Using the CA EXPLORE Report Writer
Release 13.7
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Chapter 1: Introduction

This section contains the following topics:

- **Overview** (see page 13)
- **What Is History Reporting** (see page 13)
- **Memory Requirements** (see page 14)
- **Report Writer Concepts and Terminology** (see page 14)
- **Syntax Conventions** (see page 16)

Overview

This CA SYSVIEW guide explains how to use the history reporting commands and variables to create reports.

Requirements for the person writing reports:

- Functional knowledge of z/OS, CICS, AUDIT, IMS, and WebSphere MQ
- Ability to edit a file and access SMF records

What Is History Reporting

The CA SYSVIEW history reporting subsystem, CA EXPLORE Report Writer, lets you produce z/OS, CICS, AUDIT, IMS, and WebSphere MQ graphic and tabular reports. The reports are produced from the performance data collected by CA SYSVIEW data collectors. With these reports, you can study long-term resource usage or detect and analyze unusual events.

The Report Writer reports on many CICS activities, such as transaction use, maximum terminal response time through the CA SYSVIEW Option for CICS. You control the time that each detail line in a report represents and the time frame that a report covers.

The Report Writer lets you access the information you want, at the level of detail you indicate. With one pass through the historical data, you can create up to 50 reports, each covering a different time period.
Memory Requirements

The amount of virtual storage needed by the Report Writer depends on the following:

- Types of reports you want to produce
- Number of reports requested in each run
- Amount of input data used

To reduce the amount of virtual storage required:

- Limit the number of reports in each run
- Narrow the time period covered by each report

We recommend that you run the Report Writer in a region of at least 4 MB.

Report Writer Concepts and Terminology

This section describes the major concepts and terminology that enable you to use the Report Writer more efficiently.

Report Writer commands

Used with JCL to produce reports. Report Writer commands include global commands and report commands.

Examples: INPUT, RUN, PLOT, EACH, TITLE1

Types of Report Writer commands include the following:

Global commands

Affects all reports in a run.

Examples: COUNT, INPUT, RUN

Report commands

Affects only a single report. Report commands include primary report commands and secondary report commands.

Examples: PLOT, EACH, TITLE1
Types of Report commands include the following:

Primary report commands

- Defines the type of report to generated.

  Examples: PLOT, TAB2

Secondary report commands

- Alters or enhances a report.

  Examples: EACH, FROM, TITLE1

The Report Writer commands can contain the following parts:

Operands

- Keywords specified with commands or variable options that affect the content or structure of a report. Different commands and variable options have different operands.

  Example: Partial INCLUDE syntax

  INCLUDE [day]
  INCLUDE SATURDAY

  Saturday is the operand.

Variables

- Structured keywords that specify what the report is about.

  Examples: The following keywords include transaction usage and terminal response.

  TRAN USE, TERM RESP

Variable options

- Keywords that change either the type of data a variable represents or the format of that data.

  Examples: AVerAge, FORMAT, RATE

ID options

- Keywords that change either the scope of the data that a variable represents or organize the data in a tabular or flashback report by a type of resource.

  Examples: TRANID, TERMID, USERID

Identifiers

- Either the name of a particular resource or a generic specification of a group of resources that a report or variable is limited to. Identifiers are specified following ID options.

  Examples: MYTRAN, ¬OPER1, TERM1+, CICS*
Syntax Conventions

Command syntax is shown using the following conventions:

- **Uppercase letters** - Uppercase letters indicate that you must enter the entire word.
  
  Sample Syntax:
  
  PLOT
  
  Sample Entry:
  
  PLOT

- **Lowercase italics letters** - Variables are presented in lowercase italics letters. Substitute specific information for each variable.
  
  Sample Syntax:
  
  PLOT variable idoption(identifier)
  
  Sample Syntax:
  
  PLOT TRAN USE TRANID(CINQ)
  
  In JCL, italics indicate user-supplied information. For example, the following line appears in the JCL for creating reports using tape log file data.
  
  INPUT(filename)
  
  When filename is italicized, you do not type filename. Instead, replace it with the filename of your tape log file, as explained in the description of the JCL.

- **Mixed case** - Mixed case indicates you can enter either the uppercase portion or the entire word.
  
  Sample Syntax:
  
  PerCenT
  
  Sample Entry:
  
  PCT

- **{}** - Braces enclose options that you are required to enter. Enter exactly one of the items listed vertically. Enter one or more of the items listed horizontally.
  
  Sample Syntax:
  
  SCALE({mX},{n},{COMMON})
  
  Sample Entry:
  
  SCALE(3X,COMMON)
- Brackets enclose options that you are not required to enter. You can enter one or none of the options listed vertically. You can enter more than one of the options listed horizontally, in the order indicated.

Sample Syntax:

```
[HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [FOR n]
[TOP n] [BOTTOM n]
```

Sample Entry:

```
HDR2(Rate) TOP 5
```

- Parentheses indicate that you must enter parentheses around the item as shown.

Sample Syntax:

```
[SCALE({mX},{n},{COMMON})]
```

Sample Entry:

```
SCALE(3X)
```

- An or-sign indicates a choice between related items. Enter only one of the items.

Sample Syntax:

```
PGMSTOR=NO|YES
```

Sample Entry:

```
PGMSTOR=NO
```

- Underscoring indicates the default. If you want only the underscored parameters of a command, you do not have to specify the command.

Sample Syntax:

```
OPTION {(ECHO=YES) }{(ECHO=NO) }
```

Sample Entry:

```
You need no command to specify:

OPTION(ECHO=YES)
```

- An ellipsis indicates that the preceding item can be continued.

Sample Syntax:

```
TAB variable [AND,...]
```
Syntax Conventions

Apply Syntax Conventions

To help you apply command syntax in context, this section explains valid and invalid ways to enter the PLOT command.

The PLOT command has the following format:

PLOT variable [options] [ALONE] [SCALE({\(n\)},\{mX\})] [CHAR1\(x\)]
[CHAR2\(x\)]

The following table shows invalid entries of the PLOT command, explains why they are invalid, and shows a sample corrected entry:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Invalid Entry Segment</th>
<th>Reason the Entry Is Invalid</th>
<th>Corrected Entry Segment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLOT variable</td>
<td>The word variable is in lowercase italic letters. Replace variable with a particular variable name.</td>
<td>PLOT TRAN USE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLOT TRAN USE SCALE</td>
<td>(mX) and (n) are listed horizontally in braces, indicating that you must include at least one of them when you use the SCALE operand.</td>
<td>PLOT TRAN USE SCALE(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLOT TRAN USE CHAR1 *</td>
<td>(x) is in parentheses. Include the parentheses with each parenthetical option you specify.</td>
<td>PLOT TRAN USE CHAR1(*)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Command Syntax Rules

History reporting commands must follow certain syntax rules.

When the Report Writer encounters a syntax error, it does the following:
- Displays a dollar sign ($) underneath the unexpected word or character
- Includes a message about a possible cause
- Continues to read commands to look for more syntax errors
- Does not generate a report

Keep in mind the following points when writing history reporting commands:
- Commands and their operands can be entered in either uppercase or lowercase letters.
- Each command must go on a new line. Do not enter more than one command on a line.
- Commands must be the first (leftmost) word on a line. You can start a command in any column, but it must always be the first word on the line.
- If you run out of space on one line for a command and its operands, you can continue it on the next line. To continue on the next line, type a comma after the last (rightmost) word on the line. You cannot split words with a continuation comma or a hyphen. When you continue a command, you can start the continued part of the command in any column, as long as it is the first (leftmost) word on the line.
- Separating operands and commands by blanks, commas, or parentheses lets them be considered separate words. Use one or more blanks to separate all words not separated by commas or parentheses. If you must use commas or parentheses, you do not have to separate words with blanks. Multiple blank spaces are treated as single blank spaces. You can type as many blanks as you want between words.
- Blank lines are ignored. You can include blank lines anywhere, in any number, even between a command and its continuation.
- Control statements are processed in the order in which they are read. Reports are printed in the order you request them.
- Any line whose first (leftmost) nonblank character is an asterisk (*) is a comment. The asterisk can be in any column. Anything after the asterisk is ignored.
- You can embed comments anywhere except between a command and its continuation lines. You cannot continue a comment with a continuation comma; to continue a comment, repeat the asterisk for each line of the comment.
Chapter 2: Planning Your Reports

This section contains the following topics:

- How to Plan a Report (see page 21)
- About Sample Reports (see page 22)
- Types of Report Formats (see page 22)
- Types of Information to Include (see page 23)
- How to Further Tailor Information (see page 24)

How to Plan a Report

Before you create a report, plan what to include in your report, how you want it to look, and the time period.

To plan a report, do the following:

1. Decide whether to use short-term or long-term data for your report. For short-term data, use records extracted from the current SMF file. For long-term data, use either the collected performance data records or the archived SMF data.

2. Decide whether to use one of the Report Writer sample (predefined) reports.

3. Decide what format you want for the report: tabular, plot, graph, or historical (flashback). The format determines the primary report command that you use.

4. Decide what information you want in the report, for which resources you want this information, and how you want the information ordered and formatted. For example, you might want to create a tabular report showing all transactions, in alphabetical order, how many times each transaction was used, and the average transaction lifetime. To select this information, you use variables, variable options, ID options, and identifiers.

5. Decide what type of data you want to examine and then supply that type of data to the program.

   Note: For detailed information about the type of data each record type contains, see the Administration Guide.

6. Decide how to tailor your report using secondary commands. Such commands can limit the period a report covers, group the resources included in the report, or assign the report a descriptive title.
About Sample Reports

The Report Writer includes a number of predefined or sample reports. Sample reports are easy to use because the commands are already written for you. The Report Writer shows you the commands and lets you tailor them in certain ways. When you are more experienced with the Report Writer, you can write your own report commands to create reports that more precisely suit your requirements.

More information:

Sample Reports (see page 303)

Types of Report Formats

If you decide not to use a sample report, then you must write the commands to produce your report. You can generate reports in four formats:

- Tabular reports
  Tabular reports display information in a table format. Use this type of report to compare many variables at once.

- Plot reports
  Plot reports show the values of one or two variables across time. For example, you can print a report that shows the hourly CPU usage of your system.

- Graph reports
  Graph reports have a similar format to plot reports. Graph reports, however, break down resource usage by identifiers (transaction, terminal, user, and so on) within the period or periods specified. This breakdown can produce specific information, such as how often a certain transaction was used during peak periods.

- Historical reports
  Historical reports present a formatted listing of system events in the order they occurred. You can use historical reports to discover the source of a recent problem by using data from either the historical file or the log file.
Types of Information to Include

After you determine the format of the report, you then decide what information to include and for which resources you want the information. You specify this information as follows:

- To specify what information you want, and in what format, use variables and variable options. For example, you can create a report showing transaction use, and you can have this information presented as the number of occurrences or as percentages.
- To specify the resources about which you want information, you use ID options and identifiers.

The following sections briefly describe these topics:

- Variables
- Variable options
- ID options
- Identifiers

Variables

Use variables to specify what information you want to be included in a report, and in what order.

For example, the following command produces a report that plots the number of transactions executed on your system, which uses the variable TRANSACTION USE.

```
PLOT TRANSACTION USE
```

Variable Options

Use variable options to change either the type of data a variable represents or the format of that data. For example, by default, the variable TRANSACTION USE gives the number of transactions executed. If you want to plot the rate at which transactions were executed, you can use the variable option RATE with this variable, as follows:

```
PLOT TRANSACTION USE RATE
```
ID Options and Identifiers

Use ID options and identifiers to specify which resources you want to include in a report. You can specify ID options and identifiers with variables or with commands, as follows:

- You can limit a particular variable to certain individual resources by specifying an ID option and one or more identifiers with the variable.

  For example, the following command plots the number of times the transaction CINQ was executed, which includes the ID option TRANID and the identifier CINQ:

  PLOT TRANSACTION USE TRANID(CINQ)

- You can limit an entire tabular, historical, or graph report to resources of a given type by specifying an ID option with the report command. You can further limit the report to individual resources of that type by specifying identifiers with the ID option.

  For example, the following command generates a tabular report showing:

  - The number of times the transactions CINQ and PINQ were executed
  - The average lifetime of each

  TAB TRANID(CINQ,PINQ) TRANSACTION USE AND TRANSACTION LIFE

How to Further Tailor Information

You can further tailor the report by using secondary report commands.

For example, use the commands TO and FROM to limit a report to only those transactions that were executed between 9 and 11 a.m. on June 1. You can also use the EACH command to define the period each detail line in a report is to represent, and you can use the TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3 commands to specify a multiline title for the report.

More information:

Tailor Reports Using Secondary Commands (see page 33)
Commands (see page 39)
Chapter 3: Writing a Report

This section contains the following topics:

- How to Write Reports (see page 25)
- Types of Reporting Commands (see page 27)
- Write A Report (see page 31)
- Write Multiple Reports (see page 32)
- Tailor Reports Using Secondary Commands (see page 33)
- Reports with a File Type of CSV (see page 34)

How to Write Reports

Before you start writing reports, follow the general process for writing and submitting any history report or series of reports.

To write a report, do the following:

1. Create a job stream. Use the following sample job stream to write reports:

   //JOBCARD  JOB  (0000),TODD,CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=a
   //REPORT   EXEC PGM=XPFRMAIN,REGION=4M
   //STEPLIB  DD   DSN=sysview.CNM4RLOD.LOADLIB,DISP=SHR
   //ERPTPRM  DD   DSN=sysview.CNM4RSAM.SAMPLIB,DISP=SHR
   //SYSUDUMP DD   SYSOUT=*    
   //SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*    
   //TAPSMF   DD   DISP=SHR,DSN=SMF.inputfile
   //SYSIN    DD  *
   INPUT(TAPSMF)
   OPTION(RECSTAT=YES)
   TAB TRAN USE
   END
   RUN
   *

*
2. Add parameters to your EXEC statement.

The following is a sample EXEC statement:

```
// EXEC PGM=XPFRMAIN,REGION=2048K,PARM=[ 'CASE=UPPER' ]
    [ 'DATAONLY=[YES]' ]
    [ 'DATEFRMT=[MM/DD/YY|DD/MM/YY]' ]
    [ 'ECHO=[YES|NO]' ]
    [ 'COPYRIGHT=NO' ]
```

This EXEC statement performs the following tasks:

- Forces all output to uppercase.
- Prints only lines containing report data.
- Sets the date format.
- Specifies whether to list report commands before printing the report.
- Prevents the copyright statement from printing.

3. Write history reporting commands.

The following example shows the minimum commands necessary to write one report:

```
primarycommand [variable]
END
RUN
```

4. Combine the history reporting commands with the job stream.

5. If you plan to use input from a tape file, mount the tape containing the file.

6. Run the job stream created in step 4.

**Note:** A command can begin anywhere, as long as it is the leftmost word on the line.
Types of Reporting Commands

The Report Writer uses two types of history reporting commands. You also use two special commands for the reports themselves.

- The two types of history reporting commands are as follows:
  - Global commands
  - Report commands

- Special commands for writing reports are as follows.
  - END command
    Tells the Report Writer that the report description is complete. Each report must end with the END command. After the END command, you can start another report. For each new report, the variables you set in the previous report are no longer in effect. If you want to use the same variables, you enter them again. Values set by global commands, however, remain in effect unless overridden by another command.
  - RUN command
    Starts executing the reports you described. When the Report Writer encounters RUN, it stops reading your commands and starts writing reports. Commands after the RUN command are ignored; so always make RUN the last command given to the Report Writer.

Global Commands

Global commands set values that stay in effect for all reports that are printed in one run. For example, if you use the LINESורחים command to tell the Report Writer how many lines are on one page, then that number of lines applies to all reports in that run.

You can insert global commands anywhere among the report commands. With the exception of the GLOBAL command, global commands affect all reports in the run without regard to placement. The GLOBAL command affects only reports that come after it.

The following are the history reporting global commands:

**CARDLEN**

Sets the number of characters in each line the Report Writer reads. CARDLEN is useful when you want the Report Writer to ignore sequence numbers.

**COUNT**

Specifies the number of input records the Report Writer is to read. This command is useful for testing new reports.
Types of Reporting Commands

**DEFINE**
Creates new ID options and variables.

**GLOBAL**
Makes a command apply to all subsequent reports. This command helps you avoid duplicating code when you create multiple reports.

**GOTO**
Causes the Report Writer to ignore all subsequent commands until the specified label is read.

**IF**
Creates new identifiers based on other identifiers, or resets existing identifiers.

**INPUT**
Defines the input files to use for the report.

**LINECOUNT**
Specifies the number of lines to print per page of the report.

**OPTION**
Specifies global report options, such as:
- How dates, null identifiers, and zero values are represented
- Whether summary lines, storage statistics, or dumps are produced
- Whether messages are printed

**RUN**
Prints the reports.

---

Report Commands

Report commands apply to a single report and control what happens in a single report. These commands build a report by telling the Report Writer what type of report to write, what variables to use, when to start the report, and so on.

These commands can be divided into two groups:
- *Primary* report commands, which define the type of report
- *Secondary* report commands, which alter or enhance the report
Primary Report Commands

Each report must contain one (and only one) of the following primary report commands:

**FLASHBACK**
Prints detailed information about each transaction executed.

**GRAF**
Produces a graph report that shows the value of a variable for each resource of a single type; for example, transaction, terminal, and user.

**GRAF2**
Produces a second graph under each graph line created by the GRAF command.

**HPLOT**
Produces a distribution plot of one variable against another.

**INVOICE**
Produces a tabular invoice report using the cost factors you specify. This report includes a separate invoice for each identifier included in the report and an optional summary for all identifiers.

**MPL**
Plots multiple variables across time.

**PLOT**
Plots a variable across time.

**PLOT2**
Creates a second plot below each plot line created by the PLOT command.

**TAB**
Produces a table of the values of the variables you specify.

**TAB2**
Produces a second table for each row of a table created by the TAB command.

**VPLOT**
Plots a variable vertically across time.

**VPLOT2**
Plots a second variable on top of a plot created by the VPLOT command.
Secondary Report Commands

Following the primary report commands, you can include secondary report commands. Secondary report commands alter or enhance the report.

For example:

- Use the secondary commands FROM and TO to limit the time range covered by a report.
- Use TITLE1 to define a title for the report.

The following are the secondary report commands:

**COMMENT**
Prints a comment at the bottom of each page of the report.

**COST**
Assigns cost values to resources for charge-back.

**EACH**
Defines a period from minutes to years in which to display or organize report data.

**END**
Indicates the end of the current report description.

**EXCLUDE**
Defines a time range to exclude from the report.

**EXITRTN**
Specifies the name of a user exit to call after each record is read and before processing.

**FROM**
Defines the starting date and time of the report.

**GROUP**
Combines resources into performance groups.

**HEADER**
Assigns a header to appear above the column headings in a tabular report.

**INCLUDE**
Defines a time range to include in the report.

**PERIOD**
Produces a summary of the plotted average activity of the resource.
PRTEXIT
  Specifies the name of a user exit to call before each line is printed.

RANGE
  Defines a value range for any variable.

SELECT
  Restricts a report to the specified identifiers.

SHIFT
  Limits the report to a part of each day, typically a production shift.

TITLE1, TITLE2, TITLE3
  Replaces the default title lines of a report with up to three lines of text you specify.

TO
  Defines the ending date and time of the report.

Write A Report

The following shows the minimum commands necessary to write one report:

```
primarycommand [variable]
  END
  RUN
```

*primarycommand*
  Defines the type of report. For example, a tabular or plot report.

*variable*
  Specifies one or more Report Writer variables.

END
  Indicates the end of the current report description.

RUN
  Starts executing the report.
Write Multiple Reports

You can generate your report in more than one format. Use the following procedures to write multiple reports in a single run.

Follow these steps:

1. End each set of report commands with the END command.
   
   GRAF variable
   END

   PLOT variable
   END

2. Specify the RUN command following the END command for the last report.
   
   PLOT variable
   END
   RUN

   Your graph and plot reports are run.

Note: Each historical report must be run as a single report in a separate run. In other words, you cannot specify another primary report command (such as TAB or PLOT) in a job stream with the FLASHBACK command.

Example: Commands to Write GRAF and PLOT Reports

The following are the minimum commands to write a GRAF report and a PLOT report:

GRAF variable
END

PLOT variable
END
RUN

Each GRAF and PLOT report includes an END command.
Tailor Reports Using Secondary Commands

You can include specific information in your reports, such as shift information, by using secondary commands.

To tailor a report, insert the secondary commands before the END command of the report.

Example: Add a Shift to Your Report

The following example adds the SHIFT command to include only the hours from 8:00 a.m. to noon in the graph report.

```
GRAF variable
SHIFT 08:00:00 12:00:00
END

PLOT variable
END
RUN
```

In this example, because the SHIFT command is not used with the PLOT command, the resulting plot report covers all 24 hours. To apply the same time restrictions to the plot report as you do to the graph report, include the SHIFT command with the PLOT command.

Create Multiple Tailored Reports

You can use the same secondary command for each report you create. For example, if you are printing ten reports, you can use the SHIFT command with each primary report command to specify the period you want each report to cover. Generally, you cannot use the same secondary command twice for the same report, even if you specify two different periods. The exceptions to this rule are the COST, EXCLUDE, GROUP, INCLUDE, RANGE, and SELECT commands, which can be repeated in the same report.

Examples: Incorrect and correct use of secondary commands in a stream.

- Incorrect Command Stream

```
GRAF variable
SHIFT 08:00:00 12:00:00
SHIFT 13:00:00 17:00:00
END

PLOT variable
END
RUN
```
Corrected Command Stream

GRAF variable
SHIFT 08:00:00 12:00:00
END

GRAF variable
SHIFT 13:00:00 17:00:00
END

PLOT variable
END

RUN

Reports with a File Type of CSV

You can save your report to a file type of CSV and download the CSV report to a PC.

After the report is on the PC, you can further process and format your reports using a PC spreadsheet program. CSV formatted reports can be only of type TAB, TAB2, and FLASHBACK.

Note: Reports with the option DATAONLY set to YES cannot be saved as a CSV formatted report.
CSVGEN Utility—Convert Generated Reports to CSV Format

You can take a TAB, TAB2, and FLASHBACK report that you have created and convert that report to CSV format for use in a PC spreadsheet program.

**Note:** We recommend using OPTION(ZEROFLD=ZERO) in your reports. This option helps ensure that fields with a zero value do not appear as blanks in the CSV output.

**Usage of the CSVGEN utility to convert the generated report to CSV format**

Use the prepared sample job $CSVJCL, which is an extension of $SAMPJCL. The CSV formatted output is generated in the second step of the $CSVJCL job:

```
//PARSE    EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSEXEC  DD DISP=SHR,DSN=sysview.REPORT.SCSYSAMP
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=* 
//RWO      DD SYSOUT=* 
//CSVIN    DD DSN=*.REPORT.SYSPRINT,DISP=(OLD,DELETE) 
//CSVOUT   DD SYSOUT=* 
//SYSTSIN  DD *
    CSVGEN CSVIN CSVOUT VS=; DS=,
/*
```

**DD names:**

**RWO**

Copies the original (source) report here.

**CSVIN**

Specifies the source report, which is typically generated in the first step, but a stored report could also be used.

**CSVOUT**

Stores the CSV formatted report here.

**SYSTSIN**

Invokes the conversion utility with all parameters.

$CSVJCL introduces a second job step, converting the report generated in the first step to a CSV formatted file. CSV formatted reports contain only data and relevant headers, presented in the same order as in the source report.

CSVGEN utility has the following syntax:

```
CSVGEN {<IN> <OUT>} [OPTIONAL PARAMETERS]
```
CSVGEN

Indicates the utility name.

<IN>

(Required) Input ddname. Points to original (source) report which is being converted.

<OUT>

(Required) Output ddname. The report in CSV format is stored here.

[OPTIONAL PARAMETERS]

Some optional parameters can be used to tailor your CSV formatted output. These are only one character long.

VS=

Value Separator. Use this parameter to change the default value separator value.

Default: comma (,)

Example, to specify a semicolon use the following format:

VS=;

DS=

Decimal Separator. Use this parameter to change the default decimal separator value.

Default: period (.)

Example, to specify a comma use the following format:

DS=,

Your report is converted to CSV format and ready to download to your PC.
How to Download CSV Formatted Reports

Several ways exist to download generated CSV reports into a spreadsheet on a PC. You can store the report on your PC as a pure text file with the extension .CSV.

To download the report from the mainframe to your PC, use any of the following methods:

- (Recommended method) Use any suitable FTP client to download the report directly from the JES spool (if FTP access is enabled).
- Copy and paste the report from your terminal emulator into a text editor on your PC.
- Save the CSV report into a data set and do either of the following:
  - Use the function Download file from your terminal emulator (if it is supported).
  - Use any suitable FTP client to download the report (if FTP access to data sets is enabled).

Example: Download a CSV Formatted Report

The following example explains how to download a CSV report directly from the JES spool using Windows built-in command line FTP client. Usage is similar in different FTP clients. Bold text indicates commands that you must enter, variable parts are in italics.

```
C:\> ftp
ftp> open server.organization.com
Connected to server.organization.com.
220 Connection will close if idle for more than 11 minutes.
User (server.organization.com:(none)): username
331 Send password please.
Password: userpassword
230 USERNAME is logged on. Working directory is "USERNAME."
ftp> quote site filetype=jes
200 SITE command was accepted
ftp> quote site jesjobname=*
200 SITE command was accepted
ftp> quote site jesowner=jobownername
200 SITE command was accepted
ftp> get JOBxxxxx.6  c:\data\csvreport.csv
200 Port request OK.
125 Sending data set USERNAME.XML#A11.JOBxxxxx.D1111111.? 250 Transfer completed successfully.
ftp: 1111 bytes received in 0,11Seconds 11,11Kbytes/sec.
ftp> bye
221 Quit command received. Goodbye.
```

Explanation of commands used in the example:
ftp
   Invokes the ftp client.

open server.organization.com
   Connects to specified server. Replace server.organization.com with the network address of the server you are connecting to.

username, userpassword
   Specifies the user name and password. Replace username and userpassword with valid user credentials.

quote site filetype=jes
   Creates the connection to JES spool files.

quote site jesjobname=* 
   Uses all available jobs.

quote site jobowner=jobownername
   Selects only the job of the specified user. Replace jobownername with the valid user ID of the job owner.

get JOBxxxxx.6 c:\data\csvreport.csv
   Indicates the client is ready to download the report.

   JOBxxxxx.6
      The client finds the report by job ID and extension. Job ID is formatted as JOBxxxxx where xxxxx is the job number. The extension (in this example, the number six after the period) tells the client which spool file to download. Spool files belonging to the specified job are numbered starting with one. So in this example the CSV report would be the sixth spool file belonging to the specified job.

   c:\data\csvreport.csv
      Provides the fully qualified path where you want to store the report on your computer.

bye
   Closes the ftp client.
Chapter 4: Commands

This section contains the following topics:

About the Commands (see page 40)
Variables with Commands (see page 40)
ID Options with Commands and Variables (see page 40)
CARDLEN Command—Set the Character Length (see page 41)
COMMENT Command—Add a Comment Line (see page 41)
COST Command—Provides Charge-back Statistics (see page 42)
DEFINE Command—Define Number of Records (see page 44)
DEFINE Command—Define ID Options and Variables (see page 45)
EACH Command—Define a Time Period (see page 54)
END Command—End a Report (see page 56)
EXCLUDE Command—Define Excluded Time Ranges (see page 57)
EXITRTN Command—Define User Exits (see page 58)
FLASHBACK AUDITLOG Command—Generate Audit Report (see page 59)
FLASHBACK LIST Command—Generate Transaction Report (see page 60)
FROM Command—Begin Time for Report (see page 62)
GLOBAL Command—Assign Parameter Values (see page 66)
GOTO Command—Jump to Specified Location (see page 67)
GRAF Command—Produce a Graph (see page 68)
GRAF2 Command—Produce Subgraphs (see page 70)
GROUP Command—Combine Resources (see page 72)
HEADER Command—Specify a Title (see page 74)
HPLOT Command—Produce a Horizontal Plot (see page 76)
IF Command—Assign Identifier Values (see page 77)
INCLUDE Command—Define Time Ranges (see page 78)
INPUT Command—Input File Name (see page 80)
INVOICE Command—Produce a Tabular Invoice Report (see page 80)
LINECOUNT Command—Set Lines Per Page (see page 82)
MPLOT Command—Produce a Vertical Plot (see page 83)
OPTION Command—Define Report Options (see page 84)
PERIOD Command—Specify a Time (see page 91)
PLOT Command—Plot Resource Usage (see page 92)
PLOT2 Command—Plot Two Variables (see page 94)
PRTEXIT Command—Define a User Exit (see page 94)
RANGE Command—Set Criteria to Include (see page 95)
RUN Command—Begin Processing and Printing Reports (see page 97)
SELECT Command—Specify Identifiers (see page 97)
SHIFT Command—Hours Covered for a Report (see page 98)
TABULATE Command— Produce Tabular Reports (see page 100)
TAB2 Command—Build a Secondary Table (see page 103)
TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3 Commands (see page 104)
VPLOT Command—Plot Usage in Vertical Columns (see page 106)
VPLOT2 Command—Plot Two Variables (see page 107)
About the Commands

This chapter describes Report Writer commands, including the syntax and options for each command.

For more examples of the primary commands, including sample reports, see the following chapters:
- “Tabular Reports”
- “Plot Reports”
- “Graph Reports”
- “Historical Reports”

Variables with Commands

Some commands require you to specify at least one variable.

More information:
Variables (see page 109)

ID Options with Commands and Variables

Some commands let you organize and limit the data by specifying one or more ID options. Specify ID options either with the command or with the variables specified with the command.

More information:
ID Options (see page 167)
Variables (see page 109)
CARDLEN Command—Set the Character Length

The CARDLEN command is a global command that sets the number of characters in each line that the Report Writer reads. This command is useful when you want the Report Writer to ignore sequence numbers.

Entering CARDLEN once sets the line length for all reports in the run. Place this command as the first command in your command stream; otherwise, the lines before it are treated as if they are 80 characters long.

This command has the following syntax:

CARDLEN nn

**nn**

- Specifies the maximum number of columns (characters) per line that the Report Writer reads.
- Must be an integer less than or equal to 80.

**Default:** 80

**Example: CARDLEN Command**

The following command specifies that the Report Writer is to read 71 characters per line:

CARDLEN 71

COMMENT Command—Add a Comment Line

The COMMENT command creates a comment line at the bottom of each page of the report.

This command has the following syntax:

COMMENT commentline

**commentline**

Provides the comment that you assign to the report. The comment can be up to 60 characters long. Every character in the command line must be on the same line as the COMMENT command.
COST Command—Provides Charge-back Statistics

The COST command makes charge-back statistics available for any resource.

The following list provides usage information for the COST command:

- If you use the COST command with a variable you created using the DEFINE command, then also specify the DEFERRED operand.
- Use the variable REPORT COST TOTAL to create a column showing total cost for each row in your report.
- Use the variable REPORT COST DISTRIBUTION to create a column showing proportional total cost for each row in your report. Use this variable only if you specified the DISTRIBUTION operand.
- Use the COST option with a variable to show its cost value, computed using the cost factor you specify with the COST command.
  
  For example, you specify a cost factor for the variable TRAN USE using the COST command. Then you could specify the variable and option TRAN USE COST with the TAB command. The created column in the report shows the cost for transactions for each identifier or period in the report.
- Use the command OPTION MONETARY=x to specify a one-character symbol for the monetary unit. The default setting is the dollar sign ($).

This command has the following syntax:

\[
\text{COST [variable cost-factor [idoption(identifiers)]}
\begin{align*}
\quad & \quad [\text{RANGE(min,max)[SELECT(name)]}] \\
\quad & \quad [\text{variable cost-factor [DEFERRED]}] \\
\quad & \quad [\text{DISTRIBUTION value}] 
\end{align*}
\]

variable

Specifies any valid variable keyword. You can use variables defined with the DEFINE command when you specify the DEFERRED operand.

cost-factor

Specifies the monetary value associated with this resource. This value can include up to five decimal positions.

idoption(identifiers)

Includes any valid ID option specified with any valid identifiers.

RANGE(min, max)

Allows multiple cost factors for the same resource based on specified value ranges.

(min, max)

Defines the value range. Specify a separate COST command for each range.
SELECT(*name*)

Applies a period specified with an INCLUDE or EXCLUDE command.

*name*

Specifies the name assigned by the ID operand of the INCLUDE or EXCLUDE command. This operand functions similar to the SELECT option.

For more information, see the section SELECT Option—Specifying a Time Period for a Variable (see page 202) in the chapter “Tabular Reports.”

DEFERRED

By default, the cost-factor is applied to the data immediately as each record is read. Specifying DEFERRED causes the Report Writer to apply the cost factor after all the data has been read. If you specify DEFERRED, you cannot specify the idoption, RANGE, or SELECT operands.

DISTRIBUTion *value*

Creates a distributed cost report.

*value*

Defines the cost you want the report rows to total.

Specify the REPORT COST DISTRIBUTion variable to include a column in your report. This report shows the adjusted total cost for each row, with all rows adding up to the amount defined by *value*.

Example: Cost Commands

The COST commands in this example define the following cost factors:

- One cent per transaction
- 25 cents per CPU second consumed

```
COST TRAN USE .01
COST TRAN CPU .25
TAB TRANID TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN USE COST HDR1(TRAN USE) HDR2(COST) AND,
   TRAN CPU COST HDR1(TRAN CPU) HDR2(COST) AND,
   REPORT COST TOTAL
END
RUN
```

The TAB command uses the two cost factors, creating a tabular report with a column showing the value of each variable for each transaction. The HDR1 and HDR2 operands assign those columns appropriate headings. The last variable, REPORT COST TOTAL, creates a column that shows the sum of the costs for each row in the report.
The COUNT command is a global command that defines a maximum number of input records to read for a report. After the specified number of records are read, an end-of-file condition is forced.

Entering COUNT once sets the maximum number of input records to read for each report in the run. You can use this command to experiment with new reports that can generate more output than you want.

If a FROM command is specified, the counting of records begins with the first record meeting the earliest time specified in the FROM command. Otherwise, the counting of records begins with the first record read.

This command has the following syntax:

```
COUNT nnnnnn [SELECTED]
```

**nnnnnn**

Provides the maximum number of records to read.

**SELECTED**

Counts only records that pass at least one selection criterion when determining if nnnnnn records have been read.

**Example: Count Command**

The following command specifies that the Report Writer is to stop reading records after reading 50 records that meet any selection criterion:

```
COUNT 50 SELECTED
```
The DEFINE command is a global command that creates new ID options and variables for use in reports. Any variables or ID options you define are in effect for all reports in the run.

**Important!** When you use the DEFINE command to create variables, consider specifying the FORMAT variable option with the variable in your report command. If you do not specify the FORMAT option, the decimal point is not included in the variable values.

You can define variables and ID options from scratch, or use existing variables or ID options as a template.

This command has the following syntax:

```
DEFINE ID|XID|XVAR
```

**ID**
- Requests the definition of a new ID option using existing ID options.

**XID**
- Requests the definition of a new ID option.

**XVAR**
- Requests the definition of a new variable.

**More information:**

Variable Options (see page 157)
DEFINE XID, XVAR—Define New ID Options or Variables

Defining new ID options or variables without using existing ID options or variables lets you report on any data field located in any supported record.

Use the following syntax to define new ID options or variables without using existing ID options or variables.

The syntax is shown with a continuation comma at the end of the first line.

```
DEFINE XID|XVAR name PRODUCT=EXPC RECORD=rectype,
        [SUBTYPE=subtype] OFFSET=data-offset
        LENGTH=data-length,[TRIPLET=triplet-offset]
        [TYPE=data-type][HDR1=header1] [HDR2=header2]
        [MIN | MAX] [FORMA(outputformat)]
```

XID

Requests the definition of a new ID option.

XVAR

Requests the definition of a new variable.

name

Specifies the name of the new ID option or variable being created. For DEFINE XID commands, `name` must be a single word.

Note: For DEFINE XVAR commands, `name` must conform to the structure described at the beginning of the chapter “Variables” (see page 109).”

PRODUCT

Identifies the product for which an ID option or variable is being defined. You can omit this operand if you use the PRODUCT operand on the OPTION command.

rectype

Specifies the record type. To specify a value in hexadecimal, prefix the value with the letter x, for example, RECORD=x3C. You can omit this operand if you use the RECORD operand of the OPTION command.

subtype

Specifies the record subtype.

data-offset

Specifies the offset to the data field from the beginning of the section. To specify a value in hexadecimal, prefix the value with the letter x, for example, OFFSET=x3C.
**data-length**

Specifies the length of the data field. If you specify an XVAR with a type of BINARY, 3DEC, 6DEC, or NUMERIC, the maximum length is 8 bytes.

*Note:* Character-type variables have no length restriction.

**triplet-offset**

Specifies the offset from the beginning of the section to the triplet information. To specify a value in hexadecimal, prefix the value with the letter x, for example, TRIPLET=x3C.

**data-type**

Specifies data types for the DEFINE XID or DEFINE XVAR commands.

- Specifies one of the following data types for DEFINE XID commands:
  - BINARY—Indicates binary.
  - CHARACTER—Indicates character.
  - HEX—Indicates hexadecimal.

- Specifies one of the following data types for DEFINE XVAR commands:
  - 3DEC—Indicates a number with three decimal places.
  - 6DEC—Indicates a number with six decimal places.
  - BINARY—Indicates binary. Default for DEFINE XVAR commands.
  - CHARACTER—Indicates character.
  - NUMERIC—Indicates decimal numbers in character format.
  - HEX—Indicates hexadecimal.
  - STCK—Converts a store-clock TOD field into mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss.
  - STCK-DATE—Converts a store-clock TOD field into mm/dd/yy format.
  - STCK-TIME—Converts a store-clock TOD field into hh:mm:ss format.
  - STCK-TIMEM—Converts a store-clock TOD field into hh:mm:ss:mmm.
**header1**

Specifies a string of up to eight characters to be used as the top column heading.

**Default:** Null string

**header2**

Specifies a string of up to eight characters to be used as the bottom column heading.

**Default:** Null string

**MIN|MAX**

Use the MAX and MIN options to force a new variable that by default prints a count to print the minimum or maximum value.

**FORMAT**

Use the FORMAT option to define the length of an output field or to specify how many decimal positions it contains.

**Note:** For a description of output format, see the chapter "Variable Options" (see page 157)."

**DEFINE ID—Define Options Using Existing ID Options**

When defining a new ID option, you can include multiple character strings or existing ID options, in any order. When printed, components are concatenated without intervening spaces.

To define new ID options using existing ID options, use the following syntax:

```
DEFINE ID newid [oldid [(start,length)]] ['string']...
```

**ID**

Requests the definition of a new ID option.

**newid**

Provides the name of the new ID option you want to define.

**oldid**

Specifies the name of an existing ID option you want to be a component of the new ID option.
**start,length**

Specifies the starting position (start) and length (length) of the part of the existing ID option you want to include in the new ID option. Use these variables if you do not want to include the entire existing ID option.

