

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch

Reference Guide

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Introduction

The Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch normalizes Korn shell script formats by proposing a script model in which the different execution phases are clearly identified, and provides the Tuxedo Job Enqueueing Service (TuxJES), which emulates the major functions of Mainframe JES2.

This guide consists of three main parts:

- The first part describes the equivalencies that exist between JCL cards, general utility commands and sorts on the one hand and the Batch Runtime functions on the other.
- The second part describes how the Korn shell scripts are structured to emulate a JCL type processing of jobs. The different functions of the Batch Runtime that are used in these scripts are then described in detail.
- The third part describes the servers and utilities for TuxJES.

Z/OS JCL in the Batch Runtime Environment

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Introduction to z/OS JCL in the Batch Runtime Environment](#)
- [z/OS JCL Cards in the Batch Runtime Environment](#)
- [Sort Utilities](#)
- [DB2 Utilities](#)
- [COBOL Runtime](#)

Introduction to z/OS JCL in the Batch Runtime Environment

This section describes how to find equivalents for z/OS JCL statements in the target environment. Some of these equivalents point to the Batch Runtime functions, other equivalents may rely directly on UNIX or Tuxedo features. In some cases, there may be no equivalent and a work-around solution may be necessary.

It is not the purpose of this document to describe z/OS JCL, for any explanation of JCL statements, please see the [z/OS Internet Library](#).

z/OS JCL Cards in the Batch Runtime Environment

The following tables lists the JCL card parameters and the related command in the Batch Runtime:

In the column “status”, the following abbreviations are used:

N.R. means “not relevant”

N.S. means “not supported”

JCL Card Equivalence Table

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
//*		Comments	supported
/*		In-stream data delimiter	supported
//		End of job	supported
COMMAND			N.S.
CNTL/ENDCNTL			N.R.

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
DD	*	m_FileAssign -i	supported
	ACCODE		N.R.
	AMP		N.R.
	AVGREC		N.R.
	BLKSIZE		N.R.
	BLKSZLIM		N.R.
	CCSID		N.R.
	CHKPT		N.S.
	CNTL		N.R.
	DATA	m_FileAssign	supported
	DATACLAS	see DATACLAS Parameter of DD Statement	supported
	DCB	see DCB Parameter of DD Statement	supported
	DISP	m_FileAssign -d <DISP option>	supported
	DLM	m_FileAssign -D <delimiter>	supported
	DSID		N.R.
DSNAME	m_FileAssign	supported	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
DD (continued)	DSNTYPE		N.S.
	DUMMY	m_FileAssign with /dev/null	supported
	DYNAM	m_FileAssign with /dev/null	supported
	EXPDT	m_FileAssign -e	supported
	FILEDATA		N.R.
	FREE		N.R.
	KEYLEN	m_FileAssign -k	supported
	KEYOFF	m_FileAssign -k	supported
	LABEL		N.R.
	LGSTREAM		N.R.
	LIKE	m_FileAssign -s	supported
	LRECL	m_FileAssign -r	supported
	MGMTCLAS		N.R.
	MSVGP		N.R.
	PATH	m_FileAssign -U	N.R.
	PATHDISP		N.R.
	PATHMODE	m_FileAssign -M	N.R.
	PATHOPTS	m_FileAssign -O	N.R.
	PROTECT		N.R.
	QNAME		N.R.
RECFM	m_FileAssign -r	supported	
RECORD	m_FileAssign -t	supported	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
DD (continued)	REFDD		N.S.
	RETPD	m_FileAssign -e	supported
	RLS		N.R.
	SECMODEL		N.R.
	SPACE		N.R.
	STORCLAS		N.R.
	SUBSYS		N.S.
	TERM		N.R.
	UNIT		N.R.
	VOLUME	m_FileAssgin -v	supported

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
DD : Printing parameters	BURST		N.S.
	CCSID		N.R.
	CHARS		N.S.
	COPIES	m_OutputAssign -c	supported
	DEST	m_OutputAssign -d	supported
	FCB		N.S.
	FLASH		N.S.
	HOLD	m_OutputAssign -H	supported
	MODIFY		N.S.
	OUTLIM		N.S.
	OUTPUT	m_OutputAssign -o	supported
	SEGMENT		N.R.
	SPIN		N.S.
	SYSOUT	see SYSOUT Parameter of DD Statement	supported
UCS		N.S.	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
DD: Special statements	JOBLIB	m_JobLibset	supported
	STEPLIB	m_StepLibset	supported
	SYSABEND		N.S.
	SYSMDUMP		N.S.
	SYSUDUMP		N.S.
	SYSCHK		N.S.
	SYSIN	m_FileAssign	supported
	SYSCKEOV		N.S.
EXEC	ACCT		N.S.
	ADDRSPC		N.R.
	CCSID		N.R.
	COND	m_CondExec	supported
	DPRTY		N.R.
	DYNAMNBR		N.R.
	MEMLIMIT		N.R.
	PARM	m_ProgramExec	supported
	PERFORM		N.R.
	PGM	m_ProgramExec	supported
	PROC		supported
	RD		N.S.
	REGION		N.R.
	RLSTMOUT		N.R.
	TIME		N.S.

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
IF THEN ELSE END		m_CondIf m_CondElse m_CondEndif	supported
INCLUDE	MEMBER	m_ShellInclude	
JCLLIB	ORDER	m_JclLibSet	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
JOB	<jobname>	m_JobBegin	supported
	<accounting>		N.S.
	<prog.name>		N.S.
	ADDRSPC		N.R.
	BYTES		N.S.
	CARDS		N.R.
	CCSID		N.S.
	CLASS	m_JobBegin -c (with TuxJES).	supported
	COND	m_JobBegin -C	supported
	GROUP		N.R.
	JESLOG		N.S.
	LINES		N.S.
	MEMLIMIT		N.R.
	MSGCLASS		N.S.
	MSGLEVEL		N.S.
	NOTIFY		N.S.
	PAGES		N.S.
	PASSWORD		N.R.
PERFORM		N.R.	
PRTY	m_JobBegin -p (with TuxJES).	supported	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
JOB	RD		N.S.
	REGION		N.R.
	RESTART	see RESTART Parameter of JOB Statement	Partially supported
	SECLABEL		N.R.
	SCHENV		N.R.
	TIME		N.S.
	TYPRUN	m_JobBegin -t (with TuxJES)	supported
	USER		N.S.

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
OUTPUT	ADDRESS		N.S.
	AFPSTATS		N.S.
	BUILDING		N.S.
	BURST		N.S.
	CHARS		N.S.
	CKPTLINE		N.S.
	CKPTPAGE		N.S.
	CKPTSEC		N.S.
	CLASS	m_OutputSet -c	supported
	COLORMAP		N.S.
	COMPACT		N.S.
	COMSETUP		N.S.
	CONTROL		N.S.
	COPIES	m_OutputSet -n	supported
	DATAACK		N.S.
	DEFAULT	m_OutputSet -D	supported
	DEPT		N.S.
	DEST	m_OutputSet -d	supported

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
OUTPUT (continued)	DPAGELBL		N.S.
	DUPLEX		N.S.
	FCB		N.S.
	FLASH		N.S.
	FORMDEF		N.S.
	FORMLEN		N.S.
	FORMS	m_OutputSet -f	supported
	FSSDATA		N.S.
	GROUPID		N.S.
	INDEX		N.S.
	INTRAY		N.S.
	JESDS		N.S.
	LINDEX		N.S.
	LINECT		N.S.
	MAILBCC		N.S.
	MAILCC		N.S.
	MAILFILE		N.S.
	MAILFROM		N.S.
	MAILTO		N.S.
	MODIFY		N.S.
NAME		N.S.	
NOTIFY		N.S.	
OFFSETXB		N.S.	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
OUTPUT (continued)	OFFSETXF		N.S.
	OFFSETYB		N.S.
	OFFSETYF		N.S.
	OUTBIN		N.S.
	OUTDISP		N.S.
	OVERLAYB		N.S.
	OVERLAYF		N.S.
	OVFL		N.S.
	PAGEDEF		N.S.
	PIMSG		N.S.
	PORTNO		N.S.
	PRMODE		N.S.
	PRTATTRS		N.S.
	PRTEROR		N.S.
	PRTOPTNS		N.S.
	PRTQUEUE		N.S.
	PRTY	m_OutputSet -p	supported
	REPLYTO		N.S.
	RESFMT		N.S.
	RETAINF		N.S.
RETAINS		N.S.	
RETRYL		N.S.	
RETRYT		N.S.	

Table 2-1 JCL Card Equivalences

JCL Card	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
OUTPUT (continued)	ROOM		N.S.
	SYSAREA		N.S.
	THRESHLD		N.S.
	TITLE		N.S.
	TRC		N.S.
	UCS		N.S.
	USERDATA		N.S.
	USERLIB		N.S.
	USERPATH		N.S.
	WRITER	m_OutputSet -w	supported
PROC		m_ProcInclude	supported
in-stream PROC		m_ProcBegin	supported
in-stream PEND		m_ProcEnd	supported
SET		m_SymbolSet	supported
XMIT (Records)			N.S.
XMIT (JOB)		m_SetJobExecLocation	supported
XEQ		m_SetJobExecLocation	supported
ROUTE	PRINT	Share with NFS	supported
	PUNCH	Share with NFS	supported
	XEQ	m_SetJobExecLocation	supported

DCB Parameter of DD Statement

Table 2-2 DCB Parameter of DD Statement

DCB parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
BFANL		N.R.
BFTEK		N.R.
BLKSIZE		N.R.
BUFIN		N.R.
BUFL		N.R.
BUFMAX		N.R.
BUFNO		N.R.
BUFOFF		N.R.
BUFOUT		N.R.
BUFSIZE		N.R.
CPRI		N.R.
CYLOFL		N.R.
DEN		N.R.
DIAGNS		N.R.
DSORG	m_FileAssign -t	supported
EROPT		N.R.
FUNC		N.R.
GNCPL		N.R.
INTVL		N.R.
IPLTXID		N.R.
KEYLEN	m_FileAssign -k	supported

Table 2-2 DCB Parameter of DD Statement

DCB parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
LIMCT		N.R.
LRECL	m_FileAssign -r	supported
MODE		N.R.
NCP		N.R.
NTM		N.R.
OPTCD		N.R.
PCI		N.R.
PRTSP		N.R.
RECFM	m_FileAssign -r	supported
RESERVE		N.R.
RKP	m_FileAssign -t	supported
STACK		N.R.
TRESH		N.R.
TRTCH		N.R.

