDP	processPpkgByDepartment	1	Process participating packages by department (cf. audit option)	No
SYSLPLVL	packageLevel	1	1 - simple 2 - complex 3 - super 4 - participating	No
SYSLPTYP	packageType	1	1 - planned permanent 2 - planned temporary 3 - unplanned permanent 4 - unplanned temporary	No
SYSLCXP	complexSuperPackage	10	If the component package is participating then this is its complex package	No
SYSLPSTA	packageStatus	3	Package status (DEV, FRZ, etc)	No
SYSLPINS	packageInsDate	8	Pkg Install Date yyyyymmdd	No
SYSLCRDT	packageCreateDate	8	Date pkg was created yyyyymmdd	No
SYSLCRTI	packageCreator	8	Userid under which pkg was created	No
SYSLDEPT	packageDepartment	4	Pkg department	No
SYSLWRQN	packageWorkRequest	12	Pkg work request number	No
SYSLRQNM	requestorName	25	Pkg requestors name	No
SYSLRQPH	requestorPhone	15	Pkg requestors phone	No
SYSLLPST	lastPromoSite	8	Last promotion site	No
SYSLLPV	lastPromoLevel	2	Last promotion level	No
SYSLLPNM	lastPromoName	8	Last promotion name	No
SYSLLPDT	lastPromoDate	8	Last promotion date yyyyymmdd	No



LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)
SYSLLPID	lastPromoUserid	8	Last promotion userid	No
SYSLPAC	lastPromoAction	2	FP – Full Promotion FD – Full Demotion SP – Selective Promotion SD – Selective Demotion	No
Repeated Group (Variable Length)				
SYSLTPN	pkgAllocLibType	3	Library type which is physically allocated to the components package	No
Repeated Group (Variable Length)				
SYSLFROM	pkgSyslib.whereFrom	1	S – staging P – Promotion B – Baseline	No
SYSLPKG or SYSLATTR_PK G_S	pkgSyslib.stagingPkg	10	If SYSLFROM=S then this is the package to which the staging library belongs	No
SYSLPRST or SYSLATTR_SIT E_P	pkgSyslib.promoSite	8	If SYSLFROM=P then this is the promotion site to which this promotion library belongs	No
SYSLPRLV or SYSLATTR_LEV EL_P	pkgSyslib.promoLevel	2	If SYSLFROM=P then this is the promotion level (01-99) to which this promotion library belongs	No
SYSLPRNM or SYSLATTR_NA ME_P	pkgSyslib.promoName	8	If SYSLFROM=P then this is the promotion name (nickname) to which this promotion library belongs	No
SYSLAPPL	pkgSyslib.appl	4	Application for this library	No
SYSLLIBT	pkgSyslib.libType	3	Library type for this library	No
SYLSPEC	pkgSyslib.specialProcessInd	1	Special processing indicator for this libtype (e.g. D – Db2 and I – IMS)	No
SYLSUBT	pkgSyslib.specialSubType	1	Special processing subtype	No
SYLDSNM	pkgSyslib.name	Varchar	The syslib library or directory name	No
Returned by Exit				
SYSLGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the file tailoring process	Yes
SYSLLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes

LE-Language Variable Name	REXX Variable Name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)
SYSLCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes
Repeated Group (Variable Length)				
SYSLIBNM	adjustedSyslib	Varchar	Changed syslib library or directory name	Yes

# Scratch/Rename

This section describes the scratch/rename functional area of the high-level language exits. The 4-character exit name identifier is SCRNN.

Select option U Scratch/Rename from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to define exits for the scratch rename function:

CMNHLLMM		HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==> _____			
1	All	Full list	
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete	
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package	
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes	
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring	
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion	
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components	
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process	
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze	
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject	
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout	
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service	
<b>U</b>	<b>Scratch/Rename</b>	<b>Utility functions</b>	
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name	
Z	Modify	Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands	

In response, the HLL Exit Definition (CMNHLLMN) panel is displayed. Here is how a sample panel might look:

CMNHLLMN		HLL Exit Definition		Row 1 to 8 of 8	
Command ==> _____				Scroll ==> <u>CSR</u>	
Internal Name	External Name	+ Active	1=LE 2=REXX	Description +	Debug Userids +
SCRN00XM	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre service call for pkg util</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN01XM	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post service call for pkg util</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0101	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post package selection</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0002	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>pre baseline selection</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0102	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post baseline selection</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0103	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post baseline member list</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0104	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post package member list</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
SCRN0105	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>post libtype selection list</u>	_____
Debug:	_____	<u>NO</u>	<u>2</u>	_____	_____
***** Bottom of data *****					

The panels around which exit points will be placed are listed below. The internal exit name (also known as function code) is `SYSL0pnn`, where:

- $p=0$  is the pre-exit
- $p=1$  is the post-exit
- $nn$  is an alphanumeric identifier relating to the panel for which the exit is taken.

The pre-exit is taken before the panel is displayed. The post-exit is taken after the panel has been displayed.

An internal exit name of `SCRN0p02`, for example, means that both pre- and post-exits exist. That is, the name of the pre-exit is `SCRN0002` and the name of the post-exit is `SCRN0102`. If it makes no sense to have a pre-exit, the internal name is given as `SCRN0101` (post-exit only). If it makes no sense to have a post-exit, the internal name is given as `SCRN0001` (pre-exit only).

Most table displays have only post-exits. That is, we do not want to have a pre-exit that manipulates the lists that ZMF generates. We may want to have a post-exit to validate the selections that the user makes from the lists.

Sample exits are provided which show how to list all the information incoming to these exits. Note that not all information is available to all exit points. Those early in the dialog will not have as much information as back-end exit points.

The samples provided are:

<b>CMNZMF.SAMPLES Library Member</b>	<b>Description</b>
HXCSCRN	COBOL example
HXPSCRN	PL/I example
HXRSCRN	REXX example

There is a single data structure passed to all of these exits.

The data interface looks like this:

LE-Language variable name	REXX variable name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
SCRNFUNC	function	8	Internal exit name	No	
SCRNDEBUG	debugCall	1	Debug exit call (Y/N)	No	
SCRNORGN	callOrigin	3	ISPF = SPF XML Service = XML ZDD = ZDD ZMF4ECL = ECL	No	
SCRNZMFS	zmfSubs	1	ZMF subsystem character	No	
SCRNPDB2	db2Subs	4	Default Db2 subsystem for this ZMF	No	

LE-Language variable name	REXX variable name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
SCRNUSER	userid	8	Userid for function calling this exit	No	
SCRNEXTN	externalName	256	External routine name defined for this exit	No	
SCRNPKG	packageId	10	The package being acted on	No	
SCRNPSTA	packageStatus	3	Package status (DEV, FRZ, etc)	No	
SCRNPINS	packageInsDate	8	Pkg Install Date yyyymmdd	No	
SCRNWRQN	packageWorkRequest	12	Package Work Request	No	
SCRNDEPT	packageDepartment	4	Package Department	No	
SCRNOPTN	optionRequested	1	1=baseline, 2=package	Yes	001
SCRNRQST	requestType	1	s=scratch, r=rename, d=delete	Yes	013
SCRNCOMP	componentName	256	Component name	Yes	010
SCRNLTY	componentType	3	Component library type	Yes	011
SCRNNWNM	componentNewName	256	Component New Name (rename)	Yes	012
SCRNVVMM	verModLevel	5	Version.mod level	No	
SCRNCRDT	createDate	8	Member create date	No	
SCRNCHDT	changeDate	8	Member change date	No	
SCRNCHGT	changeTime	6	Member change time	No	
SCRNCSZE	memberSize	5	Member change size	No	
SCRNUSRN	Username	8	User name	No	
SCRNLSZE	loadSize	6	Load member size	No	
SCRNLTR	loadTtr	6	Load member TTR	No	
CKOTALAS	loadAlias	8	Load member alias	No	
SCRNAC	loadAuthCode	2	Authorisation code	No	
SCRNRM	loadRmode	3	Load Residency mode	No	
SCRNAM	loadAmode	3	Load Addressing mode	No	
SCRNATTR	loadAttributes	8	Load attributes	No	
SCRNGO	proceed	3	Set to 'NO' to stop the process	Yes	
SCRNLOKD	dataLocked	3	Fields locked? (YES/NO)	Yes	
SCRNSHRT	shortMsg	24	Short error message text	Yes	
SCRNLONG	longMsg	128	Long error message text	Yes	