**string**

Defines a character string that you want as a component of the new ID option. Enclose the string in single quotes. The string can be one or more characters long, and it can include or consist entirely of blanks.
DEFINE VAR—Define Variables Using Existing Variables

Use the following syntax to define new variables using existing variables:

\[
\text{DEFINE VAR } \text{newvar} = \text{expression}
\]

**VAR**
- Requests the definition of a new variable.

**newvar**
- Provides the name of the new variable you want to define.

**expression**
- Assigns any arithmetic expression, the result of which is the value of the new variable. You can use the following to create the expression:
  - Existing variables
  - The MAX, MIN, TOTAL, and RANGE variable options
  - Valid ID options
  - Constants
- Delimit all variables, operands, and parentheses with blanks. You can use the following operators in the expression:
  - + = Addition
  - - = Subtraction
  - * = Multiplication
  - / = Division
  - ! = Exponentiation
  - ( ) = Parentheses

**Examples: The DEFINE Command**

The following examples show ways to enter the DEFINE command:

- Redefine the length of the ID option TRANID from eight characters to four, starting with position one:
  
  \[
  \text{DEFINE ID TRANID TRANID}(1,4)
  \]

- Redefine the ID option PROGID to use only four characters, starting with position 3:
  
  \[
  \text{DEFINE ID PROGID PROGID}(3,4)
  \]

- Create an ID option named MYKEY with components TRANID and TERMID and places a blank between the two components:
  
  \[
  \text{DEFINE ID MYKEY TRANID ' ' TERMID}
  \]
Define the variable TRAN %CPUTIME by multiplying TRAN CPUTIME by 100 and then dividing by TRAN LIFETIME:

```
DEFINE VAR TRAN %CPUTIME =
( TRAN CPUTIME * 100 ) / TRAN LIFETIME
```

The continuation comma allows the command to be continued on a second line.

Create the new variable DCNTMAX that yields the maximum number of transient data sets used by any one transaction:

```
DEFINE VAR TRAN DCNTMAX = TRAN DCOUNT MAX
```

Create the ID option KEY19, which is of record type 19, at X'14', of length 8, and of type hexadecimal:

```
DEFINE XID KEY19 PRODUCT=EXPC RECORD=19,
OFFSET=X14 LENGTH=8 TYPE=HEX
```

The continuation comma allows the command to be continued on a second line.

Create the new variable TERM MYVAR:

```
DEFINE XVAR TERM MYVAR,
    PRODUCT=EXPC RECORD=19 OFFSET=X28,
    LENGTH=2 TYPE=HEX HDR2=myvar
```

The continuation commas allow the command to be continued on subsequent lines.
Define XID Options Using the List Command

Defining a new ID Option using the LIST command lets you display any text that you specify instead of displaying the SMF record value.

Follow these steps:

1. In LIST subcommand, specify the input-type, input-length, and then continue with list of value-text pairs.
   If a value read from RECORD= matches one from the LIST=, the corresponding text is used instead of this value.

2. Use the UNKW keyword at the end of the list. UNKW specifies the text to print when the SMF record field value does not meet any of values in the list.

The Define XID option using the LIST command has the following syntax:

```
DEFINE XID name PRODUCT=EXP, RECORD=rectype, 
[SUBTYPE=subtype] [TRIPLET=triplet-offset], 
OFFSET=dataoffset [HDR1=header1], 
[HDR2=header2], 
LIST=(IT=input-type, IL=input-length, 
value1,text1, 
value2,text2, 
value3,text3, 
... 
valueN,textN, 
[UNKW,unknown])
```

For a description of the common keywords, see the section Define ID Options or Variables (see page 45).

input-type

Specifies the data type of DEFINE XID command with LIST subcommand. Specify one of the following input types:

- BIN – Indicates binary
- DEC – Indicates decimal value in PACKED format
- NUM – Indicates numeric value in character format
- CHAR - Indicates character

input-length

Specifies the length of the data field.

value1

Specifies the value in the SMF record corresponding to text1.
**Text1**

Specifies text that prints in the report when value1 is met in the SMF record. Text is limited to 16 characters.

**UNKW**

Is a keyword, used for specify UNKW-unknown pair corresponding to all values that are not specified in the list. Notice that if UNKW-unknown pair is not specified then blank is used for all unknown values.

**Unknown**

Specifies text that prints when the value from SMF record does not match any from the list. Text is limited to 16 characters.

**Example: Using Define XID Options Using LIST Command.**

This example defines the IDoption OWNER from record type 255x4.

```plaintext
DEFINE XID XOWNER PRODUCT=EXPC RECORD=4,
    OFFSET=X78 HDR1=OWNER,
    LIST=(IL=1, IT=BIN,
        0, MVS,
        1, MQSERIES,
        2, IMS,
        3, TCP/IP,
        UNKW, UNKNOWN)

TAB DATE SORT ALPHA STARTTIME SORT ALPHA XOWNER,
    COMMON STATE EXCEPTION STATUS
END
RUN
```

The following report generates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>START TIME</th>
<th>OWNER</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>07/01/09</td>
<td>00:53:54.065</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>HIGH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>00:55:54.035</td>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>NORMAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:25:24.438</td>
<td>MVS</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:25:24.937</td>
<td>MVS</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:25:24.951</td>
<td>MVS</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EACH Command—Define a Time Period

The EACH command defines a time period, from minutes to years, in which report data is organized. The effects of the EACH command depend on the report type, as follows:

- With tabular reports, use the EACH command to define the time interval you want the table to repeat. Create a DAY, DATE, or TIME column when you use the EACH command.

- For plot reports, use the EACH command to define the time period represented by each line in the plot. You can plot by the hour, day, week, or month using the EACH command. The default is one day.

- Graph reports break down activity by identifier during a given time period. If you do not specify an EACH command, the result is a single graph for the whole time period covered in the report. The EACH command produces a separate graph for each time period.

You must have the appropriate amount of data in your input file for the EACH value you specify. For example, you cannot specify EACH YEAR if your input file has data for less than one year. If the input file does not have enough data, you receive an incomplete report.

**Important!** The Report Writer cannot report on a smaller time interval than the data in the input file. This limitation is important when you use variables that use data collected at time intervals, such as interval variables. For example, if the input file contains data that was logged at half-hour intervals, you cannot specify an EACH value of less than 30 minutes. Generally, make the EACH value you specify the same as, or a multiple of, your system data collection interval. This warning does not apply to performance record data because such data is not collected at specified time intervals.

By default, a week is Monday through Sunday. You can set the weeks to begin on a different weekday. If you specify the EACH WEEK or EACH nnn WEEKs command, use the `OPTION(WEEK=weekday)` command to specify the first day of your week.
This command has the following syntax:

```
EACH [time-period | RECORD] [AVERAGED] [SUMMARIZE]
```

**time-period**

Defines one of the following base time units.

- **nnn**
  - Specifies the number of time intervals (up to 999) in the time unit you select.
  - MINUTE: *nnn* minutes
  - HOUR: *nnn* hours
  - DAY: *nnn* days
  - WEEK: *nnn* weeks
  - MONTH: *nnn* months
  - YEAR: *nnn* years

**Default:** DAY

**RECORD**

Defines the sample interval as each record, rather than as a time interval. This option is valid only for HPLOT reports; if you specify EACH RECORD for any other report, the command is ignored.

If you specify EACH RECORD for an HPLOT report, then also use the SCALE operand to specify a scale for the HPLOT variable.

**AVERAGED**

Produces a report with one detail line for each period specified by the EACH command. The variable values in each line represent the average value of the variable for that period for all the input data.

For example, if you create a tabular report and specify EACH 1 HOUR AVERAGED, the report includes 24 rows. One row for each hour of the day. The first row would show the average value for each variable for the hour of midnight to 1:00 a.m. for all the days of input data.

When you use the AVERAGED operand, the EACH value must be 24 hours or less.

**SUMMARIZE**

Similar to the AVERAGED operand, except that the data is totaled instead of averaged. Use this operand only with variables that represent counts (not averages).

For example, if you specify EACH 1 HOUR SUMMARIZE for a tabular report, the report includes 24 rows, one for each hour of the day. The first row would show the total value for each variable for the hour of midnight to 1:00 a.m. for all the days of input data.
Examples: EACH Command

To plot the value of a variable for each half-hour period:

```plaintext
PLOT variable
    EACH 30 MINUTES
END
RUN
```

To create a distribution plot using each record as the sample interval:

```plaintext
V PLOT variable1
   H PLOT variable2 SCALE(nn)
    EACH RECORD
END
RUN
```

END Command—End a Report

Use the END command to end each report. Any commands after the END command are interpreted as applying to the next report. Omitting the END command between reports causes Report Writer to issue a message that you are using multiple report commands for one report.

This command has the following syntax:

```plaintext
END
```

Example: End Command

The following is an example of the use of the END command:

```plaintext
TITLE1 REPORT1
    PLOT variable1 AND variable2
        FROM 02/01/11 00.00.01
        TO   02/15/11 23.59.59
    END

TITLE1 REPORT2
    PLOT variable
        SHIFT 17:00:00 01:00:00
    END
    .
    .
    .
RUN
```
EXCLUDE Command—Define Excluded Time Ranges

The EXCLUDE command defines time ranges to exclude from a report. You cannot use both INCLUDE and EXCLUDE commands in the same report. You can use multiple EXCLUDE commands to exclude multiple time ranges.

This command has the following syntax:

```
EXCLUDE [day] [time - time] [ID name]
      [date]
      [date time - date time]
      [month]
```

**day**

Specifies the day of the week. Valid values are: SUNday, MONday, TUESday, WEDnesday, THURsday, FRIday, or SATurday.

**time**

Specifies the time of day in `hh:mm:ss` format.

**date**

Specifies the date in `mm/dd/yy` format.

**ID name**

Defines a name to be associated with a specific setting of the EXCLUDE command, for use with the SELECT variable option.

For more information, see the SELECT variable option in the chapter “Tabular Reports (see page 191)” and the SELECT operand of the COST Command (see page 42) in this chapter.

**month**

Specifies the month. Valid values are: JANuary, FEBruary, MARch, APRil, MAY, JUNe, JULy, AUGust, SEPTember, OCTober, NOVember, or DECember

**Example: EXCLUDE Command**

```
EXCLUDE SUNDAY

EXCLUDE 02/04/11

EXCLUDE 12:00:00 - 13:00:00

EXCLUDE FRIDAY 16:00:00 - 17:00:00

EXCLUDE 08:00:00 - 15:59:59 ID 1STSHIFT
EXCLUDE 16:00:00 - 23:59:59 ID 2NDSHIFT

EXCLUDE JULY
```
EXITRTN Command—Define User Exits

The EXITRTN command defines a user exit to call after each record is read and before the Report Writer processes the record.

**Note:** One user exit, EXPGUX, is predefined for your use.

This command has the following syntax:

\[
\text{EXITRTN}(\text{user}-\text{exit})
\]

\[
\text{user}-\text{exit}
\]

Defines the name of the user exit.

**More information:**

[User Exits](#) (see page 301)
FLASHBACK AUDITLOG Command—Generate Audit Report

The FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command:

- Generates detailed reports on event records created by the Audit Events component
- Produces one line of output per record

To change the number of columns per line, specify audit ID options with the FLASHBACK LIST command.

Logs are listed in chronological order based on the time when the audit event occurred and cannot be sorted. You can run flashback reports against the flashback file, the archive file, or a backup of the archive file (a log file).

**Important!** Each flashback report must be run as a single report in a separate run. In other words, you cannot specify another primary report command in a job stream with the FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command. For example, TAB, PLOT, another FLASHBACK LIST, or FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command.

This command has the following syntax:

FLASHBACK AUDITLOG [idoption(identifiers)]

**idoption(identifiers)**

Includes resources specified by identifiers for an ID option. You can specify multiple ID options.

**Note:** The FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command can generate enormous amounts of output when run against a large input file. To avoid problems, use either the FROM and TO commands, the COUNT command, or the SELECT command to limit the output.
**Example: FLASHBACK AUDITLOG Command**

The following FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command is specified with the AUDTYPE ID option and identifier. This report shows only Console command records.

```
FLASHBACK AUDITLOG AUDTYPE(Console command)
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
AUDIT        SYSTEM   SUBSYS    JOB      TASK   SECURITY PRODUCT    USER   TERMINAL
DATE     TIME        TYPE         NAME      ID      ID       NAME    GROUP   RELEASE     ID       ID
--------  --------  ------------  --------  --------  --------  --------  --------  ----------  ----  ----
05/29/09  19:59:59 Console command CA31       GSVQ   STC05788 SCHEDULR            12.5   GSVXSCHT
05/29/09  19:59:59 Console command CA31       GSVX   STC39650 SCHEDULR            12.0   GSVXSCHT
05/29/09  20:00:00 Console command CA31      SYSV   STC27561 SCHEDULR            12.5   GSVXSCHT
05/29/09  20:00:00 Console command CA31       GSVQ   STC05788 SCHEDULR            12.5   GSVXSCHT
05/29/09  20:00:00 Console command CA31       GSVX   STC39650 SCHEDULR            12.0   GSVXSCHT
```

More information:

[Historical Reports](see page 261)

---

**FLASHBACK LIST Command—Generate Transaction Report**

The FLASHBACK LIST command:

- Generates detailed reports on transactions
- Produces one line of output per transaction

You can change the number of columns per line by specifying variables with the FLASHBACK LIST command.

Transactions are listed in chronological order of ending time. You cannot sort flashback reports. You can run flashback reports against the flashback file, the archive file, or a backup of the archive file (a log file).

**Important!** Each flashback report must be run as a single report in a separate run. In other words, you cannot specify another primary report command in a job stream with the FLASHBACK LIST command. For example, TAB or PLOT or another FLASHBACK LIST command.

**Note:** Only a brief description of the FLASHBACK LIST command is given here. For a more detailed description, see the chapter “Historical Reports.”
This command has the following syntax:

FLASHBACK LIST [columns] [idoption(identifiers)]
[variable [options][HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [AND,
variable [options] [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [AND,...]]

**columns**

Defines one or more of the following, in any order, to indicate the first columns to appear in the report. Not specifying any of these columns organizes the resulting report by region ID and time.

**DATETIME** - Creates columns for the date and time of the record.

**DATE** - Creates a column for the date of the record.

**TIME** - Creates a column for the time of the record.

**DAY** - Creates a column for the day of the record (MONDAY, TUESDAY, and so forth).

**JOBNAME** - Creates a column for the CICS job names.

You are only able to enter one of the following: DATETIME, DATE, TIME, and DAY. The width of the output page limits the number of columns that can appear in a report. You can use one of these operands only if you specify the variables to include in your report and limit their number. The number of variables you can specify depends upon the width of the column for each.

**idoption(identifiers)**

Includes all the resources (or only resources specified by identifiers) for an ID option. You can specify multiple ID options.

**variable**

Indicates any Report Writer variable. If you specify a variable, also specify at least one ID option.

**options**

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

**HDR1(text)**

Overrides the default top heading for a column. Replace text with the new column heading. To remove the header, replace text with a null string, for example, HDR1( ).

**HDR2(text)**

Overrides the default bottom heading for a column. Replace text with the new column heading. To remove the header, replace text with a null string, for example, HDR2( ).
AND,

Signals that another variable is specified. The comma after AND lets you continue to the next line.

Note: The FLASHBACK LIST command can generate enormous amounts of output when run against a large input file. To avoid problems, use either the FROM and TO commands, the COUNT command, or the SELECT command to limit the output.

Example: FLASHBACK LIST Command

The following FLASHBACK LIST command is specified with the DATETIME operand. The COUNT command, specified with the SELECTED operand, limits the report to 15 transactions meeting either the FROM or the TO criterion specified.

FLASHBACK LIST DATETIME TRANID TRAN LIFE AND,
       TRAN I/OTIME AND,
       TRAN WAIT AND,
       TRAN SUSP AND,
       TERM I/OTIME AND,
       TRAN CPU

FROM 12/06/10 21:00:00
TO   12/06/10 22:00:00
COUNT 15 SELECTED
END
RUN

FROM Command—Begin Time for Report

The FROM and TO commands specify the time period a report is to cover. The FROM command tells the Report Writer to exclude data less recent than the specified date and time. The TO command tells the Report Writer to exclude data more recent than the specified date and time. The TO date and time must be later than the FROM date and time.
How FROM and TO Relate to the Log and Historical Files

Reports cannot start earlier or end later than the data in the input file used. The dates and times that your report covers are printed at the top of each page, following the FROM and TO headings.

The FROM and TO commands relate to the log and historical files as follows:

- If the FROM and TO dates or times are outside the range of the data in the input file, the report covers the data in the file closest to the dates and times specified.
- If no FROM and TO dates are specified, the report covers all records in the input file.
- If dates but no times are specified in the FROM and TO commands, the report covers all records within the specified dates.

The FROM and TO commands have the following syntax:

FROM time
TO time

time

Specifies the date and time, in either of two formats.

Actual Date and Time

The format for specifying an actual date and time is as follows:

\texttt{mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss}

\textbf{mm/dd/yy}

Specifies the date in integers, \texttt{mm} is the month, \texttt{dd} is the day, and \texttt{yy} is the year. If a value is less than 10, include a leading zero; for example, specify 03/05/11 rather than 3/5/11.

Enter dates in the format \texttt{dd/mm/yy} when:

- Your operating system uses the European date format
- You specified the European date format using the DATEFRMT operand of the OPTION command

\textbf{hh:mm:ss}

Specifies the time in hours, minutes, and seconds. You can use periods instead of colons (\texttt{hh.mm.ss}). The hours are in military format, from 01 to 23 hours. The values for \texttt{mm} and \texttt{ss} cannot exceed 59. The default is 00:00:01.
Relative Date and Time

Specifying actual dates and times in a report you run frequently requires you to change those dates in the job every time you run it. The alternative is to use the relative date and time format. This format creates reports that start or end a certain number of minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months before the current date and time. The date and time you specify is always relative to the time that you run the report.

The relative date and time format is as follows:

-\( n \) [MINUTES]
[HOURS]
[DAYS] [AT \( hh:mm:ss \)]
[WEEKS] [AT \( hh:mm:ss \)]
MONTHS

\(-n\)

Specifies the number of minutes, hours, days, weeks, or months to subtract from the time at which the Report Writer starts running. The number must be an integer, prefixed by a minus sign (-). You can specify zero (-0).

MINUTES

Subtracts \( n \) minutes from the time at which the Report Writer starts running. The time is rounded down to the nearest minute for FROM commands, and rounded up to the nearest minute for TO commands. If \(-n\) is zero (-0), the Report Writer rounds the current time down to the nearest minute.

HOURS

Subtracts \( n \) hours from the time at which the Report Writer starts running. The time is rounded down to the nearest hour for FROM commands, and rounded up to the nearest hour for TO commands. If \(-n\) is zero (-0), the Report Writer rounds the current time down to the nearest hour.

DAYS

Subtracts \( n \) days from the current date and time. The result is rounded down to the nearest day for FROM commands, and rounded up to the nearest day for TO commands. If \(-n\) is zero (-0), the Report Writer rounds the current date and time down to the start of the current day.

WEEKS

Subtracts \( n \) weeks from the current date and time. The result is rounded down to the nearest week for FROM commands, and rounded up to the nearest week for TO commands. A week begins on Monday morning at 00:00:00. If \(-n\) is zero (-0), the Report Writer rounds the current date and time down to the start of the current week.
FROM Command—Begin Time for Report

MONTHS

Subtracts \( n \) months from the current date and time. The result is rounded down to the nearest month for FROM commands, and rounded up to the nearest month for TO commands. If \(-n\) is zero (-0), the Report Writer rounds the current date and time down to the start of the current month.

AT \( hh:mm:ss \)

Begins (or ends) the report at the time specified by \( hh:mm:ss \) on the day the report is run. The value is rounded down to the nearest day or week for both FROM and TO commands. Valid only with the DAYS and WEEKS operands.

Examples: Actual and Relative Dates and Times

Actual Dates and Times

To report from December 25 2010 at 8:00 a.m. to January 1 2011, use the following commands:

FROM 12/25/10 08:00:00
TO   01/01/11 00:00:00

Relative Dates and Times

To report from the start of the current week (Monday morning at 00:00:00), use the following command:

FROM -0 WEEKS

To report from yesterday at 00:00:00 to the current time, use the following commands. The report is rounded to the last hour.

FROM -1 DAYS
TO   -0 HOURS

To report from yesterday at 8:00 a.m. to today at 8:00 a.m., use the FROM and TO commands and the AT \( hh:mm:ss \) operand as follows:

FROM -1 DAYS AT 08:00:00
TO   -0 DAYS AT 08:00:00

To report from yesterday at 8:00 a.m. to yesterday at 4:00 p.m., use the following commands:

FROM -1 DAYS AT 08:00:00
TO   -1 DAYS AT 16:00:00
GLOBAL Command—Assign Parameter Values

The GLOBAL command assigns values to parameters of history reporting commands. The values are applied to all remaining reports in the run until another GLOBAL command resets the value. The value set by the GLOBAL command does not apply to subsequent reports in which the same history reporting command appears.

This command has the following syntax:

GLOBAL command

command

Enter one of the following commands, specified with any of its operands. For descriptions of the operands of any of these commands, see the description of the command in this chapter.

- COMMENT
- COST
- EACH
- EXCLUDE
- EXITRTN
- FROM
- GROUP
- INCLUDE
- PERIOD
- PRTEXIT
- SHIFT
- TITLE1
- TITLE2
- TITLE3
- TO

Temporarily Override a Global Value

To override a global value for one report, issue the command before the END command for that report.

Example, to override the set GLOBAL EACH 2 HOURS within a report, specify the report command EACH 4 HOURS with the commands for that report.
Remove a Global Value

You can remove a global value by issuing a GLOBAL command without operands. For example, specifying the command GLOBAL FROM removes any global value previously set for the FROM command.

GOTO Command—Jump to Specified Location

The GOTO command causes the Report Writer to ignore all subsequent commands until the specified label is read.

This command has the following syntax:

```
GOTO .label
```

A period followed by a one- to eight-character label. Specify a period and this label on a separate line in the job stream where you want the Report Writer to resume processing commands.

Example: GOTO Command

The following commands produce the sample reports CICS004 CICS.OPERSTAT and CICS016 CICS.TRANSTAT. The Report Writer ignores the commands between GOTO .MYLABEL and .MYLABEL. The sample report CICS001 is not produced and no syntax error is generated for the missing operand for the EACH command.

```
CARDLEN 71
OPTIONS (ECHO=NO,RECSTAT=NO,DUMP=NO)
INPUT (TAPSMF)
OPTION (SUMMARY=YES)

* CICS004 CICS.OPERSTAT *

TAB DATETIME OPERIDS,
    TRAN USE,
    AND TERM RESP,
    AND TRAN LIFE,
    AND TRAN MAXLIFE
TAB2 TRANID TRAN USE
END
GOTO .MYLABEL
```
GRAF Command—Produce a Graph

Only a brief description of the GRAF command is given here. For a more detailed description, see the chapter “Graph Reports (see page 247).”

The GRAF command produces a single-line bar graph of the performance of each identifier associated with a variable. For example, using the GRAF command with a TERMINAL variable produces a bar graph of the variable for each terminal.

This command has the following syntax:

GRAF [idoption[(identifiers)]] variable [options]
[SCALE({n},{mX})] [SORT order] [FOR n] CHAR1(x)

* CICS001 CICS.CICSSTAT *

TAB JOBNAME TRAN USE AND,
TRAN USE PCT AND,
TRAN USE RATE HDR2(RATE) AND,
TRAN LIFE AND,
TRAN MAXLIFE AND,
TERM RESP AND,
TRAN CPUTIME AND,
TRAN I/OTIME AND,
DLI USE AND,
DLI SERVTIME
END

.MYLABEL

* CICS016 CICS.TRANSTAT *

TABULATE TRANIDS,
TRAN USE,
AND TRAN USE PCT HDR1(TRAN) HDR2(%USE),
AND TRAN LIFE HDR1(TRAN) HDR2(AVE-RT),
AND TRAN MAXLIFE HDR1(TRAN) HDR2(MAX-RT),
AND TRAN WAITS,
AND TERM USE HDR1(TERM) HDR2(USE),
AND TERM MESSAGES,
AND TERM RESP HDR1(TERM) HDR2(RT-AVE),
AND DATASET USE HDR1(FILE) HDR2(USAGE),
AND DATASET REQTIME
END
**idoption(identifiers)**

Includes any ID option that is valid for the variable, specified with or without identifiers. Specifying this operand organizes the resulting report by the specified ID option and limited to the identifiers specified by identifiers.

If you do not specify an ID option, all identifiers of the type associated with the variable are included in the report. For example, a graph of a TRANSaction variable by default graphs the value of that variable for each transaction.

Specifying the ID option and identifier TRANID(TRAN1) graphs the value of the variable for transaction TRAN1 only. Specifying the ID option TERMID graphs the value for each terminal.

**variable**

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

**options**

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

**SCALE(n,mX) or SCALE(n) or SCALE(mX)**

By default, the highest value of the axis of a bar graph is set to the highest value of the graphed variables. For variables that represent percentages, the default maximum value is 100 percent.

To override this dynamic scale, specify \( n \) as the maximum value. If the variable that you use produces integers, \( n \) must be an integer. You cannot use more than three digits to the right of the decimal point when specifying \( n \).

In some cases, bar graphs in a graph Report are too short to appear. To display these graphs, you can cause each plot character to appear as \( m \) characters by specifying the multiplier \( mX \), where \( m \) is an integer. Because the resulting bar graphs no longer correspond numerically to the scale, \( mX \) is useful only for determining relative performance.

**SORT order**

Sorts the report. Replace \( order \) with one of the following:

- (Default) DESCENDING
  
  Sorts identifiers in descending order of value of the variable specified.

- ASCENDING
  
  Sorts identifiers in ascending order of value of the variable specified.
FOR n

Limits the report to the n identifiers in each time period that would appear first in the report, n must be an integer. For reports sorted in descending order, these limits are the n most active identifiers. For reports sorted in ascending order, these limits are the n least active identifiers.

CHAR1(x)

Specifies the plot character. Replace x with any valid EBCDIC character.

GRAF2 Command—Produce Subgraphs

Only a brief description of the GRAF2 command is given here. A more detailed description can be found in the chapter “Graph Reports.”

Use the GRAF2 command to produce one or more subgraphs for each individual resource included by the GRAF command. These subgraphs can do either of the following:

- Graph the performance of a second, related set of resources.
  For example, if your GRAF command graphs by terminal, a GRAF2 command could do the following:
  - List each transaction used by each terminal
  - Show the average terminal response time for each

- Graph the values of one or more variables for each resource.
  For example, if your GRAF command graphs by transaction, a GRAF2 command could show the usage, CPU use, and average lifetime of each transaction.

You cannot use the GRAF2 command without the GRAF command.

This command has the following syntax:

```
GRAF2 [VARS|idoption[(identifiers)]] variable [options]
[HDR(text)][CHAR1(x)] [SCALE({n},{mX},{COMMON})] [SORT order]
[FOR n] [AND,[[variable [options] [HDR(text)] [CHAR1(x)]] [AND,...]]
```

VARS

Indicates that there is more than one variable in this GRAF2 report.

idoption(identifiers)

Includes any ID option that is valid for the variable, specified with or without identifiers. Specifying this operand organizes the resulting subgraphs by the specified ID option and limited to the identifiers specified by identifiers. If you do not specify an ID option, all identifiers of the type associated with the variable are included in the subgraphs. You can use this operand only if you specify a single variable with the GRAF2 command.
variable

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

options

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

HDR(text)

Overrides the default heading for the variable. Replace text with a heading of 15 or fewer characters.

CHAR1(x)

Specifies the plot character for the variable. Replace x with any valid EBCDIC character.

SCALE(n,mX) or SCALE(n) or SCALE(mX) or SCALE(COMMON)

By default, the highest value of a bar graph axis is set to the highest value of the graphed variables. For variables that represent percentages, the default maximum value is 100 percent.

To override this dynamic scale, specify \( n \) as the maximum value. If the variable that you use produces integers, \( n \) must be an integer. You cannot use more than three digits to the right of the decimal point when specifying \( n \).

In some cases, bar graphs in a graph report are too short to appear. To display these graphs, you can cause each plot character to appear as \( m \) characters by specifying the multiplier \( mX \), where \( m \) is an integer. Because the resulting bar graphs no longer correspond numerically to the scale, this graph is useful only for determining relative performance.

To have the same scale used for both variables, specify SCALE(COMMON). You can specify the SCALE operand only with the first variable you specify with the GRAF2 command.

SORT order

Sorts the report. Replace order with one of the following:

- (Default) DESCENDING
  
  Sorts identifiers in descending order of value of the variable specified.

- ASCENDING
  
  Sorts identifiers in ascending order of value of the variable specified.

You can specify the SORT operand only with the first variable you specify with the GRAF2 command.
GROUP Command—Combine Resources

**FOR n**
Limits the report to the $n$ identifiers in each time period that would appear first in the report, where $n$ is an integer. For reports sorted in descending order, these limits are the $n$ most active identifiers. For reports sorted in ascending order, these limits are the $n$ least active identifiers. You can specify the FOR operand only with the first variable you specify with the GRAF2 command.

**AND,**
Signals that another variable is being specified. The comma after AND lets you continue to the next line. If you specify multiple variables, use the VARS operand.

**Example: GRAF2 Command**
The following commands produce a report showing the following:
- The maximum lifetime for the ten transactions with the longest maximum lifetimes each day
- The 20 highest maximum terminal response times for each

```plaintext
GRAF TRANSACTION MAXLIFE FOR 10 SCALE(10.0)  
GRAF2 TERMINAL MAXRESP FOR 20 SCALE(10.0)  
EACH DAY  
END  
RUN
```

**GROUP Command—Combine Resources**
The GROUP command lets you combine resources into performance groups. You can use GROUP with the TAB command, the GRAF command, or any of the plot commands.

This command has the following syntax:

```plaintext
GROUP idoption group-name(identifiers) [INCLUDE] [RANGE(rangeid)]
```

**idoption**
Defines an ID option identifying the type of resources to include in the group being defined. For example, specify the ID option TRANID if the group is to consist of transactions defined by transaction IDs.
group-name(identifiers)

Defines any 1- to 44-character name. If you use blanks in the group name, enclose the group name in single quotes. Replace identifiers with the identifiers to include in the group (for example, transaction IDs), separated by commas.

You can use generic characters in the identifiers. Once you define a group, you can use the group name as you would any predefined Report Writer ID option. That is, you can use a group name together with commands or variables to do the following:

- Organize the data in a tabular or graph report by group.
  
  For example, You are asked to produce a report with a set of specific transactions. Define the desired transactions with the group name MYTRANS and then specify MYTRANS as an ID option with the TAB or GRAF commands.

- Limit the value of a variable to the activity of one or more members in the group. For example, limit the variable value to the transactions in the group PAYROLLTRANS beginning with AC or to all transactions in the group.

INCLUDE

Includes this group in the report even if it is not included with the identifiers specified with the TAB command. The value for this group is not included in the average or total value.

RANGE(rangeid)

Tells the Report Writer to include in the group only those resources that fall within the range of the range ID. Replace rangeid with the ID assigned with the RANGE command that assigns the range criteria that you want members of the defined group to meet.
Examples: Group Command

- The following commands define groups by terminal ID and produce a report showing the average response time of each group:

  GROUP TERMID DIVISION.WESTERN(L1*)
  GROUP TERMID DIVISION.EASTERN(L2*)
  GROUP TERMID DIVISION.NORTHERN(L3*)
  GROUP TERMID DIVISION.SOUTHERN(L4*)

  TAB TERMID(DIVISION*) TERM RESP
  END
  RUN

- The following commands define groups by ranges of transaction lifetime and produce a report showing the average use and lifetime of each group:

  GROUP TRANID RANGE:00.000-10.000(*) RANGE(TLIFE1)
  GROUP TRANID RANGE:10.001+(*) RANGE(TLIFE2)

  RANGE TRAN LIFE 0-10 ID TLIFE1
  RANGE TRAN LIFE 10-99999 ID TLIFE2

  TAB TRANID(RANGE*) TRAN USE AND TRAN LIFE
  END
  RUN

HEADER Command—Specify a Title

The HEADER command specifies a title to appear in a tabular report above the column headings and to the right of the PERIOD field.

The HEADER command is valid only with tabular reports. You can specify multiple HEADER commands for one tabular report.
This command has the following syntax:

```
HEADER(nn,mm) text
```

**nn**

Defines the print column where you want the first character of your heading to appear. Because headings appear on the same line as the PERIOD field, *nn* must be 20 or greater.

**mm**

Defines the length of the heading.

**text**

Provides the heading you want to appear in your report. Do not use string delimiters.

**Note:** You can use the RIGHT variable option to shift variable columns to the right so they do not begin before print column 20. Column 20 is where headings controlled by the HEADER command can begin. For more information, see the chapter “Tabular Reports” (see page 191).”

**Example: HEADER Command**

The following commands create a report showing total transaction statistics, plus statistics on two particular transactions:

```
HEADER(28,13) ------EXPC----
HEADER(46,13) ------CSSN----
TAB TIME TRAN USE AND,
  TRAN LIFE AND,
  TRAN USE TRANID(EXPC) AND,
  TRAN LIFE TRANID(EXPC) AND,
  TRAN USE TRANID(CSSN) AND,
  TRAN LIFE TRANID(CSSN)
FROM 02/03/08 08:00:00
TO 02/03/08 13:00:00
EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```
The previous commands create a report like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>HOUR</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>-----</th>
<th>EXPC</th>
<th>-----</th>
<th>----CSSN</th>
<th>-----</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>144.3</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.153</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>176.4</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>0.343</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>51.17</td>
<td>189</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.494</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>90.58</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>0.531</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>178.1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.688</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>443</td>
<td>111.1</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>0.125</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HPlot Command—Produce a Horizontal Plot**

The HPlot command plots the distribution of one variable based on the value of another variable. The variable specified with the HPlot command plots along the horizontal axis. The second variable, specified with either the VPlot or the MPlot command, plots along the vertical axis.

Use the HPlot command with either the MPlot or VPlot command. The HPlot command must follow the MPlot or VPlot command.

To set the plot character for an HPlot report, specify the CHAR1 operand with the MPlot or VPlot command.

This command has the following syntax:

```
HPlot variable [options] [SCALE(n)] [SCATTER]
```

**Variable**

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

**Options**

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

**SCALE(n)**

Overrides the default maximum plot scale.

By default, the highest value of the horizontal axis of a plot is set to the highest value of the graphed variables. For variables that represent percentages, the default maximum value is 100 percent.
To override this dynamic scale, specify $n$ as the maximum value. If the variable that you use produces integers, $n$ must be an integer. You cannot use more than three digits to the right of the decimal point when specifying $n$. Use \texttt{SCALE(n)} with the \texttt{RECORD} option of the \texttt{EACH} command. Specifying a value for $n$ appropriate for the activity you are plotting.

**SCATTER**

Prints a scatter plot showing how many times each point in the plot is reached.

**Example: HPLOT Command**

The following commands plot transaction use along the vertical axis against terminal response time along the horizontal axis, for each 15-minute interval:

\begin{verbatim}
VPLOT TRAN USE CHAR1(+)
HPLOT TERM RESP SCALE(3.000)
  EACH 15 MINUTES
END
RUN
\end{verbatim}

**IF Command—Assign Identifier Values**

The IF command lets you assign new values to identifiers or create new identifiers based on existing identifiers.

This command has the following syntax:

\begin{verbatim}
IF idoption1=(identifier[,identifier,identifier...])
  THEN idoption2=newvalue [ELSE idoption3=newvalue]
\end{verbatim}

- **idoption1**  
  Specifies the ID option whose value is being tested.

- **identifier**  
  Specifies an ID option or one or more identifiers to compare to \textit{idoption1}.

- **idoption2**  
  Specifies the ID option whose identifiers are assigned a new value when the IF clause is true. This value can be the same as \textit{idoption1}.

- **newvalue**  
  Defines the new value to assign to the identifier. Replace \textit{newvalue} with either an ID option or a character string. If you specify a character string, enclose it in single quotes.
idoption3

Specifies the ID option whose identifiers are assigned a new value when the IF clause is false. This value can be the same as idoption2.

Examples: IF Command

The following command replaces the value of TERMID with the value of TRANID whenever the value of TERMID is equal to L*:

IF TERMID=(L*) THEN TERMID=TRANID

The following command replaces the value of TRANID with the character string production whenever the value of TRANID begins with P:

IF TRANID=(P*) THEN TRANID='production' ELSE TRANID='test'

The following command creates the ID option DEPARTMENT. Whenever the value of TRANID begins with P, DEPARTMENT is assigned the value production.

IF TRANID=(P*) THEN DEPARTMENT='production'

**INCLUDE Command—Define Time Ranges**

The INCLUDE command defines time ranges to include in a report. You cannot use both INCLUDE and EXCLUDE commands in the same report. You can use multiple INCLUDE commands to include multiple time ranges.

This command has the following syntax:

```
INCLUDE [day] [time - time] [ID name] [date] [date time - date time] [month]
```

day

Specifies the day of the week specified as: SUNday, MONday, TUESday, WEDnesday, THURsday, FRIday, or SATurday

time

Specifies the time of day in hh:mm:ss format

date

Specifies the date in mm/dd/yy format
**ID name**

Specifies an identifying name to be associated with a specific setting of the INCLUDE command, for use with the SELECT variable option.

**month**

Specifies the month specified as: JANuary, FEBruary, MARch, APRIL, MAY, JUNe, JULy, AUGust, SEPTember, OCTober, NOVember, or DEcember

**Examples: INCLUDE Command**

INCLUDE SATURDAY

INCLUDE SUNDAY

INCLUDE 07/04/08

INCLUDE 12:00:00 - 13:00:00

INCLUDE FRIDAY 16:00:00 - 17:00:00

INCLUDE 08:00:00 - 15:59:59 ID 1STSHIFT
INCLUDE 16:00:00 - 23:59:59 ID 2NDSHIFT
INCLUDE 00:00:00 - 07:59:59 ID 3RDSHIFT

INCLUDE JULY
INPUT Command—Input File Name

The INPUT command specifies what file name is used for input to the Report Writer.

This command has the following syntax:

\[
\text{INPUT}(\text{filename}, \text{UNBLOCKED})
\]

\textit{filename}

Assigns the filenames of the input files as specified in the DD statements.

\textit{UNBLOCKED}

Includes unblocked records.

\textbf{Default: TAPSMF}

\textbf{Note:} The Report Writer expects input from tape and processes the file as if you had specified the file name TAPSMF if you either:

- Do not specify a file name using the INPUT command, or
- Specify a file name using the INPUT command that does not match any name defined to the Report Writer

INVOICE Command—Produce a Tabular Invoice Report

The INVOICE command produces a tabular invoice report using the cost factors you specify. A separate invoice is created for each identifier included in the report.

Each invoice:

- Begins on a new page
- Includes a row for each variable you specify
- Shows the value of the variable for the identifier and the cost associated with it

When using the INVOICE command, use the COST command to specify a cost factor for each variable you want included in the invoice. Then, following the INVOICE command, specify each variable twice, once without the COST option and once with it.

You can include a summary page showing the total value and cost for each variable for all identifiers in the report. To include this information, specify the variable REPORT COST TOTAL as the last variable with the INVOICE command.
This command has the following syntax:

\[
\text{INVOICE \{idoption\[(identifiers)\]} \ variable \ [options] \ [HDR\{text\}] \ [SORT \ order] \\
\text{[AND,variable \ [options] \ [HDR\{text\}] \ [AND,...]}\]
\]

**idoption(identifiers)**

- Includes any ID option that is valid for the variables you specify. You can specify one or more identifiers (separated by commas) to limit the report to a subset of the identifiers associated with the ID option. You can use generic characters when specifying identifiers.

**variable**

- Includes any Report Writer variable. Each invoice in the report includes a row for each variable you specify.

**options**

- Specifies any valid variable options. To get complete invoices, specify each variable once without the COST option and once with it. For more information about the COST option, see the **COST Command** (see page 42) in this chapter.

**HDR\{text\}**

- Overrides the default description for the row for a variable. Replace \text{text} with the new description.

**SORT order**

- Sorts the report. Replace \text{order} with one of the following:

- (Default) DESCENDING
  - Sorts variables in descending order. The order starts with the variable specified with the SORT operand, and, when the value is the same for two entries, from left to right.

- ASCENDING
  - Sorts variables in ascending order. The order starts with the variable specified with the SORT operand, and, when the value is the same for two entries, from left to right.

- ALPHA
  - Sorts variables in alphanumeric order with respect to the specified identifier; for example, by transaction or terminal.

**AND,**

- Signals that another variable is being specified. The comma after \text{AND} lets you continue to the next line.
**Example: INVOICE Command**

The following commands create an INVOICE report containing one page for each of the transaction identifiers. Because the variable REPORT COST TOTAL is specified, the report also includes a summary page showing the total costs for all transactions.