SYSOUT Parameter of DD Statement

Table 2-3 SYSOUT Parameter of DD Statement

SYSOUT parameter	Usage	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
First parameter	Class	m_OutputAssign -c	supported
Second parameter	INTRDR	m_OutputAssign -w	supported
	SMTP	m_OutputAssign -w	supported
	<writer>	m_OutputAssign -w	supported
Third parameter	Form name	m_OutputAssign -f	supported
	Code name		N.S.

DATACLAS Parameter of DD Statement

The DATACLAS parameter is taken into account at WB JCL level only.

Using the DATACLASS informations, extracted from z/OS, the WB JCL updates the m_FileAssign function (or m_FileBuild from DATACLAS parameter in IDCAMS DEFINE commands).

RESTART Parameter of JOB Statement

Only the Deferred Step Restart type is managed.

The other types, Automatic Restart (Step or Checkpoint) and Deferred Checkpoint Restart, are not managed.

A deferred step restart of a job is caused by coding the function m_JobBegin with the -r parameter containing a job step and by submitting the job again.

In-Stream File

The in-stream files are supported using the m_FileAssign function with the -i parameter.

Concatenation of Files

The concatenation of files (or in-stream files) is supported using the `m_FileAssign` function with the `-C` parameter.

Override of Files

The overriding feature is supported.

Use the `m_FileOverride` function for the files managed by the `m_FileAssign` function.

Use the `m_OutputOverride` function for the files managed by the `m_OutputAssign` function.

Execution of External Sysin

Use the `m_UtilityExec` function in order to execute commands stored in a file.

Network Job Entry (NJE)

The following table describes the supported JES2 control statements and parameters in Oracle Tuxedo Application Rehosting Workbench and Batch Runtime.

Table 2-4 Supported Parameters

Statement	Supported Parameter
<code>/*XEQ</code>	<code>/*XEQ nodename</code>
<code>/*ROUTE</code>	<code>/*ROUTE PRINT LOCAL</code> <code>/*ROUTE PRINT nodename</code> <code>/*ROUTE PUNCH nodename</code> <code>/*ROUTE XEQ nodename</code>
<code>/*XMIT</code>	<code>/*XMIT nodename</code>

ABEND Routine

Captures terminations abnormally or normally from user program. It provides three COBOL programs, `ILBOABN0`, `CEE3ABD` and `ART3ABD`, which can be called in specific conditions to `ABEND` the program by itself. When the `ABEND` routine calls `stop run`, `stop run` terminates the process after Batch Runtime performs necessary cleanup.

- ILBOABN0 abcode

abcode: the ABEND code.

- CEE3ABD abcode, clean-up

abcode: the ABEND code.

- clean-up(input)

The possible values are:

0: Issue the ABEND. Batch Runtime will capture ABEND and do clean-up work. Job failed.

1: Issue the ABEND. Batch Runtime will capture ABEND and store a system dump in a file, then do clean-up work. Job failed.

- ART3ABD abcode

abcode: the ABEND code.

The ILBOABN0.cbl source is in the Batch_RT/ejr/SAMPLE directory.

Note: For Micro Focus COBOL, Batch Runtime provides two ABEND-handling routines, ILBOABN0 and ART3ABD, that are called to force ABEND. Micro Focus COBOL provides its own ABEND-handling routine, CEE3ABD. It works as defined by Micro Focus COBOL.

For COBOL-IT COBOL, Batch Runtime provides two ABEND routines, ILBOABN0 and CEE3ABD.

General Utility Commands Equivalence Table

Table 2-5 General Utility Commands Equivalences

Utility	Command	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
IDCAMS (modal commands)	IF/THEN/ELSE		supported
	SET		supported
	CANCEL		N.S.
	DO/END		N.S.
	MAXCC		supported
	LASTCC		supported

Table 2-5 General Utility Commands Equivalences

Utility	Command	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
IDCAMS	ALLOCATE (main parameters)	m_FileBuild	supported
	ALTER NEWNAME	m_FileRename	supported Note: Renaming for VSAM RDB files is not supported.
	ALTER LIBRARYENTRY		N.R.
	ALTER VOLUMEENTRY		N.R.
	BLDINDEX		N.R.
	CREATE LIBRARYENTRY		N.R.
	CREATE VOLUMEENTRY		N.R.
	DCOLLECT		N.S.
	DEFINE ALIAS		N.S.
	DEFINE AIX	m_FileBuild -K	supported
	DEFINE CLUSTER	m_FileBuild	supported
	DEFINE GDG	m_GenDefine	supported
	DEFINE NONVSAM		N.S.
	DEFINE PAGESPACE		N.R.
	DEFINE PATH		N.R.
	DEFINE USERCATALOG		N.R.
	DELETE ALAIS		N.S.
	DELETE AIX	m_FileBuild -R	supported
	DELETE CLUSTER	m_FileDelete	supported
DELETE GDG	m_FileDelete	supported	

Table 2-5 General Utility Commands Equivalences

Utility	Command	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
IDCAMS (continued)	DELETE NVR		N.S.
	DELETE PAGESPACE		N.R.
	DELETE PATH		N.R.
	DELETE TRUENAME		N.S.
	DEL USERCATALOG		N.R.
	DELETE VOLUMEENTRY		N.R.
	DELETE VVR		N.R.
	DIAGNOSE		N.S.
	EXAMINE		N.S.
	EXPORT		N.S.
	EXPORT DISCONNECT		N.R.
	IMPORT		N.S.
	IMPORT CONNECT		N.R.
	LISTCAT	m_FileListcat	supported
	LISTDATA		N.S.
	PRINT	m_FilePrint	supported
	REPRO	m_FileRepro	supported
	SETCACHE		N.R.
	SHCDS		N.R.
	VERIFY		N.S.

Table 2-5 General Utility Commands Equivalences

Utility	Command	Equivalent in Target Environment	Status
IEBCOPY	ALTERMOD		N.R.
	COPY	m_DirCopy	supported
	COPYGRP		N.R.
	COPYMOD		N.R.
	EXCLUDE	m_DirCopy -e	supported
	SELECT	m_DirCopy -s	supported
IEBGENER	With SYSIN DUMMY	m_FileLoad	supported
	GENERATE MEMBER		N.S.
	GENERATE RECORD	m_FileSort	supported
IEFBR14		m_ProgramExec IEFBR14	supported
IEFBR15		m_ProgramExec IEFBR15	supported
PKZIP	Main parameters	m_Pkzip	supported
PKUNZIP	Main parameters	m_Pkunzip	supported
SMTF		m_Smtp	supported
XMITIP		m_SendMail	supported
ZIP390	ACTION : ZIP	m_Pkzip	supported
	ACTION : UNZIP	m_Pkunzip	supported
	ENCRYPT		N.S.
	IFILE		supported
	OFFILE		supported
	ARCHIVE		supported
	OVERWRITE		supported

Sort Utilities

Sort Utilities Equivalence Tables

SORT, SORTD, DFSORT, ICEMAN, SYNCSORT

Table 2-6 Sort Utilities Equivalences

Sort Statement	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	MFSORT	SyncSort
SORT		m_FileSort	Supported	Supported
MERGE		m_FileSort	Supported	Supported
OPTION		m_FileSort		
	COPY		Supported	Supported
	SKIPREC		Supported	Supported
	STOPAFT		Supported	Supported
	INCLUDE		Supported	Supported
	OMIT		Supported	Supported
	OUTFILE		Supported	Supported
	OUTREC		Supported	Supported
	END		Supported	Supported
	RECORD		Supported	Supported
	SUM		Supported	Supported

ICETOOL

Table 2-7 ICETOOL Equivalences

Sort Statement	Equivalent in Target Environment	MFSORT	SyncSort
SORT	m_FileSort	supported	supported
COPY	m_FileSort	supported	supported
MERGE	m_FileSort	supported	supported

Sort Limitations

when using `syncsort` utility, there are some limitations:

- DFSORT (DATE3) format has no equivalent on syncsort.
- DFSORT statements (`outrec`, `inrec`) are not fully supported in the following situations:
 - If a key or a field definition of an `outrec` field cut a field constant type, an error shows up (MT_ERROR in SYSIN translation) and `:#PHX` in ksh.
 - If a key or a field definition of an `outrec` field is not included in the `inrec`, an error shows up.
 - Cases with `SUM` are not handled.

DB2 Utilities

Only DB2 Connect 9.7 or above is supported.

Table 2-8 DB2 Utilities

Command	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Oracle	DB2LUW
DSNTEP2	SQL	m_ExecSQL	supported	supported
DSNTEP4	SQL	m_ExecSQL	supported	supported
DSNTIAD	SQL	m_ExecSQL	supported	supported
DSNTIAUL	SQL	m_ExecSQL	supported	supported
	"Unload"	m_DBTableUnload	supported	supported

Table 2-8 DB2 Utilities

Command	Parameter	Equivalent in Target Environment	Oracle	DB2LUW
DSNUTILB	EXEC SQL	m_ExecSQL	supported	supported
	LOAD	m_DBTableLoad	supported	supported
	UNLOAD	m_DBTableUnload	supported	supported

DSNTIAUL

On mainframe, DSNTIAUL program is used to unload data from DB2 tables into sequential data sets. The data is copied to the data sets and is not deleted from the table.