LE-Language variable name	REXX variable name	Length	Purpose	Modifiable (Yes/No)	Cursor Field No.
SCRNCURS	cursorField	3	For ISPF where you wish the cursor to be placed on return to the panel display. The values relating to each field are shown in this table.	Yes	
SCRNCHNG	dataChanged	3	This field must be set to YES if you wish to return changed values to ZMF.	Yes	

## Miscellaneous

Select option M Miscellaneous from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to specify or change the name of the HLLX procedure that is associated with the current ZMF instance:

```

CMNHLLMM          HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection
Option ==>> _____

1 All             Full list

2 Build           Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3 Package Create  Initial create of a package
4 Package Update  Subsequent update of package attributes
5 File Tailoring  Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6 Checkout        Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7 Promote/Demote  Promotion and demotion of components
8 Audit           Audit job submission and audit process
9 Freeze         Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A Approve/Reject  Package approve and reject
R Revert/Backout  Package revert and backout
S Package Syslib  Package syslib list service
U Scratch/Rename  Utility functions

M Miscellaneous   HLLX procedure name
Z Modify          Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands

```

The HLL Exit Miscellaneous Parameters (CMNHLLMP) panel is displayed. There is currently only one entry on this panel: the name of the HLLX procedure that is associated with the current ZMF instance:

```

CMNHLLMP          HLL Exit Miscellaneous Parameters

Command ==>> _____ Scroll ==>> _____

HLLX procedure name . . SERDHLLI

```

# Modify

This section describes the Modify feature of the high-level language exits. This now allows ChangeMan Administrators to modify the started task without resorting to using SDSF or operator console commands and typing in commands that may be prone to error or restricted.

Select option Z Modify from the HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection (CMNHLLMM) panel to Reload, Detach or Attach exit definitions:

CMNHLLMM	HLL Exit Definition - Function Selection	
Option ==>	_____	
1	All	Full list
2	Build	Component checkin, build, recompile, relink, delete
3	Package Create	Initial create of a package
4	Package Update	Subsequent update of package attributes
5	File Tailoring	Define customized ISPF variables for file tailoring
6	Checkout	Component Checkout from baseline/promotion
7	Promote/Demote	Promotion and demotion of components
8	Audit	Audit job submission and audit process
9	Freeze	Package freeze and selective unfreeze/refreeze
A	Approve/Reject	Package approve and reject
R	Revert/Backout	Package revert and backout
S	Package Syslib	Package syslib list service
U	Scratch/Rename	Utility functions
M	Miscellaneous	HLLX procedure name
Z	<b>Modify</b>	<b>Issue Reload, Detach, or Attach modify commands</b>

CMNHLLMC	HLL Exit MODIFY commands	
Option ==>	_____	
1	Reload	Reload active HLL exit definitions
2	Detach	Stop HLLX
3	Attach	Start HLLX

This function allows you to request ZMF to issue MVS modify commands related to the operation of the HLL exit facility. For example, you can reload the active HLL exit definitions from those saved in the package master file. The valid options are:

1 - Reload active HLL exit definitions - refreshed all exits.

F stcname,CMN,RELOAD,HLLX

2 - Stop HLLX - stops the associated HLLX address space.

F stcname,CMN,DETACH,HLLX

3 - Start HLLX - starts the associated HLLX address space.

F stcname,CMN,ATTACH,HLLX

Each should result in the short message **Service completed** and a long message similar to **CMN8700I - HLLX Modify RELOAD service completed** (RELOAD will be DETACH or

ATTACH according to command selected) and the normal messages in the started task log for example:

```
SER0850I Operator command: CMN,RELOAD,HLLX
CMN8485I CMNSTART HLLX active exit table has been reloaded.
CMN8492I Start of HLLX active exits list:
CMN8494I IntName  Typ Env  External Name          Debug Ids
CMN8495I PCRE00PU STD REXX HXRSUBM3
CMN8493I End of HLLX active exits list.
```

The system log will show a message similar to:

```
MODIFY SERT8813.SERT8813,CMN,RELOAD,HLLX
```



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