```plaintext
INPUT(TAPEIN)
  COUNT 400
  COST TRAN USE .01
  COST TRAN TCPU .25
  INVOICE TRANID TRAN USE AND,
         TRAN LIFE AND,
         TRAN USE COST AND,
         TRAN TCPU COST AND,
         REPORT COST TOTAL
END
RUN
```

**LINECOUNT Command—Set Lines Per Page**

The LINECOUNT command sets the number of printed lines allowed per report page.

The LINECOUNT command is a global command. Entering it once sets the line count for all reports. To avoid printing across page creases, make LINECOUNT one of the first commands in your list of commands.

This command has the following syntax:

```
LINECOUNT \( n \)
```

\( n \)

Defines the maximum number of printed lines per page. The minimum value is 20, and the maximum value depends on the size of the paper, but cannot exceed \( n = 999 \).

**Default:** 60

**Example: LINECOUNT Command**

Set the line count at 72 lines per page, use the following command:

```
LINECOUNT 72
```
MPLOT Command—Produce a Vertical Plot

The MPLOT command produces a vertical plot similar to the plot produced by the VPLOT command. However, MPLOT only prints the outline of the detail lines. You can specify as many variables per MPLOT report as you want.

This command has the following syntax:

```
MPLOT variable [options] [SCALE({n},{mX})] [CHAR1(x)] [HDR1(text)][HDR2(text)]
  [HDR(text)] [AND,
  variable [options] [SCALE({n},{mX})] [CHAR1(x)] [HDR1(text)][HDR2(text)]
  [HDR(text)] [AND,...]
```

**variable**

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

**options**

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

**SCALE(n) or SCALE(mX) or SCALE(n,mX)**

Overrides the default maximum plot scale.

By default, the highest value of the plot horizontal axis is set to the highest value of the graphed variables. For variables that represent percentages, the default maximum value is 100 percent.

To override this dynamic scale, specify \( n \) as the maximum value. If the variable that you use produces integers, \( n \) must be an integer. You cannot use more than three digits to the right of the decimal point when specifying \( n \).

You can also widen the outline of the plot by using the multiplier \( mX \), where \( m \) is an integer.

**CHAR1(x)**

Specifies the plot character. Replace \( x \) with any valid EBCDIC character.

**HDR1(text)**

Overrides the default top heading for the scale of the plot. Replace \( text \) with the new heading. To remove the header, replace \( text \) with a null string, as in HDR1( ).

**HDR2(text)**

Overrides the default bottom heading for the scale of the plot. Replace \( text \) with the new column heading. To remove the header, replace \( text \) with a null string, as in HDR2( ).
**HDR(text)**

Overrides the default description next to the SYMBOLS heading that describes the plotted variables. Replace text with the new description, not to exceed 30 characters.

**AND,**

Signals that another variable is being specified. The variable is plotted on top of the preceding variables. The comma after AND lets you continue to the next line.

---

**OPTION Command—Define Report Options**

The **OPTION** command is a global command that defines cosmetic options for all reports. Entering it once sets options for all reports.

This command has the following syntax:

```
OPTION ([AVERAGE=[NO | YES | n ]]
[DEFERRED | DNW | IMMEDIATE]],
[CASE=UPPER],
[dataonly=[NO | YES]],
[DATEFRMT=[MM/DD/YY | DD/MM/YY]],
[DEFEREXT=[NO | YES]],
[DUMP=[NO | YES]][CORRUPT],
[ECHO=[YES | NO]],
[HEXID=[NO | YES]],
[IOERR=[NO | YES | BYPASS]],
[JOBZONE=[nWEST | nEAST]],
[MAXTO=[YES | NO]],
[MONEYary=n],
[NULLID=[BLANK | ‘xxxx’ | n/a]],
[NULLLINE=[YES | NO]],
[PERIOD=WEIGHTED]],
[PERIOD=[NO | YES]],
[PGMSTOR=[NO | YES]],
[PRODUCT=EVSE|EXPC|ESQL|EXPV],
[PRINT=GROUP],
[RANGE=WEIGHTED],
[RECAP=[NO | YES],
[RECORD=n],
[RECSTAT=[NO | YES]],
[RPTSTAT=[NO | YES | xxxx]],
[STORAGE=[BELOW | ABOVE]],
[STORSTAT=[NO | YES],
[SUMMARY=YES | NO | n]],
```
[TAB2SKIP=\[n | PAGE\],
[TRACE=\[NO | STORAGE | LOADS\],
[WEEK=\[weekday\],
[XMSG=\[nnn | ALL\],
[ZERODFLD=\[BLANK | ZERO | 'xxxx'\]]
['SRT=\[nnn\]'
['COPYRIGHT=NO'])

**AVERAGE**

Specifies whether to print a line giving averages of the items listed in the report. If you set AVERAGE=\[n\], the averages are printed only if the report contains \(n\) or more detail lines. For graph reports, you can specify when the average is calculated and if it is weighted.

AVERAGE=IMMEDIATE calculates the average line during data accumulation. The average is weighted.

AVERAGE=DEFERRED calculates the average line before printing the report. The average is weighted. Use this setting with the FOR operand or RANGE DEFERRED command and want the average line to reflect only the lines being printed.

AVERAGE=DNW (Deferred Not Weighted) calculates the average line before printing the report, but the average is not weighted.

AVERAGE=NO (no average line).

Default: IMMEDIATE (for graph reports)

**CASE**

Changes the case of the report.

Specify CASE=UPPER to force all output to uppercase. You can also use the PARM= parameter of your // EXEC statement to perform this function.

Default: Output is in mixed case.

Note: For more information, see the chapter “Writing a Report (see page 25).”

**DATAONLY**

Prints only lines containing report data when you specify YES. Otherwise, all lines are printed. You can also use the PARM= parameter of your // EXEC statement to perform this function.

Default: NO

Note: For more information, see the chapter “Writing a Report (see page 25).”

**DATEFRMT**

Sets the format of dates in report output to mm/dd/yy or dd/mm/yy. You can also use the PARM= parameter of your // EXEC statement to perform this function.

Default: MM/DD/YY

Note: For more information, see the chapter “Writing a Report (see page 25).”
DEFEREXIT
Specifies when to call a user exit.
DEFEREXIT=NO passes control to the exit before any processing is done with the current record.
DEFEREXIT=YES defers the user exit call. The call processes when all selection criteria have been applied and passes to the user exit only those records passing all selection criteria. For example, ID options and RANGE commands.

For example, the ID options and RANGE commands.

Default: NO

DUMP
Specifies whether to print a diagnostic dump of input records.
DUMP=YES dumps all used records.
DUMP=CORRUPT dumps all records with detected corruption.

Default: NO

ECHO
Specifies whether to list your report commands before printing the report. Set the value to NO only after you verify the report commands. Any report commands preceding the ECHO=NO command in the job stream appears with the report. You can also use the PARM= parameter of your // EXEC statement to perform this function.

Default: YES

Note: For more information, see the chapter “Writing a Report” (see page 25).”

HEXID
Specifies whether to allow nonprintable characters in identification fields.
HEXID=NO treats any identification field that contains a nonprintable character as invalid. All information regarding the resource is saved and printed under the identifier INVALID.
HEXID=YES deactivates the test for nonprintable characters. When the report prints, however, all nonprintable characters are printed as periods.

Default: YES
IOERR

Determines what happens if the Report Writer encounters an I/O error in input data.

IOERR=NO causes the Report Writer to stop and no reports are printed.
IOERR=YES causes the Report Writer to treat the error as an end-of-file and produces reports defined up to that point.
IOERR=BYPASS causes the Report Writer to attempt to bypass the error condition and continue processing input.

Default: NO

JOBZONE

Sets the job zone (the number of hours east or west of Greenwich Mean Time). Specify nEAST or nWEST, where n is an integer.

Default: Value set by the ZONE parameter of the IPL SET command.

MAXTO

Applies only if every report in the run includes a TO command. By default, an end-of-file condition is forced when the maximum TO time specified with any report is exceeded. If the input file is not in chronological order, specify MAXTO=NO to force the entire file to be read.

Default: YES

MONETARY

Specifies the character to precede currency numbers. You can specify any single character.

Default: $ (dollar sign)

NULLID

Defines a four-character string to print in any identifier field for which no identifier exists. Specify NULLID=BLANK to print blanks in fields for which no identifier exists.

Default: The characters n/a

NULLINE

Specifies whether to print lines with all zero values.

Default: YES for plot reports; NO for tabular reports

PERIOD

Controls whether the period line of a plot report is a weighted value; that is, the average of all the detail lines. PERIOD=WEIGHTED converts the period line into a weighted value that represents a true average over the period.

Default: Not weighted
OPTION Command—Define Report Options

PERIOD
Controls whether to print the period line of a tabular report.

Default: YES

PGMSTOR
Controls whether the diagnostic storage analysis facility displays the storage acquired by each Report Writer internal program.

Default: NO

PRODUCT
Specifies the product for DEFINE XID or DEFINE XVAR commands. Specify XPFC for Command for CICS.

Default: No default

PRINT
Controls whether a report prints only group items.

Default: GROUP

RANGE
Controls whether the range line of a plot report is a weighted value; that is, the average of all the detail lines. RANGE=WEIGHTED converts the range line into a weighted value.

Default: Not weighted

RECAP
Specifies whether to produce a summary value for each identifier in the report. Depending on the variable, the summary line includes the total, average, maximum, or minimum values of the variable. This option is valid only for tabular reports organized by identifier and time.

RECORD
Specifies the decimal value of the record type for DEFINE XID or DEFINE XVAR commands.

Default: No default
RESTAT

Specifies whether to print statistics about CA SYSVIEW records following your report. RESTAT=YES prints information including the length of each record and each of its components (in the case of performance records), the percentage of the total disk space that each record or component comprises, and the time period covered by each.

This helps you determine which CICS resources to collect data for. In particular, if a given component contains a great deal of data, but you seldom run reports on this data, you may choose to stop collecting that data in order to lessen the storage required for the SMF files.

Default: NO

RPTSTAT

Controls how often the following message is issued to the console:

ERPT274I STATUS: CNT - nnnnn.

TIME - mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss

nnnnn provides the current number of input records processed. mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss provides the timestamp of the current record.

RPTSTAT=YES produces a status message every 10,000 records. RPTSTAT=nnnnn produces a status message every nnnnn records. You can also specify HOUR, DAY, or WEEK to generate the status message on a hourly, daily, or weekly interval.

Default: NO

STORAGE

If 31 bit addressing is available, specifies whether storage is acquired above or below the 16 MB line.

Default: ABOVE

STORSTAT

Specifies whether to print storage statistics following the last report. STORSTAT=YES prints the storage amounts allocated to each report and the total amount of unused virtual storage.

Default: NO

SUMMARY

Pertains only to tabular reports using an ID option. SUMMARY=YES prints a summary line. If you specify SUMMARY=n, summary lines are printed only if the report contains at least n lines. Depending on the variable, the summary line includes the total, average, maximum, or minimum values of the variable.

Default: YES
TAB2SKIP
For TAB2 reports only, controls how much space is left between identifiers listed by the TAB command. Either specify TAB2SKIP=n, where n is the number of lines to be skipped, or specify TAB2SKIP=PAGE to generate a page break after each identifier.

Default: 0 (no space)

TRACE
Controls the diagnostic tracing facility. TRACE=STORAGE causes message ERPT267I to print every time an internal storage request is processed. This message shows the name of the internal program requesting storage and shows how much storage the program is requesting.

TRACE=LOADS causes message ERPT283I to print whenever a Report Writer module is loaded or freed. This message shows the name of the module.

Default: NO

WEEK
Specifies the first day of the week (SUNday, MONday, TUESday, WEDnesday, THURday, FRIday, or SATurday). If you specify the EACH nnn WEEKs command, you can use this operand to specify whether a week is Monday through Sunday, Tuesday through Monday, and so on.

Default: MONday

XMSG
Excludes messages from printing and from displaying on the console. XMSG=nnn excludes message ERPTnnn from output. XMSG=ALL excludes all messages.

Default: No messages are excluded.

ZEROFLD
Defines a value to replace any zero values. ZEROFLD=BLANK replaces any zero value with a blank. ZEROFLD=ZERO prints a zero. ZEROFLD=xxxx replaces each zero value with xxxx.

Default: BLANK for tabular reports; ZERO for graph and plot reports.

SRT
Specifies a new default decimal value for the CA SYSVIEW record type.
For example, specifying SRT=250 changes the default record type from 255 to 250.

Default: 255

Note: The CA EXPLORE Report Writer automatically recognizes whether CA SYSVIEW produced the SMF record. Using the SRT option disables automatic recognition.
COPYRIGHT

Controls whether to print the copyright statement lines. Specifying COPYRIGHT=NO prevents the copyright statement from printing. Notice that first statement is printed before the options are processed. To stop the first statement from printing, include the EXEC parameter of COPYRIGHT=NO.

Note: For more information, see the chapter “Writing a Report” (see page 25).

Example: OPTION Command

The sample OPTION command does the following:

- Prints a zero for each zero value in the report
- Prints lines with all zero values
- Prints a line showing the average values of the items in the report when the report contains five or more detail lines

   OPTION(ZEROFLD=ZERO, NULLINE=YES, AVERAGE=5)

PERIOD Command—Specify a Time

The PERIOD command produces one report per time-period, including a summary of the average activity of variables during a specified time. The PERIOD command can be used with the PLOT and TAB commands.

You must have the appropriate amount of data in your input file for the period you specify. For example, you cannot specify PERIOD YEAR if your input file has less than one year of data.

This command has the following syntax:

PERIOD  time-period  [SKIP=n]
**time-period**

Specifies one of the following base time units.

**nnn**

Specifies the number of time intervals (up to 999) in the time unit you select.

**Default:** 1

MINUTE = **nnn** MINUTES

HOUR = **nnn** HOURS

DAY = **nnn** DAYS

WEEK = **nnn** WEEKS

MONTH = **nnn** MONTHS

YEAR = **nnn** YEARS

**SKIP=n**

Defines the number of lines to skip between reports for each period. \( n \) can range from 1 to 9. If you do not specify **SKIP=n**, a page break occurs between periods.

**Examples: PERIOD Command**

To request a summary of the average daily activity of a resource, use the following commands:

```
PLOT variable
PERIOD DAY
END
RUN
```

For a summary of the average activity of a resource every three months, use the following commands:

```
TAB variable
PERIOD 3 MONTHS
END
RUN
```

---

**PLOT Command—Plot Resource Usage**

The PLOT command produces reports that plot resource usage horizontally across time.

This command has the following syntax:

```
PLOT variable [options] [ALONE] [SCALE(\{n\},\{mX\})] [CHAR1(x)] [CHAR2(x)]
```
variable

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

options

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

ALONE

Prevents the display of the global (systemwide) value of the variable. To use this operand, restrict the variable with an ID option.

SCALE(\(n\)) or SCALE(\(mX\)) or SCALE(\(n,mX\))

Overrides the default maximum plot scale.

By default, the highest horizontal axis value of a plot equals the highest value reached by a variable in the plot. Or, for variables representing percentages, 100 percent. To override this dynamic scale, specify \(n\) as the maximum value.

If the variable that you use produces integers, \(n\) must be an integer. In some cases, bar graphs in a plot report are too short to appear. To display these graphs, you can cause each plot character to appear as \(m\) characters by specifying the multiplier \(mX\), where \(m\) is an integer. Because the resulting bar graphs no longer correspond numerically to the scale, this graph is useful only for determining relative performance.

CHAR1(\(x\))

Specifies the plot character that represents the restricted variable. Replace \(x\) with any valid EBCDIC character.

CHAR2(\(x\))

Specifies the plot character that represents the global variable. Replace \(x\) with any valid EBCDIC character.

Example: PLOT Command

The following commands plot the value of the variable TRAN LIFE for transaction CINQ and the value for all transactions. The plot uses a scale of 0 to 500. The character \(X\) is used to plot the activity of transaction CINQ and a plus sign (+) is used to plot the activity of all transactions.

PLOT TRAN LIFE TRANID(CINQ) SCALE(500) CHAR1(X) CHAR2(+)
END
RUN

More information:

Plot Reports (see page 225)
PLOT2 Command—Plot Two Variables

The PLOT2 command is used with the PLOT command to plot two variables across time. This ability lets you compare the performance of two variables side-by-side in a single report to see if a cause-and-effect relationship exists between the two. You cannot use the PLOT2 command without the PLOT command.

This command has the following syntax:

```
PLOT2 variable [options][ALONE][SCALE({n},{mX},{COMMON})][CHAR1(x)]
[CHAR2(x)]
```

The operands for the PLOT2 command are the same as for the PLOT command except for the COMMON option of the SCALE operand. Specify SCALE(COMMON) if you want to use the same scale to plot both variables.

Note: For an explanation of the other PLOT2 operands, see the descriptions of the PLOT operands in PLOT Command (see page 92) in this chapter.

Example: PLOT and PLOT2 Commands

The following PLOT and PLOT2 commands compare the transaction use of transaction CINQ against its lifetime, using the same scale for both variables. Because the ALONE operand is specified, global activity (the values of the variables for all transactions) is not plotted.

```
PLOT TRAN USE TRANID(CINQ) ALONE
PLOT2 TRAN LIFETIME TRANID(CINQ) ALONE SCALE(COMMON)
END
RUN
```

PRTEXIT Command—Define a User Exit

PRTEXIT command defines a user exit to call before each line is printed.

Note: The user exit PRTGUX is predefined for your use.

This command has the following syntax:

```
PRTEXIT(user-exit)
```

user-exit

Defines the name of the user exit.
RANGE Command—Set Criteria to Include

More information:
User Exits (see page 301)

The RANGE command sets criteria that must be met before data is included in a report.

You can use the RANGE command only with Report Writer variables that have numeric values.

This command has the following syntax:

```
RANGE variable [RATE] min1-max1,min2-max2,..[ALONE][DEFERRED][ID rangeid]
[UNDERLINE]
[HIGHLIGHT]
```

**variable**

Includes any numeric Report Writer variable and then applies the range criteria to that variable.

**RATE**

Specifies range values as rates (number per second). RATE is valid only when DEFERRED is specified.

**min1-max1, min2-max2, ...**

Specifies up to 10 minimum and maximum values for the variable chosen. You can specify a single value, or a single value followed by a plus sign (+) to signify no upper boundary. Specifying a pair includes records when the specified variable value is greater than or equal to the minimum value and less than the maximum value.

**ALONE**

Applies only if multiple RANGE commands are used in a single report. If more than one RANGE command is used, all range criteria must be satisfied before a record is accepted. If one range value fails, the record is discarded.

When you specify the ALONE option on one RANGE command, and the record passes its range criteria:

- The record is accepted
- All other RANGE commands are ignored
**RANGE Command—Set Criteria to Include**

**DEFERRED**

Waits to apply the range criteria until after all the input data is read, and then discards lines having values not meeting the range criteria. For example, only use the DEFERRED operand to report on only those jobs that were executed 10 or more times. The Report Writer is able to determine this criteria only after it reads all the input data. The RATE option is valid for the RANGE command when you use the DEFERRED operand.

**UNDERLINE**

Like the DEFERRED operand, waits to apply range criteria until after all the input data is read. However, instead of discarding lines not meeting the range criteria, the UNDERLINE option prints all lines and underlines those values that meet a range criterion.

**HIGHLIGHT**

Similar to UNDERLINE but prints values meeting the range criteria in boldface rather than underlining them. If you print the report on a laser printer, these values do not appear bold. In that case, use the UNDERLINE operand instead of the HIGHLIGHT operand.

**ID rangeid**

In a tabular report, assigns an identifier to the specified range of values for the variable. The range ID must be one to eight characters. You can use the GROUP command to specify a group that includes only those resources that fall within the range named rangeid.

*Note:* For more information, see **GROUP Command** (see page 72) in this chapter.

**Examples: RANGE Command**

To plot the activity of transactions with response times under one second, use the following commands:

```
PLOT TRAN USE
RANGE TERM RESP 0-1 DEFERRED
END
RUN
```

The following commands define groups by ranges of transaction lifetime and produce a report showing the average use and lifetime of each group:

```
GROUP TRANID RANGE:00.000-10.000(*) RANGE(TLIFE1)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:10.001+(*)(*) RANGE(TLIFE2)
RANGE TRAN LIFE 0-10 ID TLIFE1
RANGE TRAN LIFE 10-99999 ID TLIFE2
TAB TRANID(RANGE*) TRAN USE AND TRAN LIFE
END
RUN
```
RUN Command—Begin Processing and Printing Reports

The RUN command ends the interpretation of commands and begins the processing and printing of reports.

Make the RUN command the last command in your job stream. Any commands after the RUN command are ignored.

This command has the following syntax:

RUN

Example: RUN Command

The following is an example of the RUN command in a job stream:

```
TITLE1 REPORT1
PLOT variable
  FROM 02/01/11 00.00.01
  TO   02/15/11 23.59.59
END
*
TITLE1 REPORT2
PLOT variable
  SHIFT 17:00:00 01:00:00
END
RUN
```

SELECT Command—Specify Identifiers

Use the SELECT command to specify the identifiers to include in or excluded from a report.

This command is useful in restricting the following types of reports:

- Sample reports, which cannot otherwise be restricted to specific resources.
- Tabular reports not organized by resource, which can otherwise be restricted only by specifying the ID option and identifiers with every variable included in the report.
This command has the following syntax:

SELECT  

\textit{idoption}(\textit{identifiers})

\textit{idoption}(\textit{identifiers})

Includes any ID option followed by one or more identifiers of the appropriate type. You can use generic characters when specifying identifiers. Separate multiple identifiers by commas.

**Example: SELECT Command**

The following commands generate a CICS.TERM.STAT sample report. The SELECT command limits the report to terminals with IDs that do not begin with the letter T.

```
SELECT TERMID(¬T*)
TAB TERMIDS TERMINAL RESP,
    AND TERM MESSAGES,
    AND TERM READS,
    AND TERM WRITES,
    AND TERM INPUTSIZE,
    AND TERM OUTPUTSIZE
END
RUN
```

The following commands generate a tabular report organized by time but not by resource. The SELECT command restricts the report to three transactions, an alternative to specifying the ID option and identifiers TRANID(PAY1,PAY2,PAY3) with each variable.

```
SELECT TRANID(PAY1,PAY2,PAY3)
TAB TIME TRAN USE 
    AND, 
    TRAN USE RATE HDR2(RATE) AND, 
    TRAN USE DIFF HDR2(%CHANGE) AND, 
    TRAN I/OTIME AND, 
    TRAN MAXI/OTIME AND, 
    TRAN CPUTIME AND, 
    TRAN ABENDS AND, 
    TRAN GETMSIZE
    EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

**SHIFT Command—Hours Covered for a Report**

The SHIFT command restricts the hours of the day covered by a report.

Like most secondary commands, the SHIFT command cannot be used twice for the same report, even if two different periods of time are specified.
The following provides an incorrect use of SHIFT commands in a command stream and the corrected command stream:

- Incorrect Command Stream

  ```
  GRAF variable
  SHIFT 08:00:00 12:00:00
  SHIFT 13:00:00 17:00:00
  END
  RUN
  ```

- Corrected Command Stream

  ```
  GRAF variable
  SHIFT 08:00:00 17:00:00
  END
  
  GRAF variable
  SHIFT 13:00:00 17:00:00
  END
  RUN
  ```

This command has the following syntax:

**SHIFT start-time end-time**

- **start-time**
  Specifies the earliest time to include in the report, in *hh:mm:ss* format, where *hh* is hours, *mm* is minutes, and *ss* is seconds. You can use periods instead of colons to separate the hours, minutes, and seconds.

- **end-time**
  Specifies the latest time to include in the report, in the same format as *start-time*.

**Examples: SHIFT Command**

To graph only the activity that occurs between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., enter the following:

```
GRAF variable
  SHIFT 08:00:00 17:00:00
END
RUN
```

Shifts can cross midnight. For example, to write a tabular report that covers from 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m., use the following commands:

```
TAB variable
  SHIFT 23:00:00 07:00:00
END
RUN
```
TABulate Command—Produce Tabular Reports

The TAB command produces tabular reports. The variables you specify with the TAB command determine the columns in your report and the order in which they appear.

The operands you specify determine:
- How the report is organized: by time, by classes of or individual identifiers (such as transactions, terminals, or users), or by the relationship between identifiers
- How the report is sorted
- The column headings that appear in the report

This command has the following syntax:

```
TAB [period] [idoption((identifiers))] variable [options] [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [SORT order] [FOR n] [AND,] 
[TOP n] [BOTTOM n] variable [options] [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [AND,...]
```

**period**
- Sets the first column in the report to one of the following:
  - DATETIME - Display the date and time
  - DATE - Display the date
  - TIME - Display the time
  - DAY - Display the day (MONDAY, TUESDAY, and so on)

**idoption(identifiers)**
- Includes any ID option that is valid for the variable, specified with or without identifiers. Specifying this operand organizes the resulting report by the specified ID option and limited to the identifiers specified by identifiers. You can specify multiple ID options.
- The identifiers are listed either:
  - Beginning in the first column (if you did not specify a time period as the first column) or
  - Beginning in the second column

**variable**
- Includes any Report Writer variable.

**options**
- Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.
HDR1(text)

Overrides the default top heading for a column. Each column has two default eight-character lines. Replace text with the new column heading. To remove the header, replace text with a null string, as in HDR1( ).

HDR2(text)

Overrides the default bottom heading for a column. Replace text with the new column heading. To remove the header, replace text with a null string, as in HDR2( ).

SORT order

Sorts the report. Replace order with one of the following:

- (Default) DESCENDING
  Sorts variables in descending order. The order starts with the variable specified with the SORT operand, and, when the value is the same for two entries, from left to right.

- ASCENDING
  Sorts variables in ascending order. The order starts with the variable specified with the SORT operand, and, when the value is the same for two entries, from left to right.

- ALPHA
  Sorts variables in alphanumeric order with respect to the specified identifier; for example, by transaction or terminal.

You can use SORT only if you organize the report by identifier; for example, by transaction. If you organize the report by time, then it is already sorted.

FOR n

For Reports Organized by Identifier and Time or Date: Limits your reports to the n identifiers in each time period that would appear first in the report, where n is an integer. For reports sorted in descending order, these reports are the n most active identifiers. For reports sorted in ascending order, these reports are the n least active identifiers.

For Reports Organized by Time or Date: Limits your reports to the n times or dates with the highest values for the first variable specified. For reports sorted by a variable in descending order, these reports are the n times or dates with the highest value for that variable. For reports sorted by a variable in ascending order, these reports are the n times or dates with the lowest value for that variable.
TOP \( n \)

Limits reports organized by identifier to the \( n \) identifiers with the highest values for the first variable specified, where \( n \) is an integer. Unlike the FOR operand, the TOP operand tests each record as it is read and discards records that do not qualify, saving storage.

The TOP operand is appropriate for ID options with many unique identifiers, such as TRANNUM.

BOTTOM \( n \)

Identical to the TOP operand except it prints the \( n \) identifiers with the lowest values for the first variable specified.

AND,

Signals that another variable is being specified. The comma after AND lets you continue to the next line.

Examples: TAB Command

Create a tabular report organized by date and time that shows the transaction use and average transaction lifetime for all transactions each hour:

```
TAB DATETIME TRAN USE    AND,
    TRAN LIFE
    EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

Create a tabular report organized by date and time that shows the five hours with the highest average transaction lifetime:

```
TAB DATETIME TRANID TRAN LIFE FOR 5
    EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

More information:

Tabular Reports (see page 191)
TAB2 Command—Build a Secondary Table

The TAB2 command builds a secondary table for each row of the table created by the TAB command.

This command has the following syntax:

\[
\text{TAB2 idoption\{identifiers\} variable \{options\} [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)]}
\]

[\text{SORT order} \{FOR n\} \{AND,}
\]

[\text{TOP n}]

[\text{BOTTOM n}]

[\text{variable \{options\} [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)]\} \{AND,...\}]

The TAB2 command uses the same operands as the TAB command, except that you cannot specify both a period operand and an ID option. The period operands are DATETIME, DATE, TIME, or DAY.

\textbf{Note:} For an explanation of the TAB2 operands, see the description of the TAB operands in \textit{TABulate Command} (see page 100) in this chapter.

You cannot use the TAB2 command without the TAB command.

You can use the TAB2 command only if you also specify the TAB command with an ID option. You can specify a period option (DATETIME, DATE, TIME, and DAY) with either the TAB command or the TAB2 command, but \textit{not} with both.

\textbf{Examples: TAB2 Command}

The following commands create a tabular report organized first by transaction ID and then by the date:

\begin{verbatim}
TAB   TRANID TRAN USE
TAB2  DATE  TRAN USE
      EACH HOUR
END
RUN
\end{verbatim}

\textbf{More information:}

\textit{Tabular Reports} (see page 191)
TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3 Commands

Three 60-character lines at the top of each page are reserved for titles. The TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3 commands write titles on the first, second, and third of these lines, respectively. If you do not use the TITLE commands, the Report Writer assigns its own title lines to the report.

Titles are printed only for the report in which the TITLE commands occur. Use the GLOBAL TITLEn command to print the same title for all reports in one run.

The TITLE1 title is printed first, the TITLE2 title is printed below it, and the TITLE3 title appears last. Specify the TITLE1, TITLE2, and TITLE3 commands in that order. You can use none, one, or all of these commands in any combination.

These commands have the following syntax:

```plaintext
TITLE1 titletext
TITLE2 titletext
TITLE3 titletext
```

**titletext**

Specifies the title that you assign to the report, up to 60 characters. Every character in the title text must be on the same line as the TITLE1, TITLE2, or TITLE3 command. You cannot continue titles with a continuation character. To insert dynamically dates and times into titletext, use the keywords described in the next section.

TITLEn has the following keywords:

You can use keywords to place dynamically dates and times in your report titles. Keywords have the following format:

```
&SourceRangeFormat
```

Replace the variables as shown:

**&Source**

Replace with one of the following to determine the origin of the dates and times:

- C-Uses report command specifications
- R-Uses the starting and ending times for the data in the report
- E-Uses the EACH command specifications
- P-Uses the PERIOD command specifications
Range

Replace with one of the following to determine whether to take data from the FROM command or the TO command:

F - Uses the FROM command specification
T - Uses the TO command specification

Format

Replace with one of the following to determine the format of the date and time:

WEEKDAY = Monday, Tuesday, and so on
DATE = mm/dd/yy or dd/mm/yy (European format)
DAY = dd
EDAY = dd, if your dates are in European format
MONTH = mm
EMONTH = mm, if your dates are in European format
YEAR = yy
TIME = hh:mm:ss
HOUR = hh
MINUTE = mm
SECOND = ss
CALMONTH = January, February, and so on
JDAY = dd (Julian date)

Note: Do not use the &RF and &RT variables with the FLASHBACK reports. The way the FLASHBACK reports process records prevents enumerating the date and time range of the records.

Examples: TITLE1, TITLE2, TITLE3 Commands

■ To have the title Transaction Use by Hour appear on title line 2, enter the following command:

TITLE2 Transaction Use by Hour

■ The following commands dynamically create a date and time on title lines 2 and 3. The data in the report and the FROM and TO commands determine the date and time:

TITLE2 FROM: &RFWEEKDAY, &RFCALMONTH &RFDAY, 20&RFYEAR at &RFTIME
TITLE3 TO: &RTWEEKDAY, &RTCALMONTH &RTDAY, 20&RTYEAR at &RTTIME

■ The following is sample output for these commands:

FROM: Thursday, January 27 2011 at 02.58.00
TO: Tuesday, February 01 2011 at 11.23.59
VPLOT Command—Plot Usage in Vertical Columns

The VPLOT command plots resource usage in vertical columns. The horizontal axis of the plot represents time.

This command has the following syntax:

```
VPLOT variable [options] [SCALE({n},{m}X)] [STACK=id] [CHAR1(x)] [HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [HDR(text)]
```

`variable`

Indicates any Report Writer variable.

`options`

Specifies any valid variable options or ID options. Each ID option you specify must include at least one identifier.

`SCALE(n) or SCALE(mX) or SCALE(n,mX)`

Overrides the default maximum plot scale.

By default, the highest value of the vertical axis of a plot equals the highest value reached by a variable in the plot. Or, for variables representing percentages, 100 percent.

To override this dynamic scale, specify `n` as the maximum value. If the variable that you use produces integers, `n` must be an integer.

You can also widen each plot column by using the multiplier `mX`, where `m` is an integer.

`STACK=id`

Replaces the plot character with the identifiers being plotted, from most active to least active starting at the bottom of the plot. You can specify the `mX` option of the `SCALE` operand to print more characters of each identifier.

**Note:** For an example using the `STACK` operand, see the VPLOT command in the chapter “Plot Reports.”

`CHAR1(x)`

Specifies the plot character. Replace `x` with any valid EBCDIC character.

`HDR1(text)`

Overrides the default top heading for the scale to the left of the plot. Replace `text` with a new heading. To remove the header, replace `text` with a null string, as in `HDR1()`. 

`HDR2(text)`

Overrides the default bottom heading for the scale to the left of the plot. Replace `text` with a new heading. To remove the header, replace `text` with a null string, as in `HDR2()`.
HDR(\textit{text})

Overrides the default description next to the SYMBOLS heading that describes the plotted variable. Replace \textit{text} with the new description, not to exceed 30 characters.

**Example: VPLOT Command**

The following commands plot transaction use against time using the letter T as the plot character:

```
VPLOT TRANSACTION USE CHAR1(T)
END
RUN
```

**VPLOT2 Command—Plot Two Variables**

The VPLOT2 command is used with the VPLOT command to plot two variables across time. This ability lets you compare the performance of two variables side-by-side in a single report to see if a cause-and-effect relationship exists between them. The VPLOT2 variable is printed directly over the VPLOT variable.

**Note:** Use the VPLOT2 command with the VPLOT command.

This command has the following syntax:

```
VPLOT2 variable \{options\} [SCALE({n},{mX},{COMMON})] [CHAR1(x)]
[HDR1(text)] [HDR2(text)] [HDR(text)]
```

The operands for the VPLOT2 command are the same as for the VPLOT command except that the VPLOT2 command:

- Does not support the STACK operand
- Does support the COMMON option of the SCALE operand

Specify SCALE(COMMON) if you want to use the same scale to plot both variables.

**Example: VPLOT and VPLOT2 Commands**

The following commands plot terminal response time with asterisks (*) and transaction use rate with plus signs (+):

```
VPLOT  TERM RESP             CHAR1(*)
VPLOT2 TRANSACTION USE RATE  CHAR1(+)
END
RUN
```
More information:

VPLOT Command—Plot Usage in Vertical Columns (see page 106)
Chapter 5: Variables

This section contains the following topics:

- Functions of Variables and Options (see page 109)
- Conventions Used for Describing Variables (see page 111)
- Source for MVS Variable Values (see page 112)
- CICS Variables (see page 112)
- IMS Variables (see page 129)
- MQ Variables (see page 132)
- AUDIT Variables (see page 137)
- COMMON Variables (see page 138)
- MVS Variables (see page 140)

Functions of Variables and Options

The variables you use with a report command determine what the report describes. For example, if you use the command GRAF TERMINAL USE (where TERMINAL USE is the variable), you get a report that graphs terminal use.

You can specify the following two types of options with variables:

- Variable options, which change either the type of data that a variable represents or its format.
  
  For example, you can change:
  
  - The type of data from a count to a rate
  - The format from one decimal place to three

- ID options, which, when used with variables, change the scope of the data that the variables represent. For example, the scope of the data can be changed from transaction use for all transactions to the transaction use for transaction CINQ only.

More information:

- ID Options (see page 167)
- Variable Options (see page 157)
Structure and Parts of Variable Names

Report variables have the following format:

\[ \text{[system]} \ [\text{record-type}] \ \text{variable-class} \ \text{variable-name} \]

**system**

Specifies the system of the variable. Valid values are as follows:

- **CICS**
  Signals to the Report Writer that the variable is a CA SYSVIEW-based CICS variable.

- **IMS**
  Signals that the variable is a CA SYSVIEW-based IMS variable.

- **MQ**
  Signals that the variable is a CA SYSVIEW-based MQ variable.

- **AUDIT**
  Signals that the variable is a CA SYSVIEW-based AUDIT variable.

- **COMMON**
  Signals that the variable is a CA SYSVIEW-based variable common for all systems.

- **MVS**
  Signals to the Report Writer that the variable is a z/OS system variable.

**Default:** CICS

**record-type**

Specifies the type of record the data for that variable comes from. You can specify one of the following:

- **JOB**
  Provides job activity information.

- **PERformance**
  Provides task activity information.

- **REQuest**
  Provides information about MQ objects and message counts.

- **STEP**
  Provides activity information for the last interval before the step terminate, and activity after the previous interval ended.
SUMmary
For CICS variables, provides information from data created with the SUMMARIZE utility option.
For IMS variables, provides information from IMS region summary records.

SYStem
For CICS variables, provides information from system threshold records.
For MVS variables, provides information from MVS system records.

INTerval
Provides CICS resource usage information. The collection of this data is based upon user-defined time intervals and involves low overhead.

LOG
Provides CA SYSVIEW Audit Event records information.

EXCEPTION
Provides CA SYSVIEW exception records information.

The default record type for all CICS and IMS variables is PERformance and for all MVS variables is SYStem. The record type that a variable represents affects which ID options can be used with it to limit the scope of a report.

Note: For more information about JOB and STEP record types, see the section JOB and STEP Record Type Data.

variable-class
Specifies one of the variable classes. For example, TRANSACTION and DATASET are both valid variable classes for the PERformance record type.

variable-name
Specifies a variable name from the variable class selected. For example, both USE and LIFETIME are valid variable names for the variable class TRANSACTION.

Conventions Used for Describing Variables

The following conventions are used for describing variables:

- All variables that represent time are displayed in seconds.
- Variable names separated by a vertical bar (|) are synonymous.
- Default values are underlined.
- Characters in a variable class or name that you must enter are shown in capital letters. Optional characters are shown in lowercase letters.
Source for MVS Variable Values

The tables describing MVS variables contain a Data column, which gives the SMF record from which the variable obtains its data.

JOB and STEP Record Type Data

Variable data for all MVS variables with record type JOB or STEP is accumulated from SMF30 type records, as follows:

- Variables with record type JOB use subtype 5 records. Subtype 5 records are created at the end of the job and represent the entire activity for that job.
- Variables with record type STEP use subtype 2 and subtype 3 records, which are delta-count records. Subtype 2 records are created at each SMF interval. Subtype 3 records are created at the end of each step.

SMF dsect Field Names Used When Specifying Variables

All SMF30 DSECT field names that refer to character data are supported as valid identifiers. When generating reports, you can use these SMF30 DSECT field names in place of the variable name part of the complete variable.