To unload data from Oracle Database tables, Batch runtime provides you DSNTIAUL utility, which has the same functionality as DSNTIAUL program on mainframe with DB2.

The following table shows the supported DB2 data types and their conversion to the Oracle Database target.

Table 2-9 Supported Data Types

Data Type in DB2 on Mainframe	Mapped Data Type in Oracle Database
DECIMAL (p)	NUMBER (p)
DECIMAL (p, s)	NUMBER (p, s)
CHAR (n)	CHAR (n)
VARCHAR (n)	VARCHAR2 (n)
TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP
Note: Only supports the default format "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".	
TIME	DATE
Note: Only supports the default format "HH24.MI.SS".	
DATE	DATE
Note: Only supports the default format "YYYY-MM-DD".	

Table 2-9 Supported Data Types

Data Type in DB2 on Mainframe	Mapped Data Type in Oracle Database
real	BINARY_DOUBLE
Float (n) (1<=n<=21)	BINARY_DOUBLE
Float (n) (22<=n<=53)	BINARY_DOUBLE
Double	BINARY_DOUBLE

DSNTIAUL Limitations

- When applying equivalent SQL functions in `select` statement for the same database table column, the data type that Batch runtime DSNTIAUL outputs for Oracle Database may be different from the data type that mainframe DSNTIAUL outputs for DB2.
- For `real`, `Float (n) (1<=n<=21)`, `Float (n) (22<=n<=53)`, and `Double` data types in DB2, they are converted to `BINARY_DOUBLE` data type (with eight bytes) in Oracle Database. You can retrieve the field in target file to `COMP-2` variable in COBOL program by using Micro Focus COBOL (COBOL-IT COBOL may produce incorrect results).
- The output file should be a fixed-width sequential file.

DSNTIAUL Configuration

Do the followings to configure Batch Runtime DSNTIAUL.

1. Set up environment variables for your Batch Runtime.

For more information, see [Setting Environment Variables](#) in *Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide*.

2. Enable Batch Runtime built-in DB2-to-Oracle SQL Converter.

To enable it, you can either use `export`

```
MT_DB_SQL_PREPROCESS="{JESDIR}/tools/sql/oracle/BatchSQLConverter.sh"
```

or configure `MT_DB_SQL_PREPROCESS` in `{JESDIR}/ejr/CONF/BatchRT.conf`.

3. Configure `MT_DSNTIAUL=Y`.

The default value of `MT_DSNTIAUL` is "Y". For more information, see [Setting Environment Variables](#) in *Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide*.

4. Set DATE, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE formats.
 - Environment "DSNTIAUL_DATE_FORMAT" defines date format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-dd HH24:MI:SS".
 - Environment "DSNTIAUL_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT" defines timestamp format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
 - Environment "DSNTIAUL_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT" defines timestamp with time zone format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
 - Environment "DSNTIAUL_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_FORMAT" defines timestamp with local time zone format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
5. Set language and territory.

Environment variable "NLS_LANG" defines language and territory. If it is not set, use the default value "American".

DSNUTILB

DSNUTILB

On mainframe, DSNUTILB specifies a utility control program. Batch runtime provides you DSNUTILB utility to unload data from Oracle tables into a variable-length sequential data set and load data from a sequential data set to Oracle table.

DSNUTILB Configuration

- Set DATE, TIMESTAMP, TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE and TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE formats.
 - Environment "DSNUTILB_DATE_FORMAT" defines date format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-dd HH24:MI:SS".
 - Environment "DSNUTILB_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT" defines timestamp format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
 - Environment "DSNUTILB_TIMESTAMP_TZ_FORMAT" defines timestamp with time zone format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
 - Environment "DSNUTILB_TIMESTAMP_LTZ_FORMAT" defines timestamp with local time zone format. If it is not set, use the default value "YYYY-MM-DD-HH24.MI.SS.FF6".
- Set DSNUTILB_CLEAN_TABLE.

- Environment "DSNUTILB_CLEAN_TABLE" chooses the way to delete records in a table when REPLACE option is set for load process in DSNUTILB. Valid values are 1, 2, and 3. If it is not set or set incorrectly, use the default value 1.
 - 1: Use stored procedure. Batch runtime provides SQL script `$JESDIR/util/DSNUTILBPKG.sql` to create DSNUTILB_PKG package, which contains a procedure to truncate specific table.
 - 2: Use statement truncate.
 - 3: Use statement DELETE.
- Set language and territory.

Environment variable "NLS_LANG" defines language and territory. If it is not set, use the default value "American".

COBOL Runtime

A COBOL runtime, `runb`, is provided to initialize the execution context of a user COBOL program before the call for its execution. This runtime is used instead of the standard COBOL runtime.

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Purpose

- Abort trapping procedure definition (standard: `std_proc_error` and database: `dba_proc_error`). The standard procedure traps COBOL errors and traces them in a log file. The Database procedure executes a rollback function to insure data integrity.
- Database access function tracing management (`mw_dbstat`).
- Database Connection and Disconnection and data integrity control (COMMIT and ROLLBACK).
- COBOL program execution.

DataBase Interaction Management

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch takes care of the Database context usage:

- Initialization: The runtime command, `runb`, connects it to the database according to the `MT_DB_LOGIN` environment variable . It must have the correct value (user name, password and Oracle instance, at least "/"). It can be used in the TuxJES Security Configuration file

and specified when submitting jobs or set as an environment variable. If the configuration file is not specified, the environment variable `MT_DB_LOGIN` value is used.

- **Termination:** Depending on the program return code, the Batch Runtime executes a `COMMIT` (if program return code is less than `MT_PROG_RC_ABORT`) or a `ROLLBACK` (if program return code is greater than or equal to `MT_PROG_RC_ABORT`), then disconnects from the database.

Access Supervisor Call - `svc99()`

- [Description](#)
- [SVC99 Parameters](#)
- [SVC99 Program](#)
- [Appendix](#)

Description

On mainframe, `svc99()` is a function that provides access to `SVC99` on z/OS, which provides ability to

- Dynamically allocate or deallocate a resource
- Dynamically concatenate or deconcatenate data sets
- Dynamically retrieve information on data sets

ART for Batch provides you these functionalities:

- Dynamically allocate or deallocate a resource
- Dynamically retrieve information on data sets

Syntax

```
int svc99(__S99parms *string);
```

This table shows elements contained by `__S99parms`.

Table 2-10 __S99parms Elements

Field	Value Stored	Supported
__S99RBLN	SVC99 length of request block	Yes
__S99VERB	SVC99 verb code	Yes
__S99FLAG1	SVC99 Flags 1 field	Ignored
__S99ERROR	SVC99 error code field	Yes
__S99INFO	SVC99 information code	Yes
__S99TXTPP	SVC99 pointer to a list of text unit pointers	Yes
__S99S99X	SVC99 pointer to the Request Extension Block	Ignored
__S99FLAG2	SVC99 Flags 2 field for APF authorized programs	Ignored

Data type definition in C program is as below:

Listing 2-1 Data Type Definition in C Program

```

struct __S99struc {
    unsigned char    __S99RBLN;    /* Length of the request block    */
    unsigned char    __S99VERB;    /* Action verb                      */
    unsigned short   __S99FLAG1;    /* Flags 1 field                    */
    unsigned short   __S99ERROR;    /* Error Code                       */
    unsigned short   __S99INFO;    /* Info Code                       */
    struct S99TU**   __S99TXTPP;    /* Pointer to text pointer array    */
    void **          __S99S99X;    /* Pointer to the Request Extension Block */
    /*
    unsigned int     __S99FLAG2;    /* FFlags 2 field for APF authorized
    programs */
};

```

```
typedef struct __S99struc __S99parms;
```

Data type definition in COBOL program is as below:

Listing 2-2 Data Type Definition in COBOL Program

```
01 s99rb.  
    03 s99rb-len          pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-verb        pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-flag11      pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-flag12      pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-error       pic 9(4) comp-5.  
    03 s99rb-info        pic 9(4) comp-5.  
    03 s99rb-s99tu-array-ptr  pointer.  
    03 s99rb-rbx         pointer.  
    03 s99rb-flag21      pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-flag22      pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-flag23      pic x(1).  
    03 s99rb-flag24      pic x(1).
```

Return Code

Return codes are:

Table 2-11 Return Code

Return Code	Meaning and Action
-1	Internal error.
0	Successful completion. An information reason code will be returned in S99INFO if a non-terminating error occurred during request processing.
4	An error occurs.
8	The installation validation routine denies this request.
12	The parameter list is not valid. The system will return a Class 3 error reason code in S99ERROR.

If svc99() encounters a non-terminating error during processing, the system places an information reason code in the field `__S99INFO`.

Table 2-12 Error Code

Error Code (<code>_S99ERROR</code>)	Meaning
892	Invalid LEN specified in text unit.
896	Mutually exclusive key specified. Two keys that cannot be used together are used in the request.
904	Required key not specified.
1040	Specified ddname unavailable.
1080	Specified ddname not found.

SVC99 Parameters

`__S99RBLN`

A one-byte field containing the length of the request block.