For example, the first column of the following table lists variables specified using variable names. The second column lists the same variables specified using the SMF30 DSECT field name in place of the variable name part of the complete variable.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable Specified Using Variable Name</th>
<th>Same Variable Specified Using the SMF DSECT Field Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MVS JOB STORage BELOW</td>
<td>MVS JOB STORage SMF30URB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVS STEP PERF TOT-SU</td>
<td>MVS STEP PERF SMF30RSV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVS JOB EXCP COUNT</td>
<td>MVS JOB EXCP SMF30BLK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVS STEP EXCP DEV-CONN</td>
<td>MVS STEP EXCP SMF30DCT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS Variables

The following pages describe the CICS variables and the variable names for each class defined.
CICS Variables

Chapter 5: Variables

CICS CDSA Variable Class

This section describes variable information for the CDSA class on the CICS system.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] CDSA variable name

ID Options

Use any CICS CDSA variables with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage available, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage amount, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Percentage of storage in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS DATASET Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DATASET on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] DATASET variable-name

ID Options

Use the CICS Performance data set variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, FILEID, JOBNAME, PROGID, SYSID, TERMID, TRANID, TRANNUM, USERID, and VTAMLU.

Note: You can specify FILE in place of DATASET for this variable class.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>ADDs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of files added</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BROWSEs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file browses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>DELetes</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of files deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXREQtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum file request service time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CICS Variables

#### CICS DB2 Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DB2 on system CICS.

**Syntax:**

CICS PERFormance DB2 variable-name

**ID Options:**

Use CICS PERFormance DB2 variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, DB2PROG, DB2 STYPE, DB2PSNUM, JOBNAME, SYSID, TERMD, TRANID, TRANNUM, USERID and VTAMLU.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DB2 requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>REQTime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average DB2 request time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXREQTime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum DB2 request time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CICS DLI Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DLI on system CICS.
Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] DLI variable-name

**ID Options**

Use CICS PERFORMANCE DLI variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, FILEID, JOBNAME, SYSID, TERMID, TRANID, TRANNUM, USERID, and VTAMLU

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>DELETES</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I delete requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GETNEXT or GN</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET next requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GETUNIQUE or GU</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET unique requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GHN</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET hold next requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GHNP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET hold next within parent requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GHU</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET hold unique requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>GNP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I GET next within parent requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>INSERTS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I insert requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>READs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I read requests, including GETNEXT, GNP, GU, GHU, GHN, and GHNP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>REPLACES</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I replace requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>SERVTIME</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average DL/I replace requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>USE, USAGE, REQUESTS, or IO</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I file requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>WRITEs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of DL/I write requests, including replaces, deletes, and inserts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CICS Variables

CICS ECDSA Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class ECDSA on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] ECDSA variable-name

ID Options

Use any CICS ECDSA variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage available, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage amount, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Percentage of storage in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS ERDSA Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class ERDSA on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] ERDSA variable-name

ID Options

Use any CICS ERDSA variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage available, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage amount, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Percentage of storage in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CICS Variables

Chapter 5: Variables

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CICS EUDSA Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class EUDSA on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] EUDSA variable-name

ID Options

Use any CICS EUDSA variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage available, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage amount, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Percentage of storage in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS EXCEPTION Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class EXCEPTION on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] EXCEPTION variable-name

ID Options

The record type of a CICS EXCEPTION variable determines which ID options can be used with the variables.

- Use any CICS PERFormance EXCEPTION variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, CICSID, JOBID, NETNAME, REGID, SYSID, TERMD, TRANNUM, USERID, and VTAMLU
- Use any CICS SYStem EXCEPTION variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, SYSID, TRANID, TERMD, USERID, and VTAMLU

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNEXN</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Exception number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CICS Variables

### PERFormance, SYStem Variable Classes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNLUN</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>LU name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNRID</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Exception resource ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNRTY</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Exception resource type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNSTA</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Start date and time of exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNSTO</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Stop date and time of exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNTER</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Terminal ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNTNO</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Transaction number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNTPR</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Transaction priority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>EXCMNTRN</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Transaction ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNTST</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Transaction start type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNTYP</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>Exception type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>EXCMNUSR</td>
<td>27, 24</td>
<td>User ID</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CICS PAGE Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class PAGE on system CICS.

**Syntax:**

[CICS] [record-type] PAGE variable-name

**ID Options**

Use CICS INTERVAL (INT) PAGE variables with the following ID option:

CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>CACHE-MISS</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of cache read page misses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>IN-COMMON</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of common page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>IN-HYPERSPACE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of hyperspace page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>IN-LPA</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of LPA page-ins</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### CICS Variables

#### Chapter 5: Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>IN-NONVAM</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of non-VAM page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>IN-SWAP</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of pages swapped in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>IN-VAM</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of VAM page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>OUTs</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of page-outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>OUT-HYPERSPACE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of hyperspace page-outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>OUT-NONVAM</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of non-VAM page-outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>OUT-SWAP</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of pages swapped out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>RECLAIMs</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of pages reclaimed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>STEALS</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Numbers of pages stolen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>SWAPS</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of swaps that occurred</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CICS PROGRAM Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class PROGRAM on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] PROGRAM variable-name

**ID Options**

Use only PERFormance PROGram variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, JOBNAME, PROGID, SYSID, TERMID, TRANID, TRANNUM, USERID, and VTAMLU.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>RESPONSETIME</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average program response time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of programs used</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### CICS REGION Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class REGION on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] REGION variable-name
CICS Variables

ID Options

Use any INTerval REGION variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>CPUTIME</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Total CPU time consumed by the CICS region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>SIOs</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of SIOs executed by the CICS region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>THRESHOLDs</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of thresholds triggered in the CICS region</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS SYSTEM Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class SYSTEM on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] SYSTEM variable-name

ID Options

Use any CICS SYSTEM variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Available frame count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>CPU usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>PAGING</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Demand page rate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>UIC</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Unreferenced interval count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS TEMPSTOR (Temporary Storage) Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class TEMPSTOR on system CICS.
Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] TEMPSTOR variable-name

**ID Options**

Use only PERFormance TEMPSTOR variables with the following ID options: ABCODE, APPLID, JOBNAME, SYSID, TERMID, TRANID, TRANNUM, TSTGID, USERID, and VTAMLU.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BGET</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of temporary storage bytes per GET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BREQ</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of temporary storage bytes per request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>READs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of GET requests for temporary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>GETMAXRESPonse</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum temporary storage GET response time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>GETMAXSIZE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum temporary storage GET request size, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>GETRESPonse</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average temporary storage GET response time per request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXRESP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum temporary storage request time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PUTMAXRESPonse</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum temporary storage PUT response time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PUTs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of temporary storage PUT requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>REQUESTs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of temporary storage requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>RESPONSE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average temporary storage request time, in seconds, per request</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CICS TERMINAL Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class TERMINAL on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] TERMINAL variable-name
**ID Options**

Use only performance terminal variables used with ID options. All ID options are valid except DSAID, and LSRID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>INPUTS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of terminal input messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>INPUTSIZE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average input message size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>INPUTSIZE-LU6.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average LUTYPE6.1 input message size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>INPUT-LU6.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of LUTYPE6.1 alternate terminal input messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>MESSAGES</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>MROWATime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average MRO I/O wait time per transaction, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>MSGSIZE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average message size in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUTS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of terminal output messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUTSIZE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average output message size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUT-LU6.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of LUTYPE6.1 alternate terminal output messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUTSIZE-LU6.1</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average LUTYPE6.1 output message size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>RESPonsetime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average terminal response time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>TCTTE-REQUESTS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of TCTTE ALLOCATE requests for APPC, LUTYPE6.1 and IRC sessions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>USE, USAGE, or WRITES</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of writes to terminal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CICS THRESHOLD Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class THRESHOLD on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] THRESHOLD variable-name
ID Options

Use only PERFormance THRESHOLD variables with the following ID options. The following ID options are valid: ABCODE, APPLID, FILEID, JOBNAME, PROGID, SYSID, TERMD, THRCLAS, THRSID, THRSSID,THRSTYPE, TRANID, TRANNUM, TRSCEID, USERID, and VTAMLU.

Use only SYStem THRESHOLD variable with the following ID options: JOBNAME, SYSID, THRCLAS, THRSID, THRSSID, THRSTYPE, TRANID, TRANNUM, TRSCEID, and USERID.

The following table provides variable information for the CICS system with a variable class of threshold:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>CLASS</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>COUNT, RATE, TIME, and PCT threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Number of thresholds exceeded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Date threshold occurred on \textit{mm/dd/yy}.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>LIMIT</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Threshold limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>MAXVALUE</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Maximum value that exceeded the limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>MINVALUE</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Minimum value that exceeded the limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>NAME</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Threshold name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>RESOURCE</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Resource involved with the threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>TERMINAL</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Terminal ID, if task related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Time threshold occurred at \textit{hh:mm:ss}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>TRANSACTION</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>Transaction ID, if task related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>UPPER or LOWER level threshold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYStem</td>
<td>USER</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>User ID, if task related</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SYStem</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>27, 08</td>
<td>Average value that exceeded the limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CICS Interval Record TRANsaction Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class TRANsaction on system CICS.

Syntax:

```
[CICS] [record-type] TRANSACTION variable-name
```

**ID Options**

Use any interval transaction variable with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information for the CICS system with a variable class of transaction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>CPUtime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average CPU time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>I/Otime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent waiting for I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>LIFETIME</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average transaction lifetime, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>SUSPtime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>TCPUtime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Total CPU time for the transaction including user, CICS, and CA SYSVIEW time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>TMIOtime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent waiting for terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Number of transactions executed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTerval</td>
<td>WTRtime</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent waiting to run</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICS Performance Record TRANsaction Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class TRANsaction on system CICS.

Syntax:

```
[CICS] [record-type] TRANSACTION variable-name
```
**ID Options**

The record type of a TRANsaction variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- Use PERFormance TRANsaction variables with all ID options except DSAID, and LSRID.
- Use any CICS SUMmary TRANsaction variables with the following ID options: CICSREL, JOBNAME, SYSID, and TRANID.

The following table provides variable information for the CICS system with a variable class of transaction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SUMmary</td>
<td>ABENDS</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Number of abends</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BMS-MAP</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of map requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BMS-MAPIN</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of map-in requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BMS-MAPOUT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of map-out requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>BMS-REQuests</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Total number of BMS requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SUMmary</td>
<td>CPUtime</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Average CPU time, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>DCOUNT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of transient data sets used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>ENDDATE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Transaction end date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Transaction end time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>EXCEPTIONtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on exception conditions, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FCOUNT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of files accessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-AC</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file access method requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-ADD</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of add file requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-BROWSE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file browse requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-DELETE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file delete requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-GET</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of GET file requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-IOWAITtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average file I/O wait time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-PUT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file PUT requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>FC-REQuests</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of file requests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CICS Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>IRIOtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on MRO links, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SUMmary</td>
<td>I/Otime</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent waiting for I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>JCIOTime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on Journal I/O, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance, SUMmary</td>
<td>LIFETIME</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Average transaction lifetime, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXI/Otime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum time, in seconds, spent waiting for I/O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXLIFE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum transaction lifetime, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXPGMTime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum time, in seconds, spent in program code, including both user and CICS code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXSUSPtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum time, in seconds, spent suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXTMIOtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum time, in seconds, spent waiting for terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>MAXWAITtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum time, in seconds, spent waiting for an event control block</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PCIOtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on program loads, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PCOUNT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of programs used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PC-LINKs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of program links</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PC-LOADs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of program loads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PC-LOADTIME</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average program load time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PC-XCTLs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of program XCTLs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PGMtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent in program code, including both user and CICS code</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>SC-GETMABOVE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of user storage GETMAIN requests above the 16M line per transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>SC-GETMBELOW</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average number of user storage GETMAIN requests below the 16M line per transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>Variable Name</td>
<td>SMF Subtype</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-PGMHWM</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum amount of program storage in use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-PGMHWMBELOW</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum amount of program storage in use below the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-STGOCCABOVE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average storage occupancy above the 16-MB line per transaction, in byte-milliseconds (a measurement of storage in use against elapsed time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-STGOCCBELOW</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average storage occupancy below the 16-MB line per transaction, in byte-milliseconds (a measurement of storage in use against elapsed time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-TERMSTG</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average amount of terminal storage (TIOA) allocated to the associated terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-USERHWMABOVE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum amount of user storage allocated above the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SC-USERHWMBELOW</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum amount of user storage allocated above the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>SP-SYNCPOINTs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of SP sync point requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>STARTDATE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Transaction start date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Transaction start time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance, SUMMARY</td>
<td>SUSptime</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance, SUMMARY</td>
<td>TCPUtime</td>
<td>27, 25</td>
<td>Total CPU time for the transaction including user, CICS, and CA SYSVIEW time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TD-GET</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of transient data GET requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TD-IOWAITtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average transient data I/O wait time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TD-PURGE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of transient data purge requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TD-PUT</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of transient data PUT requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TD-REQest</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of transient data requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TMIOtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent waiting for terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TS-GETS</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number temporary storage GET requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFomance</td>
<td>TS-IOWAITtime</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average temporary storage I/O wait time per transaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CICS Variables

#### Record Type | Variable Name | SMF Subtype | Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
PERFormance | TS-PUTAux | 27 | Number temporary storage PUT auxiliary requests
PERFormance | TS-PUTMain | 27 | Number temporary storage PUT main requests
PERFormance | TS-REQUESTs | 27 | Number temporary storage requests
PERFormance, SUMmary | USE | 27, 25 | Number of transactions executed
PERFormance, SUMmary | WAITtime | 27, 25 | Average time, in seconds, spent waiting for an event control block

### CICS TRANSIENT Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class TRANSIENT on system CICS.

Syntax:

[CICS] [record-type] TRANSIENT variable-name

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with PERFormance TRANSIENT variables: ABCODE, APPLID, DCTID, JOBNAME, SYSID, TERMD, TRANID, TRANNUM, USERID, and VTAMLU.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

#### Record Type | Variable Name | SMF Subtype | Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
PERFormance | INPUTMAXRESPonse | 27 | Maximum transient data input response time, in seconds
PERFormance | INPUTMAXSIZE | 27 | Maximum transient data input request size, in bytes
PERFormance | INPUTREponse | 27 | Average transient data input request size, in seconds
PERFormance | INPUTSIZE | 27 | Average transient data input request size, in bytes
PERFormance | OUTPUTMAXRESPonse | 27 | Maximum transient data output response time, in seconds
PERFormance | OUTPUTMAXSIZE | 27 | Maximum transient data output request size, in bytes
### IMS Variables

#### Chapter 5: Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUTRESPONSE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Maximum transient data output response time per request, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>OUTPUTSIZE</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Average transient data output request size, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>READS</td>
<td>INPUTs</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>REQUESTs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>Number of I/Os to transient data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
<td>WRITEs</td>
<td>OUTPUTs</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CICS UDSA Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class UDSA on system CICS.

**Syntax:**

```
[CICS] [record-type] UDSA variable-name
```

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with any CICS UDSA variable: CICSREL, JOBNAME, STARTTIME, ENDTIME, and SYSID.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>AVAILABLE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage available, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>Size</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Storage amount, in bytes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERVAL</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>23, 28</td>
<td>Percentage of storage in use</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### IMS Variables

This section describes the IMS variables and the variable names for each class defined.

### IMS TRANsaction Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class TRANsaction on system IMS.
Syntax:

```plaintext
[IMS] [record-type] TRANSACTION variable-name
```

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with any IMS TRANSACTION variable: IMSID, IMSREL, JOBNAME, LTERM, LUNAME, PROCTYPE, PSBNAME, PST, REGION, STARTTIME, SYSID, TRANID, and USERID

The following table provides variable information for the IMS system with a variable class of transaction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>LIFetime</td>
<td>32, 34</td>
<td>Average transaction lifetime, in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>32, 34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>INQueuetime</td>
<td>32, 34</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent in the input queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>OUTQueuetime</td>
<td>32, 34</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent in the output queue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERFormance</td>
<td>PROCtime</td>
<td>32, 34</td>
<td>Average time, in seconds, spent processing the transaction</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IMS REGION Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class REGION on system IMS.

Syntax:

```plaintext
[IMS] [record-type] REGION variable-name
```

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with any IMS REGION variable: DBNAME, ENDTIME, IMSID, IMSREL, JOBNAME, LUNAME, PSBNAME, PST, STARTTIME, SYSID, TRANID, and USERID

The following table provides variable information for the IMS system with a variable class of region:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>SCHEDULERtime</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Average elapsed scheduler processing time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>INTENTwaittime</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Average intent contention wait time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### IMS DLI Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DLI on system IMS.

Syntax:

```
[IMS] [record-type] DLI variable-name
```

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with any IMS DLI variable: DBNAME, ENDTIME, IMSID, IMSREL, JOBNAME, LUNAME, PSBNAME, PST, STARTTIME, SYSID, TRANID, and USERID.

The following table provides variable information for the IMS system with a variable class of DLI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>POOLSPCwaitime</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Average pool space wait time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-IOTIME</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Total database I/O time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>VSAMREADs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of DL/I VSAM reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>VSAMWRITEs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of DL/I VSAM writes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>OSAMREADs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of DL/I OSAM reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>OSAMWRITEs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of DL/I OSAM writes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>TOTALIO</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Total VSAM+OSAM DL/I I/O operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-READs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Amount of database reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-WRITEs</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Amount of database writes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-GU</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Total database unique get requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-GN</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Total requests for database get next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-GNP</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Total requests for database get next within parent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-GHU</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of requests for database get hold unique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMmary</td>
<td>DB-GHN</td>
<td>33, 35</td>
<td>Number of requests for database get hold next</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MQ Variables

This section describes the MQ variables and the variable names for each class defined.

JOBNAME is the only ID option necessary, as you simply receive the same value as you would with object-related variables. Their usage lets you use them with JOBNAME.

MQ OBJEct Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class OBJECT class on system MQ.

Syntax:

[MQ] [record-type] OBJEct variable-name

ID Options

Use any MQ OBJEct variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information for the MQ system with a variable class of object:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>BROWSE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Get count with browse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MQ Variables

Chapter 5: Variables

MQ OBJFailure Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class OBJFailure class on system MQ.

Syntax:

[MQ] [record-type] OBJFailure variable-name

ID Options

Use any MQ.OBJFailure variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Close counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Get counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>INQUIRE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Inquire counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Open counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Put counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>PUT1</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Put1 counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Request</td>
<td>SET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Set counts that failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MQ OBJMessage Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class OBJMessage class on system MQ.
MQ Variables

Syntax:

[MQ] [record-type] OBJMessage variable-name

ID Options

Use any OBJMessage variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>GETRES</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Gets with the date and times of the Put.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXGET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for the gets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXPUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for the puts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MINGET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Minimum message size for the gets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MINPUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for the puts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MQ OBJTimer Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class OBJTimer class on system MQ.

Syntax:

[MQ] [record-type] OBJTimer variable-name

ID Options

Use any MQ OBJTimer variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>GMSGTOT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total message size for gets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXCPU</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum CPU time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXElapsed</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum elapsed time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXRESID</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum residency time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>PMSGTOT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total message size for puts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MQ Variables

#### Chapter 5: Variables

**MQ JOBStat Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class JOBStat class on system MQ.

Syntax:

```
[MQ] [record-type] JOBStat variable-name
```

**ID Options**

Use any MQ JOBStat variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, JOBNAME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>TOTCPU</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total CPU time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>TOTElapsed</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total elapsed time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>TOTRESID</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total residency time for all requests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MQ JOBFailure Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class JOBFailure class on system MQ.

Syntax:

```
[MQ] [record-type] JOBFailure variable-name
```

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>BROWSE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Get count with browse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Close count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Get count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>INQUIRE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Inquire count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Open count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Put count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PUT1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Put1 count for job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>SET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Set count for job</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ID Options

Use any MQ JOBFailure variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, JOBNAME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Close counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>GET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Get counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>INQUIRE</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Inquire counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>OPEN</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Open counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Put counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUT1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Put1 counts that failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>SET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Set counts that failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MQ JOBMessage Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class JOBMessage class on system MQ.

Syntax:

```
[MQ] [record-type] JOBMessage variable-name
```

ID Options

Use any JOBMessage variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, JOBNAME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>GETRES</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Gets with the date and times of the Put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXGET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for gets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MAXPUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for puts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MINGET</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Minimum message size for gets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQuest</td>
<td>MINPUT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum message size for puts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MQ JOBTimer Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class JOBTimer class on system MQ.

Syntax:

\[ [\text{MQ}] [\text{record-type}] \text{JOBTimer variable-name} \]

ID Options

Use any MQ JOBTimer variables with the following ID options: ENDTIME, JOBNAME, OBJNAME, OBJSUBTYPE, OBJTYPE, QMANAGER, RESNAME and RESMANAGER, STARTTIME and SYSID.

The following table provides variable information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>GMSGTOT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total message size for gets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>MAXCPU</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum CPU time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>MAXElapsed</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum elapsed time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>MAXRESID</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Maximum residency time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>PMSGTOT</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total message size for puts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>TOTCPU</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total CPU time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>TOTElapsed</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total elapsed time for all requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REQUEST</td>
<td>TOTRESID</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Total residency time for all requests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

AUDIT Variables

This section describes the AUDIT variables and the variable names for each class defined.

**Note:** Only one AUDIT variable is defined, and it has an equivalent in the ID options of AUDTYPE. The best way to write Audit reports is to use the FLASHBACK AUDITLOG command, or use the FLASHBACK LIST with two or more ID options.
AUDIT ALL Variable Class

This section describes variable information for the ALL class on the AUDIT system.

Syntax:

[AUDIT][record-type] ALL variable name

ID Options

Use any AUDIT ALL variables with the following ID options: STARTTIME, ENDTIME, AUDTYPE, SYSTEM, SUBSYS, AJOBD, TASKNAME, SECGROUP, RELEASE, AJOBNM, AUSERID, ATERMID

Note: STARTTIME and ENDTIME in Audit reports represent the exception time.

The following table provides variable information for the AUDIT system with a variable class of ALL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>TYPE</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>Audit record type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMON Variables

This section describes the COMMON variables and the variable names for each class defined.

COMMON STATE Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class EXCEPTION class on the COMMON system.

Syntax:

COMMON [record-type] EXCeption variable name
### ID Options

Use any COMmon STate EXCeption variables with the following ID options: APPLID, CJOBID, GROUP, JOBNAME, OLDSTATUS, OWNER, RESRC, RESRC2, STARTTIME, STATUS, SUBGROUP, SYSTEM, VARNAME.

Use any COMmon THreshold EXCeption variables with the following ID options: APPLID, CJOBID, GROUP, JOBNAME, OLDSTATUS, OWNER, RESRC, RESRC2, RULETYPE, STARTTIME, STATUS, SUBGROUP, SYSTEM, THRECLAS, THRETYPE, TRANID, VARNAME.

**Note:** STARTTIME in common exception reports represents time of the exception.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>SMF Subtype</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>VARname</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Variable name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>RESOURCE or RESRC</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Resource involved with the exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>RESOURCE2 or RESRC2</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Resource2 (eight characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>RESOURCE2L or RESRC2L</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Resource2 Long (48 characters)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>SUBGroup</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Subgroup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>VALUE</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Average threshold value that exceeded the limit or current state value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>MAXVALUE</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Maximum threshold value that exceeded the limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>MINVALUE</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Minimum threshold value that exceeded the limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>WARNING</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Warning limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>PROBLEM</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Problem limit value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Exception status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD, STATE</td>
<td>OLDVALUE</td>
<td>03, 04</td>
<td>Previous value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>OLDWARNING</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Previous warning limit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRESHOLD</td>
<td>OLDPROBLEM</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>Previous problem limit</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS Variables

The following pages describe the MVS variables and the variable names for each class defined for the z/OS operating system.

MVS ASCB Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class ASCB on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] ASCB variable-name | data

No ID options can be used with MVS ASCB variables.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-BATCH</td>
<td>SMF70BTT</td>
<td>Average number of batch address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-IN</td>
<td>SMF70ITT</td>
<td>Average number of address spaces not in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-OUT</td>
<td>SMF700TT</td>
<td>Average number of address spaces not in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-READY</td>
<td>SMF70RTT</td>
<td>Average number of address spaces in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>Variable Name</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-STC</td>
<td>SMF70STT</td>
<td>Average number of started-task address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-TSO</td>
<td>SMF70TTT</td>
<td>Average number of TSO address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-WAIT</td>
<td>SMF70WTT</td>
<td>Average number of address spaces not in storage and not ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-BATCH</td>
<td>SMF70BMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of batch address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-IN</td>
<td>SMF70IMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of address spaces in storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-OUT</td>
<td>SMF70OMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of address spaces not in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-READY</td>
<td>SMF70RMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of address spaces in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-STC</td>
<td>SMF70SMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of started-task address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-TSO</td>
<td>SMF70TMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of TSO address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-WAIT</td>
<td>SMF70WMM</td>
<td>Maximum number of address spaces not in storage and not ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-BATCH</td>
<td>SMF70BMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of batch address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-IN</td>
<td>SMF70IMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of address spaces in storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-OUT</td>
<td>SMF70OMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of address spaces not in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-READY</td>
<td>SMF70RMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of address spaces in storage and ready to execute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-STC</td>
<td>SMF70SMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of started-task address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-TSO</td>
<td>SMF70TMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of TSO address spaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-WAIT</td>
<td>SMF70WMN</td>
<td>Minimum number of address spaces not in storage and not ready to execute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MVS CHANNEL Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class CHANNEL on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] CHANNEL variable-name | data

**ID Option**

The following ID option can be used with the MVS CHANNEL variable: CHNID
MVS Variables

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>LRead</td>
<td>SMF73PRU</td>
<td>LPAR rate of data read through the channel in bytes per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>LWrite</td>
<td>SMF73PWU</td>
<td>LPAR rate of data written through the channel in bytes per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>READ</td>
<td>SMF73TRU</td>
<td>Total rate of data read through the channel in bytes per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>SMF73PTI</td>
<td>Measurement interval length in seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>WRITE</td>
<td>SMF73TWU</td>
<td>Total rate of data written through the channel in bytes per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%USE</td>
<td>SMF73TUC, SMF73TUT</td>
<td>Average percentage of time the channel was active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: To avoid rounding values too much, use the XTND variable option with rate variables of this class.

MVS CPU Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class CPU on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] CPU variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID options can be used with MVS CPU variables: CPUID, CPUPID, and LPARNAME.

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%BUSY</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>UTILization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%WAIT</td>
<td>SMF70WAT</td>
<td>Percentage of time CPU was inactive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>BUSY</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS Variables

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>WAIT</td>
<td>SMF70WAT</td>
<td>Total time CPU was inactive</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MVS DEVICE Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DEVICE on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] DEVICE variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID option can be used with MVS DEVICE variables: DEVID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CONNECT</td>
<td>SMF74CNN</td>
<td>Average time spent connected to a channel path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CUB-DELAY</td>
<td>SMF74CUB</td>
<td>Average time I/O request is delayed due to busy control unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DB-DELAY</td>
<td>SMF74DVB</td>
<td>Average time I/O request is delayed due to busy device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DISCONNECT</td>
<td>SMF74DIS</td>
<td>Average time spent disconnected during an I/O request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>PENDING</td>
<td>SMF74PEN</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SERVTIME</td>
<td>SMF74ATV</td>
<td>Average service time for device to complete an I/O request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SSCH</td>
<td>SMF74SSC</td>
<td>Number of start subchannels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>UTILization</td>
<td>SMF74ATV</td>
<td>Percentage of time device was busy or active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MVS DISK Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DISK on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] DISK variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID options can be used with MVS DISK variables: DEVID, DISKID
### MVS Variables

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CONNECT</td>
<td>SMF74CNN</td>
<td>Average time spent connected to a channel path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CUB-DELAY</td>
<td>SMF74CUB</td>
<td>Average time I/O request is delayed due to busy control unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DB-DELAY</td>
<td>SMF74DVB</td>
<td>Average time I/O request is delayed due to busy device</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DISCONNECT</td>
<td>SMF74DIS</td>
<td>Average time spent disconnected during an I/O request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>PENDING</td>
<td>SMF74PEN</td>
<td>Average time spent waiting on hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SERVTIME</td>
<td>SMF74ATV</td>
<td>Average service time for device to complete an I/O request</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SSCH</td>
<td>SMF74SSC</td>
<td>Number of start subchannels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>UTILization</td>
<td>SMF74ATV</td>
<td>Percentage of time disk was busy or active</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MVS DSN Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class DSN on system MVS.

Syntax:

```
MVS [record-type] DSN variable-name | data
```

**ID Option**

The following ID options can be used with MVS DSN variables:

DEVID, DISKID, DSNID, JOBID, STEPID, VOLSER

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>ACTIVITY</td>
<td>SMF64</td>
<td>Number of VSAM requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>BPR</td>
<td>SMF64</td>
<td>Average buffer performance rating for VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CA-SPLITS</td>
<td>SMF64DAS</td>
<td>Number of control area splits for VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CI-SPLITS</td>
<td>SMF64DCS</td>
<td>Number of control interval splits for VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DELETES</td>
<td>SMF64DDE</td>
<td>Number of VSAM deletes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>EXCP</td>
<td>SMF64, SMF14, SMF15</td>
<td>Total number of EXCPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### MVS Variables

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>EXCP- VSAM</td>
<td>SMF64DEP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs for VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>EXCP- NVSM</td>
<td>SMF14, SMF15, SMFEXCP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs for non-VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>SMF14, SMFEXCP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs for non-VSAM data sets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>INSERTS</td>
<td>SMF64DIN</td>
<td>Number of VSAM inserts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>OUTPUT</td>
<td>SMF15, SMFEXCP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs for non-VSAM output data set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>RETRIEVE</td>
<td>SMF64DRE</td>
<td>Number of VSAM retrieves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>UPDATES</td>
<td>SMF64DUP</td>
<td>Number of VSAM updates</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>VOLSER</td>
<td>SMF64, SMF14, SMF15</td>
<td>Volume serial number of device.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MVS EXCP Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class EXCP on system MVS.

**Syntax:**

MVS [record-type] EXCP variable-name | data

**ID Option**

The record type of an EXCP variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB EXCP variables:
  - ACCTID, DDNAME, DEVID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID
- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP EXCP variables:
  - ACCTID, DDNAME, DEVID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>SMF30BLK</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs issued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>DDNAME</td>
<td>SMF30DDN</td>
<td>DDname</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>DEVCUU</td>
<td>SMF30CUA</td>
<td>Device number</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS Variables

This section describes variable information for class IO on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] IO variable-name | data

ID Option

The record type of an IO variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

■ No ID options can be used with MVS SYSTEM IO variables.
■ The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB IO and MVS STEP IO variables: JOBID, STEPID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>CARDs</td>
<td>SMF30INP</td>
<td>Number of card-image records read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>DEVCON</td>
<td>SMF30TCN</td>
<td>Total device connect time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>EXCPs</td>
<td>SMF30TEP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>INTERRUPTs</td>
<td>SMF70</td>
<td>Total number of I/O interrupts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>INT-SLH</td>
<td>SMF70SLH</td>
<td>Number of I/O interrupts handled by the I/O interrupt handler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>INT-TPI</td>
<td>SMF70TPI</td>
<td>Number of I/O interrupts handled through the TPI instruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>TGETs</td>
<td>SMF30TGT</td>
<td>Number of TGETs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>TPUTs</td>
<td>SMF30TPT</td>
<td>Number of TPUTs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS JOB and STEP Variable Classes

This section describes variable information for classes JOB and STEP on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] variable-class variable-name | data

ID Option

- The following ID options can be used with z/OS JOB variables:
  - ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID
- The following ID options can be used with z/OS STEP variables:
  - ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%CPUACT</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Percentage of CPU consumed while active</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%CPUDUR</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Percentage of CPU consumed during the JOB or STEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%CPUINT</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Percentage of CPU consumed in report interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%CPURES</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Percentage of CPU consumed while resident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total transaction active time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Number of jobs or steps executed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total amount of CPU time consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DEV-CONN</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total device connect time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DURATION</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total job or step duration time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>RESIDENT</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total transaction residency time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SAMPLEs</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Number of step interval samples</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SRB</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total amount of SRB CPU time consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TCB</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total amount of TCB CPU time consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TOT-EXCP</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS Variables

MVS LPAR Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class LPAR on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] LPAR variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID options can be used with MVS LPAR variables:

CPUID, CPUPID, LPARID, LPID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>%ACTIVE</td>
<td>SMF70PDT</td>
<td>Logical processor usage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SMF70PDT</td>
<td>Logical processor active time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>SMF70VPA</td>
<td>Logical processor address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>NUMBER</td>
<td>SMF70LPN</td>
<td>Logical partition number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>RWF</td>
<td>SMF70BPS</td>
<td>Logical partition resource weight factor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MVS OPERator Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class OPERATOR on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] OPER variable-name | data

ID Option

The record type of an OPERator variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB OPERator variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID

- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP OPERator variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID
Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>NS-DASD-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30PDM</td>
<td>Number of nonspecific DASD mounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>NS-MSS-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30MTM</td>
<td>Number of nonspecific MTM mounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>NS-TAPE-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30PTM</td>
<td>Number of nonspecific tape mounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>S-DASD-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30PRD</td>
<td>Number of specific DASD mounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>S-MSS-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30MSR</td>
<td>Number of specific MTM mounts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>S-TAPE-MOUNTs</td>
<td>SMF30TPR</td>
<td>Number of specific tape mounts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MVS PAGE Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class PAGE on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] PAGE variable-name | data

**ID Option**

The record type of a PAGE variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- No ID options can be used with MVS SYSTEM PAGE variables.
- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB PAGE variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USER
- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP PAGE variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVG-UIC</td>
<td>SMF71ACA</td>
<td>Average of the maximum unreferenced interval count during any RMF interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB,</td>
<td>IN-COMMON</td>
<td>SMF71SNI, SMF30CPI</td>
<td>Number of common area page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEP</td>
<td>IN-LPA</td>
<td>SMF71LNI, SMF30IPI</td>
<td>Number of LPA page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Record Type</td>
<td>Variable Name</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IN-PRivate</td>
<td>SMF71PIN, SMF30PGI</td>
<td>Number of private area page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IN-SWAP</td>
<td>SMF71SIN, SMF30PSI</td>
<td>Number of pages swapped in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IN-VIO</td>
<td>SMF71VIN, SMF30VPI</td>
<td>Number of VIO page-ins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>INs</td>
<td>SMF71, SMF30</td>
<td>Total number of page-in operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IOs</td>
<td>SMF30</td>
<td>Total number of page operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAX-UIC</td>
<td>SMF71LIC</td>
<td>Lowest maximum unreferenced interval count during any RMF interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIGRATE</td>
<td>SMF71PEA</td>
<td>Number of pages migrated from expanded storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIN-UIC</td>
<td>SMF71LIC</td>
<td>Lowest maximum unreferenced interval count during any RMF interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MOVES</td>
<td>SMF71PMV</td>
<td>Number of pages moved between storage above the 16M line and storage below the 16M line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MOVES-EXT</td>
<td>SMF71PES</td>
<td>Number of pages moved to expanded storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>OUT-COMMON</td>
<td>SMF71SNO, SMF30CPR</td>
<td>Number of page-outs performed in the common area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>OUT-PRivate</td>
<td>SMF71POT, SMF30PGO</td>
<td>Number of private area page-outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>OUT-SWAP</td>
<td>SMF71SOT, SMF30PSO</td>
<td>Number of pages swapped out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>OUT-VIO</td>
<td>SMF71VOT, SMF30VPO</td>
<td>Number of VIO page-outs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>OUTs</td>
<td>SMF71, SMF30</td>
<td>Total number of page-out operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>RECLAIM-COMMON</td>
<td>SMF71SNR, SMF30CPR</td>
<td>Number of common areas reclaimed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>RECLAIM-LPA</td>
<td>SMF71LNR, SMF30LPR</td>
<td>Number of LPA reclaims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>RECLAIM-PRivate</td>
<td>SMF71PRC, SMF30REC</td>
<td>Number of private areas reclaimed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM, JOB, STEP</td>
<td>RECLAIM-VIO</td>
<td>SMF71VRC, SMF30VPR</td>
<td>Number of VIO reclaims</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Record Type | Variable Name | Data | Description
--- | --- | --- | ---
SYSTEM, JOB, STEP | RECLAIMs | SMF71, SMF30 | Total number of pages reclaimed
JOB, STEP | SECONDS | SMF30PSC | Number of CPU page seconds
JOB, STEP | STEALs | SMF30PST | Number of pages stolen

### MVS PAGESWAP Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class PAGESWAP on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] PAGESWAP variable-name | data

**ID Option**

The following ID option can be used with MVS PAGESWAP variable: DSNID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>AVGUSED</td>
<td>SMF75AVU</td>
<td>Maximum number of slots or swap-sets used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>IO</td>
<td>SMF75SIO</td>
<td>Number of I/O requests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MAXUSED</td>
<td>SMF75MXU</td>
<td>Maximum number of slots or swap-sets used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MINUSED</td>
<td>SMF75MNU</td>
<td>Minimum number of slots or swap-sets used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>PAGES</td>
<td>SMF75PGX</td>
<td>Number of pages transferred to or from page data set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SLOTS</td>
<td>SMF75SIA</td>
<td>Number of slots or swap-sets within the page or swap data set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>UNUSABLE</td>
<td>SMF75BDS</td>
<td>Number of unusable slots or swap-sets</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### MVS PERFunction Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class PERFORMANCE on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] PERF variable-name | data
**ID Option**

The record type of a PERformance variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB PERFormance variables:
  - ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID
- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP PERFormance variables:
  - ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>ACTIVE</td>
<td>SMF30TAT</td>
<td>Total transaction active time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>CPU-SU</td>
<td>SMF30CSU</td>
<td>Number of CPU service units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IOC-SU</td>
<td>SMF300</td>
<td>Number of I/O service units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>MSO-SU</td>
<td>SMF30MSO</td>
<td>Number of main storage service units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>RESIDENT</td>
<td>SMF30RES</td>
<td>Total transaction residency time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>SRB-SU</td>
<td>SMF30SRB</td>
<td>Number of SRB service units</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>TOT-SU</td>
<td>SMF30RSV</td>
<td>Total number of service units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MVS PRINT Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class PRINT on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] PRINT variable-name | data

**ID Option**

The following ID options can be used with MVS PRINT variables:

- SMF6FMN, SMF6OWC

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SMF6FMN</td>
<td>SMF6FMN</td>
<td>Form number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SMF6NLR</td>
<td>SMF6NLR</td>
<td>Number of logical records written</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS PROCessor Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class PROCESSOR on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] PROC variable-name | data

ID Option

The record type of a PROCessor variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB PROCessor variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID
- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP PROCessor variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>CONTROL-TASK-CPU (ESA)</td>
<td>SMF30RCT</td>
<td>Total transaction active time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>HIPERSPACE (ESA)</td>
<td>SMF30HPT</td>
<td>Hiperspace processing time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>INITIATOR-SRB</td>
<td>SMF30ISB</td>
<td>Initiator CPU time under SRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>INITIATOR-TCB</td>
<td>SMF30ICU</td>
<td>Initiator CPU time under TCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>INITIATOR-VECTOR-AFFINITY</td>
<td>SMF30IVA</td>
<td>Total transaction residency time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>INITIATOR-VECTOR-USAGE</td>
<td>SMF30IVU</td>
<td>Initiator vector usage time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>IO-INT-CPU (ESA)</td>
<td>SMF30IIP</td>
<td>CPU time used to process I/O interrupts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>SRB</td>
<td>SMF30CPS</td>
<td>CPU time under SRB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>TCB</td>
<td>SMF30CPT</td>
<td>CPU time under TCB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>VECTOR-AFFINITY</td>
<td>SMF30FVA</td>
<td>Vector affinity time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>VECTOR-USAGE</td>
<td>SMF30JVU</td>
<td>Vector usage time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS STORage Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class STORAGE on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] STOR variable-name | data

ID Option

The record type of a STORage variable determines which ID options can be used with the variable, as follows:

- The following ID options can be used with MVS JOB STORage variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGRAMMER, USERID
- The following ID options can be used with MVS STEP STORage variables:
  ACCTID, JOBCLASS, JOBID, PGID, PROGID, PROGRAMMER, STEPID, USERID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>ABOVE</td>
<td>SMF30EUR</td>
<td>Virtual storage allocated from user subpools above the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>BELOW</td>
<td>SMF30URB</td>
<td>Virtual storage allocated from user subpools below the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>LSQA/SWA-ABOVE</td>
<td>SMF30EAR</td>
<td>Virtual storage allocated from LSQA/SWA subpools above the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>LSQA/SWA-BELOW</td>
<td>SMF30ARB</td>
<td>Virtual storage allocated from LSQA/SWA subpools below the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>PRIVATE-ABOVE</td>
<td>SMF30ERG</td>
<td>Private area size above the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>PRIVATE-BELOW</td>
<td>SMF30RGB</td>
<td>Private area size below the 16-MB line</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>PRIVATE-HIGH</td>
<td>SMF30SYS</td>
<td>Amount of storage used from top of private area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>PRIVATE-LOW</td>
<td>SMF30PRV</td>
<td>Amount of storage used from bottom of private area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
<td>REGION-SIZE</td>
<td>SMF30ORGN</td>
<td>Region size</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS SU Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class SU (service units) on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] SU variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID options can be used with MVS SU variables: PGDID, PGID,

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>SMF72CTS</td>
<td>Number of CPU service units consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>IOC</td>
<td>SMF72ITS</td>
<td>Number of I/O service units consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MSO</td>
<td>SMF72MTS</td>
<td>Number of storage service units consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SRB</td>
<td>SMF72STS</td>
<td>Number of SRB service units consumed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>SMF72</td>
<td>Total number of service units consumed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MVS SWAP Variable Class

This section describes variable information for class SWAP on system MVS.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] SWAP variable-name | data

ID Option

The following ID option can be used with MVS SWAP variables: SWAPID

Variable information is provided in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>SMF71CNT</td>
<td>Total number of swap operations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>L-AUXiliary</td>
<td>SMF71LAX</td>
<td>Number of logical swaps physically swapped to auxiliary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>L-EXTended</td>
<td>SMF71LES</td>
<td>Number of logical swaps physically swapped to extended storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MVS Variables

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>MIGRATEs</td>
<td>SMF71MIG</td>
<td>Number of physical swaps migrated from extended storage to auxiliary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>P-AUXiliary</td>
<td>SMF71AXD</td>
<td>Number of physical swaps directed to auxiliary storage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>P-EXTended</td>
<td>SMF71ESD</td>
<td>Number of physical swaps directed to extended storage</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MVS TSO Variable Class**

This section describes variable information for class TSO on system MVS. These variables are applicable only to SMF32, subtype 3.

Syntax:

MVS [record-type] TSO variable-name | data

**ID Options**

The following ID options can be used with MVS TSO variables: JOBID, STEPID, TSOCMD

Variable information is provided in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Record Type</th>
<th>Variable Name</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>DEV-CON</td>
<td>SMF32TCT</td>
<td>Total device connect time by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>EXCP</td>
<td>SMF32EXP</td>
<td>Number of EXCPs issued by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>SRB</td>
<td>SMF32SRB</td>
<td>SRB time consumed by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TCB</td>
<td>SMF32TCB</td>
<td>TCB time consumed by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TGET</td>
<td>SMF32TGT</td>
<td>Number of TGETs by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TPUT</td>
<td>SMF32TPT</td>
<td>Number of TPUTs by TSO user</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>TRAN-CNT</td>
<td>SMF32CNT</td>
<td>Number of transactions by TSO user</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 6: Variable Options

This section contains the following topics:

- **Description and Syntax** (see page 157)
- **COUNT Option** (see page 158)
- **FORMAT Option** (see page 158)
- **LOGICAL Option** (see page 159)
- **MAX and MIN Options** (see page 159)
- **MAXDATE and MAXTIME Options** (see page 160)
- **PerCent Option** (see page 161)
- **RATE Option** (see page 161)
- **SELZERO Option** (see page 163)
- **TOTAL Option** (see page 163)
- **XTIME Option** (see page 164)
- **XTND and NXTND Options** (see page 165)

### Description and Syntax

Two kinds of options can be used with variables: variable options and ID options. This section describes the variable options that can be used with most variables.

The following variable options are valid only in tabular reports:

- **DIFF**
- **RANGE**
- **RIGHT**
- **SELECT**

Specify variable options following the variable to which they are to apply, as the following syntax shows:

```
variable [option [option...]]
```

**More information:**

- **ID Options** (see page 167)
- **Tabular Reports** (see page 191)
COUNT Option

Use the COUNT option to convert a variable into the number of different identifiers that correspond to that variable.

The COUNT option has the following syntax:

\[ \text{COUNT} = \text{IDoption} \]

\[ \text{IDoption} \]

Includes any ID option valid for the variable.

Example: COUNT Option

The following command would produce a tabular report displaying the number of terminals that had any activity:

```
TAB TRAN USE COUNT=TERMID
END
RUN
```

FORMAT Option

Use the FORMAT option to define the length of an output field or to specify how many decimal positions it contains.

The FORMAT option can also be used with ID options to control the number of characters printed for each identifier. For more information about formatting identifiers, see the chapter “ID Options.”

The FORMAT option has the following syntax:

```
FORMAT (outputformat)
```

\[ \text{outputformat} \]

Specifies one of the following, for numeric or alphanumeric output:

- **For numeric data**: Specifies up to 15 \( N \)s with or without a period to indicate the placement of the decimal point. For example, \( \text{FORMAT}(\text{NN.NNN}) \) indicates a five-digit output rounded to three decimal places. You can include any constants other than the letters \( N \) and \( C \) in the string. For example, specify \( \text{FORMAT}(\text{NN.NNN\%}) \) to include a percent sign with each value in your report.

- **For alphanumeric data**: Specifies \( nC \), where \( n \) is the number of characters to appear in the output. For example, \( \text{FORMAT}(4C) \) indicates an output of four characters. The value of \( n \) has no limit.
Note: If a value for a variable is greater than the output format you specify, an asterisk replaces the value. For example, if you specify FORMAT(\(NN.NN\)) with a variable, asterisks replace all values greater than 99.99 for that variable in your report.

Examples: FORMAT Option

The following are FORMAT option examples and the result of each:

TRAN LIFE FORMAT(\(NNN.NN\))

By default, the output of the variable TRAN LIFE appears in the format \(N.NNN\), \(NN.NN\), or \(NNNNN\), depending on the size of the value. The FORMAT option here forces the output to two decimal places.

TRAN USE RATE FORMAT(\(NN.N\))

The RATE option used with the variable TRAN USE defaults to two decimal positions. The FORMAT option here alters the output to one decimal place.

LOGICAL Option

By default, the Report Writer reviews all input records and discards any with negative values. Use the LOGICAL option with a variable to bypass this check and treat all values for the variable as unsigned (logical) values.

The LOGICAL option has the following syntax:

LOGICAL

Example: LOGICAL Option

The following commands create a tabular report on terminals, treating all values for the variable TERM USE as unsigned. Records with a negative value for TERM RESP are still discarded.

TAB TERMID TERM RESP AND,
TERM USE LOGICAL
END
RUN

MAX and MIN Options

The MAX and MIN options forces a variable that by default prints a count or an average to print the minimum or maximum value.
The MAX and MIN options have the following syntax:

\[
\text{MAX}[=\text{idoption}] \\
\text{MIN}[=\text{idoption}]
\]

\text{idoption}

Includes any ID option valid for the variable. The values produced by the MAX and MIN options are largely dependent on the structure of the data records. Use this operand to control how the values are computed.

**Examples: MAX and MIN Options**

The following examples use the MAX and MIN options:

```
TRAN LIFE MAX
TRAN LIFE MIN
DATASET USE MAX=TRANNUM
```

TRAN LIFE is defined as the average transaction lifetime. TRAN LIFE MAX prints the maximum transaction lifetime. TRAN LIFE MIN prints the minimum transaction lifetime.

DATASET USE is defined as the number of file requests. DATASET USE MAX=TRANNUM prints the maximum number of file requests for any single transaction number.

**MAXDATE and MAXTIME Options**

Use the MAXDATE and MAXTIME options to print the date and time when the value of a variable is highest.

The MAXDATE and MAXTIME options have the following syntax:

```
MAXDATE
MAXTIME
```

**Examples: MAXDATE and MAXTIME Options**

The following examples use the MAXDATE and MAXTIME options with the variable TRAN LIFE:

```
TRAN LIFE MAXDATE
TRAN LIFE MAXTIME
```

TRAN LIFE is defined as the average transaction lifetime. TRAN LIFE MAXDATE prints the date on which transaction lifetime was highest. TRAN LIFE MAXTIME prints the time at which this value was highest.
PerCenT Option

Use the PerCenT option to cause a variable to represent the usage of a resource as a percentage of the total value for the system. You can use the PerCenT option only with variables that represent a total that is not the same as the value for the entire system.

The PerCenT option has the following syntax:

```
PerCenT
```

Example: PerCenT Option

In the following example, the PLOT command plots the use of the transaction CINQ against the total system transaction use. The second command, PLOT2, plots the percentage of transaction use for CINQ compared to the total system transaction use.

```
PLOT TRANSACTION USE     TRANID(CINQ)
PLOT2 TRANSACTION USE PCT TRANID(CINQ)
END
RUN
```

RATE Option

Use the RATE option to display a rate (number per second, minute, hour, day, or week) rather than a count. You can use the RATE option only with variables that represent a count.

The RATE option has the following syntax:

```
RATE[(period [, WEIGHTED] [type])]
```

**period**

Defines the time interval to base the rate upon. Specify one of the following:

- **(Default) RPTINT**
  
  Calculates the rate based on the reporting interval.

- **SYSINT**
  
  Calculates the rate based on the interval of the main system record, accounting only for the time CA SYSVIEW was active logging data.

**[nn] interval**

Calculates the rate based on the interval specified. The value of *nn* can be 1 through 99; the default is 1. Replace *interval* with SECONDS, MINUTES, HOURS, DAYS, or WEEKS.
WEIGHTED

Prints rates based only on those intervals that show activity for the specified variable.

**type**

Specify one of the following:

- **COUNT**-Prints the number of active intervals.
- **MAX**-Prints the maximum value for any one interval.
- **MAXDATE**-Prints the date of the interval during which the maximum value occurred.
- **MAXRATE**-Prints the maximum rate for any one interval.
- **MAXTIME**-Prints the time of the interval during which the maximum value occurred.

**Examples: RATE Option**

The PLOT command plots the use of the transaction CINQ against the total system transaction use. The PLOT2 command plots the transaction rate for CINQ compared to the total system transaction rate:

```
PLOT  TRAN USE      TRANID(CINQ)
PLOT2 TRAN USE RATE TRANID(CINQ)
   EACH HOUR
   END
   RUN
```

These commands create a tabular report showing the hourly transaction rate (average number per hour) each day:

```
TAB DATE TRAN USE RATE(1 HOUR)
   EACH DAY
   END
   RUN
```

These commands create a tabular report showing the highest hourly transaction rate for each day:

```
TAB DATE TRAN USE RATE(1 HOUR,MAXRATE)
   EACH DAY
   END
   RUN
```
SELZERO Option

By default, the Report Writer reviews all input records and discards any with zero activity for the specified variables. For example, a tabular report on terminal activity includes only terminals with a positive value for at least one variable specified with the TAB command. Use the SELZERO option to bypass this check and include all resources in the report.

The SELZERO option has the following syntax:

SELZERO

Example: SELZERO Option

By default, a graph of file requests by transaction ID includes only transactions that issued at least one file request. The following commands graph the average number of file requests by every transaction, including transactions with no file requests:

GRAF TRANID TRAN USE SELZERO
END
RUN

TOTAL Option

Use the TOTAL option to force a variable that by default prints an average to print a total.

The TOTAL option has the following syntax:

TOTAL

Example: TOTAL Option

The following example uses the TOTAL option with the variable TRAN CPU:

TRAN CPU TOTAL

By default, the variable TRAN CPU creates a column showing the average CPU time per transaction. Specifying the variable with the option TOTAL creates a column showing the total CPU time used by all transactions.
**XTIME Option**

By default, all time-based Report Writer variables are displayed in seconds. If you expect a variable to show a time of many hours, use the XTIME option to translate the time to *hhh:mm:ss* format.

- *hhh* = hours
- *mm* = minutes
- *ss* = seconds

If you want more precise output of time values, use one of the following options:

- **XTIMEM option**
  Translates the time value to *hhh:mm:ss:lll* format.
  
  *lll* = milliseconds.

- **NXTIME option**
  Changes the value to *ssss.lli* format, where *ssss* is seconds and *lli* is milliseconds.

**Note:** The *hhh:mm:ss*, *hhh:mm:ss:lli*, and *ssss.lli* formats take up more column space than the default format.

The XTIME option has the following syntax:

```
XTIME
XTIMEM
NXTIME
```

**Example: XTIME Option**

The following example uses the XTIME option with the variable TRAN TCPU:

```
TRAN TCPU XTIME
```
XTND and NXTND Options

Use the XTND and NXTND options to increase or decrease the number of digits in the output of a variable.

Most variables have a maximum value of five digits. If a number is larger than 99999, the Report Writer divides it by 1000 and adds a K. For example, 200,000 becomes 200 KB. If the number is still too large, the Report Writer divides by 1000 again and adds an M, and so on.

For values representing storage, the Report Writer divides large values by 1024 and adds a k. If the number is still too large, it divides by 1024 again and adds an m.

The XTND and NXTND variable options are not valid for variables that yield time values. You can use the XTIME, XTIMEM, and NXTIME options to control the output of time variables.

XTND Option

Use the XTND (extend) option to support the printing of up to eight digits. This ability allows you to print more precise output of numbers up to 99,999,999 (including commas).

The XTND option has the following syntax:

XTND

Example: XTND Option

The following XTND option with the variable TRAN USE gives an exact count when you expect the number of transactions to be more than 99999:

TRAN USE XTND

NXTND Option

Some numbers that the Report Writer expects to be large can be extended by default. Use the NXTND option to reduce the number of digits printed, thus increasing the number of columns that can fit across a page.

The NXTND option has the following syntax:

NXTND
**Example: NXTND Option**

The following example uses the NXTND option with the variable TRAN USE:

```
TRAN USE NXTND
```
Chapter 7: ID Options

This section contains the following topics:

How to Use ID Options (see page 167)
Descriptions of ID Options (see page 168)
ID Options Used with Commands (see page 177)
Use ID Options with Variables and Identifiers (see page 181)
ID Options Used with Commands or Variables (see page 182)
Generate a Plot Report Using Variables (see page 184)
Generate a Tab Report Using Commands and Variables (see page 185)
Identifiers (see page 186)
How Format Identifiers Work (see page 187)

How to Use ID Options

You can use ID options with certain commands, variables, or both, as follows:

■ Use ID options with commands to organize the data in a tabular, graph, or flashback report by a specific type of resource. For example, you can create a tabular report organized by transaction ID in which each row contains information about only a single transaction.

You can also specify one or more identifiers to limit the report to the particular resource or resources specified by the identifiers.

■ Use ID options with variables in any type of report to limit the range of the variable to a particular resource or group of resources. For example, you can limit the range of a variable to a specific transaction or a specific group of programs.

When you use ID options with variables, you generally must include one or more identifiers that specify the particular resources on which you want information.

More information:

Identifiers (see page 186)
Descriptions of ID Options

The tables in the following topics list:

- All ID options for CICS, COMMON, AUDIT, IMS, MQ, and MVS
- The identifiers that are valid for each
- Their maximum length in characters
- The variable record types they can be used with

The following list contains the record types and their SMF record subtypes:

- The LOG record type with AUDIT variables has an SMF record subtype of 01.
- The EXCEPTION record type with COMMON STATE variables has an SMF record subtype of 04.
- The SYSTEM record type with THRESHOLD variables has an SMF record subtype of 08.
- The INTERVAL record type has an SMF record subtype of 23 and 28.
- The SYSTEM record type with EXCEPTION variables has an SMF record subtype of 24.
- The SUMMARY record type with CICS variables has an SMF record subtype of 25.
- The PERFORMANCE record type with CICS variables has an SMF record subtype of 27.
- The PERFORMANCE record type with IMS variables has an SMF record subtype of 32.
- The SUMMARY record type with IMS variables has an SMF record subtype of 33.

ID Options for CICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABCODE</td>
<td>Abend codes for transactions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPLID</td>
<td>VTAM APPLIDs of CICS regions of the CICS system</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Only PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICSREL</td>
<td>CICS release level in the format v.r.m. Where v is the version, r is the release, and m is the maintenance level.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Any INTerval, SYStem, and SUMmary variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2PROG</td>
<td>DB2 requesting programs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance DB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2TYPE</td>
<td>DB2 statement types</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>PERFormance DB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Option</td>
<td>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</td>
<td>Length of Identifiers</td>
<td>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DB2PSNUM</td>
<td>DB2 precompiler statement numbers</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>PERFormance DB2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCTID</td>
<td>Data set names of transient data sets</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance TRANsaction, PERFormance TRANSIENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FILEID</td>
<td>File name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance DATASET and PERFormance DLI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBNAME</td>
<td>CICS jobname</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any CICS variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NETNAME</td>
<td>VTAM logical unit names for terminals</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPERNAME</td>
<td>Operator names</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable (release 4 only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGID</td>
<td>Program names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance DATASET, PERFormance PROgram, PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSID</td>
<td>MVS system ID</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TERMID</td>
<td>Terminal IDs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any PERFormance and SYStem variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRCLAS</td>
<td>Threshold classes. Valid values are: COUNT, RATE, TIME, PCT</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance THRESHold, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRSID</td>
<td>Threshold names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance THRESHold, PERFormance TRANsaction, SYStem THRESHold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRSSID</td>
<td>Secondary threshold names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance THRESHold, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRSTYPE</td>
<td>Threshold types. Valid values are UPPER, LOWER</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance THRESHold, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANID</td>
<td>Transaction IDs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any PERFormance, SYStem, and SUMmary variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Descriptions of ID Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TRANNUM</td>
<td>Transaction numbers</td>
<td>7 (exactly)</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable and SYStem THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRSCEID</td>
<td>Threshold resource names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance TERMinal, PERFormance THRESHOLD, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSTGID</td>
<td>Temporary storage IDs for temporary storage data</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance TEMPSTOR, PERFormance TERMINal, PERFormance TRANsaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USERID</td>
<td>User IDs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any PERFormance and SYStem variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UTRANID</td>
<td>Umbrella names</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOLSER</td>
<td>Volume serial number</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>PERFormance DATASET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTAMLU</td>
<td>VTAM logical unit names of terminals</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable and SYStem EXCEPTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ID Options for IMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBNAME</td>
<td>Database name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any SUMmary variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>Any SUMmary variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSID</td>
<td>IMS subsystem ID.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMSREL</td>
<td>IMS release level in the format v.r, where v is the version, and r is the release</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBNAME</td>
<td>IMS job names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LTERM</td>
<td>Logical terminal name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUNAME</td>
<td>Logical unit name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROCTYPE</td>
<td>Transaction processing type. Valid values are: A, B, C, D, O, P, Q, R, S, T, X</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSBNAME</td>
<td>Program specification block ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PST</td>
<td>Partition specification table number</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REGION</td>
<td>IMS region name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any PERFormance variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Descriptions of ID Options

### Chapter 7: ID Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSID</td>
<td>z/OS system name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANID</td>
<td>Transaction ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USERID</td>
<td>User ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>All variable classes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ID Options for MQ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBNAME</td>
<td>The name of the job</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any JOB-related class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJNAME</td>
<td>MQ object name</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJTYPE</td>
<td>MQ object type</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OBJSUBTYPE</td>
<td>MQ object subtype</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QMANAGER</td>
<td>Queue manager name</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESNAME</td>
<td>Resolved object name</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESMANAGER</td>
<td>Resolved queue manager name</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSID</td>
<td>System ID of the z/OS system</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any MQ variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Use the FORMAT command with the ID option to truncate long identifiers that waste space on the report page.

**FORMAT Option**

[FORMAT Option](see page 158)
# Descriptions of ID Options

## ID Options for AUDITLOG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss format)</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUDTYPE</td>
<td>Audit record type</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBSYS</td>
<td>Subsystem ID</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJOBID</td>
<td>Audit job ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TASKNAME</td>
<td>Task name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECGROUP</td>
<td>Security group</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RELEASE</td>
<td>Product release</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AJOBNAME</td>
<td>Audit job name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATERMID</td>
<td>Audit terminal ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUSERID</td>
<td>Audit user ID</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any AUDIT LOG ALL variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## ID Options for COMMON

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APPLID</td>
<td>Application ID for CICS</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss)</td>
<td>Any COMmon EXCeption variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CJOBID</td>
<td>Job ID for Common variables</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMmon EXCeption variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>Any exception group (System, ASID, Device, CPU, and so on)</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Any COMmon EXCeption variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBNAME</td>
<td>Job name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMmon EXCeption variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLDSTATUS</td>
<td>Exception owners. Valid values: MVS, MQSeries, IMS, TCP/IP, CICS</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMmon EXCeption variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ID Option</td>
<td>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</td>
<td>Length of Identifiers</td>
<td>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OWNER</td>
<td>Owner (MVS, MQSeries, IMS, TCP/IP, CICS)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESRC</td>
<td>Exception resource 1 names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESRC2</td>
<td>Exception resource 2 names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RULETYPE</td>
<td>Threshold rule types. Valid values: None, Upper, Lower, Change</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>COMMON THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>8 (hh:mm:ss)</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STATUS</td>
<td>Exception status</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBGROUP</td>
<td>Any exception subgroup (SYSTEM, CPU, STORAGE, and so on)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSTEM</td>
<td>System name</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRECLAS</td>
<td>Threshold classes. Valid values: Count, Cnt K (count in 1024), Rate, Time, Pct</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THRETYPE</td>
<td>Threshold types. Valid values: *, System, Tran-End, State, Tran-Sum, Timer, Tran-Dyn, Tran-Sys</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>COMMON THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRANID</td>
<td>CICS transaction IDs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>COMMON THRESHOLD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VARNAME</td>
<td>Exception variable names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any COMMON EXCEPTION variable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ID Options for MVS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AACCTID</td>
<td>Jobs and steps from the JOB statement accounting field</td>
<td>varies</td>
<td>EXCP, JOB, OPERator, non-SYSTEM PAGE, PERFOrmance, PROCessor, STEP, STORage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASTYPE</td>
<td>The following address space types: JOB, STC (started task), TSO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DSN, EXCP, non-SYSTEM ID, JOB, OPERator, non-SYSTEM PAGE, PERFOrmance, PROCessor, STEP, STORage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHNID</td>
<td>Channel IDs, in hexadecimal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CHANNEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHNTYPE</td>
<td>Channel type acronym</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>CHANNEL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMPCODE</td>
<td>Completion code</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>JOB, STEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUID</td>
<td>CPU serial numbers of MVS hosts</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>CPU, LPAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPUPID</td>
<td>CPU processor IDs of MVS processors</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CPU, LPAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DDNAME</td>
<td>DD names of data sets</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>EXCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEVID</td>
<td>Device addresses, in hexadecimal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DEVICE, DISK, DSN, EXCP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Descriptions of ID Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DISKID</td>
<td>Disk addresses, in hexadecimal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DISK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>DSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DSND</td>
<td>Data set names</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>DSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PAGESWAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENDTIME</td>
<td>None; record end times are printed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMID</td>
<td>Output form numbers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>MVS SYSOUT variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBCLASS</td>
<td>Job classes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>EXCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPERator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>non-SYSTEM PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROCessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STORAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JOBID</td>
<td>Jobname</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>DSN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>EXCP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>non-SYSTEM ID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JOB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>OPERator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>non-SYSTEM PAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PERFORMANCE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>PROCessor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>STORAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPARID</td>
<td>Names of PR/SM logical partitions</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>LPAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPARNAME</td>
<td>Name of the operating system instance</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>CPU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPID</td>
<td>Logical processor IDs</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>LPAR</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Descriptions of ID Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID Option</th>
<th>Identifiers You Can Specify with the ID Option</th>
<th>Length of Identifiers</th>
<th>Variable Classes You Can Use with the ID Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROGID</td>
<td>Program names</td>
<td>1-8</td>
<td>STEP EXCP&lt;br&gt;STEP OPERator&lt;br&gt;STEP PAGE&lt;br&gt;STEP PERFormance&lt;br&gt;STEP PROCessor&lt;br&gt;STEP&lt;br&gt;STEP STORage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROGRAMMER</td>
<td>Programmer names</td>
<td>1-20</td>
<td>EXCP&lt;br&gt;JOB&lt;br&gt;OPERator&lt;br&gt;non-SYSTEM PAGE&lt;br&gt;PERFormance&lt;br&gt;PROCessor&lt;br&gt;STEP&lt;br&gt;STORAGE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMF6FMN</td>
<td>Output form numbers</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>MVS print variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMF6OWC</td>
<td>SYSOUT classes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>MVS print variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STARTTIME</td>
<td>None; record start times are printed</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEPID</td>
<td>Step IDs</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>DSN&lt;br&gt;STEPEXCP&lt;br&gt;non-SYSTEM IO&lt;br&gt;STEP OPERator&lt;br&gt;STEP PAGE&lt;br&gt;STEP PERFormance&lt;br&gt;STEP PROCessor&lt;br&gt;STEP&lt;br&gt;STEP STORage&lt;br&gt;TSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWAPID</td>
<td>Swap reasons</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>SWAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYSID</td>
<td>System IDs of MVS systems</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Any MVS variable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSOCMD</td>
<td>TSO command names</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>TSO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use ID options with commands to organize the data in a report by a specific type of resource, such as transaction, terminal, program, or user.

You can use ID options with the TAB, TAB2, GRAF, and FLASHBACK commands. You cannot use ID options with any of the plot commands. You can, however, use ID options with variables in plot reports. For a description, see Generate a Plot Report Using Variables (see page 184) in this chapter.

To use an ID option with a command, specify the ID option after the command and before any variables.

Limitations Caused by Using Identifiers

You are not required to specify identifiers when you use an ID option with a command.

If you specify one or more identifiers with an ID option, the resulting report is:

- Organized by the type of resource specified by the ID option
- Limited to the resources specified by the identifiers
ID Options Used with Commands

ID Options Syntax

The syntax of ID options when used with commands is as follows:

\[ \text{idoption}[(\text{identifier},\text{identifier}...)] \]

**idoption**

Includes one of the ID options listed in [ID Options for MVS](#) (see page 174) in this chapter.

The specified ID option determines the type of resource to organize the resulting report by.

**identifier**

Specifies an individual resource or group of resources to include in the report. The types of identifiers that are valid for each ID option are given beginning in [Use ID Options with Variables and Identifiers](#) (see page 181) in this chapter.

More information:

- [ID Options for IMS](#) (see page 170)
- [Use ID Options with Variables and Identifiers](#) (see page 181)
- [Identifiers](#) (see page 186)

Examples of ID Options Used with Commands

The following pages show some examples of using ID options with commands.

- **TAB Report Using an ID Option and Identifiers**

  The following TAB command includes the ID option CICSID together with the identifiers C1, C2, and C3 to generate a report. The report shows the number and percentage of transactions used by each of three CICS systems:

  ```
  TAB CICSID(C1, C2, C3) TRAN USE               AND,
  TRAN USE PCT
  END
  RUN
  ```

  A report with the following format is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CICS ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN %USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1</td>
<td>297</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>32.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C3</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>16.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td>578</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
  ```
- TAB and TAB2 Report Using ID Options

The following example uses the ID option TERMID with the TAB command and the ID option TRANID with the TAB2 command. This example creates a report on terminals and the transactions associated with them:

```
TAB TERMID TRAN USE AND TRAN LIFE
TAB2 TRANID TRAN USE AND TRAN LIFE
END
RUN
```

A report with the following format is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>ID</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
F014  | 2483 | 0.361| FXFR | 2482 | 0.361|
      |      |      | CSGM |      | 0.012|
      |      |      |      |      |      |
SUM   |      |      |      |      |      |
      | 5044 | 140.0| 8684 | 87.43|
      |      |      |      |      |      |
```

[Diagram or table as shown in the original text]
ID Options Used with Commands

- **Graph Report Using an ID Option Without Identifiers**

  By default, the GRAF command produces a report on the identifiers associated with the specified variable. If you specify an ID option with the GRAF command, the identifiers for that ID option are used in place of the default.

  For example, graph reports on TRANSACTION variables are, by default, organized by transaction ID. The following commands use the ID option JOBID with the variable TRAN USE:

  ```
  GRAF JOBID TRAN USE
  END
  RUN
  ```

  These commands produce a report on transaction usage by CICS job rather than by transaction ID:

  ![Graph Report Using an ID Option Without Identifiers](image1)

- **Graph Report Using an ID Option and Identifiers**

  The following GRAF command is specified with the ID option TRANID and the identifiers CMAS, CCOM, and CSSF:

  ```
  GRAF TRANID(CMAS,CCOM,CSSF) TRAN LIFETIME SCALE(1.0)
  FROM 06/06/10 00.00.00
  TO   06/07/10 00.00.00
  END
  RUN
  ```

  This command limits the resulting report to data about only those transactions:

  ![Graph Report Using an ID Option and Identifiers](image2)
Use ID Options with Variables and Identifiers

Use ID options with individual variables to limit the range of the variable to a particular resource or group of resources. You can use ID options with variables in any type of report. Specify one or more identifiers when you use ID options with variables.

To use an ID option with a variable, specify the ID option and its identifiers immediately following the variable you want to restrict.

Syntax of ID options used with variables:

```plaintext
idoption (identifier[,identifier...])
```

- **idoption**: Includes one of the ID options. The ID option you specify determines the type of resource the report is to be about. The ID options that can be used with a given variable depend upon the class and record type. The ID options that are valid for each class and record type are given in the chapter “Variables.”

- **identifier**: Specifies an individual resource or group of resources the variable is limited to.

More information:

- [ID Options for MVS](page 174)
- [Variables](page 109)
ID Options Used with Commands or Variables

The following illustrates the differences between using ID options with commands and using ID options with variables:

- The first report is organized using both time and CICS ID. The entire report is restricted to data about the CICS systems A1 and B1.
- The second report is organized only using time, and each ID option restricts the range of only the one variable it is specified with. For example, the third column in the report, generated by the variable and ID option TRAN USE CICSID(A1), contains information about system A1 only.

Sample Commands for Report 1

The following commands generate a report showing the number and percentage of transactions used by each of two CICS systems. Specify the ID option and identifiers CICSID(A1,B1) with the TAB command.

```
TAB DATE CICSID(A1,B1) TRAN USE AND TRAN USE PCT
  EACH DAY
  FROM 12/08/10
  TO 12/09/10
END
RUN
```

This command generates the following report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CICS DATE</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>% USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/08/10</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>71.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>29.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td>518</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/09/10</td>
<td>B1</td>
<td>5488</td>
<td>79.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>1393</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUM</td>
<td></td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sample Commands and Variables for Report 2

The following commands also generate a report showing the number and percentage of transactions used by each CICS system when there are two. However, in this example, the ID option and identifier CICSID(A1) and the ID option and identifier CICSID(B1) are specified with variables.

```
TAB DATE TRAN USE HDR1(-TOTAL-) HDR2(TRAN USE) AND,
   TRAN USE CICSID(A1) HDR1(-A1-) HDR2(TRAN USE) AND,
   TRAN USE CICSID(A1) PCT HDR1(-A1-) HDR2(% USE) AND,
   TRAN USE CICSID(B1) HDR1(-B1-) HDR2(TRAN USE) AND,
   TRAN USE CICSID(B1)PCT HDR1(-B1-) HDR2(% USE)
EACH DAY
FROM 12/08/10
TO 12/09/10
END
RUN
```

This command generates the following report:

```
   DATE   TRAN USE TRAN USE  % USE   TRAN USE  % USE
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
12/08/10   518   150  29.0   368     71.0
12/09/10  6881  1393  20.2  5488     79.8
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
PERIOD    7399  1543  20.9  5856     79.1
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
```
Generate a Plot Report Using Variables

The following commands illustrate using an ID option with a variable to generate a plot report that shows the response time for terminal L310:

Follow these steps:

1. Enter the following commands: illustrate using an ID option with a variable to generate a plot report that shows the response time for terminal L310:

   PLOT TERM RESP TERMID(L310)
   END
   RUN

2. Run the report.

These commands generate a plot report like the following. This plot contains, with the response time for terminal L310, the response time for all terminals. You can then compare the performance of terminal L310 to the performance of the rest of the terminals in the system.

```
SUMMARY:          .         .         .         .         .         .
SUMMARY:          .         .         .         .         . SUMMARY:
RANGE:   .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX---------------
       .         . 0.067 0.082
SYMBOLS:  "X" = TERMINAL RESPONSE TIME IN SECONDS.    ":." = GLOBAL TERMINAL RESPONSE TIME IN SECONDS.
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Response Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.030 0.040 0.050 0.060 0.070 0.080 0.090 0.100 X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03/03/10 08.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbols: "X" = Terminal response time in seconds. ":." = Global terminal response time in seconds.
Generate a Tab Report Using Commands and Variables

A single Report Writer command can include more than one ID option. You can specify an ID option with the command plus specify ID options with one or more of the variables included in the command. Use the following procedure to generate a tab report.

Follow these steps:

1. Specify the TAB command with the ID option TRANID:
   
   This ID option organizes the report by transaction ID.

2. In addition, specify one of the variables with the ID option and identifier TRANID(CINQ)
   
   This ID option restricts the range of that variable to the transaction CINQ.

   TAB TRANID TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN LIFETIME AND,
   TRAN MAXLIFETIME AND,
   TRAN USE TRANID(CINQ) HDR1( TRAN USE ) HDR2(FOR TRAN "CINQ")
   FROM 03/05/10 08:00:00
   TO 03/05/10 12:00:00
   END
   RUN

3. Run the report

A report similar to the following is generated:

| TRAN  | TRAN USE | TRAN LIFETIME | MAX TRAN LIFETIME | TRAN USE FOR TRAN "CINQ"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CINQ</td>
<td>1081</td>
<td>0.764</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>1081</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMAS</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>1.580</td>
<td>115.2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PINQ</td>
<td>651</td>
<td>0.564</td>
<td>53.86</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IINQ</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>0.443</td>
<td>67.73</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>2748</td>
<td>0.867</td>
<td>102.5</td>
<td>1081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The last column of the report has only one nonzero entry. Because this report is organized on the ID option TRANID, each row shows information about only the transaction listed in the first column. The last column of the preceding report represents the use of transaction CINQ only. Therefore, only the detail line for transaction CINQ has a nonzero value in the last column.
Identifiers

Identifiers specify particular resources of the type determined by the ID option. The effect of specifying an identifier depends on whether the ID option used with the identifier is specified with a command or with a variable.

- If an ID option is used with a command, specifying identifiers restricts the report to information about the particular resources specified.
- If an ID option is used with a variable, specifying identifiers restricts the range of the variable to the particular resources specified.

**Note:** To see the identifiers that are valid with each ID option, see the table beginning in [ID Options for MVS](#) (see page 174) in this chapter.

Types of Identifiers

Identifiers can specify one of the following:

- An individual resource of the type determined by the ID option.
  
  For example, an identifier that names a specific user; that is, a user ID, can follow the ID option USERID.

- A group of resources of the type determined by the ID option. You can specify more than one resource in two ways:
  
  - You can list several individual resources separated by commas.
  
  - You can specify one or more groups of resources using generic characters, as explained in the following section.

  For example, an identifier that specifies the group of terminals with IDs that begin with the letter C can follow the ID option TERMID.

Generic Characters in Identifiers

Identifiers can contain the following *generic* characters to report on groups of resources:

- A plus sign (+) tells the Report Writer not to compare that position in the identifier. A place in an identifier filled in with the plus sign (+) is always a match.

- An asterisk (*) tells the Report Writer that all places after and including the asterisk are matches.

- A not sign (~) tells the Report Writer to exclude the identifier that follows it. You can use the generic characters * and + when specifying the identifier to exclude.
Example: Generic Characters Used in Identifiers

The following GRAF command produces a report on terminal use for only certain transactions:

```
GRAF TRANID(C*, ¬C100, S104) TERMINAL USE
```

In this example, the ID option TRANID is specified with three identifiers, C*, ¬C100, and S104. The identifier C* includes all transactions starting with C. The identifier ¬C100 excludes the transaction C100. The identifier S104 includes the transaction S104. Therefore, this GRAF command generates a report showing terminal use for transactions starting with C except transaction C100, and for the transaction S104.

Specify Identifiers in Hexadecimal

Identifiers can be specified in their hexadecimal representation by placing the hexadecimal value inside single quotes.

The following two commands generate the same report, a report on only those transactions with IDs beginning with EXP:

```
TAB TRANID(EXP*) CICS TRAN USE
END
TAB TRANID('C5E7D7*') CICS TRAN USE
END
```

How Format Identifiers Work

In some situations, you want to change the way identifiers are printed. You can use the following two ways:

- You can use the FORMAT option to limit the number of characters printed for each identifier.
- You can use the DEFINE command to define new identifiers or redefine existing identifiers.

Each of these methods is explained in more detail in the following sections.
Limit the Number of Characters Printed

You can use the FORMAT option to limit the number of characters printed for each identifier. Truncation of the identifier names is done immediately before printing. Therefore, even if two identifiers are identical after truncation, their data will not be combined in the report.

For a complete description of the FORMAT option and its full syntax, see the chapter “Variable Options.”

The FORMAT option when used with ID options has the following syntax:

```
idooption FORMAT(nC)
```

- `n` Specifies the number of characters to appear in the output. For example, FORMAT(4C) indicates an output of four characters. The value of `n` has no limit.

Examples: With and Without the Format Option

- Sample report without the format option.

  The user IDs in this report could be shortened using the FORMAT option, saving enough column space to include another variable. Suppose your user IDs are eight characters long, a portion of a report on users could look like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN ABENDS</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TRAN TCPU</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN MAX LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN STOR</th>
<th>TRAN WAITS</th>
<th>PROGRAM USE</th>
<th>PROGRAM ABENDS</th>
<th>TERM USE</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AALBERTS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>8934</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AANDERSO</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>11872</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABROWN</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.638</td>
<td>83.11</td>
<td>370.5</td>
<td>8150</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABROWNIN</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>2.321</td>
<td>1.917</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>7665</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHRISTI</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td>123.7</td>
<td>378.8</td>
<td>11125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKENNEDY</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>3.159</td>
<td>20.43</td>
<td>347.5</td>
<td>34520</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALENIS</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.059</td>
<td>3.437</td>
<td>6.840</td>
<td>13.18</td>
<td>116K</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APETERSO</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.961</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>2526</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUSTEN</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>5.245</td>
<td>16.79</td>
<td>715.1</td>
<td>37487</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Sample report with the FORMAT option

  The following commands include the option FORMAT(4C) and the additional variable TERM RESP:

```
TAB USERID FORMAT(4C) FOR 10 SORT ALPHA,
TRAN USE AND TRAN ABENDS AND,
TRAN CPU AND TRAN TCPU AND,
TRAN LIFE AND TRAN MAXLIFE AND,
TRAN STOR AND TRAN WAITS AND,
PROGRAM USE AND PROGRAM ABENDS AND,
TERM USE AND TERM RESP
END
RUN
```
The following report is produced:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>USER</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>PROG</th>
<th>PROG</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>TERM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ID</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>ABENDS</td>
<td>CPU</td>
<td>TCPU</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>MAX LIFE</td>
<td>STOR</td>
<td>WAITS</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>ABENDS</td>
<td>WRITES</td>
<td>RESP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AALB</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>0.749</td>
<td>8934</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AAND</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.110</td>
<td>0.262</td>
<td>11872</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRO</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.070</td>
<td>0.630</td>
<td>83.11</td>
<td>370.5</td>
<td>8150</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABRO</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>2.321</td>
<td>1.917</td>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>7665</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>0.344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACHR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>0.247</td>
<td>123.7</td>
<td>370.8</td>
<td>11125</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AKEN</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.166</td>
<td>3.150</td>
<td>26.43</td>
<td>347.5</td>
<td>34520</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1.467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALEN</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.859</td>
<td>3.437</td>
<td>6.840</td>
<td>13.18</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6.840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APET</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td>0.961</td>
<td>0.249</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>22526</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>0.072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUS</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>5.245</td>
<td>16.79</td>
<td>715.1</td>
<td>37487</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>304</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>1.499</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: In the report, the user ID ABRO appears twice in the first column because the first four characters of two user IDs were the same.

Define New or Redefine Existing Identifiers

Use the DEFINE command to define new identifiers, redefine existing identifiers, or define new variables.

For a complete description of the DEFINE command and its full syntax, see the chapter "Commands."

Using the DEFINE Command Versus the FORMAT Option

Use care when using the DEFINE command to create shortened forms of identifiers. Unlike the FORMAT option, the DEFINE command can merge data about different identifiers. For instance, the DEFINE command could be used to redefine the ID option USERID to be the first four characters of the user ID. Using this command in the examples With and Without the Format Option instead of the FORMAT option merges the data for ABROWN and ABROWNING. Both user IDs would have been redefined to the same value, ABRO.

However, the DEFINE command offers more flexibility than the FORMAT option.

For example, the FORMAT option lets you truncate identifiers and retain the first characters. However, the DEFINE command lets you select any portion of the identifiers.

For instance, in examples With and Without the Format Option, the ID option USERID could be:

- Redefined to a length of four characters
- Begin with the second character rather than with the first
Chapter 8: Tabular Reports

This section contains the following topics:

- About Tabular Reports (see page 191)
- TAB Command (see page 192)
- Reports Organized by Time and Date or by Resources (see page 192)
- Specify Variables (see page 196)
- Variable Options (see page 200)
- Limit the Contents of a Report (see page 204)
- How Report Sorting Works (see page 209)
- Use Other Commands with the TAB Command (see page 212)
- TAB2 Command (see page 220)

About Tabular Reports

Tabular reports organize data into rows and vertical columns.

*Labels or keys* at the beginning of each row describe what the data in the line represents:

- A time period
- A particular resource, such as a transaction, terminal, or user

*Headings* at the top of each column describe a variable; the value of that variable for each time period or resource appears in that column.

Be familiar with the following:

- Report Writer commands
- Report Writer variables and lists of the ID options to use with each class of variable
- ID options and their use with commands and variables

More information:

- Commands (see page 39)
- ID Options (see page 167)
- Variable Options (see page 157)
TAB Command

Use the TAB command to produce tabular reports. The variables you specify with the TAB command determine the columns in your report and the order in which they appear.

The operands you specify determine:

- How the report is organized: by date or time, by resource type or individual resources (such as transactions, terminals, or users), or by both
- How the report is sorted
- The column headings that appear in the report

More information:

Commands (see page 39)

Reports Organized by Time and Date or by Resources

You can organize tabular reports by date and time, by a type of resource, or by both. Examples of each of these types of organization are provided in the following sections.

Reports Organized by Date and Time Using Tab Operands

You can use the following TAB command operands to organize reports by date, time, or day of the week.

- DATETIME - Sets the date and time
- DATE - Sets the date
- TIME - Sets the time
- DAY - Sets the day of the week
DATETIME Operand—Organize by Date and Time

Use the DATETIME operand to create tabular reports organized by date and time.

Syntax to create a tabular report displaying transaction use, transaction lifetime, and maximum transaction lifetime:

```
TAB DATETIME TRAN USE AND,
    TRAN LIFE AND,
    TRAN MAXLIFE
EACH HOUR
FROM 12/08/08 10:00:00
TO 12/08/08 18:00:00
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated where the date is the same for each row in the report:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRANS DATE</th>
<th>TRANS TIME</th>
<th>TRANS USE</th>
<th>TRANS LIFE</th>
<th>TRANS MAXLIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 10.00</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>213.3</td>
<td>912.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 11.00</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>280.0</td>
<td>2980</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 12.00</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>515.7</td>
<td>5508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 13.00</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>912.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 14.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>729.7</td>
<td>912.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 15.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>729.8</td>
<td>912.6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 16.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>663.4</td>
<td>912.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/08/08 17.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>580.7</td>
<td>913.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>349.2</td>
<td>5508</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

TIME Operand—Organize by Time

Use the TIME operand to create tabular reports organized by time.