__S99VERB

A one-byte field that identifies the dynamic allocation functions to be performed. The verb codes and the functions they represent are listed below:

Table 2-13 Verb Code

Verb Code	Description	Supported
0x01	Request for dsname allocation	Yes
0x02	Request for deallocation (based on dsname or ddname)	Yes (Support to de-allocate data set based on ddname)
0x03	Request for concatenation	No
0x04	Request for deconcatenation	No
0x05	Request for removing the in-use attribute based on task-ID	No
0x06	Request for ddname allocation	No
0x07	Request for information retrieval	Yes

__S99ERROR

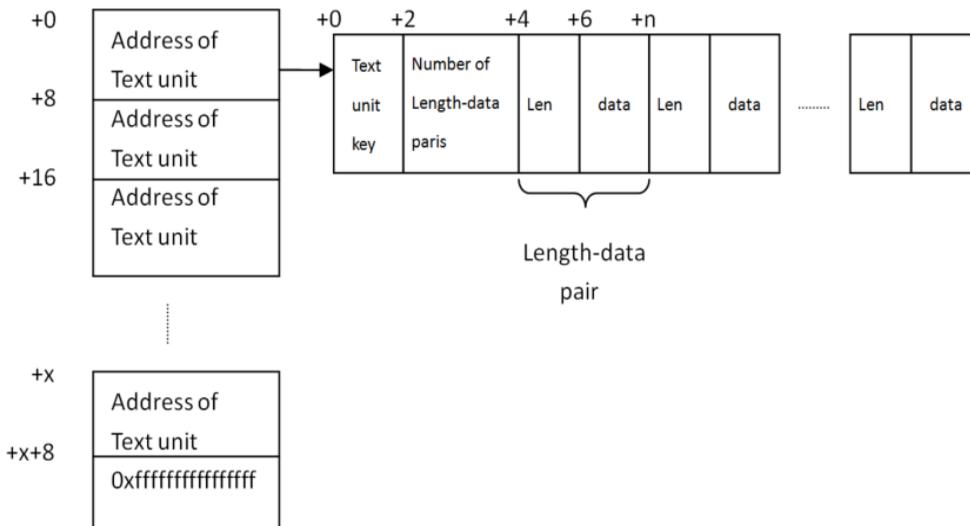
A two-byte field into which the system returns error reason codes when API svc99 has completed processing.

__S99INFO

A two-byte field that contains information reason codes when API svc99 has completed processing.

__S99TXTPP

The __S99TXTPP element points to addressable storage containing an array of text unit pointers. The following figure shows the format of text unit pointer lists and text units.



Note: On mainframe, the last entry in the text unit pointer list has the high-order bit is set to one; however, on Linux, this setting is unworkable. Therefore, the last entry in the text unit pointer list has the value of 0xffffffffffff.

Table 2-14 Text Units

Offset	Length	Description
+0	2	Text unit key. The key identifies the type of information contained in the text unit.
+2	2	Number. The number field contains the number of length-data pairs that follow. Most of the text units have only one length and one data field.
+4	2	Length. The first of perhaps many length fields. The length value includes only the length of the data field immediately following it.
+6	n	Data. The first of perhaps many data fields. The data field contains the parameter information being passed.
+(8+n)		Second length-data entry if the number field indicates more than one entry is present.

Data type definition in C program is as below:

Listing 2-3 Data Type Definition in C Program

```

struct S99TU {
    unsigned short key;
    unsigned short number;
    struct {
        unsigned short len;
        char parm[MAXTULEN];
    } ent;
};

```

Data type definition in COBOL program is as below:

Listing 2-4 Data Type Definition in COBOL Program

```

01 tu-ptr-list.
    03 tu-ptr-xxx          pointer.
    .....
    03                    pic x(8) value x'ffffffffffffffff'.

* Text Unit for allocate DSN - Data Set Name

01 ws-aldsn-TU-xxx.
    03 ws-aldsn-TU-xxx-key      pic 9(4) comp-5.
    03 ws-aldsn-TU-xxx-num     pic 9(4) comp-5.
    03 ws-aldsn-TU-xxx-ent-len pic 9(4) comp-5.
    03 ws-aldsn-TU-xxx-ent-txt pic x(80).

```

```

.....
set tu-ptr-xxx          to address of ws-aldsn-TU-xxx.
set s99rb-s99tu-array-ptr to address of tu-ptr-list.

```

SVC99 Program

SVC99 program is supported to dynamically allocate and deallocate data sets, and retrieve information on data sets.

- [Allocating a Data Set](#)
- [Deallocating a Data Set](#)
- [Retrieving Information on Data Sets](#)

Allocating a Data Set

Use verb code 01 and the text units listed below for the dsname allocation function. All unsupported text unit keys are not listed.

Table 2-15 Text Units for Dsname Allocation Function

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0001	DALDDNAM	ddname	YES
0x0002	DALDSNAM	Fully qualified data-set name	YES
0x0004	DALSTATS	Data Set status. Values are: <code>__DISP_OLD</code> , <code>__DISP_NEW</code> , <code>__DISP_MOD</code> , and <code>__DISP_SHR</code>	YES Note: When you code DALSTATS, LEN must be 1.
0x0005	DALNDISP	Specifies the normal disposition of a data set. Values are: <code>__DISP_CATLG</code> , <code>__DISP_UNCATLG</code> , <code>__DISP_DELETE</code> , and <code>__DISP_KEEP</code>	YES Note: When you code DALNDISP, LEN must be 1.

Table 2-15 Text Units for Dsname Allocation Function

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0006	DALCDISP	Specifies the conditional disposition of a data set. Values are: <code>__DISP_CATLG</code> , <code>__DISP_UNCATLG</code> , <code>__DISP_DELETE</code> , and <code>__DISP_KEEP</code>	YES Note: When you code DALCDISP, LEN must be 1.
0x0010	DALVLSER	Volume serial number of the device a data set will reside on	YES
0x003C	DALDSORG	Data Set organization of a data set. Values are: <code>__DSORG_unknown</code> Unknown <code>__DSORG_VSAM</code> VSAM <code>__DSORG_GS</code> Graphics <code>__DSORG_PO</code> Partitioned organization <code>__DSORG_POU</code> Partitioned organization unmovable <code>__DSORG_DA</code> Direct access <code>__DSORG_DAU</code> Direct access unmovable <code>__DSORG_PS</code> Physical sequential <code>__DSORG_PSU</code> Physical sequential unmovable.	YES (Support the value of <code>__DSORG_PO</code> and <code>__DSORG_PS</code>) Note: When you code DALDSORG, LEN must be 2.

Table 2-15 Text Units for Dsname Allocation Function

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0049	DALRECFM	Record format of a data set. The values are:	YES
		M Machine-code printer-control characters	(Support the value of _FB_ and _VB_)
		A ASA printer-control characters	Note: When you code DALRECFM, LEN must be 1.
		S Standard fixed, spanned variable	
		B Blocked	
		D Variable ASCII records	
		V Variable	
		F Fixed	
		U Undefined	
		FB Fixed blocked	
		VB Variable blocked	
		FBS Fixed blocked standard	
		VBS Variable blocked standard.	

Table 2-15 Text Units for Dsname Allocation Function

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0042	DALLRECL	Record length of a data set	YES Note: When you code DALLRECL, LEN must be 2.
0x800B	DALRECO	Specifies the record organization of a VSAM data set. Values are: __KS, __ES, __RR, __LS.	YES Note: When you code DALRECO, LEN must be 1.
0x800C	DALKEYO	Specifies the key offset. The position of the first byte of the key in records of the specified VSAM data set.	YES Note: When you code DALKEYO, LEN must be 4.
0x0040	DALKYLEN	Specifies the length in bytes of the keys used in the data set.	YES Note: When you code DALKYLEN, LEN must be 1.

Notes:

- The combination of DALRECFM and DALRECO is not allowed because the DALRECFM keyword only applies to non-VSAM data sets, while the KS, ES, RR, and LS values of the DALRECO keyword only apply to VSAM data sets.
- The combination of DALDSORG and DALRECO is not allowed.
- It is not supported to allocate a variable-length VSAM data set.

Deallocating a Data Set

Use verb code 02 and the text unit keys listed below and described as follows to request dynamic deallocation processing. To deallocate a data set, you must specify DUNDDNAM key.

Table 2-16 Text Units to Request Dynamic Deallocation Processing

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0001	DUNDDNAM	Specifies the ddname of the resource to be deallocated.	YES
0x0002	DUNDSNAM	Specifies the data set to be deallocated.	No
0x0003	DUNMEMBR	Specifies the PDS member to be deallocated.	No
0x0005	DUNOVDSP	Specifies an overriding disposition for the data set to be unallocated.	No
0x0007	DUNUNALC	Specifies deallocation even if the resource has the permanently allocated attribute.	No
0x0008	DUNREMOV	Specifies removal of the “in-use” attribute, even if the resource does not have the permanently allocated attribute.	No
0x000A	DUNOVSNH	Specifies “nohold” status for a deallocated SYSOUT data set and overrides previous “hold” specification.	No
0x0018	DUNOVCLS	Specifies an overriding SYSOUT class.	No
0x0058	DUNOVSSUS	Specifies an overriding destination to which the SYSOUT data set being deallocated is to be routed.	No
0x0059	DUNOVSHQ	Specifies “hold” status for a deallocated SYSOUT data set and overrides previous “nohold” specifications.	No
0x0063	DUNOVUID	Specifies an overriding destination user ID to which the SYSOUT data set being deallocated is to be routed.	No
0x8013	DUNSPIN	Specifies an overriding decision that determines whether the output for the SYSOUT data set is to be printed immediately, or at the end of the job.	No
0x8017	DUNPATH	Specifies the pathname of the z/OS® UNIX file to be deallocated.	No
0x801A	DUNOVPSD	Specifies an overriding disposition for the file to be deallocated.	No

Retrieving Information on Data Sets

Use verb code 07 and the text units listed in the following table and described as follows to request that dynamic allocation return certain information about the allocated resources. You must specify the DINDDNAM key, the DINDSNAM key, the DINPATH key, or the DINRELNO key to request information retrieval.