To eliminate the date, use the TIME operand instead of the DATETIME operand, as follows:

```
TAB TIME TRAN USE AND,
    TRAN LIFE AND,
    TRAN MAXLIFE
EACH HOUR
FROM 12/08/08 10:00:00
TO 12/08/08 18:00:00
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN MAX LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>213.3</td>
<td>912.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>280.0</td>
<td>2980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>515.7</td>
<td>5508</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>912.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>729.7</td>
<td>912.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>729.8</td>
<td>912.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>663.4</td>
<td>912.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.00</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>580.7</td>
<td>913.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>349.2</td>
<td>5508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DATE Operand—Organize by Date**

Use the DATE operand to create tabular reports organized by date.

To create a report organized by date, use the following commands:

```
TAB DATE TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN MAXLIFE
END
RUN
```

**DAY Operand—Organize by the Day of the Week**

Use the DAY operand to create tabular reports organized by the day of the week (Monday, Tuesday, and so on).

To create a report organized by day, use the following commands:

```
TAB DAY TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN ABENDS AND,
   TRAN CPU AND.
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN MAXLIFE
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKDAY</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN ABENDS</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN MAX LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FRIDAY</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.29</td>
<td>778.8</td>
<td>4529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SATURDAY</td>
<td>1226</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.208</td>
<td>221.3</td>
<td>43995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUNDAY</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.392</td>
<td>638.9</td>
<td>46487</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONDAY</td>
<td>6881</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.515</td>
<td>16.13</td>
<td>4036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>8684</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td>87.43</td>
<td>46487</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Organize a Report by Resource Using an ID Option**

You can organize tabular reports by a type of resource, such as transactions or terminals, or by individual resources within a type. Specify an ID option with or without identifiers following the TAB command and preceding any variables. Identifiers are listed in the first column, in descending order of the value of the first variable specified. For more about sorting reports, see [How Report Sorting Works](see page 209) in this chapter.

The following example uses the same commands as in the example DATETIME Operand except that the ID option TRANID replaces the DATETIME operand. Using TRANID organizes the resulting report by transaction rather than by date and time.

```plaintext
TAB TRANID TRAN USE AND,
     TRAN LIFE AND,
     TRAN MAXLIFE
EACH HOUR
FROM 12/08/08 10:00:00
TO   12/08/08 18:00:00
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN MAX LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PPSI</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>0.149</td>
<td>1.060</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>912.2</td>
<td>913.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGBR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.371</td>
<td>0.371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>324</td>
<td>349.2</td>
<td>5508</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Specify Variables

Organize by Date, Time, or Both and Resource

You can specify both an ID option and either the DATETIME, DATE, TIME, or DAY operand to create a more detailed tabular report.

The following commands generate a report organized by both time and transaction. The FOR operand limits the report to the five most active transactions during each interval.

```
TAB TIME TRANID FOR 5,
   TRAN USE AND,
   TERM RESP AND,
   DATASET USE
   EACH HOUR
   FROM 12/08/08 12:00:00
   TO 12/08/08 15:00:00
END
RUN
```

More information:

FOR Operand—Limit the Identifiers Included in a Report (see page 205)

Specify Variables

You can specify multiple variables with the TAB command. The resulting report includes a column of data for each variable specified, in the order in which the variables are specified.

ID Options Specified with the TAB Command

If you do not specify an ID option with the TAB command, there are no restrictions on the variables included in the command.

If you specify an ID option with the TAB command, the type of resource associated with the ID option organizes the resulting report. Accordingly, you can then use only variables that apply to that type of resource. For example, you cannot create reports showing transaction activity by data set, program, or transient data.

However, you can use variables of different classes within a report organized by a type of resource. A report organized by terminal, for example, can include PROGRAM or TRANSACTION variables (among others), because these variables apply to terminal activity.
Include CICS and MVS Variables

You can produce tabular reports containing data on both CICS and MVS using any combination of CICS and MVS variables. Review the restrictions described in the previous section.

Use the following commands to generate a report using data from both CICS and MVS:

```
INPUT(TAPEIN)
  TAB DATE MVS DISK SCH HDR1(DISK) HDR2(SIO COUNT) AND,
    MVS DISK SCH RATE HDR1(DISK) HDR2(SIO RATE) AND,
    MVS DISK SERVTIME HDR1(DISK) HDR2(SIO RATE) AND,
    MVS DISK SERVTIME MAX HDR1(MAX) HDR2(TIME) AND,
    TRAN USE AND,
    TRAN LIFE
  EACH 1 DAY
  FROM 01/16/08
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>DISK</th>
<th>SIO COUNT</th>
<th>SIO RATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>SERVTIME</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>LIFETIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/16/08</td>
<td>2,156</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.093</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>1.218</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/17/08</td>
<td>170,270</td>
<td>1.97</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>0.822</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/18/08</td>
<td>74,139</td>
<td>2.42</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>0.761</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>246,565</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td>0.244</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>0.878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Use ID Options with Variables

Use of ID options with variables lets you limit the range of the variable to a specific resource or group of resources.

To limit the range of a variable, specify an ID option and one or more identifiers following the variable. The use of ID options with variables is explained in detail in the chapter “ID Options.”

Note: Not all ID options can be used with all variables. For information about which ID options you can use with each variable class, see the description of the variable class in the chapter “Variables.”

This example uses the ID option JOBNAME to generate a single report containing information about two systems:

```plaintext
EACH 1 DAY
TAB DATE TRN USE HDR1(-TOTAL-) HDR2(TRN USE) AND,
   TRN USE JOBNAME(CICS1) HDR1(-CICS1-) HDR2(TRN USE) AND,
   TRN USE JOBNAME(CICS1) PCT HDR1(-CICS1-) HDR2(%USE) AND,
   TERM RESP JOBNAME(CICS1) HDR1(-CICS1-) HDR2(TERMRESP) AND,
   TRN USE JOBNAME(CICS2) HDR1(-CICS2-) HDR2(TRN USE) AND,
   TRN USE JOBNAME(CICS2) PCT HDR1(-CICS2-) HDR2(%USE) AND,
   TERM RESP JOBNAME(CICS2) HDR1(-CICS2-) HDR2(TERMRESP)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

```
-TOTAL-   -TOTAL-   -CICS1-   -CICS1-   -CICS2-   -CICS2-   -CICS2-
DATE    TRAN USE   TERMRESP TRAN USE   %USE   TERMRESP TRAN USE   %USE   TERMRESP
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
02/01/08 1134 2.342 761 67.1 1.445 307 27.1 4.844
02/08/08 2067 1.047 693 33.5 0.762 307 27.1 1.221
02/08/08 1893 1.758 730 38.6 1.942 463 24.5 2.008
02/04/08 1872 1.039 790 42.2 1.126 484 25.9 0.901
02/05/08 1061 0.772 665 62.7 0.794 143 13.5 1.066
02/06/08 1297 1.526 350 27.0 1.420 271 20.9 3.054
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
PERIOD    9324 1.602 3989 39.8 1.443 2391 24.7 2.280
-------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- -------- --------
```

Changing Column Headings

Each variable is assigned an abbreviation that is used by default as the heading for columns containing data about the variable. You can use the HDR1 and HDR2 operands to replace the top and bottom lines of the heading, respectively.

Changing headings is especially useful when you:

- Change the type of data that a variable represents (for example, from a count to a rate). For an example, see the example in RATE OPTION-Display a Rate Instead of a Count (see page 204) in this chapter.
- Use an ID option and identifiers to restrict the scope of a variable to particular resources, as shown in the following example.
- Shorten the column headings to gain space.

You have no restrictions on the characters used in a heading.

Sample Commands

The variable TRAN USE is specified twice in the following example. By default, the column created for each occurrence of this variable would have the heading TRAN USE.

The second occurrence of the variable applies only to the transaction PSPI. Therefore, including the HDR1 and HDR2 operands create the heading TRAN USE FOR TRAN “PSPI” above the column for this variable.

```
TAB TIME TRAN USE     AND.
      TRAN LIFE     AND,
      TRAN MAXLIFE AND,
      TRAN USE TRANID(PSPI) HDR1(TRAN USE) HDR2(FOR TRAN “PSPI”) EACH HOUR
FROM 12/08/08 12:00:00
TO 12/08/08 16:00:00
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TIME</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>515.7</td>
<td>5508</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>124.9</td>
<td>912.5</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>729.7</td>
<td>912.8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>729.8</td>
<td>912.6</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>323.0</td>
<td>5508</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Variable Options**

You can use any of the variable options described in the chapter “Variable Options” with the TAB command. Also, following four variable options can be used only with the TAB command. Note the links where you can find examples for using these options.

**DIFF**

Use this option in a tabular report organized by time or date. This option creates a column displaying the percentage of change in the variable value between time intervals. See [DIFF Option-Percentage of Change Between Time Intervals](see page 201) in this chapter.

**RANGE**

Use this option for a report to test range criteria that is applied after all data is read and before a report is printed. For an example, see [Use the RANGE Option](see page 215) in this chapter. Also see the RANGE command in [How the RANGE Command Specifies Ranges](see page 212) in this chapter.

**RIGHT**

Use this option to shift the column for a variable to the right. For an example, see [RIGHT Option-Shift the Column for a Variable to the Right](see page 203) in this chapter.

**SELECT**

Use this option to apply to a variable the period specified with an INCLUDE or EXCLUDE command. For an example, see [SELECT Option-Specify a Time Period for a Variable](see page 202) in this chapter.

An example using the RATE option is shown in [RATE OPTION-Display a Rate Instead of a Count](see page 204) in this chapter. This option is used with a variable that usually displays a count, but in this instance, displays the rate for the variable instead.
DIFF Option—Percentage of Change Between Time Intervals

You can organize tabular reports by time or date. Use the DIFF option to create a column displaying the percentage of change in the value of a variable between each time interval. The percentage of change is calculated with the following formula:

\[ \frac{(current\ value - previous\ value)}{previous\ value} \times 100 \]

DIFF command has the following syntax:

DIFF

The following commands use the DIFF option to display the percentage of change of transaction usage. The HDR2 option assigns an appropriate column heading.

EACH 1 DAY
TAB DATE TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN USE DIFF HDR2(%CHANGE)
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>%CHANGE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/08/08</td>
<td>15,765</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/08/08</td>
<td>22,165</td>
<td>+40.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/04/08</td>
<td>66,374</td>
<td>+199.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/05/08</td>
<td>91,302</td>
<td>+37.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/06/08</td>
<td>2,535</td>
<td>-97.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/08</td>
<td>2,123</td>
<td>-16.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>200,264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The difference between the number of transactions executed in the first interval and the second interval is 6400 (22,165 - 15,765). The difference is a 40.5 percent increase (6400 / 15,765 = 40.5 percent).

RANGE Option—Test Range Criteria

Use the RANGE option for a report to test range criteria that is applied after all data is read and before a report is printed. The RANGE variable option is best explained with the RANGE DEFERRED command, which has the same result. For an example, see Use the RANGE Option (see page 215) in this chapter.
SELECT Option—Specify a Time Period for a Variable

Use the SELECT option to apply to a particular variable the period specified with an INCLUDE or EXCLUDE command.

The SELECT option has the following syntax:

```
SELECT(name)
```

`name` must match the `name` operand of the ID operand for the INCLUDE or EXCLUDE command that specifies the time period to apply to the variable.

**Example: Sample Commands**

The following example assigns the values of 1STSHIFT, 2NDSHIFT, and 3RDSHIFT to the `name` operands of the INCLUDE and SELECT commands. Each associated time period from the INCLUDE command is applied to the variable.

```
INCLUDE 08.00.00 - 15.59.59 ID 1STSHIFT
INCLUDE 16.00.00 - 23.59.59 ID 2NDSHIFT
INCLUDE 00.00.00 - 07.59.59 ID 3RDSHIFT
EACH 1 DAY

TAB DAY DATE TRAN USE HDR1(TOTAL) HDR2(USAGE) AND,
TRAN USE SELECT(1STSHIFT) HDR1(1ST SHIFT) HDR2(USAGE) AND,
TRAN USE SELECT(2NDSHIFT) HDR1(2ND SHIFT) HDR2(USAGE) AND,
TRAN USE SELECT(3RDSHIFT) HDR1(3RD SHIFT) HDR2(USAGE) AND,
TRAN LIFE HDR1(AVG) HDR2(LIFETIME) AND,
TRAN LIFE SELECT(1STSHIFT) HDR1(1ST SHIFT) HDR2(LIFETIME) AND,
TRAN LIFE SELECT(2NDSHIFT) HDR1(2ND SHIFT) HDR2(LIFETIME) AND,
TRAN LIFE SELECT(3RDSHIFT) HDR1(3RD SHIFT) HDR2(LIFETIME)

END

RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEKDAY</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>1ST SHIFT</th>
<th>2ND SHIFT</th>
<th>3RD SHIFT</th>
<th>AVG</th>
<th>1ST SHIFT</th>
<th>2ND SHIFT</th>
<th>3RD SHIFT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>459</td>
<td>207.7</td>
<td>161.8</td>
<td>226.1</td>
<td>294.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>1ST SHIFT</th>
<th>2ND SHIFT</th>
<th>3RD SHIFT</th>
<th>AVG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>1786</td>
<td>997</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>459</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

202 Using the CA EXPLORE Report Writer
RIGHT Option—Shift the Column for a Variable to the Right

Use the RIGHT option to shift the column for a variable to the right. The entire column, including the headings, is shifted.

The RIGHT option has the following syntax:

RIGHT(n)

n
Indicates the number of print columns (spaces) to shift the column to the right.

Example: Shifting Columns

This example specifies the RIGHT variable option with the variable TRAN USE to shift the column to the right. The column appears under the first heading specified with the HEADER command.

HEADER(20,24) ----------TOTAL----------
HEADER(47,26) ----------TRAN CSSN----------
TAB DAY TRAN USE RIGHT(8) AND,
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN CPU AND,
   TRAN USE TRANID(CSSN) AND,
   TRAN LIFE TRANID(CSSN) AND,
   TRAN CPU TRANID(CSSN)
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WEEKDAY</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td>USE</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td>LIFE</td>
<td>TRAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday</td>
<td>1258</td>
<td>205.1</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>8.756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday</td>
<td>369</td>
<td>175.3</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>1.773</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| PERIOD | 1627 | 198.3 | 0.031 | 195 | 6.393 | 0.011 |
RATE OPTION—Display a Rate Instead of a Count

Use the RATE option with a variable that usually displays a count to display the rate for that variable.

Example: Sample Commands

The following commands produce a report that displays the transaction usage of all active transactions by transaction ID. The RATE option is used to give the transaction rate (number per second) also.

```
EACH 1 DAY
TAB DATE TRAN USE      TRANID(CINQ) HDR1(CINQ) HDR2(USE)    AND,
     TRAN USE DIFF TRANID(CINQ) HDR1(CINQ) HDR2(%CHANGE) AND,
     TRAN USE RATE TRANID(CINQ) HDR1(CINQ) HDR2(RATE)      AND,
     TRAN USE DIFF TRANID(PINQ) HDR1(PINQ) HDR2(USE)      AND,
     TRAN USE RATE TRANID(PINQ) HDR1(PINQ) HDR2(RATE)
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>CINQ</th>
<th>CINQ</th>
<th>CINQ</th>
<th>PINQ</th>
<th>PINQ</th>
<th>PINQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01/08/08</td>
<td>2,978</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>12,778</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/08/08</td>
<td>5,304</td>
<td>+78.1%</td>
<td>16,861</td>
<td>+31.9%</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/04/08</td>
<td>30,734</td>
<td>+479.4%</td>
<td>35,452</td>
<td>+110.2%</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/05/08</td>
<td>38,711</td>
<td>+25.9%</td>
<td>52,322</td>
<td>+47.5%</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/06/08</td>
<td>2,113</td>
<td>-94.5%</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>-99.2%</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/07/08</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>-80.2%</td>
<td>1,610</td>
<td>+307.5%</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>80,257</td>
<td>0.16</td>
<td>119,418</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This report shows that in the 86,400 seconds on 01/08/08, transaction CINQ was executed 2978 times, which is a rate of 0.03 times per second.

Limit the Contents of a Report

The following sections describe different ways of limiting the contents of reports.
Limit the Resources Included in a Report

Limit a report to a subset of a resource type by specifying one or more identifiers with an ID option used with the TAB command.

Example: Sample Commands

The following commands include the ID option TERMID and the identifier 0A++ to display data about all 0A terminals:

```
TAB TERMID(0A++) TERM RESP AND,
    TERM I/OTIME AND,
    TRAN USE
END
RUN
```

FOR Operand—Limit the Identifiers Included in a Report

Use the FOR operand to limit the number of identifiers included in a report. Add the operand FOR 5 to the commands used in the preceding example. Using the operand FOR 5 limits the report to only those five 0A terminals with the highest response times, as follows:

```
TAB TERMID(0A++) FOR 5 TERM RESP AND,
    TERM I/OTIME AND,
    TRAN USE
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN TMIO</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A0E</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>2.686</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A12</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>1.477</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A14</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>4.747</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A19</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>144.2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>0.194</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>19.92</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FOR Operand—Limit Reports Organized by Time and Date

To limit reports organized by time and date, use the FOR operand. The time periods included in the report contain the highest value for the variable that the FOR operand is specified with.

The following commands produce a report limited to the five times with the highest values for the variable:

\[
\text{TAB DATETIME TRAN USE FOR 5 EACH 1 HOUR END RUN}
\]

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>02/22/08</td>
<td>03.00</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/22/08</td>
<td>04.00</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/22/08</td>
<td>06.00</td>
<td>29</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/22/08</td>
<td>11.00</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/22/08</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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TOP and BOTTOM Operands—Limit Reports

The TOP and BOTTOM operands, like the FOR operand, limit reports organized by identifier to the number of identifiers specified.

However, the TOP and BOTTOM operands save storage because:

- The FOR operand tests identifiers only after all the data has been read and processed.
- The TOP and BOTTOM operands cause the Report Writer to test each record as it is read and discard records that do not qualify.

The TOP and BOTTOM operands are appropriate for ID options with many unique identifiers, such as TRANNUM.

Example: Sample Commands

- The following commands create a report on the five transactions with the highest terminal response times. Processing similar commands using the FOR operand instead of the TOP operand would require much more storage.

  \[\text{TAB TRANNUM TOP 5 TERM RESP AND TRAN TCPU} \\]
  \[\text{END} \\]
  \[\text{RUN} \\]

  A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN NUMBER</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN TCPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0005671</td>
<td>38.82</td>
<td>5.740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000276</td>
<td>28.19</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000794</td>
<td>24.26</td>
<td>0.059</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0000027</td>
<td>21.65</td>
<td>0.065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0001157</td>
<td>16.20</td>
<td>0.654</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>25.56</td>
<td>6.525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The following commands create a report on the 30 transactions with the shortest lifetimes. The FORMAT variable option is used to increase the number of digits in the output.

  \[\text{TAB TRANNUM TRAN LIFE FORMAT(N.NNNNNNN) BOTTOM 30} \\]
  \[\text{END} \\]
  \[\text{RUN} \\]
A report like the following is generated:

```
  TRAN   TRAN
  NUMBER   LIFE
    -------    -------
0000080  0.0056320
0000037  0.0058880
0000775  0.0061440
  .
  .
  .
0000102  0.0076800
  -------    -------
 SUMMARY  0.0071680
  -------    -------
```
How Report Sorting Works

Sorting reports lets you customize the resulting report.

To sort reports, consider the following default sorting process:

1. Tabular reports are sorted from left to right with respect to the variable values, in descending order.
2. The leftmost variable is considered first; if the value is the same for two entries, the variable to the right is considered.
3. This sorting continues until variable values differ.

Example: Commands to Sort a Report

```
TAB TERMID(0A++) FOR 5 TERM RESP AND,
   TERM I/OTIME AND,
   TRAN USE
END
RUN
```

This example produces the following report. The terminal 0A0E had the highest response time, so it is listed first. Terminals 0A14 and 0A12 have the same response time, but 0A14 had a higher I/O time, so it precedes 0A12 in the report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN TMIO</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A0E</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>2.686</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A14</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>4.747</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A12</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>1.477</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A19</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>144.2</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>0.194</td>
<td>10.71</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>0.220</td>
<td>19.92</td>
<td>686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sort Reports by Different Keys

To sort columns by different keys, alter the order of the columns.

To create a report showing the five terminals using the most transactions, make the variable TRAN USE the first variable in the TAB command:

```
TAB TERMID(0A++) FOR 5 TRAN USE AND,
   TERM RESP AND,
   TERM I/OTIME
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TMIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A12</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>1.477</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A09</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>8.602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>0.194</td>
<td>10.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A19</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>144.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0E</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>2.686</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SUMMARY  | 835      | 0.197     | 18.05 |

**SORT ASCENDING Operand—Sort in Ascending Order**

To sort reports in ascending order, add the SORT ASCENDING operand to the TAB command.

**Example: Sample Commands and Reports**

- The following commands produce a report sorted so that the five terminals using the fewest transactions are listed in ascending order of transaction use:

  ```
  TAB TERMINID(0A++) FOR 5 SORT ASCENDING,
  TRAN USE AND,
  TERM RESP AND,
  TERM I/O TIME
  END
  RUN
  ```

  A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TMIO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A04</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A18</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0F</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>34.89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.158</td>
<td>0.719</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A08</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>1.970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

  | SUMMARY  | 51       | 0.109     | 5.177 |

- You can specify the SORT operand with a variable other than the first variable. For example, the following commands generate a report sorted by transaction use, the third variable specified:

  ```
  TAB TRANID TRAN TCP AND,
  TRAN USE SORT ASCENDING
  END
  RUN
  ```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rapp</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinv</td>
<td>1.486</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padl</td>
<td>0.350</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spam</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rapl</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSN</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Csgm</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catd</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jjj</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPQ</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vgbc</td>
<td>0.655</td>
<td>13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poss</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kcp</td>
<td>7.581</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tcp</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>46</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CsnE</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td>49</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X25T</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>57</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>1.123</td>
<td>348</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sort Reports by Identifier

To have your reports sorted by the identifier, add the SORT ALPHA operand to the TAB command.

The following commands generate a report sorted alphanumerically by transaction ID:

```
TAB TRANID FOR 20 SORT ALPHA,
   TRAN LIFE AND TRAN USE AND TRAN MAXLIFE
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tran ID</th>
<th>Tran Life</th>
<th>Tran Use</th>
<th>Tran Max Life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BOAG</td>
<td>14.22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>27.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOEF</td>
<td>35.32</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>58.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOEN</td>
<td>44.51</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>130.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATD</td>
<td>0.465</td>
<td>125</td>
<td>7.752</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEMT</td>
<td>60.92</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>218.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAI</td>
<td>0.193</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1.475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAT</td>
<td>0.190</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIRB</td>
<td>9.981</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSQ</td>
<td>0.795</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3.738</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAC</td>
<td>0.066</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSDA</td>
<td>0.510</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>77.15</td>
<td>1342</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Use Other Commands with the TAB Command

You can use the secondary commands to tailor tabular reports. For a description, see the chapter “Commands.” Examples of the use of the following commands in tabular reports are provided in the following sections:

- **RANGE**
  
  **Note:** You can use either the RANGE command or the RANGE option to restrict a report to resources whose activity falls within a specified range. For a more detailed explanation of the RANGE command, see the chapter “Commands.” Examples of its use in tabular reports are given in the following sections. For a description of the RANGE option, which is valid only for tabular reports, see Use the RANGE Option (see page 215) in this chapter.

- **GROUP**

- **COST**

How the RANGE Command Specifies Ranges

The RANGE command tests range criteria either at the record level (immediate) or, by specifying the DEFERRED operand, before printing the report (deferred).

The RANGE command uses the following process to specify ranges:

1. Tests immediate range criteria before the record is processed.
2. If the range criteria are not met, discards the record for that particular report.
3. Deferred range criteria are not tested until all data is read.

4. Reviews the range criteria before each row is printed. If any variable in the row fails to meet its range criteria, the entire row is discarded.

**Example 1: Immediate Range Criteria**

This example produces a report about terminals. The RANGE command is specified without the DEFERRED operand to exclude any individual record for which the value of TERM INPUTS is greater than 50.

```
TAB TERMID(0A+),
   TERM INPUTS AND,
   TERM RESP AND,
   TERM I/OTIME AND,
   TRAN USE
RANGE TERM INPUTS 0-50
END
RUN
```

This example generates the following report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TERMINAL USES</th>
<th>TERMINAL RESPONSE</th>
<th>TRANSACTION TIME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A12</td>
<td>401</td>
<td>0.226</td>
<td>1.477</td>
<td>401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A19</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>48.08</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A09</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>0.064</td>
<td>8.602</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>0.216</td>
<td>4.757</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0E</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.793</td>
<td>2.686</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0B</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.066</td>
<td>2.362</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>4.747</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A05</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.929</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A08</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.158</td>
<td>0.719</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>34.89</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>1103</td>
<td>0.168</td>
<td>7.219</td>
<td>971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example 2: Deferred Range Criteria

In the preceding example, several terminals with a total number of inputs (“TERM READS”) not in the specified range are included in the report. Because the RANGE command was specified without the DEFERRED operand, the test of the number of inputs was applied to each individual record. The test was not applied to the total number of inputs for each terminal. Although individual records with more than 50 inputs were excluded, the total for a given terminal can exceed the range.

If instead of the preceding report you want a report on the terminals that had a total of fewer than 50 inputs. You would use the same commands as in the previous example but specify the DEFERRED operand with the RANGE command. The Report Writer applies the range criteria only after all the input data is read. The Report Writer can then determine whether each terminal had a total of fewer than 50 inputs.

The following sample uses the DEFERRED operand with the RANGE command:

```
TAB TERMID(0A++)
   TERM INPUTS AND
   TERM RESP AND
   TERM I/OTIME AND
   TRAN USE
RANGE TERM INPUTS 0-50 DEFERRED
END
RUN
```

This example generates the following report:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TERM READS</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN TMIO</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0A0B</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.066</td>
<td>2.362</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A14</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>0.210</td>
<td>4.747</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A05</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>0.929</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A08</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.082</td>
<td>1.970</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A11</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0.158</td>
<td>0.719</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A0F</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.172</td>
<td>34.89</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.103</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A04</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM READS</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN TMIO</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>3.640</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Use the RANGE Option

The RANGE option yields the same results as the RANGE command with the DEFERRED operand.

The following commands generate the same report as the preceding commands but include the RANGE option instead of the RANGE command:

```
TAB TERMID(0A++),
TERM INPUTS RANGE(0,50) AND,
   TERM RESP AND,
   TERM I/OTIME AND,
TRAN USE
END
RUN
```

Define Groups of Resources Using the Group Command

Use the GROUP command to define groups of resources you want a report to be about.

**Example: Sample Group Commands**

This example uses the GROUP command to define groups by terminal ID with four divisions defined. Because each group name begins with CO, the groups can be selected in the tabular report by specifying TERMID(CO*).

```
GROUP TERMID CO.NORTHERN.DIVISION(L7*)
GROUP TERMID CO.SOUTHERN.DIVISION(L4*)
GROUP TERMID CO.EASTERN.DIVISION(L2*)
GROUP TERMID CO.WESTERN.DIVISION(L1*)
TAB TERMID(CO*) HDR1(DEPARTMENT) HDR2(NAME),
   TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN USE RATE HDR2(RATE) AND,
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN CPU AND,
   TERM RESP AND,
   FILE USE
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN RATE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>FILE USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO.WESTERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>3472</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>4.599</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>0.360</td>
<td>16925</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.NORTHERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>16.52</td>
<td>0.120</td>
<td>0.189</td>
<td>1080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.SOUTHERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>728</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>4.770</td>
<td>0.073</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>289</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.EASTERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>667</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3.688</td>
<td>0.180</td>
<td>0.637</td>
<td>8032</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>5843</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>6.508</td>
<td>0.106</td>
<td>0.290</td>
<td>26326</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Define Groups by Values Within Specified Ranges**

You can use the GROUP and RANGE commands together to produce a report on groups of resources whose activity falls within different ranges.
Example: GROUP and RANGE Commands

The following example uses both the GROUP and RANGE commands to define 13 groups of transactions in terms of their lifetimes:

```
GROUP TRANID RANGE:00.000-01.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE1)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:01.001-02.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE2)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:02.001-03.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE3)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:03.001-04.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE4)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:04.001-05.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE5)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:05.001-06.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE6)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:06.001-07.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE7)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:07.001-08.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE8)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:08.001-09.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE9)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:09.001-10.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE10)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:10.001-20.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE20)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:20.001-50.000(*)  RANGE(TLIFE50)
GROUP TRANID RANGE:50.001+(* )  RANGE(TLIFE50+)
RANGE TRAN LIFE 0-1 ID TLIFE1
RANGE TRAN LIFE 1-2 ID TLIFE2
RANGE TRAN LIFE 2-3 ID TLIFE3
RANGE TRAN LIFE 3-4 ID TLIFE4
RANGE TRAN LIFE 4-5 ID TLIFE5
RANGE TRAN LIFE 5-6 ID TLIFE6
RANGE TRAN LIFE 6-7 ID TLIFE7
RANGE TRAN LIFE 7-8 ID TLIFE8
RANGE TRAN LIFE 8-9 ID TLIFE9
RANGE TRAN LIFE 9-10 ID TLIFE10
RANGE TRAN LIFE 10-20 ID TLIFE20
RANGE TRAN LIFE 20-50 ID TLIFE50
RANGE TRAN LIFE 50-99999 ID TLIFE50+
TAB TRANID(RANGE*) HDR1(TRAN LIFETIME) HDR2(RANGES),
      SORT ALPHA,
      TRAN USE AND,
      TRAN USE PCT AND,
      TRAN LIFE AND,
      TRAN MAXLIFE AND,
      TERM RESP AND,
      TRAN CPU AND,
      TRAN I/OTIME AND,
      TRAN USERTIME AND,
      TRAN CICSTIME
END
RUN
```
Use Other Commands with the TAB Command

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN LIFETIME</th>
<th>TRAN USE %</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN MAX LIFE</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TRAN I/O</th>
<th>TRAN USER</th>
<th>TRAN CICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:00.000-01.000</td>
<td>6981</td>
<td>80.4</td>
<td>0.207</td>
<td>0.999</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:01.001-02.000</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.469</td>
<td>1.998</td>
<td>0.726</td>
<td>0.269</td>
<td>0.213</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:02.001-03.000</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.502</td>
<td>2.993</td>
<td>1.086</td>
<td>0.356</td>
<td>0.200</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:03.001-04.000</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>3.486</td>
<td>3.989</td>
<td>1.134</td>
<td>0.397</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:04.001-05.000</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>4.417</td>
<td>4.928</td>
<td>1.380</td>
<td>0.499</td>
<td>0.376</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:05.001-06.000</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>5.499</td>
<td>5.975</td>
<td>1.082</td>
<td>0.434</td>
<td>0.294</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:06.001-07.000</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>6.401</td>
<td>6.847</td>
<td>1.295</td>
<td>0.377</td>
<td>0.269</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:07.001-08.000</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7.496</td>
<td>7.990</td>
<td>0.741</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:08.001-09.000</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>8.545</td>
<td>8.950</td>
<td>0.780</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>0.074</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:09.001-10.000</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>9.462</td>
<td>9.924</td>
<td>0.687</td>
<td>0.254</td>
<td>0.273</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:10.001-20.000</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>15.09</td>
<td>19.95</td>
<td>0.445</td>
<td>0.232</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:20.001-50.000</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>31.62</td>
<td>49.13</td>
<td>0.611</td>
<td>0.545</td>
<td>0.374</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:&gt;50.000+</td>
<td>633</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>1182</td>
<td>46847</td>
<td>0.259</td>
<td>7.542</td>
<td>0.243</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY 8681 100.0 87.43 46847 0.275 0.633 0.086 0.000 0.000

Use the COST Command to Create Charge-Back Reports

To create charge-back reports, use the COST command with the TAB command.

For information about creating distributed cost reports, see the description of the COST command in the chapter “Commands.”

Example: COST Commands

The COST commands in the following example charge:

- One cent for every transaction
- 25 cents for every CPU second used
- 1/10 cent per file request
- 1/2 cent per file added

The TAB command uses these cost factors, creating a tabular report with a column showing the value of each variable for each transaction. The HDR1 and HDR2 operands assign those columns appropriate headings. The last variable, REPORT COST TOTAL, creates a column that shows the sum of the costs for each row in the report.

COST TRAN USE .01
COST TRAN CPU .25
TAB TRANID TRAN USE AND,
TRAN USE COST HDR1(TRAN USE) HDR2(COST) AND,
TRAN CPU COST HDR1(TRAN CPU) HDR2(COST) AND,
REPORT COST TOTAL
END
RUN
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>COST</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X25T</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>$0.57</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>$1.88</td>
<td>$2.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>$0.49</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>$0.12</td>
<td>$0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>$0.46</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>$6.57</td>
<td>$7.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>$0.45</td>
<td>7.581</td>
<td>$85.28</td>
<td>$85.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>$0.43</td>
<td>0.097</td>
<td>$1.04</td>
<td>$1.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>$0.37</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>$0.32</td>
<td>$0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGBC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
<td>0.055</td>
<td>$0.18</td>
<td>$0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J3J</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>0.221</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
<td>$0.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPQ</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>0.113</td>
<td>$0.28</td>
<td>$0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATD</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$0.09</td>
<td>0.105</td>
<td>$0.24</td>
<td>$0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSN</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$0.08</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>$0.14</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>$0.08</td>
<td>0.087</td>
<td>$0.11</td>
<td>$0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPL</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$0.04</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>$0.01</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPAR</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$0.03</td>
<td>0.132</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
<td>$0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P2NV</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>1.486</td>
<td>$0.74</td>
<td>$0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>0.356</td>
<td>$0.17</td>
<td>$0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
<td>$0.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY**  348  $3.47  11.022  $97.68  $101.16

---

**Create Charge-Back Reports Organized by Group**

Use the COST command with the GROUP command to create charge-back reports organized by groups.