Keys X'0001', X'0002', and X'000F', and X'8017' are input keys. You use them to supply information to the system. The remaining keys are output keys, which the system uses to return the information you requested.

If you request the system return information that does not exist, the system sets the length field for that parameter to zero, and there will be no data field for that parameter.

Table 2-17 Text Units for Retrieving Information on Data Sets

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0001	DINDDNAM	Specifies the ddname identifier of the requested information.	YES
0x0002	DINDSNAM	Specifies the data set for which the information is requested.	YES
0x0004	DINRTDDN	Requests the associated ddname.	YES
0x0005	DINRTDSN	Requests the data set name.	YES
0x0006	DINRTMEM	Requests the PDS member name.	No
0x0007	DINRTSTA	Requests the data set's status.	YES
0x0008	DINRTNDP	Requests the data set's normal disposition.	YES
0x0009	DINRTCDP	Requests of the data set's conditional disposition.	YES
0x000A	DINRTORG	Requests the data set's organization.	YES
0x000B	DINRTLIM	Requests the number of resources that must be deallocated before making a new allocation.	No
0x000E	DINRTTYP	Requests the data set's type (terminal or dummy).	No
0x000F	DINRELNO	Specifies the desired allocation information retrieval by relative request number.	No

Table 2-17 Text Units for Retrieving Information on Data Sets

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0x0010	DINRTVOL	Requests the return of the first volume serial number associated with the specified allocation.	YES
0x8017	DINPATH	Specifies the pathname of the z/OS® UNIX file for which information is requested.	No
0xC003	DINRCNTL	Requests the JCL CNTL statement reference.	No
0xC004	DINRSTCL	Requests the storage class of a new SMS-managed data set.	No
0xC005	DINRMGCL	Requests the management class of a new SMS-managed data set.	No
0xC006	DINRDACL	Requests the data class of a new data set.	No
0xC00B	DINRRECO	Requests the organization of a new VSAM data set.	YES
0xC00C	DINRKEYO	Requests the key offset of a new VSAM data set.	YES
0xC00D	DINRREFD	Requests the DD name specified by the REFDD parameter of the DD statement.	No
0xC00E	DINRSECM	Requests the name of the RACF® security data set profile.	No
0xC00F	DINRLIKE	Requests the data set name on the LIKE parameter.	No
0xC010	DINRAVGR	Requests the value of the unit of allocation for a data set.	No
0xC012	DINRDSNT	Requests the data set type, such as PDS.	No
0xC013	DINRSPIN	Requests the spin data set specification.	No
0xC014	DINRSEGM	Requests the number of logical, line-mode pages (the segment) to be produced for a SYSOUT data set before the segment becomes eligible for immediate printing.	No
0xC017	DINRPATH	Requests the return of the z/OS UNIX file path specification.	No
0xC018	DINRPOPT	Requests the return of the z/OS UNIX file options.	No

Table 2-17 Text Units for Retrieving Information on Data Sets

Text Unit Key	Mnemonic	Description	Supported
0xC019	DINRPMDE	Requests the return of z/OS UNIX file access attributes.	No
0xC01A	DINRPNDS	Requests the return of the disposition of the z/OS UNIX file during normal step termination.	No
0xC01B	DINRPCDS	Requests the return of the disposition of the z/OS UNIX file during abnormal step termination.	No
0xC01D	DINRFDAT	Requests the return of the organization of a z/OS UNIX file.	No
0xC02A	DINRSPI2	Requests the SPIN interval specification.	No
0xC02B	DINRSYML	Requests the SYMLIST specification.	No
0xC02C	DINRDSNV	Requests the DSNTYPE version.	No
0xC02D	DINRMAXG	When you have applied APAR OA42358, requests the value of MAXGENS.	No
0xC02E	DINRGDGO	Requests the return of the order in which the individual generation data sets (GDSs) are concatenated.	No

Appendix

- [Data Set Status](#)
- [Data Set Normal/Conditional Disposition](#)
- [Data Set Organization](#)
- [Data Set Record Organization](#)

Data Set Status

Data set status can contain one of the following values:

X'01'	OLD
X'02'	MOD

X'04'	NEW
X'08'	SHR

Data Set Normal/Conditional Disposition

Data set normal/conditional disposition for data set allocation can contain one of the following values:

X'01'	UNCATLG
X'02'	CATLG
X'04'	DELETE
X'08'	KEEP

Data set normal/conditional disposition for retrieving information data set can contain one of the following values:

X'01'	UNCATLG
X'02'	CATLG
X'04'	DELETE
X'08'	KEEP
X'10'	PASS

Data Set Organization

Data set organization can contain one of the following values:

X'0008'	VSAM
X'0080'	Graphics(GS)
X'0200'	Partitioned organization (PO)

X'0300'	Partitioned organization unmovable (POU)
X'0400'	Government of message transfer to or from a telecommunications message processing queue (MQ)
X'0800'	Direct access message queue (CQ)
X'1000'	Communication line group (CX)
X'2000'	Direct access (DA)
X'2100'	Direct access unmovable (DAU)
X'4000'	Physical sequential (PS)
X'4100'	Physical sequential unmovable (PSU)

Data Set Record Organization

Data set record organization can contain one of the following values:

X'80'	VSAM key-sequenced data set (KS)
X'40'	VSAM entry-sequenced data set(ES)
X'20'	VSAM relative record data set(RR)
X'10'	VSAM linear space data set(LS)

Z/OS JCL in the Batch Runtime Environment

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Functions

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Introduction to the Batch Runtime Commands](#)
- [EJR Syntax](#)
- [Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Functions](#)
- [Reference](#)

Introduction to the Batch Runtime Commands

This chapter describes:

- The format and rules for using the Batch Runtime Korn shell scripts to run jobs in [Emulating z/OS JCL Logic and Architecture](#).
- The use of the Batch Runtime spawner (EJR) to launch jobs in [EJR Syntax](#).
- The log files and return codes used by the scripts and spawner in [Log File Management](#) and [Return Code Management](#).
- The use of the Batch Runtime COBOL runtime to trap errors and manage database interaction in [COBOL Runtime](#).
- A complete description of the Batch Runtime functions in [Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Functions](#).

Emulating z/OS JCL Logic and Architecture

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch provides a set of high-level functions that simplify script syntax enabling more readable and more easily maintainable Korn shell scripts.

Using these functions ensures consistent services; when used together, execution of one function can be conditional on the value of the return code produced by a preceding function.

A function is generally called directly from a Korn shell script resulting from JCL conversion.

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch normalizes Korn shell script formats by proposing a script model where the different execution phases of a job are clearly identified.

EJR Syntax

Synopsis

```
EJR [-v] [-s sysoutDir] [-L LogDir] [-H] [-R StepName] [-d regexp] [-f  
EnvFile] [-t file|NULL] [-V n] [-l] [-J] Job
```

For TuxJes mode:

```
EJR (-i|-c|-e|-k) -j JOBID -r JES2ROOT [-l] [-J] Job
```

Arguments

-c

Conversion phase (only available with TuxJes).

-d regexp

Debug mode — with a regular expression (regexp) describing the functions to debug, for example `-d "m_FileLoad"` to debug the `m_FileLoad` function.

-e

Execution phase (only available with TuxJes).

-f

Environment file, where each item should follow this format:

```
MY_ENV_NAME=MY_ENV_VALUE; export MY_ENV_NAME
```

-H

Execution stack (use limited to maintenance team).

- i** Input phase (only available with TuxJes).
- j** Job identifier (only available with TuxJes).
- J** Job type - the job type is JCL.
- k** Cancel command (only available with TuxJes).
- l** KSH listing included in log.
- L** Log directory if the environment variable `MT_LOG` is defined, else the log is redirected to `TMP` directory (without TuxJes).
- r** JES2 root (only available with TuxJes).
- R** Resubmit the job to start a given step.
- s** Sysout directory if the environment variable `MT_SYSOUT` is defined, else the sysout files are redirected to `LOG` directory and subsequently to `TMP` directory (without TuxJes).
- t file|NULL** Test mode - this option runs the script without executing the different steps (use limited to maintenance team). It allows to check:
 - the kinematics of the Korn shell script
 - the existence of data file, sysin file, and executable program
 - parameter for EJR API, variable settings, and JCL condition clause

If you specify `-t file` (file stands for the file's full path), "Return Code" configuration on each line of this file will take effect. The format is: `<EJR API>;<STEP>;<Return Code>;Dummy`. For example, `m_ProgramExec;START;C0088;Dummy`, where step `START` returns `C0088` for `m_ProgramExec` utility.

If you specify `-t NULL`, "Return Code" configuration in this file will not take effect; every step (for every utility) will return code C0000.

-v

Verbose mode — the execution report is displayed on screen during execution. By default not activated.

-V n

Level mode (0 to 9).

Job

Job name — the name of the script to be launched without the `.ksh` extension.

JOBID

Unique identifier of the job in JES2 system.

JES2ROOT

Root directory of JES2 directory.

Tools for Managing the Execution of Jobs

Log File Management

When a script is launched with EJR, a log file is generated. When not using TuxJES, the name of the log file is:

```
JobName_YYYYMMDDHHMMSS_Jobid.log.
```

The log file is created in a directory identified by the `MT_LOG` environment variable. The contents of this file provide the production team with detailed information about the execution of a job.

When using TuxJES, refer to the related documentation.

Return Code Management

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch uses several return-code variables to manage the result of a function execution and the result of job execution.

Table 3-1 Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Return Codes

Return Code	Description
MT_RC	<p>The Return code for an Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch function execution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● if MT_RC = Cnnnn, return code OK ● if MT_RC = Unnnn, User abort ● if MT_RC= Syyy, System abort
MT_RC_JOB	<p>General return code (for the job) MT_RC_JOB is updated with MT_RC at the end of each phase. It contains the maximum MT_RC value for the job.</p>
MT_RC_ABORT	<p>Value fixed to D0000.</p> <p>The MT_RC return code is compared to this value to determine if the result of the execution was normal or not.</p>
MT_RC_PROGRAM_ABORT	<p>By default 127.</p> <p>Contains the return code from an executable (not applicative COBOL program).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● from 0 to 127: return code OK ● 128: Unnn in MT_RC ● from 129 to 142: it is a signal SKIL in MT_RC ● more than 143: Unnn in MT_RC
MT_RC_STEP_RETURNCODE_{ LABEL }	<p>Each phase return code is saved. The variable name contains the phase label. This variable can be used for specific chaining within the script.</p>

Table 3-2 EJR Return Code

Return Code	Description
0	Normal end Normal execution with user error
1	System error (abort)
5	No present of JOBID on command line
6	No present of JES2ROOT on command line
11	Some files or directories used for JES2 are not found
12	Access right problem
13	Write error - File is not created or written
21	The KSH script is not found
22	The KSH script is not readable
23	The KSH script is not executable
50	Cancel by user
51	Cancel by system
87	PID is not running (killing process)
52 <= RC <= 99	Temporary Runtime error (the error may appear in case of restart) For example: no enough space in technical temporary storage
123	Default return code must be changed during treatment
125	Bad verbose level (in case of using option V)
> =100	Permanent Runtime error (the error appears in case of restart) For example: an missing of batch RT component

COBOL Runtime

A COBOL runtime, `runb`, is provided to initialize the execution context of a user COBOL program before the call for its execution. This runtime is used instead of the standard COBOL runtime.

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Purpose

- Abort trapping procedure definition (standard: `std_proc_error` and database: `dba_proc_error`). The standard procedure traps COBOL errors and traces them in a log file. The Database procedure executes a rollback function to insure data integrity.
- Database access function tracing management (`mw_dbstat`).
- Database Connection and Disconnection and data integrity control (COMMIT and ROLLBACK) if the program is run (`m_ProgramExec`) with `-b` option.
- COBOL program execution.

DataBase Interaction Management

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch takes care of the Database context usage:

- Initialization: If a COBOL program is executed (`m_ProgramExec`) using the `-b` option, the runtime command, `runb`, connects it to the database according to the `MT_DB_LOGIN` environment variable. It must have the correct value (user name, password and Oracle instance, at least `"/`). It can be used in the TuxJES Security Configuration file and specified when submitting jobs or set as an environment variable. If the configuration file is not specified, the environment variable `MT_DB_LOGIN` value is used.
- Termination: Depending on the program return code, the Batch Runtime executes a COMMIT (if program return code is less than `MT_PROG_RC_ABORT`) or a ROLLBACK (if program return code is greater than or equal to `MT_PROG_RC_ABORT`), then disconnects from the database.

Access Supervisor Call - `svc99()`

On mainframe, `svc99()` is a function that provides access to `SVC99` on z/OS, which provides ability to

- Dynamically allocate or deallocate a resource
- Dynamically concatenate or deconcatenate data sets

- Dynamically retrieve information on data sets

ART for Batch provides you these functionalities:

- Dynamically allocate or deallocate a resource
- Dynamically retrieve information on data sets

See [Access Supervisor Call - svc99\(\)](#) for more information.

Job Restrictions

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch doesn't support multiple jobs per JCL.

Testing the Validity of a Script (non-exec mode)

Tip: This feature is reserved for the maintenance team.

Using the `-t` argument, it is possible to run the KSH script without executing the internal functions. The `-t` argument allows a script to be checked (for example a newly-developed script) and verify the chaining of the different phases.

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Functions

Naming Convention

The names of the Batch Runtime functions respect the following format:

prefix_ObjectAction

Where:

prefix_

m specifies an external function.

mi specifies an internal function.

Object

is the type of object on which the function is used and

Action

is the action to be executed on the object.

Examples include:

- **m_FileAssign**
- **m_FileBuild**
- **m_RcTest**
- **m_ProgramExec**

Reference Page Command Syntax

Unless otherwise noted, commands described in the Synopsis section of a reference page accept options and other arguments according to the following syntax and should be interpreted as explained below.

name [**-option . . .**] [**cmdarg . . .**]

where **name** is the name of an executable file and **option** is a string of one of the following two types: **noargletter . . .** or **argletter optarg [, . . .]**

An option is always preceded by a "-".

noargletter

A single letter representing an option that requires no option-argument. More than one noargletter can be grouped after a "-".

optarg

A character string that satisfies a preceding argletter. Multiple optarg's following a single argletter must be separated by commas, or separated by white space and enclosed in quotes.

cmdarg

A pathname (or other command argument) that represents an operand of the command.

-

(dash) By itself means that additional arguments are provided in the standard input.

--

(two dashes) Means that what follows are arguments for a subordinate program.

[]

Surrounding an option or cmdarg, mean that the option or argument is not required.

{ }

Surrounding cmdargs that are separated by an or sign, mean that one of the choices must be selected if the associated option is used.

"OR" argument

...

Means that multiple occurrences of the option or cmdarg are permitted.

Reference

The Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Reference Guide describes, in alphabetic order, shell-level functions delivered with the Batch Runtime software.

The following functions are described:

Table 3-3 Batch Runtime Functions

Functions		
<code>m_CondElse</code>	<code>m_FileLoad</code>	<code>m_OutputOverride</code>
<code>m_CondEndif</code>	<code>m_FileOverride</code>	<code>m_OutputSet</code>
<code>m_CondExec</code>	<code>m_FilePrint</code>	<code>m_PhaseBegin</code>
<code>m_CondIf</code>	<code>m_FileRepro</code>	<code>m_PhaseEnd</code>
<code>m_DBTableLoad</code>	<code>m_FileSort</code>	<code>m_ProcBegin</code>
<code>m_DirCreate</code>	<code>m_FileRename</code>	<code>m_ProcEnd</code>
<code>m_DirDelete</code>	<code>m_FileLoad</code>	<code>m_ProcInclude</code>
<code>m_DirRename</code>	<code>m_FileOverride</code>	<code>m_ProgramExec</code>
<code>m_DSNUTILB</code>	<code>m_GenDefine</code>	<code>m_RcSet</code>
<code>m_ExecSQL</code>	<code>m_IDCAMS</code>	<code>m_SetJobExecLocation</code>
<code>m_ExpdtAlter</code>	<code>m_IDCAMSSetCC</code>	<code>m_ShellInclude</code>
<code>m_FileAssign</code>	<code>m_JclLibSet</code>	<code>m_StepLibSet</code>
<code>m_FileBuild</code>	<code>m_JobBegin</code>	<code>m_SymbolDefault</code>
<code>m_FileClrData</code>	<code>m_JobEnd</code>	<code>m_SymbolSet</code>
<code>m_FileDelete</code>	<code>m_JobLibSet</code>	<code>m_UtilityExec</code>
<code>m_FileEmpty</code>	<code>m_OCOPY</code>	
<code>m_FileExist</code>	<code>m_OSHELL</code>	
<code>m_FileListcat</code>	<code>m_OutputAssign</code>	

Overview

The functions correspond to the interface (API) between the shell script and the Batch Runtime executable. Some scripts, such as `m_JclibSet`, are used only in the conversion stage and are not present in the extended script that is available for execution.

`m_CondElse`

Name

`m_CondElse` — Else of a condition.

Synopsis

```
m_CondElse
```

Description

This function marks the alternative part of a `m_CondIf` function.

Options

No parameters.

`m_CondEndif`

Name

`m_CondEndif` - End of a condition

Synopsis

```
m_CondEndif
```

Description

This function ends the previous IF condition.

Options

No parameters.

m_CondExec

Name

m_CondExec — conditional execution (for a program or procedure).

Synopsis

```
m_CondExec condexp [condexp...]
```

Description

Conditional execution. If condition is true, the remaining command in the current step is ignored. Each condition expression contains either, EVEN, ONLY or a value, operator[,step] condition. An m_CondExec statement may contain several condition expressions and this association specifies a logical "OR" of the different conditions.

Options

Condexp [condexp]

Condition expression.

EVEN

Executes step even if previous step ended abnormally.

ONLY

Executes step only if previous step ended abnormally.

value, operator[,step]

Where <step> is any of the previous steps. If the previous step was not executed, the condition is false. When <step> refers to a previous step, replace it with the step label, e.g. "STEPEC01". When <step> refers to a return code of the step in the procedure, replace it with "STEP_PROCNAME_NUM", where "PROCNAME" indicates the name of procedure, and "NUM" indicates the sequence number of the procedure calls.

Examples

```
m_CondExec EVEN
```

To refer to a step:

```
m_CondExec 4 ,LT, STEPEC01 8 ,LT, STEPEC02 ONLY
```

To refer to a return code of the step in procedure:

`m_CondExec 4,LT,STEP_PROCNAME_NUM ONLY`

Where `PROCNAME` is the name of procedure, and `NUM` is the sequence number of procedure calls.

m_CondIf

Name

`m_CondIf` - Conditional execution

Synopsis

`m_CondIf "condexp [condexp...]"`

Description

Executes the condition contained in the " `condexp` " parameter. Nested levels of "if" conditions are authorized.

Options

"Condexp [condexp]"

Conditional expression.

`RC,operator,value`

`RC` indicates a return code.

`STEP.RC,operator,value`

`STEP.RC` indicates that the expression tests a return code for a specific `STEP`.