**Example: COST Command used with GROUP Command**

The following commands use terminal IDs to define company divisions and list their corresponding charges in the report:

```plaintext
GROUP TERMD CO.NORTHEN.DIVISION(L4*)
GROUP TERMD CO.SOUTHERN.DIVISION(L3*)
GROUP TERMD CO.EASTERN.DIVISION(L2*)
GROUP TERMD CO.WESTERN.DIVISION(L1*)
COST TRAN USE .01
COST TRAN CPU .25
TAB TERMD(CO*) HDR1(DEPARTMENT) HDR2(NAME), TRAN USE AND, TRAN USE COST AND, TRAN CPU COST HDR1(CPU) HDR2(COST) AND, REPORT COST TOTAL
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DEPARTMENT NAME</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN COST</th>
<th>CPU COST</th>
<th>TOTAL COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CO.WESTERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>4415</td>
<td>$44.15</td>
<td>$32.29</td>
<td>$76.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.NORTHERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>2224</td>
<td>$22.24</td>
<td>$15.15</td>
<td>$37.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.EASTERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>2035</td>
<td>$20.35</td>
<td>$15.79</td>
<td>$36.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO.SOUTHERN.DIVISION</td>
<td>2024</td>
<td>$20.24</td>
<td>$43.73</td>
<td>$63.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>10698</td>
<td>$106.98</td>
<td>$106.97</td>
<td>$213.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TAB2 Command**

Use the TAB2 command to present more information about each resource reported upon by the TAB command. You cannot use the TAB2 command without the TAB command.

**Limit TAB2 Report Use the FOR Operand**

The FOR operand with the TAB2 command limits the number of identifiers included in a report for each identifier listed by the TAB command.

**Example 1: TAB and TAB2 Commands**

The following TAB and TAB2 commands create a report showing terminals and the five transactions used the most by each:

```
TAB TERMID TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN CPU
TAB2 TRANID FOR 5 TRAN USE AND,
   TRAN LIFE AND,
   TRAN CPU
END
RUN
```
A report like the following, shown in part, is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WA19</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.943</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLAE</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.193</td>
<td>0.098</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5.527</td>
<td>0.080</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>1.943</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4A93</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISB</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>19.01</td>
<td>0.121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSN</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.460</td>
<td>0.019</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.012</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>18.37</td>
<td>0.116</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP3P</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.921</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPP</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>2.921</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPG</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5.683</td>
<td>0.044</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PADI</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>2.424</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A14</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5.125</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WISI</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>14.26</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAI</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.071</td>
<td>0.022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.173</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.015</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>5.125</td>
<td>0.086</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>8684</td>
<td>87.43</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

Example 2: FOR Operand with TAB and TAB2 Commands

The FOR operand combined with both the TAB and TAB2 commands creates a table of transactions and the terminals associated with them:

```
TAB TRANID FOR 3 TRAN USE AND,
       TRAN LIFE AND,
       TRAN CPU
TAB2 TERMID FOR 9 TRAN USE AND,
       TRAN LIFE AND,
       TRAN CPU
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FXFR</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>0.072</td>
<td>F014</td>
<td>2482</td>
<td>0.361</td>
<td>0.072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>0.248</td>
<td>0.092</td>
<td>8A21</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>0.219</td>
<td>0.084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F006</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>0.327</td>
<td>0.158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A09</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>0.198</td>
<td>0.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A02</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>0.224</td>
<td>0.103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A03</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>0.228</td>
<td>0.080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A09</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>0.163</td>
<td>0.048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F012</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.271</td>
<td>0.106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4A64</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>0.235</td>
<td>0.079</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8A24</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0.370</td>
<td>0.102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>683</td>
<td>1305</td>
<td>517.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>699</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>4120</td>
<td>0.279</td>
<td>0.066</td>
<td>8684</td>
<td>87.43</td>
<td>0.633</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

### Limit TAB2 Reports Using the TOP or BOTTOM Operand

The TOP and BOTTOM operands, like the FOR operand, limit reports organized by identifier to the number of identifiers specified.

However, the TOP and BOTTOM operands save storage because:

- The FOR operand tests identifiers only after all the data has been read and processed.
- The TOP and BOTTOM operands cause the Report Writer to test each record as it is read and discard records that do not qualify.

The TOP and BOTTOM operands are appropriate for ID options with many unique identifiers, such as TRANNUM.
The TAB command in the following example creates a report on the terminal response time of transactions. The TAB2 command shows the four transactions that had the longest lifetimes for each terminal. Processing similar commands using the FOR operand instead of the TOP operand would require much more storage.

```
TAB TERMID TERM RESP
TAB2 TRANNUM TRAN LIFE TOP 4
END
RUN
```

A report like the following, shown in part, is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TRAN NUMBER</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CNSL</td>
<td>2.149</td>
<td>0000020</td>
<td>13.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000019</td>
<td>0.016</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>6.663</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZA00</td>
<td>0.278</td>
<td>0000054</td>
<td>306.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000058</td>
<td>0.647</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000059</td>
<td>0.486</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000053</td>
<td>0.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>77.01</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0A19</td>
<td>0.202</td>
<td>0000297</td>
<td>2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000613</td>
<td>2283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000427</td>
<td>2299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0000229</td>
<td>1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>2121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY</td>
<td>0.275</td>
<td></td>
<td>4176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

---

Chapter 8: Tabular Reports 223
Chapter 9: Plot Reports

This section contains the following topics:

- **What You Need to Know** (see page 225)
- **PLOT Command—Create a Simple PLOT Report** (see page 226)
- **PLOT2 Command—Plot Response Time** (see page 231)
- **VPLOT Command—Create a Simple Report** (see page 234)
- **VPLOT2 Command—Create a Simple VPLOT2 Report** (see page 238)
- **MPLOT Command—Used with One and Multiple Variables** (see page 239)
- **HPLOT Command** (see page 241)

**What You Need to Know**

This chapter describes and gives examples of how to generate plot reports using the PLOT, PLOT2, VPLOT, VPLOT2, MPLOT, and HPlot commands.

Plot reports plot the value of a variable for a group of resources either against time or against another variable. Plot reports fall into three categories:

- **Horizontal plot reports**, generated by the PLOT and PLOT2 commands, plot a variable horizontally across time.
- **Vertical plot reports**, generated by the VPLOT, VPLOT2, and MPLOT commands, plot a variable vertically across time.
- **Distribution plot reports** plot one variable on the vertical axis and another on the horizontal axis. The HPLOT command used with either the VPLOT or the MPLOT command generate these plots.

Understand the following:

- Report Writer commands
- Descriptions of Report Writer variables and lists of the ID options you can use with each class of variable
- Descriptions of ID options and their use with commands and variables

**More information:**

- **Commands** (see page 39)
- **ID Options** (see page 167)
- **Variables** (see page 109)
To create a simple plot report, use the PLOT command followed by a variable to plot.

The following commands produce a plot of average terminal response time, with each detail line representing an hour, for the morning of a single day:

```
PLOT TERM RESPONSE TIME
  FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
  TO   12/07/08 09:00:00
  EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
SHIFT NONE
EACH HOUR
PERIOD NONE
SUMMARY:
RANGE:
SYMBOLS: "X" = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME "." = GLOBAL TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
```
Plot the Variable Value for a Specified Resource

You can plot the performance of one or more individual resources (such as transactions, terminals, or operators). Follow the variables to plot with an ID option and a list of one or more identifiers (such as terminal ID or transaction ID). You can use generic characters to specify a group of identifiers.

Example: PLOT Command with Variable and ID option

The following PLOT command includes the variable TERM RESP, followed by the ID option TERMID and the identifier 0A. The average response time of terminals whose IDs begin with the characters 0A plots:

```
PLOT TERM RESP TERMID(0A*)
FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
TO   12/07/08 09:00:00
EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

The average response time of 0A terminals is plotted with Xs. Also the average response time for all terminals is also plotted with hyphens. You can easily compare the two.
ALONE Operand—Exclude Global Values from a Plot

Use the ALONE operand to plot the activity of one or more identifiers without including a plot of global activity in the report.

Suppose you want to plot the response time for 0A terminals, but you do not want to plot the average response time for all terminals. You can use the same commands as in the previous example but add the ALONE operand, as follows:

```
PLOT TERM RESP TERMID(0A*) ALONE
  FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
  TO   12/07/08 09:00:00
  EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>HOUR</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>00:00</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>0.066</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.133</td>
<td>0.166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/07/08 01:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.040</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.083</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:00:00</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>. 0.240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SUMMARY:          | . | . | . | . | . | 0.151 |

SYMBOLS: “X” = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
SCALE Operand—Change the Scale of a PLOT Report

By default, the highest value of a plot scale equals the highest value reached by a variable in the plot. For variables representing percentages, 100 percent. Use the SCALE operand to set your own scale.

If the variable you are plotting yields integer values, you can specify only an integer value with the SCALE operand. If the variable yields real values, the scale you specify must include a decimal point.

Example: PLOT Command with SCALE Operand

To change the maximum value of the scale used in the preceding example to 0.500 seconds, add the SCALE(0.500) operand, as follows:

PLOT TERM RESP TERMD(9A*) ALONE SCALE(0.500)
   FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
   TO 12/07/08 09:00:00
   EACH HOUR
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH HOUR</th>
<th>TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/07/08 01.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00.00</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUMMARY:</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANGE:</td>
<td>.XOOXOXX</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYMBOLS:</td>
<td>&quot;X&quot; = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHARn Operands—Specify Plot Characters

Use the CHAR1 operand to specify the character used to plot the resource specified by an ID option. Use the CHAR2 operand to specify the character used to plot global activity.

Example: CHARn Operand

The following commands plot the usage of transaction PSPI using the character P and the usage of all transactions using plus signs (+):

```
PLOT TRAN USE TRANID(PSPI) CHAR1(P) CHAR2(+)
FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
TO 12/07/08 09:00:00
EACH HOUR
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:
RATE Option—Convert Counts to Rates

Use the RATE option to plot a rate (number per second) rather than a count.

Example: Plot a Rate

The following commands plot the usage rate for transaction PSPI against the total transaction rate:

```
PLOT TRAN USE RATE TRANID(PSPI) CHAR1(P) CHAR2(+) FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00 TO 12/07/08 09:00:00 EACH HOUR END RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>EACH HOUR PERIOD</th>
<th>TRANSACTION COUNT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0 0.01 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.04 0.04 0.05 0.05 0.06 P +</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12/07/08 01.00.00</td>
<td>+.+++++++</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>02.00.00</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>03.00.00</td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>04.00.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>05.00.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>06.00.00</td>
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<tr>
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<td>07.00.00</td>
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<td>08.00.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUMMARY:</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
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<tr>
<td>RANGE:</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: "P" = TRANSACTION COUNT "+" = GLOBAL TRANSACTION COUNT

PLOT2 Command—Plot Response Time

The following commands generate a report that compares the response time of 0A terminals with the maximum terminal response time for 0A terminals. The average response time and average maximum response time for all terminals is also plotted.

```
PLOT TERM RESP TERMD(0A++) PLOT2 TERM MAXRESP TERMD(0A++) FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00 TO 12/07/08 09:00:00 EACH HOUR END RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIF</th>
<th>NONE</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERI</td>
<td>NONE</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>HOUR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TERMINAL MAXIMUM RESPONSE TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/07/08 01.00.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>++++++++++++++++++</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>06.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08.00.00 .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUMMARY:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANGE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.0.033 0.066 0.108 0.133 0.166 0.199 0.232 0.266 0.299 0.332 X -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.0.792 1.584 2.377 3.169 3.961 4.753 5.545 6.338 7.130 7.922 * +</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYMBOLS:**

- "X" = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
- "+" = GLOBAL TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
- "+*" = TERMINAL MAXIMUM RESPONSE TIME
- "+" = GLOBAL TERMINAL MAXIMUM RESPONSE TIME
PLOT2 Command—Plot Response Time

PLOT2 RATE Command—Convert Counts to Rates
Use the RATE option to plot a rate (number per second) rather than a count.
Example: RATE Option on the PLOT2 Command
In the following example, the PLOT command plots the use of PSPI against the total
system transaction use. The PLOT2 command plots the transaction rate for PSPI against
the total system transaction rate:
PLOT TRAN USE
TRANID(PSPI) CHAR1(T) CHAR2(+)
PLOT2 TRAN USE RATE TRANID(PSPI) CHAR1(R) CHAR2(-)
FROM 12/07/08 02:00:00
TO
12/07/08 08:00:00
EACH HOUR
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:
SHIFT NONE
EACH
HOUR
PERIOD NONE

TRANSACTION COUNT

0
22.80
45.60
68.40
91.20
114.0
136.8
159.6
182.4
205.2
228.0
0
0.01
0.01
0.02
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.04
0.05
0.05
0.06
+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+
12/07/08 02.00.00 .TTTTTTTTTTTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
.
.
.
.
.RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR-------------------------------------------------- .
.
.
.
03.00.00 .TTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
.
.
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.------------------------------------------------------------------- .
.
.
.
04.00.00 .TTTTTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
.
.
.----------------------------------------------------------------------------------.
.
05.00.00 .TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
.RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR------------------------------------------------------------------06.00.00 .TTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
.
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.-------------------------------------------------.
.
.
.
.
07.00.00 .TTTTTTTTTTTT++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
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.RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR--------------------------------.
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SUMMARY:
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RANGE:
.TTTTTTTTTT+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
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.-------------------------------------------------.
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.
.
+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+
0
0.01
0.01
0.02
0.02
0.03
0.04
0.04
0.05
0.05
0.06
0
22.80
45.60
68.40
91.20
114.0
136.8
159.6
182.4
205.2
228.0
SYMBOLS: "T" = TRANSACTION COUNT
"+" = GLOBAL TRANSACTION COUNT
"R" = TRANSACTION COUNT
"-" = GLOBAL TRANSACTION COUNT

T
R

+
-

29 149
0.01 0.04
9
0.00 0.04
17 194
0.00 0.05
72 228
0.02 0.06
8
92
0.00 0.03
28 119
0.01 0.03
SUMMARY:
23 140
0.00 0.03
R
T

+

In the 3600 seconds between 2 and 3 a.m., PSPI was executed 29 times. This PSPI equals
a rate of 0.01. Globally, 149 transactions were executed in that period, for a rate of 0.04.
Note: A usage rate of zero does not necessarily imply zero usage of the resource. For
example, between 3:00 and 4:00 a.m. transaction PSPI was used nine times in the 3600
seconds. However, this yields a usage rate so low (9 / 3600 = 0.0025) that it appears as
zero in the plot of usage rate.

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VPLOT Command—Create a Simple Report

The following commands plot terminal response time between 1:00 and 6:00 a.m.:

```
VPLOT TRAN USE
   FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
   TO   12/07/08 06:00:00
   EACH 10 MINUTES
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
SHIFT  NONE
EACH   10 MINUTES                                       TRANSACTION COUNT
PERIOD:none
TRAN                                                                                                                       TR
   USE
   --------
   ------------
100   I                                                                                                               I
1       I                                                                                                               I
1       I                                                                                                               I
1       I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
88   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
   I                                                                                                               I
75   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
50   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
38   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
25   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
13   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
      X                                                                                                               X
  0   I                                                                                                               I
      X                                                                                                               X
01:00     02:40     04:20
12/07     12/07     12/07
SYMBOLS:                      "X" = TRANSACTION COUNT
```

234 Using the CA EXPLORE Report Writer
SCALE(3X) Operands—Widen the Scale of a VPLOT Report

The following commands resemble the previous example except for the addition of the SCALE(3X) operand, which widens the resulting plot:

VPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(3X)

FROM 12/07/08 01:00:00
TO 12/07/08 06:00:00
EACH 10 MINUTES
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH 10 MINUTES</th>
<th>TRANSACTION COUNT</th>
<th>TRAN USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAN</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USE</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>I</td>
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<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
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<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
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<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I</td>
<td></td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS:  "X" = TRANSACTION COUNT

Chapter 9: Plot Reports  235
VPLOT Command—Create a Simple Report

SCALE (n) Operand—Specify the Maximum Scale Value

The following example uses the SCALE(6.000) operand to plot transaction CPU use with a maximum scale value of 6.000 seconds. The CHAR1 operand specifies x as the plot character.

VPLOT TRAN CPU TOTAL CHAR1(x) SCALE(6.000)
FROM 12/08/08 10:00:00
TO 12/08/08 19:00:00
EACH 5 MINUTES
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>TRANSACTION AVERAGE CPU TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td>TRANSACTION AVERAGE CPU TIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 MINUTES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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STACK=id Operand—Replace the Plot Character

Use the STACK=id operand with the VPLOT command to replace the plot character with the identifiers being plotted. Specify from most active to least active starting at the bottom of the plot. You can specify the mX option of the SCALE operand to print more characters of each identifier.

The following commands create a vertical plot of transaction use. The STACK=CICSID operand specifies to plot CICS IDs. The SCALE(2X) operand widens each plot column to two characters so the entire CICS ID can be printed.

VPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(2X) STACK=CICSID
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

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<td>T1</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T1</td>
<td>T1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VPLOT2 Command—Create a Simple VPLOT2 Report

The following example uses the VPLOT and VPLOT2 commands to plot both transaction use and terminal response time:

```
VPLOT  TRAN USE  SCALE(50)    CHAR1(X)
VPLOT2 TERM RESP SCALE(1.000) CHAR1(0)
   EACH 5 MINUTES
      FROM 12/07/08 00:00:00
      TO  12/07/08 09:00:00
END
RUN
```

SCALE(COMMON) Operand—Use the Same Scale

The following commands plot transaction use and data set use. The SCALE(COMMON) operand uses the same scale for both variables being plotted.

```
VPLOT  TRAN USE    CHAR1(X)
VPLOT2 DATASET USE CHAR1(0) SCALE(COMMON)
   FROM 12/07/08 00:00:00
   TO  12/07/08 09:00:00
   EACH 10 MINUTES
END
RUN
```
MPLOT Command—Used with One and Multiple Variables

Use the MPLOT command to produce a vertical plot similar to the one produced by the VPLOT command. The difference is that MPLOT prints only the outline of the columns.

MPLOT allows you to request multiple variables on the same report.

Example: Using Variables with the MPLOT Command

- Using One Variable with the MPLOT Command

  The following example uses the MPLOT command to plot terminal response times:

  ```
  MPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(50)
  EACH 5 MINUTES
  FROM 12/07/08 00:00:00
  TO 12/07/08 23:59:59
  END
  RUN
  ```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>5 MINUTES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TRANSACTION COUNT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>USE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYMBOLS:**

- "X" = TRANSACTION COUNT
- "I" = PERIOD
- "EACH 5 MINUTES" = PERIOD
- "TRAN" = TERMINAL RESPONSE TIME
- "USE" = TERMINAL RESPONSE TIME

---

**Using Two Variables with the MPLOT Command**

The following example uses the MPLOT command to plot transaction use with Xs and terminal response time with Os:

```
MPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(58) CHAR1(X) AND,
TERM RESP SCALE(1.000) CHAR1(O)
EACH 5 MINUTES
FROM 12/07/08 00:00:00
TO 12/07/08 23:59:59
END
RUN
```
■ Using Three Variables with the MPLOT Command

The following commands add of a third variable, DATASET USE, which is plotted with plus signs (+):

FROM 12/07/08 00:00:00
TO   12/07/08 09:00:00
EACH 5 MINUTES
MPLOT TRAN USE    SCALE(50)    CHAR1(X) AND,
                 TERM RESP   SCALE(1.000) CHAR1(0) AND,
                 DATASET USE SCALE(75)    CHAR1(+)
END
RUN

HPlot Command

Use the HPlot command to plot the distribution of one variable based on the value of another variable. The variable you specify with the HPlot command is plotted along the horizontal axis. The second variable, specified with either the VPLOT or the MPLOT command, is plotted vertically.

Use the HPlot command with either the MPLOT or VPLOT command. The HPlot command must follow the MPLOT or VPLOT command. To set the plot character for an HPlot report, specify the CHAR1 operand with the MPLOT or VPLOT command.

SCALE Operand—Used with HPlot and VPLOT

The following example uses the HPlot and VPLOT commands to produce a terminal response time distribution plot:

VPLOT TRAN USE  SCALE(300)
HPlot TERM RESP SCALE(1.000)
EACH RECORD
END
RUN
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>RECORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAN USE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>I+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>IXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

SAMPLE COUNT ==> 8991
SAMPLES WITHIN H-SCALE ==> 8620 95.8%
SAMPLES WITHIN V-SCALE ==> 8991 100.0
A - 0.275
**EACH RECORD Command—Used with VPLOT and HPLOT**

When you use the command EACH RECORD, always specify the SCALE operand with the HPLOT command.

The following commands are similar to the commands in the previous example with the following differences:

- The interval has been changed from each 5 minutes to each record
- The SCALE operand has been specified with both the VPLOT and HPLOT commands

```
VPLOT tran USE      scale(200)   char1(x)
HPLOT tran cputime  scale(0.150)
   each record
   end
run
```
### HPLOT Command

The previous commands generate a report like the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH RECORD</td>
<td>PERIOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAN USE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>I+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>AVERAGE TRAN I/O TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SAMPLE COUNT ==> 8608**

**AVERAGE TRAN I/O TIME**

**SAMPLES WITHIN H-SCALE ==> 8466 98.3%**

**SAMPLES WITHIN V-SCALE ==> 8608 100.0**

---

### EACH RECORD Command—Used with MPLOT and HPLOT

The following commands are identical to the commands in the previous example except that MPLOT has been used instead of VPLOT.

**MPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(200)**

**HPLOT TRAN CPUTIME SCALE(0.150)**

**EACH RECORD**

**END**

**RUN**

---

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A report like the following is generated:

```
SHIFT  NONE
EACH  RECORD
PERIOD NONE
TRAN  USE
    200  I+       + + +
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X XXX X
    175  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
    150  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
    125  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
    100  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
     75  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
      50  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
     25  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
     15  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
     10  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
       5  IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
      2.5 IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
          IX       X X X
     0.5 I X       X X X
          I X       X X X
          I X       X X X
          I X       X X X
     0.09 0.015 0.030 0.045 0.060 0.075 0.090 0.105 0.120 0.135 0.150 X
```

SAMPLE COUNT ==> 8608  AVERAGE TRAN I/O TIME  SAMPLES WITHIN H-SCALE ==> 8466  98.3%
SAMPLES WITHIN V-SCALE ==> 8608  100.0
SCALE Command—Change the Scale

The following commands are identical to the commands in the previous example with the following differences:

- The scale specified with the MPLOT command has been changed to 300
- The letter M has been specified as the plot character

```plaintext
MPLOT TRAN USE SCALE(300) CHAR1(M)
    EACH RECORD
    END
RUN
```
Chapter 10: Graph Reports

This section contains the following topics:

GRAF Command—Create a GRAF Report (see page 247)
GRAF2 Command Restrictions (see page 255)

GRAF Command—Create a GRAF Report

Graph reports are graphs used to compare related identifiers.

The GRAF command produces a single-line bar graph of the performance of each identifier associated with a variable. For example, using the GRAF command with a TRANSACTION variable produces a bar graph of the variable for each transaction.

The following commands produce a graph of transaction lifetime. The log file can contain data that covers many months. Use the FROM and TO commands to limit the report. For example, limit the report to transactions active between 10:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. on 12/08/10.

GRAF TRAN LIFE SCALE(1.598)
FROM 12/08/10 10:00:00
TO 12/08/10 18:00:00
RANGE TRAN LIFE 0-2.000 DEFERRED
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VGBR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSFZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDSZ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: "X" = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME
GRAF JOBNAME—Graph by an Alternate Resource

By default, the GRAF command produces a report on the identifiers associated with the specified variable. To graph the value of the variable for resources of another type, specify an ID option with the GRAF command.

Example: Report Jobname Usage

The following example uses the ID option JOBNAME to produce a report on transaction usage by CICS jobname rather than by transaction ID. Transaction ID is the default for TRANSACTION variables.

```
GRAF JOBNAME TRANSACTION USE
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+
CICSA             .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  1919
CICSB             .XXXXXXXXXXXX       .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .   236
CICSTEST          .XXXXXXXXXXX        .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .   219
CICSX1             .XXXXXX   .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .   108
CICSX2             .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .     6
+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+........+
```

SYMBOLS: “X” = TRANSACTION USE

TRANID ID Option—Specify the Resources to be Included in a Graph

Use an ID option and identifiers with the GRAF command to specify the resources to include in a graph report. You can specify individual resources or groups of resources.

Example: TRANID ID Option on the GRAF Command

Use the TRANID ID option and the generic identifier (C*) to include in the report only the transactions whose names start with C:

```
GRAF TRAN LIFE TRANID(C*) SCALE(1.598)
   FROM 12/08/10 10:00:00
   TO   12/08/10 18:00:00
   RANGE TRAN LIFE 0-2.000 DEFERRED
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.160</td>
<td>0.320</td>
<td>0.479</td>
<td>0.639</td>
<td>0.799</td>
<td>1.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.278</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRSQ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+............................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CATD</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSSF</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+............................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: "X" = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME

FOR Operand—Limit Lines in a Graph

Use the FOR $n$ operand to produce a report on the $n$ resources with the highest or lowest values for the variable being graphed.

Example: FOR Operand

The following commands graph average transaction lifetime by terminal. The FOR operand limits the report to the 20 terminals that have the longest transaction lifetimes. The CHAR1 operand sets the plot character to $T$. A continuation comma is used to continue the GRAF command to a second line.

```
GRAF TERMID TRAN LIFETIME,
   FOR 20 CHAR1(T)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EACH</td>
<td>DAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0  45.47</td>
<td>90.94</td>
<td>136.4</td>
<td>181.8</td>
<td>227.3</td>
<td>272.8</td>
<td>318.3</td>
<td>363.7</td>
<td>409.2</td>
<td>454.7 T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AF2P</td>
<td></td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>+........+</td>
<td>454.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP1P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>368.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F015</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>182.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA2D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>181.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F025</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZA08</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RM1P</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>58.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>326.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F026</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>49.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F024</td>
<td></td>
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<td>45.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>BP4P</td>
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<td>44.36</td>
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<tr>
<td>MB1P</td>
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<td>36.87</td>
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<td>0A0F</td>
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<td>MP4P</td>
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<td>29.41</td>
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<tr>
<td>F041</td>
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<td>28.89</td>
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<tr>
<td>4A01</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>28.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: "T" = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME

**SCALE(n) Operand—Change the Scale of a Graph**

Use the SCALE(n) operand to alter the scale of a graph report.

If the variable does not yield results with a decimal point, you cannot use a decimal point in the SCALE operand.

**Example: SCALE(n) Operand**

The following commands produce a report similar to the preceding one but with a scale of 100.0. The FOR operand limits the report to 15 terminals.

```
GRAF TERMID TRAN LIFE FOR 15 CHAR1(T) SCALE(100.0)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH DAY</th>
<th>TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0</th>
<th>10.00</th>
<th>20.00</th>
<th>30.00</th>
<th>40.00</th>
<th>50.00</th>
<th>60.00</th>
<th>70.00</th>
<th>80.00</th>
<th>90.00</th>
<th>100.0</th>
<th>T</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AF2P</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>454.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP1P</td>
<td></td>
<td>.</td>
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<td>.</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>368.7</td>
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<tr>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>.</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>326.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OA19</td>
<td></td>
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<td>F015</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>102.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>MA2D</td>
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<td>101.7</td>
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<td>F025</td>
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<td>89.94</td>
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<td>ZA00</td>
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<td>RW1P</td>
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<td>58.10</td>
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<td>F018</td>
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<td>58.99</td>
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<td>F028</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>55.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CG1P</td>
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<tr>
<td>F024</td>
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<td>45.27</td>
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<tr>
<td>BP4P</td>
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<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>44.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: "T" = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME

When the value of the variable exceeds the scale used, a greater-than sign (>) appears to the right of the graph for the resource. See the first several transactions in the preceding report.

**SORT ASCENDING—Sort Graph Reports**

Use the SORT ASCENDING operand to sort a graph report in ascending order.

The following commands produce a report on the ten transactions with the shortest average transaction lifetimes:

```
GRAF TRAN LIFETIME FOR 10 SORT ASCENDING SCALE(0.200)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EACH DAY</td>
<td>TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARE</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPG</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPS</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSPQ</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSAC</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISC</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POSN</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>END</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART</td>
<td>.XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYMBOLS: “X” = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME

**SHIFT Command—Create Reports on Specified Shifts**

Use the SHIFT command to create reports that cover only certain hours of the day.

The following commands produce a report on:

- The five transactions active between 11:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. the week of January 5 2010
- The transactions contain names starting with C that have the shortest lifetimes

GRAF TRAN LIFETIME SCALE(1.0) TRANID(C*),
FOR 5 SORT ASCENDING
FROM 01/05/10 00.00.00
TO 01/11/10 00.00.00
SHIFT 23:00:00 07:00:00
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

| CSTA | .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 0.354 |
| CSIN | .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1.395 |

SYMBOLS: “X” = TRANSACTION LIFETIME IN SECONDS.

Although FOR 5 is used in the previous report, only two transactions appear. Those transactions are the only ones that were used during the 11:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m. shift whose names started with C.
EACH Command—Create Reports with Multiple Graphs

By default, graph reports include the following:

- One detail line for each identifier
- Shows the value of the variable specified for that identifier during the time period covered in the report

Using the EACH command with the GRAF command produces a detail line for each identifier for each time period specified by the EACH command.

The following FROM, TO, and EACH commands produce a report on transaction lifetimes for a given shift each week for one month:

```
GRAF TRANSACTION USE
  FROM 01/05/10 00.00.00
  TO   02/01/10 00.00.00
  EACH WEEK
    SHIFT 23:00:00 07:00:00
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
0     1.200     2.400     3.600     4.800     6.000     7.200     8.400     9.600     10.80     12.00    X
+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........
+.........+.........+
01/05/08 23.00.00 .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .
CSTE  .XXXXXXXX .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .
CSTA  .XXXXXXXX .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         . 1
01/12/08 23.00.00 .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         . 1
CINQ  .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RANGE Command—Create Reports with a Specified Range

Use the RANGE command to restrict a report to resources whose activity falls within a specified range. The RANGE command is explained in further detail in the chapter "Commands."

The following commands produce a graph of the lifetime of transactions with an average lifetime of 1.000 second or less. Because the DEFERRED operand is specified with the RANGE command, the range criterion check occurs after all data has been read. The Report Writer can then determine the average lifetime of each transaction.

```
GRAF TRAN LIFETIME SCALE(1.000)
  FROM 12/08/10 10:00:00
  TO  12/08/10 18:00:00
  RANGE TRAN LIFE 0.000-1.000 DEFERRED
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
SHIFT  NONE
EACH   DAY                                         TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME
PERIOD NONE

0     0.100     0.200     0.300     0.400     0.500     0.600     0.700     0.800     0.900     1.000    X

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SYMBOLS: &quot;X&quot; = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
```

```plaintext
CSSF .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX . . . 0.767
END .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
PSPI .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXX . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.149
CSNE .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.371
VGBR .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX . . . 0.493
CSAC .XXXX . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.111
CSGM .XXX . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0.028
```

```
```
GRAF2 Command Restrictions

Use the GRAF2 command with the GRAF command. Be sure that the variables you specify with the GRAF and GRAF2 commands are logically related.

Examples: Correct and Incorrect Usage of GRAF and GRAF2

- **Transaction Use**
  - **Correct:**
    - GRAF TRANSACTION USE
    - GRAF2 TERMINAL IO
  - **Incorrect:**
    - GRAF DATASET REQUESTS
    - GRAF2 TRANSACTION USE

- **Terminal Response**
  - **Correct:**
    - GRAF TERMINAL RESP
    - GRAF2 TRANSACTION USE
  - **Incorrect:**
    - GRAF DATASET SERVTIME
    - GRAF2 PROGRAM USE

- **Transaction Use**
  - **Correct:**
    - GRAF TRANSACTION USE
    - GRAF2 VARS TERM USE AND,
      - PROGRAM USE AND,
      - TRANSIENT USE
  - **Incorrect:**
    - GRAF TERMINAL IO
    - GRAF2 VARS TERM USE AND,
      - PROGRAM USE AND,
      - TRANSIENT USE

- **Terminal IO**
  - **Correct:**
    - GRAF TERMINAL IO
    - GRAF2 VARS TERM USE AND,
      - TERM RESP AND,
      - TERM MAXRESP AND,
      - TERM BYTESREAD
  - **Incorrect:**
    - GRAF TERMINAL IO
    - GRAF2 VARS TERM USE AND,
      - TRANSACTION USE
FOR Operand—Limit the Number of Identifiers in a GRAF2 Report

Use the FOR $n$ operand to produce a report on the $n$ resources with the highest or lowest values for the variable being graphed. The highest or lowest values depend on the sorting order. You can specify the FOR operand only with the first variable you specify with the GRAF2 command.

The following commands produce a report showing:

- The four transactions with the longest lifetimes
- The three terminals with the highest response times for each of those four transactions

The character $F$ is used to graph transaction life and $R$ is used to graph terminal response time.

```
GRAF2 TRAN LIFE FOR 4 CHAR1(F)
GRAF2 TERM RESP FOR 3 CHAR1(R)
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
SHIFT  NONE
EACH  DAY  TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME
PERIOD NONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>51.36</th>
<th>102.7</th>
<th>154.0</th>
<th>205.4</th>
<th>256.8</th>
<th>308.1</th>
<th>359.5</th>
<th>410.9</th>
<th>462.2</th>
<th>513.6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.225</td>
<td>0.449</td>
<td>0.674</td>
<td>0.899</td>
<td>1.123</td>
<td>1.348</td>
<td>1.573</td>
<td>1.798</td>
<td>2.022</td>
<td>2.247</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SYMBOLS:** "F" = TRANSACTION AVERAGE LIFETIME  
"R" = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
```
SCALE Operand—Change the Scale of a GRAF2 Report

Use the SCALE operand to specify a scale for the GRAF2 variable. This operand is useful for creating a common scale in reports on time-related variables such as variables for transaction lifetime and terminal response time.

The following commands include the SCALE operand to produce a report that uses the same scale for both the GRAF and GRAF2 variables. The default plot characters are used:

```
GRAF TRANSACTION LIFE FOR 3 SCALE(100.0)
GRAF2 TERMINAL RESP FOR 2 SCALE(100.0)
END
RUN
```

A report like the following is generated:

```
0        10        20        30        40        50        60        70        80        90       100          *
+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+
PVCK .XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX . 91.48
L401 .***************************************************************************************************>       168.7
L205 .***************************************************************************************************>       110.
JOUR .XXXXXXXXXX .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         . 10.09
L205 .************ .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .       11.65
L702 .********** .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .       11.13
P2AF .****************** . .         .         .         .         .         .         . .       4.461
L601 .********** .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .       9.968
L703 .********** .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .       9.828
L407 .******** .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .         .       8.237
+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+.........+
```

**SYMBOLS:**
- "X" = TRANSACTION LIFETIME IN SECONDS.
- "*" = TERMINAL RESPONSE TIME IN SECONDS.

GRAF2 TRANNUM—GRAF2 Command with an Identifier

When you specify a single variable with the GRAF2 command, you can specify an ID option with the GRAF2 command. Specifying an ID option will graph by an identifier other than the default.

The following commands produce a report on the three users with the highest terminal response times. For each user, terminal response times for the five transactions with the highest terminal response times are also graphed. If the ID option TRANNUM had not been specified with the GRAF2 command, the graphs would have been by terminal ID. Terminal ID is the default for terminal variables.

```
GRAF USERID TERM RESP FOR 3 SCALE(2.000) CHAR1(U)
GRAF2 TRANNUM TERM RESP FOR 5 SCALE(2.000) CHAR1(T)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>AVERAGE</th>
<th>RESPONSE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PERIOD</td>
<td>NONE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HY2HE01
0004482
0004475
0004471
0004706
0005782
TERM AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

STEMA14
0000585
0000900
0000943
0000972
0000943
TERM AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

ROBJA01
0001243
0001230
0001094
0000625
0000183
TERM AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

SYMBOLS: "U" = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME
"T" = TERMINAL AVERAGE RESPONSE TIME

GRAF2 Command Used with Multiple Variables

Use multiple variables with the GRAF2 command to compare the performance of a class of resources with respect to those variables. For example, you can compare the performance of transactions with respect to terminal use, terminal response time, and data sets I/O.

When you specify more than one variable with the GRAF2 command, a one-line bar graph is created for each variable specified. The bar graph represents average performance for all active identifiers associated with the variable.

 Commands to Produce a Report on Three Transactions

The following commands produce a report on the three transactions with the longest lifetimes. For each transaction, the number of file requests, terminal I/Os, and transaction waits per use are also plotted, using a scale of 50. The VARS operand precedes the variables specified with the GRAF2 command.

```
GRAF TRAN LIFE SCALE(100) FOR 3
GRAF2 VARS DATASET USE SCALE(50) AND,
TERM IO AND,
TRAN WAITS
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

![Graph Report Example]

**Commands to Graph Transactions**

The following commands graph the transaction use of the eight transactions used the least, and, for each:

- The number of files used
- The amount of transaction waits per use

The CHAR1 operands specify a different plot character for each variable.

```
GRAF TRAN USE CHAR1(U) SCALE(10) FOR 8 SORT ASCENDING
GRAF2 VARS FILE USE CHAR1(F) SCALE(40) AND,
       TRAN WAIT CHAR1(W)
END
RUN
```
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIFT</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>EACH</th>
<th>DAY</th>
<th>PERIOD</th>
<th>NONE</th>
<th>0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>U</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>W</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| BOEF   | .UUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUUU
Chapter 11: Historical Reports

This section contains the following topics:

- About Historical Reports (see page 261)
- Output Considerations (see page 262)
- FLASHBACK LIST Command (see page 262)

About Historical Reports

You can create historical reports using the FLASHBACK LIST command. Historical, or flashback, reports are tabular reports that contain detailed information about transactions. The FLASHBACK LIST generates one line of output per transaction.

Transactions are presented in chronological order of ending time. You cannot sort flashback reports.

To create historical reports, review the following:

- Report Writer commands
- Descriptions of Report Writer variables and lists of the ID options you can use with each class of variable
- Descriptions of ID options and their use with commands and variables

Important! Each flashback report must be run as a single report in a separate run. In other words, you cannot specify another primary report command (such as TAB, PLOT, or GRAF) in a job stream with a FLASHBACK LIST command.

More information:

- Commands (see page 39)
- Variables (see page 109)
- ID Options (see page 167)
Output Considerations

The FLASHBACK commands can generate enormous amounts of output when run against a large input file. To avoid problems, use either the FROM and TO commands, the SELECT command, or the COUNT command to limit output.

When you do not use the FROM and TO commands, the corresponding FROM and TO fields in the printout page headers are not utilized. Also, the values are set to the default dates and times (01/01/00 00.00.00, 12/31/99 23.59.59).

The way the FLASHBACK reports process records prevents from enumerating the date and time range of the records.

FLASHBACK LIST Command

Use the FLASHBACK LIST command to produce a tabular report containing one line of output per transaction or event.

To produce default FLASHBACK reports for various systems, use the following syntax:

FLASHBACK [LIST] system

system

Designates one of the following systems:
- CICS
- IMS
- AUDITLOG
- MVS

Default CICS FLASHBACK LIST Report

To create a default CICS flashback report, specify the following command without any ID options or variables:

FLASHBACK LIST

Use either the COUNT command or the FROM and TO commands to limit report output.
The following commands produce the default FLASHBACK LIST or FLASHBACK CICS report. The FROM and TO commands limit the report to a short time period.