`operator` indicates the operator used for the conditional expression (`GT`, `LT`, `EQ` etc.).

`STEP.RUN,EQ/NE,TURE/FALSE`

`STEP.RUN` indicates that a specific job step started execution or not.

`ABEND`

`ABEND` indicates an abend condition occurred.

`ABENDCC=number`

`ABENDCC` indicates a system or user completion code.

Examples

```
m_CondIf " RC,EQ,3"
```

Note: The statements following this m_CondIf statement are executed if the return code is equal to 3.

m_DBTableLoad

Name

m_DBTableLoad – Loads the content of an input file into a database table.

Synopsis

```
m_DBTableLoad -t -i [-e] [-d] [-D] [-a] [-r] [-s]
```

Description

When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to "yes", this function calls the COBOL program "schema-table-L" for loading data from a file into table in DB, and `MT_CTL` is not used. The COBOL program is generated by Workbench Rdbms Convertor.

When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to other value than "yes", This function executes a command stored in the file which dname is `MT_CTL`.

This command is either an `SQLLDR` command for Oracle or a `DB2 LOAD` command for `DB2LUW` according to the target database.

Options

-t <table name>

Mandatory option.

The name of the database table to be loaded. When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to "yes", the value for this option can be one of the following two formats: `TableName`, `SchemaName.TableName`

When the value does not contain schema name, the called COBOL program name is:
`$(MT_DB_DEFAULT_SCHEMA)-TableName-L`

When the value contains schema name, the called COBOL program name is:
`SchemaName-TableName-L`

-i <input flat file>

Mandatory option.

The ddname of the file containing the data to be loaded. When

MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option is ignored.

Options for Oracle

-e <error file>

Optional.

SYSERR by default.

The ddname of the error file where are stored the errors during sqlldr command execution.

When MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option is ignored.

-d <discard file>

Optional.

SYSERR by default.

The ddname of the file that contains the discarded data during sqlldr command execution.

When MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option is ignored.

-D <discard file>

Optional.

999 by default

The maximum number of discarded data. When MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to

"yes", this option is ignored.

-a

Optional.

When this option is set, the data to be loaded is appended to the end of the table; otherwise, this function returns "8" when table is not empty.

Only when MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option takes effect.

-r

Optional.

When this option is set, the table is cleaned before loading data into table; otherwise, the table is not cleaned before loading data into table.

Only when MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option takes effect.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING. And then apply it to MT_DB_LOGIN. After this API is executed successfully, MT_DB_LOGIN is restored.

Options for DB2LUW

-e <error file>

Optional.

<Logfile> by default.

The ddname of the log file used during db2 load command execution. When MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD is set to "yes", this option is ignored.

-d <discard file>

Ignored.

-D <discard file>

Ignored.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING. And then apply it to MT_DB_LOGIN. After this API is executed successfully, MT_DB_LOGIN is restored.

Examples

```
m_FileAssign -d OLD DDIN ${DATA}/MYINPUTFILE
```

```
m_FileAssign -d SHR MT_CTL ${MT_CTL_FILES}/MYLOADCTL
```

```
m_FileAssign -d SHR SYSERR ${[DATA]}/MYSYSERR
```

```
m_DBTableLoad -t MYTABLE -i DDIN
```

```
m_DBTableLoad -t SCHEMA.TABLE -I DDIN -a -r
```

m_DBTableUnload

Name

m_DBTableUnload – Unloads the content of a database table into a flat file.

Synopsis

```
m_DBTableUnload -t -o [-u] [-s]
```

Description

When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to "yes", this function calls the COBOL program "schema-table-U" for loading data from a file into table in DB, and `MT_CTL` is not used. The COBOL program is generated by Workbench Rdbms Converter.

When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to other value than "yes", this function executes a command stored in the file which ddname is `MT_CTL`.

This command is either an SQLPLUS command for Oracle or a DB2 EXPORT command for DB2LUW according to the target database.

Options

-t <table name>

Mandatory option.

The name of the database table to be unloaded.

When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to "yes", the value for this option can be one of the following two formats: `TableName`, `SchemaName.TableName`

When the value doesn't contain schema name, the called COBOL program name is:

```
 ${MT_DB_DEFAULT_SCHEMA}-TableName-U
```

When the value contains schema name, the called COBOL program name is:

```
 SchemaName-TableName-U
```

-o <output flat file>

Mandatory option.

The ddname of the file containing the unloaded data.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the `DB_SYSTEM`. This "DB_SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable `MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING`. And then apply it to `MT_DB_LOGIN`. After this API is executed successfully, `MT_DB_LOGIN` is restored.

-u <utility name>

- When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is set to yes.

If this option is set to `-u DSNTIAUL`, the data file that this utility generates on Batch Runtime has the same format as the data file that utility `DSNTIAUL` generates on mainframe. If this option is set to other values or if this option is not set, the data file that this utility generates on Batch Runtime has the same format as the data file that utility `DSNUTILB` generates on mainframe.

- When `MT_DSNUTILB_LOADUNLOAD` is not set to `yes`.

The data file that `-u <utility name>` generates is simply in text format (rather than binary format) whatever `-u <utility name>` is set.

Examples

```
m_FileAssign -d OLD DDOUT ${DATA}/MYOUTPUTFILE
m_FileAssign -d SHR MT_CTL ${MT_CTL_FILES}/MYUNLOADCTL
m_DBTableUnload -t MYTABLE -o DDOUT
m_DBTableUnload -t SCHEMA.TABLE -O DDOUT
```

m_DirCopy

Name

`m_DirCopy` – Copies the members of a directory.

Synopsis

```
m_DirCopy [-i] [-o] [-s] [-e]
```

Description

This function copies the members of a directory to another directory.

Options

-i [(**{input(input,R)}**)[**...D**]]

Optional.

Default value : `SYSUT1`.

input: ddname of the input directory to be copied.

R: specifies that all members to be copied are to replace any identically named members in the output directory. When this option is specified, the ddname and R parameter must be enclosed in a set of parentheses.

Several directories may appear separated by “:”

-o <output dir>

Optional.

Default value : SYSUT2.

The ddname of the output directory.

-s <member list>

Optional.

Member list to be copied (separated by comma and enclosed in a set of parentheses).

-e <member list>

Optional.

Member list to be excluded (separated by comma and enclosed in a set of parentheses).

Examples

Copy of all the members from directory PDS1 to directory SEQ1.

```
m_DirCopy -i PDS1 -o SEQ1
```

Copy of the members A and K from directory PDS1 to directory SEQ1.

```
m_DirCopy -i PDS1 -s "(A,K)" -o SEQ1
```

Copy of all the members except member A from directory PDS1 to directory SEQ1.

```
m_DirCopy -i PDS1 -e A -o SEQ1
```

m_DirCreate

Name

m_DirCreate – Creates a directory.

Synopsis

```
m_DirCreate [-v volume] DirName
```

Description

This function creates a directory.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the directory volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

DirName

The name of the directory to be created.

m_DirDelete

Name

m_DirDelete – Deletes a directory.

Synopsis

```
m_DirDelete [-v volume] DirName
```

Description

This function deletes a directory.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the directory volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

DirName

The name of the directory to be deleted.

m_DirRename

Name

m_DirRename – Renames a directory.

Synopsis

```
m_DirRename [-v volume] OldDirName NewDirName
```

Description

This function renames a directory.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the new directory volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

OldDirName

The name of the directory to be renamed.

NewDirName

The new name of the directory to be renamed.

m_DSNUTILB

Name

m_DSNUTILB – Mainframe simulation utility that loads/unloads table from database.

Synopsis

```
m_DSNUTILB [-s]
```

Description

m_DSNUTILB uses DD SYSIN as input. DD SYSIN includes standard DSNUTILB utility commands. Currently, only load and unload commands are supported.

Options

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING. And then apply it to MT_DB_LOGIN. After this API is executed successfully, MT_DB_LOGIN is restored.

Example(s)

Listing 3-1

```

(START)

    m_OutputAssign -c A    SYSOUT
    m_OutputAssign -c "*"  SYSPRINT
    m_FileAssign -i SRCIN

UNLOAD UNLDDN OUTFILEA FROM TABLE ZS

LOAD  DATA INDDN OUTFILEB RESUME YES INTO TABLE ZS

UNLOAD UNLDDN OUTFILEC FROM TABLE ARTBATCH.ZS

LOAD  DATA INDDN OUTFILED REPLACE YES INTO TABLE ARTBATCH.ZS

UNLOAD UNLDDN OUTFILEE FROM TABLE ARTBATCH.ZS

_end

    m_FileAssign -d NEW,KEEP,KEEP OUTFILE ${DATA}/dynsysin
    m_FileRepro -i SRCIN -o OUTFILE

    JUMP_LABEL=UNLOAD_1

    ;;

(UNLOAD_1)

    m_FileAssign -d NEW,KEEP,DELETE OUTFILEA
${DATA}/TABLE_ZS_UNLOAD_1.txt

    m_FileAssign -d OLD,KEEP,KEEP OUTFILEB
${DATA}/TABLE_ZS_UNLOAD_1.txt

    m_FileAssign -d NEW,KEEP,DELETE OUTFILEC
${DATA}/TABLE_ZS_UNLOAD_2.txt

    m_FileAssign -d OLD,KEEP,KEEP OUTFILED
${DATA}/TABLE_ZS_UNLOAD_1.txt

    m_FileAssign -d NEW,KEEP,DELETE OUTFILEE
${DATA}/TABLE_ZS_UNLOAD_3.txt

```

```
m_FileAssign -d OLD,KEEP,KEEP SYSIN ${DATA}/dynsysin
m_DSNUTILB
JUMP_LABEL=CLEAN

; ;
```

m_ExecSQL

Name

m_ExecSQL — Executes an SQL script.