FLASHBACK LIST
FROM 12/06/08 21:22:00
TO 12/06/08 21:24:00
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CICS</th>
<th>END TIME</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>OPER</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN NUMBER</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
<th>TERM RESP</th>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>FILE</th>
<th>FILE</th>
<th>PROG</th>
<th>ABEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.22.41</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>911.9</td>
<td>2.110</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.381</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.22.42</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>912.3</td>
<td>1.878</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.07</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>JJJ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>937.1</td>
<td>1.942</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.07</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CATD</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>6.529</td>
<td>0.326</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.08</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.09</td>
<td>ZA00</td>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>0.010</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.15</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>VGBR</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.21</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>21.23.41</td>
<td>X250</td>
<td>VGBO</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>19.33</td>
<td>0.151</td>
<td>0.389</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sample report contains the following information:

**CICS ID**

Specifies the region ID in which the data was collected.

**END TIME**

Specifies the time the transaction completed.

**TERM ID**

Specifies the ID of the terminal from which the transaction was executed.

**TRAN ID**

Specifies the transaction ID.

**TRAN NUMBER**

Specifies the transaction number.

**TRAN LIFE**

Specifies the transaction lifetime (seconds).

**TRAN CPU**

Specifies the transaction CPU time (seconds).

**TERM RESP**

Specifies the terminal average response time (seconds).
TERM IO
  Specifies the number of terminal I/Os by the transaction.

TRAN I/O
  Specifies the total I/O time for the transaction.

FILE COUNT
  Specifies the number of files accessed by the transaction.

FILE USE
  Specifies the number of file I/Os by the transaction.

PROG COUNT
  Specifies the number of programs used by the transaction.

ABEND CODE
  Specifies the abend code for the transaction, if any.
Create a Default FLASHBACK IMS Report

The FLASHBACK IMS reports provide you with detailed information about IMS transactions.

To create a default IMS flashback report, specify the following command without any ID options or variables:

FLASHBACK IMS

The same rules apply as for the other default reports, for example, the default CICS FLASHBACK LIST Report.

The sample report contains following information:

DATE
  Specifies the date when the audit event occurred.

TIME
  Specifies the time when the audit event occurred.

TRAN ID
  Specifies the transaction ID.

PSB NAME
  Specifies the program specification block.

PST NUM
  Specifies the partition specification table number.

LTERM
  Specifies the logical terminal name.

REGION NAME
  Specifies the region name.

PROC TYPE
  Specifies the transaction processing type.

TRAN LIFE
  Specifies the transaction lifetime in seconds.

TRAN INQUEU
  Specifies the input queue time in seconds.

TRAN OUTQUEU
  Specifies the output queue time in seconds.

TRAN PROC
FLASHBACK LIST Command

Specifies the transaction processing time in seconds.

More information:

Default CICS FLASHBACK LIST Report (see page 262)

Create a Default FLASHBACK AUDITLOG Report

To create a default audit flashback report, specify the following command without any ID options or variables:

FLASHBACK AUDITLOG

Use either the COUNT or FROM and TO commands to limit report output.

The following commands produce the default FLASHBACK AUDITLOG report. The FROM and TO commands limit the report to a short time period.

FLASHBACK AUDITLOG
FROM 05/31/09 20.04.01
TO 05/31/09 20.06.00
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>AUDIT TYPE</th>
<th>SYSTEM NAME</th>
<th>SUBSYS ID</th>
<th>JOB ID</th>
<th>TASK NAME</th>
<th>SECURITY</th>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>USER</th>
<th>GROUP</th>
<th>RELEASE</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>TERMINAL</th>
<th>ID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.04.29</td>
<td>Session Logon</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>TSU53679</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>MOLCE01</td>
<td>A55T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.04.46</td>
<td>Session Logoff</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>TSU53679</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>MOLCE01</td>
<td>A55T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.04.55</td>
<td>Session Logon</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>TSU53463</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>ROGRO02</td>
<td>A55T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.05.00</td>
<td>Session Logon</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>STC47269</td>
<td>ADMIN</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>STCSYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.05.00</td>
<td>Session Logon</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>STC47268</td>
<td>ADMIN</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>STCSYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.05.01</td>
<td>Session Logoff</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>STC47269</td>
<td>ADMIN</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>STCSYS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.05.16</td>
<td>JES2 Job Modify</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>TSU53463</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>ROGRO02</td>
<td>A55T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05/31/09</td>
<td>20.05.39</td>
<td>Session Logon</td>
<td>CA31</td>
<td>GSVX</td>
<td>TSU53679</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>MOLCE01</td>
<td>A55T</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

05/31/09 20.05.39

---

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The sample report contains following information:

**DATE**
Specifies the date when audit event occurred.

**TIME**
Specifies the time when audit event occurred.

**AUDIT TYPE**
Specifies the audit record type.

**SYSTEM NAME**
Specifies the name of the system where audit event occurred.

**SUBSYS ID**
Specifies the name of subsystem.

**JOB ID**
Specifies the ID of the job that caused the event.

**TASK NAME**
Specifies the task name.

**SECURITY GROUP**
Specifies the name of a security group to which a user or program that caused an audit event belongs.

**PRODUCT RELEASE**
Specifies the product release.

**USER ID**
Specifies the ID of user that causes an audit event.

**TERMINAL ID**
Specifies the ID of terminal used by user that causes an event.

**Limit FLASHBACK Reports to Specified Resources**

You can limit the information contained in a flashback report to specific resources, such as a single operator or transactions beginning with the letters ACCT. To limit the information, specify an ID option and identifiers with the FLASHBACK LIST or FLASHBACK system command.
Example: Using a Single ID Option and Identifier

The following commands produce a FLASHBACK LIST report showing only the transactions of the terminal SWS:

FLASHBACK LIST TERMID(0A02)
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>NUMBER</th>
<th>LIFE</th>
<th>CPU</th>
<th>RESP</th>
<th>IO</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>USE</th>
<th>COUNT</th>
<th>CODE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.45.29</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>1.011</td>
<td>0.274</td>
<td>1.011</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.45.35</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>2.387</td>
<td>0.651</td>
<td>1.187</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.45.38</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>0.419</td>
<td>0.249</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.45.44</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>DEDA</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>5.040</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>0.992</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.03</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>0.078</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.12</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>SPAM</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>1.422</td>
<td>0.291</td>
<td>0.462</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.18</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>SPAM</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>0.446</td>
<td>0.085</td>
<td>0.199</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.37</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>SPAM</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>0.094</td>
<td>0.209</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.048</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.38</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.255</td>
<td>0.933</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.038</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.46.40</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>0.021</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.58.19</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PBLM</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>699.2</td>
<td>1.925</td>
<td>0.109</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>0.830</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>00.58.19</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>0.091</td>
<td>0.026</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.28.09</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>POSS</td>
<td>574</td>
<td>0.028</td>
<td>0.017</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.28.09</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>0.047</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.009</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.28.19</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>577</td>
<td>0.177</td>
<td>0.054</td>
<td>0.444</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.28.29</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>0.170</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.029</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.28.41</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>0.152</td>
<td>0.050</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.29.03</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.29.20</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>588</td>
<td>0.118</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.29.37</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.045</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.32.32</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>593</td>
<td>0.100</td>
<td>0.046</td>
<td>0.018</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.32.32</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>0.154</td>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.34.14</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>603</td>
<td>0.219</td>
<td>0.051</td>
<td>0.039</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>05.34.14</td>
<td>0A02</td>
<td>PSPI</td>
<td>606</td>
<td>0.129</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td>0.129</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example: Using Multiple ID Options

The following commands produce a transaction log:

FLASHBACK LIST REGID JOBNAME DATETIME TRANID, TERMID, TRAN NUM
END
RUN
A report like the following is generated:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>JOBNAME</th>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TERM ID</th>
<th>TRAN NUMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>CICA</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:16:58</td>
<td>CSDA</td>
<td>CNSL</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>CICA</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:21:52</td>
<td>CIRB</td>
<td>CNSL</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:22:41</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>CICA</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:24:20</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:22:42</td>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:06</td>
<td>JJJ</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:06</td>
<td>CATD</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:07</td>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:08</td>
<td>CSGM</td>
<td>ZA00</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:15</td>
<td>VGGR</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>CICB</td>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21:23:20</td>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

**Create Report with Specified Columns**

To produce a flashback report with different columns than the default report, specify one or more variables with the FLASHBACK LIST command. A column is created in the report for each variable you specify.

The following commands produce a report that displays all the components comprising transaction lifetime. TRAN EXPC and TRAN CPU are not true components of transaction lifetime, because the times found in these variables are accounted for in other variables.

```
FLASHBACK LIST TIME TRANID TRAN NUM AND,  
  TRAN LIFE AND,  
  TRAN USER AND,  
  TRAN CICS AND,  
  TRAN I/O TIME AND,  
  TRAN WAIT AND,  
  TRAN SUSP AND,  
  TRAN WTR AND,  
  TRAN RCS AND,  
  TRAN EXPC AND,  
  TERM I/O TIME AND,  
  TRAN CPU  

COUNT 20  
END  
RUN
```
FLASHBACK LIST Command

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>TRAN ID</th>
<th>TRAN NUMBER</th>
<th>TRAN LIFE</th>
<th>TRAN USER</th>
<th>TRAN CICS</th>
<th>TRAN I/O</th>
<th>TRAN WAIT</th>
<th>TRAN SUSP</th>
<th>TRAN WRT</th>
<th>TRAN RSCS</th>
<th>TRAN EXPC</th>
<th>TRAN TMIO</th>
<th>TRAN CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21.16.58</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.011</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.21.52</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.375</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td>5.519</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>1.521</td>
<td>1.175</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.22.41</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>912.3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>965.8</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.372</td>
<td>1.980</td>
<td>0.233</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.051</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.24.26</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>912.3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>957.0</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.878</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.22.42</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>937.1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td>934.7</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.942</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.06</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>6.529</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.326</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.07</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.081</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.08</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>0.264</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.068</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.15</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>0.332</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.023</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.15</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>0.013</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.002</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.23.15</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>335.8</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td>164.5</td>
<td>84.97</td>
<td>81.76</td>
<td>1.269</td>
<td>0.052</td>
<td>0.140</td>
<td>0.782</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Create a Customized FLASHBACK LIST Report

You can produce a FLASHBACK LIST report that has:

- The date, time, or day in the first column
- The date and time in the first two columns

To produce either of these reports, specify the DATE, TIME, DAY, or DATETIME operand with the FLASHBACK LIST command.

The width of the output page limits the number of columns that can appear in a report. Use the DATE, TIME, DAY, or DATETIME operand only if you specify the variables to include in your report and limit their number. The number of variables you can specify depends upon the width of the column required for each.

Example: Sample Commands

The following FLASHBACK LIST command is specified with the DATETIME operand. The COUNT command, specified with the SELECTED operand, limits the report to 15 transactions meeting either the FROM or the TO criterion specified.

FLASHBACK LIST DATETIME TRANID TRAN LIFE AND,
TRAN I/OTIME AND,
TRAN WAIT AND,
TRAN SUSP AND,
TERM I/OTIME AND,
TRAN CPU
FROM 12/06/08 21:00:00
TO 12/06/08 22:00:00
COUNT 15 SELECTED
END
RUN
A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>TIME</th>
<th>ID</th>
<th>LIFE</th>
<th>I/O</th>
<th>WAIT</th>
<th>SUSP</th>
<th>TMIO</th>
<th>CPU</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.16.58</td>
<td>CSDA</td>
<td>0.016</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.21.52</td>
<td>CIRB</td>
<td>13.30</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.375</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.521</td>
<td>1.175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.22.41</td>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>911.9</td>
<td>0.381</td>
<td>901.3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>2.110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.21.42</td>
<td>KCP</td>
<td>912.3</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.23.06</td>
<td>JJJ</td>
<td>937.1</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.418</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>1.942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.23.06</td>
<td>CATD</td>
<td>6.529</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.124</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>3.265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.18</td>
<td>VGBS</td>
<td>306.6</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>304.6</td>
<td>0.633</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.20</td>
<td>CSAC</td>
<td>0.647</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.23</td>
<td>END</td>
<td>0.486</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.23</td>
<td>CSNE</td>
<td>0.020</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.23</td>
<td>VGBQ</td>
<td>19.33</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>18.40</td>
<td>0.151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/06/08</td>
<td>21.28.20</td>
<td>VGBR</td>
<td>306.6</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>304.6</td>
<td>0.633</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Limit Default FLASHBACK Reports to Specified Variable Values

The RANGE command with FLASHBACK LIST or FLASHBACK system command lets you produce a report containing resources in specified range criteria. You can specify more than one RANGE command in a single report.

The following commands produce a report showing all transactions that had an average terminal response time greater than 10 seconds:

FLASHBACK LIST
RANGE TERM RESP 10+ DEFERRED
END
RUN

A report like the following is generated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CICS</th>
<th>END</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>OPER</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>TERM</th>
<th>TRAN</th>
<th>FILE</th>
<th>FILE</th>
<th>PROG</th>
<th>ABEND</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1</td>
<td>23.25.13 N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>56.41</td>
<td>0.007</td>
<td>28.19</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>23.25.92 N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>44.26</td>
<td>0.965</td>
<td>21.65</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>01.47.08 WAK</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>278</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>0.317</td>
<td>10.92</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.000</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
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Chapter 11: Historical Reports  271
Chapter 12: Messages
This section contains the following topics:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
Other Messages (see page 276)
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ERPT204E (see page 278)
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ERPT210E (see page 280)
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ERPT221W (see page 284)
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Syntax Error Messages

Messages issued by the Report Writer begin with the letters ERPT. Some Report Writer messages identify syntax errors in your history reporting job stream. These messages appear in the output from the Report Writer. Such messages identify syntax errors in the following way:

- The line in the job stream that contains the syntax error is displayed.
- The syntax error is marked on the following line with a dollar sign ($).
- The message identifying the syntax error appears on the line below the line containing the dollar sign.

Syntax errors identified by messages of type E cause the Report Writer to terminate.

The following example shows how the Report Writer identifies a syntax error:

```
TAB DATE MVS CPU %BUSY AND, 
   MVS JOB CONT
   $
   ERPT204E ILLEGAL VARIABLE
   END
   RUN
   ERPT202E 1 SYNTAX ERRORS ENCOUNTERED
   ERPT229I RUN TERMINATED FOR ABOVE REASONS
```

In this example, MVS JOB CONT is identified as an illegal variable. The Report Writer terminates.

Other Messages

The following are the messages issued by the Report Writer.
ERPT200I

XPFRMAIN v.rm status mm/dd/yy hh.mm.ss

Reason:
The Report Writer has begun or has completed running the reports you requested.

status
   Indicates either INITIATED or COMPLETED.

v.rm
   Provides the version, release, and maintenance level of the Report Writer.

mm/dd/yy hh.mm.ss
   Provides the date and time at which the Report Writer has begun or has completed running the reports.

Action:
None.

ERPT201E

MAIN STORAGE EXHAUSTED, PGM -program, OFFSET -offset

Reason:
The program identified by program requested storage for the Report Writer to run, but not enough virtual storage is available.

offset
   Provides the offset within the program that requested storage.

Action:
Do one or more of the following:
   ■ Reduce the number of plot lines that the Report Writer prints.
      Note: The need for virtual memory by the Report Writer is nearly proportional to the number of plot lines that are to print.
   ■ Specify fewer reports at a time.
   ■ Specify a larger interval in the EACH command.
   ■ Specify a shorter time range using the FROM and TO commands.
   ■ Use the COUNT command.
   ■ Run the job in a larger partition or region.
ERPT202E

*n* SYNTAX ERRORS ENCOUNTERED

**Reason:**
The Report Writer has encountered *n* syntax errors.

*n*

Specifies the number of syntax errors.

**Action:**
correct the syntax errors and resubmit the job.

ERPT204E

ILLEGAL VARIABLE

**Reason:**
This message identifies a syntax error. The variable above the dollar sign ($) is invalid.

**Action:**
correct the invalid variable.

**More information:**
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT205E

UNKNOWN COMMAND

**Reason:**
This message identifies a syntax error. The control statement above the dollar sign ($) contains an invalid command.

**Action:**
correct the invalid command.

**More information:**
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
ERPT206E

DUPLICATE COMMANDS

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. The command above the dollar sign ($) is a duplicate. You can use some commands only once in any given report. For instance, only one FROM or TO command can be used in a single report.

Action:
Remove the duplicate command.

More information:
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT207E

TOO FEW OPERANDS

Reason:
The Report Writer did not find enough operands to produce a report. The continuation character could be missing at the end of a line. The continuation comma tells the Report Writer that more operands follow on the next line. A dollar sign ($) underscores the last operand that the Report Writer found.

Action:
Either add more operands or place a comma after the last character on the line.

More information:
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT208E

INVALID OPERAND

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. The operand above the dollar sign ($) is incomplete or invalid.

Action:
Correct the partial or invalid operand.
ERPT210E

UNEXPECTED OPERANDS: IGNORED

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. You exceeded the maximum number of operands the current command can accept. The operand above the dollar sign ($) is the first operand to exceed the maximum number.

Action:
Delete the excessive operands and rerun the report.

More information:
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT211E

OPERAND IGNORED

Explanation:
This message follows other syntax error messages and indicates that the current operand has been discarded. The Report Writer continues to look at the remainder of the operands to finish the error check and then terminates processing.

Action:
Correct the syntax error.

ERPT212E

MISSING COMMA OR PARENTHESIS

Explanation:
This message identifies a syntax error. You omitted a comma or parenthesis at the location above the dollar sign ($).

Action:
Insert a comma or a parenthesis.
More information:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT213E

EACH VALUE GREATER THAN PERIOD VALUE

Reason:
The EACH time value is greater than the PERIOD time value.
The EACH command defines the timespan represented by each detail line. The PERIOD command defines the timespan covered by a Report Writer summary. Therefore, the EACH time value cannot be greater than the PERIOD time value.

Action:
Change the EACH or PERIOD value to correct the error. The default for the EACH command is one day.

ERPT214E

RUN CARD WITHOUT PREVIOUS END CARD

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. You tried to issue a RUN command before issuing an END command to end the last report. A dollar sign ($) underscores the RUN command that you issued out of sequence.

Action:
Enter an END command to end the last report before using the RUN command.

More information:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
ERPT215E

COMMAND IGNORED

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. The Report Writer ignored the current command and all of its operands. This error message follows other error messages that identify the specific problem. A dollar sign ($) underscores the part of the command that generated the error.

Action:
Correct the command and resubmit the report.

More information:
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT216E

END CARD ENTERED WITHOUT ANY REPORT COMMANDS

Reason:
An END command signaled the end of a report, but no report existed.

Action:
Specify a report before you issue the END command.

ERPT217E

NO MAIN REPORT COMMAND FOR THIS REPORT

Reason:
The END command has signaled the end of a report, but the Report Writer did not find a primary command to begin the report.

Action:
Specify a primary command for the report.
ERPT218E

INTERNAL ERROR: ADDRESS - *addr* CSECT - *cname* OFFSET - *offset*

**Reason:**
An internal error occurred.

*addr*
Identifies the address where the error occurred.

*cname*
Specifies the name of the CSECT.

*offset*
Specifies the offset into the CSECT.

**Action:**
Collect as much information about the problem as possible, including the listing of the run in which this error occurred and then contact Technical Support.

ERPT219E

EOF WITH MISSING END COMMAND

**Reason:**
End-of-file was reached, but the required END command was missing for the last report.

**Action:**
End this report and all other reports with the END command.
ERPT221W

NO MATCHING DATA

Reason:
This message occurs during report writing rather than during syntax checking. The Report Writer could find no data in the log file to match the following items you specified: the times, the identifiers, or the variables with non-zero activity.

The Report Writer considers zero activity for a given variable to be no activity.

For example, you requested a report on the variable TRANSACTION WAITS, and no waits existed for any transactions during the time you specified. You would then receive this message.

Action:
Either modify your commands to change the time boundaries for the report or make the identifier restrictions more general.

ERPT222W

NO REPORTS TO PRINT

Reason:
You tried to execute the Report Writer but did not specify any report commands.

Action:
Specify one or more report commands.

ERPT223E

XPFRMAIN ABORTED FOR THE ABOVE REASONS

Reason:
Because of the errors listed above this message, your reports were not printed.

Action:
Review the messages preceding this message and then take the appropriate action. If you need help, contact Technical Support.
ERPT224I

format DATE FORMAT REQUESTED

Reason:
The Report Writer expects the date format identified by format, but your report includes dates in another format.

format

Specified as either dd/mm/yy or mm/dd/yy (where dd = day, mm = month, and yy = year).

Action:
Alter your dates to conform to the format the Report Writer expects. You can use the DATEFRMT operand of the OPTION command to specify the type of date format you want.

More information:

Commands (see page 39)

ERPT226E

NO LIST AFTER OPERAND

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. An ID option either has no identifiers or has no left parenthesis before its identifiers. The format for ID options requiring identifiers is a left parenthesis followed by one or more identifiers separated by commas, and a closing right parenthesis. One or more identifiers or a left parenthesis appear at the location above the dollar sign ($).

Action:
Supply the missing identifiers or parentheses.

More information:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
ERPT227E

INCOMPATIBLE REPORT TYPES MIXED

Reason:
One of the following has occurred:

- The three report types PLOT, GRAF, and TAB are mutually exclusive. You have requested more than one type of these reports between END commands.
- You have specified the command EACH RECORD with the HPLOT command but have not included a SCALE operand with the HPLOT command.

Action:
Submit only one report type for each END command, or include a SCALE operand when you use the EACH RECORD command with the HPLOT command.

ERPT228I

QUIT COMMAND ENCOUNTERED

Reason:
A QUIT command was encountered. The QUIT command stops syntax checking and halts the Report Writer without reading another command.

Action:
No action is required.

ERPT229W

RUN TERMINATED FOR ABOVE REASONS

Reason:
The Report Writer terminated for the reasons listed above this message.

Action:
Correct the errors and resubmit the report.
ERPT230I

RUN COMPLETED SUCCESSFULLY

Reason:
The Report Writer successfully completed the reports you requested.

Action:
None.

ERPT231I

NO ERRORS FOUND IN CONTROL CARDS

Reason:
The Report Writer finished parsing your commands and found no errors.

Action:
None.

ERPT232I

filename OPENED

Reason:
The Report Writer successfully opened the file identified by filename.

Action:
None.

ERPT233I

filename CLOSED

Reason:
The Report Writer successfully closed the file identified by filename.

Action:
None.
ERPT234E

UNBALANCED PARENTHESIS

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. The number of left parentheses in your job stream does not match the number of right parentheses. A parenthesis appears at the location above the dollar sign ($).

Action:
Balance the number of left and right parentheses.

More information:
Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)

ERPT235E

NOT ENOUGH ROOM ON PAGE

Reason:
You are constructing a table with the TAB command, but the Report Writer has run out of space on the page for the columns you are requesting.

Action:
Remove some of the variables, decrease the size of the headings you selected with the HDR1 and HDR2 commands, or use the FORMAT variable option to reduce the number of columns used by each variable.

ERPT236E

'AND' NOT FOLLOWED BY A VARIABLE

Reason:
The Report Writer did not find a variable after the AND operand. The cause of this error could be the lack of a continuation comma after the AND operand.

Action:
Either add more variables or place a comma after the AND operand.
**ERPT237I**

**SAMPLE REPORT EXPANSION**

**Reason:**
The Report Writer generates the statements that follow this message.

**Action:**
None.

**ERPT238E**

**INVALID VARIABLE/ID-OPTION COMBINATION**

**Reason:**
The cause can be either of the following:
- The order of the variables in a multiple-variable report is incorrect
- You specified variables that are not logically related in a tabular report broken down by identifier

**Action:**
Change the order of your variables or specify only variables that are logically related.

**ERPT239E**

**VSAM ERROR WAS DETECTED IN FILE filename REQUEST=xx.**

**Reason:**
An attempt to access the file identified by filename failed.

**xx**
The VSAM request type.

Message ERPT240E follows this message.

**Action:**
Use the information in message ERPT240E to determine the problem.
ERPT240E

R15=X 'code1' ERROR CODE=X 'code2'

Reason:
Your attempt to access the file identified by filename in message ERPT239E failed. code1 is the return code from register 15, and code2 is the error code.

Action:
Use the codes in the message to correct the error. For the meanings of these codes, see the IBM documentation containing VSAM messages and codes.

ERPT242I

RECORD IGNORED, OUTSIDE TIME LIMITS

Reason:
The record that the Report Writer is currently processing is outside the limits set by the report parameters. The record is ignored.

Action:
None.

ERPT244E

INVALID LOG FILE RECORD FORMAT

Reason:
The record read by the Report Writer has an invalid record format.

Action:
Verify that the records you have instructed the Report Writer to read have been correctly identified to the Report Writer. Verify that the associated INPUT commands are correct.

More information:
Commands (see page 39)
**ERPT247E**

**INVALID IDENTIFIER SPECIFIED**

**Reason:**
This message identifies a syntax error. The identifier above the dollar sign ($) is invalid.

**Action:**
Correct the invalid identifier.

**More information:**
[Syntax Error Messages](#) (see page 276)

---

**ERPT254E**

**INVALID DATE FORMAT OPTION**

**Reason:**
An invalid date format was detected.

**Action:**
Correct the format of the DATEFRMT operand of the OPTION command so that it is either mm/dd/yy or dd/mm/yy.

---

**ERPT255E**

**FLASHBACK LIST MUST RUN AS SINGLE REPORT**

**Reason:**
You have included more than one report with a flashback report.

**Action:**
Run each flashback report by itself.
ERPT257I

MAXIMUM RECORD COUNT EXCEEDED, EOF FORCED

Reason:
The number of input records read within the FROM/TO range exceeds the maximum value you set in the COUNT command. The reports you requested were printed, but the records exceeding the maximum value were ignored.

Action:
None.

ERPT258I

RECORDS READ BY REPORT WRITER nnnnnn

Reason:
The Report Writer read a total of nnnnnn input records.

Action:
None.

ERPT259I

RECORDS WITH TO/FROM RANGE nnnnnn

Reason:
nnnnnn
Provides the total number of input records read that passed the minimum FROM and maximum TO date and time criteria.

Action:
None.
ERPT260I

RECORDS PASSING SELECTION CRITERIA nnnnnn

Reason:

nnnnnn

Provides the total number of input records read that passed all selection and range criteria.

Action:

None.

ERPT261E

ERROR LOADING COMMAND TABLE table RC=code

Reason:

An attempt to load the command table identified by table did not complete successfully. Processing of reports terminates immediately.

code

Provides the return code of the load request.

Action:

Record the return code and then take appropriate action. If you need help, contact Technical Support.

ERPT262E

EOF WITH MISSING RUN COMMAND

Reason:

End-of-file was reached for SYSIPT, and no RUN command was encountered.

Action:

Include the RUN command and resubmit the report.
ERPT263E

RUN COMMAND ASSUMED

Reason:
The Report Writer encountered one or more END commands, but did not find a following RUN command. The Report Writer terminates.

Action:
Add a RUN command after the last END command and resubmit the job.

ERPT264E

ERRORS DETECTED IN *cname*

Reason:
An error was detected in an internal program name.

cname
  Provides the name of a CSECT.

Action:
Contact Technical Support.

ERPT265E

TOO FEW COLUMNS AVAILABLE

Reason:
The EACH and PERIOD commands were used with the VPLOT command. The quotient of the PERIOD value divided by the EACH value must be less than or equal to the number of available plot columns. The Report Writer found that the resulting VPLOT report does not meet this criterion.

Action:
Increase the EACH value, decrease the PERIOD value, or alter both values. Alter the values so that the quotient of these values is less than or equal to the number of columns your report has available. The default number of columns is 110.
**ERPT266E**

**INVALID LOG RECORD TYPE: type1 - Xtype2**

**Reason:**
The Report Writer detected an invalid record type. type1 is the product type and type2 is the hexadecimal record type.

**Action:**
See whether you have an invalid or corrupt data file.

---

**ERPT268I**

**REPORT# nn STORAGE ALLOCATED = mmmmmK BYTES**

**Reason:**
The Report Writer allocated mmmmmK bytes of storage to report number nn.
The cause could be either of the following reasons:
- You asked to see what storage was allocated to a report by specifying the command OPTION(STORSTAT=YES).
- One or more reports have depleted your storage so that the Report Writer subsystem cannot run.

If your storage is depleted, one of these messages appears for every report you tried to run, following message ERPT201, MAIN STORAGE EXHAUSTED.

**Action:**
None.

---

**ERPT269I**

**MOUNT TAPE FILE - filename**

**Reason:**
The Report Writer finished reading input from the previous tape file and is asking you to mount the tape containing the next input file.

*filename*

Provides the name of the next input file.

The Report Writer requests the file names in the same order that you specified them with the INPUT command.

**Action:**
No action is required.
ERPT271E

ERROR LOADING MESSAGE TABLE *table* RC=*code*

**Reason:**
An attempt to load the message table identified by *table* did not complete successfully. Processing of reports terminates immediately.

*code*

Provides the return code of the load request.

**Action:**
Record the return code and then take appropriate action. If you need help, contact Technical Support.

ERPT272W

ERROR LOADING USER EXIT *name* RC=*code*

**Reason:**
An attempt to load the user exit identified by *name* did not complete successfully.

*code*

Provides the return code of the load request.

**Action:**
Record the return code and then take appropriate action. If you need help, contact Technical Support.

ERPT273I

VIRTUAL STORAGE AVAILABLE - *nnnnK*

**Reason:**
*nnnnK* of virtual storage is available at the end of the reporting process. This message is displayed if you specify the command OPTION(STORSTAT=YES).

**Action:**
None.
ERPT274I

STATUS: CNT - nnnn TIME - mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss

Reason:
You asked to see the report status by specifying the command OPTION(RPTSTAT=YES).

nnnn
  Provides the current input record count. The current input record is date-stamped mm/dd/yy and time-stamped hh:mm:ss.

Action:
No action is required.

ERPT275E

ERROR LOADING MODULE module RC=code

Reason:
An attempt to load the module identified by module did not complete successfully. Processing of reports terminates immediately.

code
  Provides the return code of the load request.

Action:
Record the return code and then take appropriate action. If you need help, contact Technical Support.

ERPT276E

INVALID UTILITY REQUESTED - name

Reason:
The Report Writer requested an unknown or invalid internal utility.

name
  Provides the name of the utility requested.

Action:
Contact Technical Support.
ERPT277E

FLASHBACK CONTROL RECORD NOT FOUND IN - EXPxxxx

Reason:
The Report Writer attempted to read the flashback file (EXPxxxx) but failed because it could not locate the flashback control record.

Action:
Change the DLBL statement to point to a valid flashback file.

ERPT278I

nnnnnnnn filename RECORDS

Reason:
The Report Writer successfully read nnnnnnnn physical records from the file identified by filename.

Action:
No action is required.

ERPT280E

INCOMPATIBLE VARIABLE TYPE

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. You attempted to use a character type variable in a report other than a TAB, TAB2, or FLASHBACK report. The variable above the dollar sign ($) is invalid.

Action:
Change the invalid variable or specify a TAB, TAB2, or FLASHBACK report.

More information:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
ERPT281W

RECORD CORRUPTION DETECTED, RECORD IGNORED: Xtype VAR=variable

Reason:
The Report Writer has detected a corrupt record. Type is the hexadecimal record type, and variable is the internal name of the variable that detected the corruption.

Action:
Specify the command OPTION(DUMP=CORRUPT) and rerun the report. All corrupt records are now printed in dump format. Then contact Technical Support.

ERPT282I

DCMPGS OUTPUT CREATED: LIBRARY-library.sublibrary MEMBER - member

Reason:
Report Writer created the output formatted for use with RView in the member identified by member in the library identified by library.sublibrary.

Action:
None.

ERPT286E

INVALID EXPRESSION

Reason:
You used the DEFINE command with the VAR operand to define a new variable, but it contains an invalid arithmetic expression.

Action:
Correct the invalid expression and rerun the report. Delimit all components, operators, and parentheses by blanks.
DUPLICATE VARIABLE NAME - CHOOSE DIFFERENT NAME

Reason:
You used the DEFINE command with the VAR operand to define a new variable, but the name you chose for the new variable exists.

Action:
Provide a different variable name and rerun the report.

RECORDS DECOMPRESSED: numrecs COMPRESSION FACTOR: factor %

Reason:
The Report Writer has read a series of compressed records.

numrecs
The number of records decompressed

factor
The compression factor.

Action:
None.

INCOMPATIBLE OPERANDS SPECIFIED

Reason:
This message identifies a syntax error. You have specified two or more incompatible operands. The operand above the dollar sign ($) is incompatible with a prior operand.

Action:
Correct the error and resubmit the report.

More information:

Syntax Error Messages (see page 276)
Appendix A: User Exits

This section contains the following topics:

About User Exits (see page 301)
Supplied User Exits (see page 301)

About User Exits

The Report Writer lets you specify a user exit routine. The Report Writer loads the exit routine during initialization and then passes control to the routine according to the exit command you have specified.

Use the DEFEREXT operand of OPTION command to defer the use exit call. Defer the call until after applying all selection criteria. Then have the Report Writer pass to the user exit only those records passing all selection criteria.

More information:

Commands (see page 39)

Supplied User Exits

Two user exit routines, EXPGUX and PRTGUX, are supplied with CA SYSVIEW. The source code for these exits is in the sample library. The following table shows the user exits, when the Report Writer passes control to each, and the exit command used to specify that routine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>User Exit</th>
<th>When Control Is Passed</th>
<th>Exit Command</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXPGUX</td>
<td>After each record is read and before the Report Writer processes the record</td>
<td>EXITRTN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRTGUX</td>
<td>Before each line is printed</td>
<td>PRTEXIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

More information:

Commands (see page 39)
Source Code

The source code for the supplied user exits is in the EXPGUX and PRTGUX members of the sysview.SAMPLIB.

Important! If you modify either of the supplied user exits, make a backup copy of the member using another name. When you install a new release of CA SYSVIEW, PRTGUX and EXPGUX are overwritten. Having a backup copy of the member keeps your modifications from being lost.
Appendix B: Sample Reports

This section contains the following topics:

List of Sample Reports (see page 303)

List of Sample Reports

The Report Writer includes sample reports on many frequently requested topics. You can find supplied sample reports in the SAMPLIB.

The following sections list the available sample reports and give a brief description of each. The $INDEX member of SAMPLIB provides a brief description of each sample report.

CICS Sample Reports

The following lists the available CICS sample reports:

**Member: CICS001**
Displays CICS statistics broken down by individual CICS systems.

**Member: CICS002**
Displays a graph of transient data set usage.

**Member: CICS003**
Displays a detailed tabular report of all active transactions with a complete breakdown of all transaction maximum lifetime components.

**Member: CICS004**
Displays a tabular report of the transactions used by an operator and the performance that was achieved.

**Member: CICS005**
Displays a graph of program usage.

**Member: CICS006**
Displays a tabular report of all active transactions with various temporary storage statistics.

**Member: CICS007**
Displays a graph of terminal I/O for each terminal that has been used.
List of Sample Reports

Member: CICS008
Displays a graph of terminal response time for each terminal in the system.

Member: CICS009
Displays transaction usage broken down into terminal response-time groups.

Member: CICS010
Displays a tabular report of all terminals that were active and how each performed.

Member: CICS011
Displays a graph of terminal usage and all transaction for each terminal.

Member: CICS012
Displays a detailed tabular report of transactions with a complete breakdown of all transaction lifetime components.

Member: CICS013
Displays a graph that breaks down the transactions by their use and describes data set usage for each transaction, for each data set.

Member: CICS014
Displays transaction usage broken down into specific transaction lifetime groups.

Member: CICS015
Displays transaction usage broken down by their lifetime and shows terminal response time for each terminal used by each transaction.

Member: CICS016
Displays a tabular report of when transactions were used, how each transaction performed, and what resources it used.

Member: CICS017
Displays a tabular report of all active transactions and the associated terminals.

Member: CICS018
Displays a graph of terminal I/Os for each terminal a transaction used and the GRAF transaction use for each transaction used.

Member: CICS019
Displays a graph of transaction use in the system.

Member: CICS020
Displays a graph of transaction waits.

Member: CICS021
Displays a tabular summary of transactions with the programs they are calling and with basic statistics.
**Member: CICS022**
Displays a table of particular times constituting transaction lifetime in the first report and transaction wait time in the second report.

**Member: CICS023**
Displays a table showing statistics of transaction lifetime intervals. The number of transactions and a percentage displays for several intervals.

**Member: CICS024**
Displays a table showing statistics of data set usage by transactions. The number of transactions and a percentage displays for several intervals.

**Member: CICS025**
Displays a table showing statistics of DB2 calls by transactions. The number of transactions and a percentage displays for several intervals.

**Member: CICS026**
Displays a table showing statistics of storage used by transactions. The number of transactions and a percentage displays for several intervals.

**Member: CICS027**
Displays a table showing program usage by transaction, optionally filtered by jobname.

**Member: CICS028**
Displays a table showing file usage by transaction, optionally filtered by jobname.

**Member: CICS029**
Displays a table showing DB2 requests by transaction, optionally filtered by jobname.
**IMS Sample Reports**

The following reports are the available IMS sample reports:

**Member: IMS01**

Displays transaction lifetime breakdown and usage in tabular format.

**Member: IMS02**

Displays the following graphs:

- Transaction usage by program specification
- Transaction lifetime that is sorted by logical terminals

**Member: IMS03**

Plots the transaction usage over time.

**Member: IMSSUM01**

Displays various region processing time statistics for each program specification block.

**Member: IMSSUM02**

Counts DL/I calls to message queues for each jobname.

**Member: IMSSUM03**

Plots the summary of database DL/I calls.

**Member: IMSSUM04**

Shows the database operation counts for each user ID in tabular format.

**MQ Sample Reports**

The following reports are the available MQ sample reports:

**Member: MQ001**

Displays job activity statistics that are sorted by time and summarized for all or selected objects.

**Member: MQ002**

Displays job activity statistics that are sorted by time and summarized for all or selected objects.

**Member: MQ003**

Displays request time statistics for jobs and sorts them by time and summarized for all or selected objects.
MVS Sample Reports

The following reports are the available MVS sample reports. To produce MVS sample reports, run either CMF or RMF.

**Member: MVS001**
Displays information about address space performance in tabular format.

**Member: MVS003**
Displays a horizontal plot of CPU usage in one-hour intervals.

**Member: MVS004**
Displays a scatter plot of job residency on the vertical axis and job CPU on the horizontal axis.

**Member: MVS005**
Displays a vertical plot of CPU use in 15-minute intervals.

**Member: MVS006**
Displays a tabular report of information about all active z/OS devices.

**Member: MVS007**
Displays a tabular report of exception counts on the ten most active data sets on each volume.

**Member: MVS008**
Displays a tabular report of information about all active z/OS DASD.

**Member: MVS009**
Displays a graph of exception counts for active non-VSAM input and output data sets.

**Member: MVS010**
Displays a tabular report of exception counts for active non-VSAM input and output data sets.

**Member: MVS011**
Displays a tabular report of various paging statistics.

**Member: MVS012**
Displays a tabular report of various swap statistics by swap reason.

**Member: MVS013**
Displays a tabular report of general z/OS system statistics.

**Member: MVS014**
Displays a tabular report of various information for all active z/OS VSAM data sets.
Other Sample Reports

The following reports are uncategorized reports.

**AUDITLOG Sample Report**
- **Member:** AUDIT01
  - Displays a flashback report of AUDITLOG records.

**COMMON Sample reports**
- **Member:** STEXC01
  - Displays a tabular report of state changes for State Exception records.
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