Synopsis

```
m_ExecSQL [-b RC0] [-f] [-o] [-s]
```

Description

This function executes an SQL script.

The SQL directives (CREATE TABLE, CREATE INDEX, DELETE, SELECT ...) are in the <inputfile> file. The results will be stored in the file <outputfile>.

Options

-b RC0

With **-b RC0**, whether encountering errors or not, all SQL will be executed and then all successful SQL will be committed in the end; however, without **-b RC0**, if any error is encountered, SQL will rollback when terminating.

-f <inputfile>

The <inputfile> will contain the SQL directives (ddname of the file).

SYSIN is the default value.

-o <outputfile>

The <outputfile> will contain the results (ddname of the file).
SYSPRINT is the default value.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING. And then apply it to MT_DB_LOGIN. After this API is executed successfully, MT_DB_LOGIN is restored.

Examples

In the first example, the SQL directives are in the in-stream SYSIN file, the results will be stored in the SYSREC00 file.

```
m_FileAssign -d ,CATLG SYSREC00 ${DATA}/FBACKE.LST.CUMUL
m_FileAssign -i SYSIN
SELECT * FROM PJ01DB2.TABTEST2;
_end
m_ExecSQL -o SYSREC00
```

In the second example, the SQL directives are the file TOW132C.sysin and the results will be printed.

```
m_OutputAssign -c "*" SYSPRINT
m_FileAssign -d SHR SYSIN ${SYSIN}/SYSIN/TOW132C.sysin
m_ExecSQL
```

Note: The DB2 commands are not translated. The user has to verify these commands according to the target data base software.

m_ExpdtAlter**Name**

m_ExpdtAlter -- modify the expiration date of a data set .

Synopsis

```
m_ExpdtAlter [-m Ydate|Ddays] dsname
```

Description

This function modifies the expiration date the data set.

Options

-m <Ydate|Ddays> (Y upper case character) (D upper case character)

Specifies the retention period for the data set.

date

Specifies the expiration date for the data set. The date is specified in the form [yy]yyddd.

yyyyddd

The yyyy is a four-digit year (through 2155), and ddd is the three-digit day of the year.

Note: Expiration dates of [19]99365 and [19]99366 are considered “never-scratch” dates.

yyddd

The yy is a two-digit year number (through 99) and the ddd is a three-digit day number from 000 through 365 for non-leap year dates. For example, code February 2, 1995 as 95033

days

Specifies the retention period for the data set. It is specified in the form dddd, where dddd should be set in the range of 0-9999. The system adds dddd to the current date to produce an expiration date.

m_FileAssign

Name

m_FileAssign — Assigns a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileAssign -d DISPMODE [-g [CUR|ALL [--np][rang]]] [-C] [[-r RecSize -t  
Type [-k Key]]|-S ModeFile] [-v volume] [-e Ydate|Ddays] [-U] [-O PathOpts]  
[-M PathMode] [-w Reference]DDNAME DSNAME
```

Description

m_FileAssign assigns a file. If assigning a file triggers the creation of a file, the creation process precedes the assign itself.

Specific cases are:

- New files (DISP=NEW parameter).
- Concatenated files (DD cards, where only the first one contains a label). In this case a concatenation is made in a temporary file, the original DSNNAME is replaced by the name of the temporary file.
- Override files (file override in the JCL); a specific assign function [m_FileOverride](#) is used. This function call is implanted in each STEP required, before the execution of the program.
- In the case where a file assign contains a DISP=NEW, DELETE, DELETE parameter, a delete process is added to the end (normal and abnormal) of the step.
- For the DISP=OLD and DISP=PASS options, the file is kept.
- For the DISP=MOD option, the write to the file is made in a temporary intermediary file, then by a copy in Extend on the original file.
- In one step, if a DDNAME is defined more than one time by m_FileAssign, only the first one takes effect. The disposition specified for the former DSNNAME is also discarded.

Options

At least one of the two options “-i” and “-d” must be specified. All other options are optional.

-C <concatenation>

Concatenate this file with the previous dsname for this ddname.

-D <delimiter>

Delimiter of sysin.

-d <DispOption>

This option indicates the DISPosition status of the file in the format:

DISP=([status][,normal-termination-disp][,abnormal-termination-disp])

Possible combinations are:

```
DISP= ( [NEW] [ ,DELETE ] [ ,DELETE ] )  
       [OLD] [ ,KEEP ] [ ,KEEP ]  
       [SHR] [ ,PASS ] [ ,CATLG ]  
       [MOD] [ ,CATLG ] [ ,UNCATLG ]  
       [ANY] [ ,UNCATLG  
            ]
```

The Disp Option indicates the status of the data set at the beginning of a job step and what to do with the data set in the event of normal and abnormal termination of the step.

<status>

The status indicates if an existing data set should be used or a new one created. For existing data sets the status indicates if the data set can be shared with other jobs or used to append records to the end of the data set. the possible values are:

NEW — indicates to create a new unshared data set.

OLD — indicates to use an existing unshared data set.

SHR — indicates to use an existing shared data set.

MOD — indicates an existing unshared data set to add records at the end of file.

An additional status has been added to the traditional z/OS status:

ANY — indicates to use a file in a special mode. The other sub-parameters (<normal-termination-disp> and <abnormal-termination-disp>) are ignored in this case.

Note: OLD and SHR check the file is already existing.

Note: NEW, creation if the file does not exist, abort if the file already exists.

MOD, creation if the file does not exist, continue if the file already exists.

<normal-termination-disp>

This option indicates what to do with a data set when a step ends normally. The possible values are:

DELETE — The data set is no longer needed.

KEEP — The data set is to be kept.

PASS — The data set is to be passed for use by a subsequent step.

CATLG — The data set is to be cataloged.

UNCATLG — The data set is to be deleted from catalog.

<abnormal-termination-disp>

DELETE — The data set is no longer needed.

KEEP — The data set is to be kept.

CATLG — The data set is to be cataloged.

UNCATLG — The data set is to be deleted from catalog.

The termination dispositions have default values for each status, the default values are:

NEW: DELETE, DELETE

OLD/SHR/MOD : KEEP, KEEP

Note: In one step, PASS is functionally equivalent to KEEP; however, in one job, if a data set is newly created by NEW or MOD, and no KEEP or CATLG in the following steps is specified to this data set, this data set will be deleted.

Note: Once specified for a GDS, KEEP becomes a member of GDG after job execution.

Note: For GDG, CATLG and UNCATLG are converted to KEEP implicitly, and KEEP always results in the newly created GDS becoming a member of GDG.

-g <generationFile>

Indicates that the data set is a generation file. The possible values are:

+n: creates the nth new generation file.

-n: accesses the nth previous old generation file.

0: accesses the current generation.

cur: accesses the current generation.

all: concatenates all generations.

Note: If "all" is specified, all generation files for the corresponding GDG, including all new added GDS, are concatenated to one temporary file, and this temporary file is assigned to DD specified for m_FileAssign. For example, if "all" is specified and <normal-termination-disp> or <abnormal-termination-disp> is specified to DELETE, all generation files are deleted from the corresponding GDG in the end of the current step.

-i

Indicates that the data set is a sysin.

-k <key position>+<key length>

Indicates the key characteristics of an indexed file (to be used when file organization is IDX).

-r [`<record length-min>`]-`<record length-max>`

Indicates the length characteristics of the record.

For fixed files, only the maximum record length is specified.

For variable files, the minimum and the maximum record lengths are specified.

-S `<model file>`

(S upper case character)

Names the dsname of a file.

When the disposition mode is NEW, this file is a “model” for the new file to be created.

The characteristics of the new file depend on the characteristics of the “model” file and other parameter given by the m_FileAssign function. IDX, LSEQ, SEQ, REL, and GDG are supported as model file.

-t `<file organization>`

Indicates the file organization type:

SEQ: sequential

LSEQ: line sequential

REL: relative

IDX: indexed

PDS: directory

-v `volume`

Indicates the external file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

-e `Ydate|Ddays` (Y upper case character) (D upper case character)

Indicates the retention period for the data set.

-U

Indicates the file is a UNIX file. No dcb file is generated for this type of file.

When this option is specified, the file name should be UNIX file path instead of file name only.

-O

Retrieves the value of `PATHOPTS` from DD statement (in mainframe JCL), and uses it for `m_FileAssign`.

-M

Retrieves the value of `PATHMODE` from DD statement (in mainframe JCL), and uses it for `m_FileAssign`.

date

Specifies the expiration date for the data set. The date is specified in the form `[yy]yyddd`.

yyddd

The `yy` is a two-digit year number (through 99) and the `ddd` is a three-digit day number from 000 through 365 for non-leap year dates. For example, code February 2, 1995 as 95033

yyyyddd

The `yyyy` is a four-digit year (through 2155), and `ddd` is the three-digit day of the year.

Note: Expiration dates of [19]99365 and [19]99366 are considered “never-scratch” dates.

days

Specifies the retention period for the data set. It is specified in the form `dddd`, where `dddd` should be set in the range of 0-9999. The system adds `dddd` to the current date to produce an expiration date.

-w referenced-file

Indicates that the volume of the referenced file is used. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

The reference mode can be one of the following values.

- `FileName`
- `*.DD`
- `*.STEP.DD`

ddname <InternalFileName>

The logical name of the file as defined in the `SELECT` statement of the COBOL program.

dsname <ExternalFileName>

Real file name, full path of the file on the disk.

Examples

Example with a shared file:

```
m_FileAssign -d SHR ENTREE ${DATA}/PJ01DDD.BT.QSAM.KBIEI001
```

Example with a sysin and a delimiter:

```
m_FileAssign -i -D FF INPUT
```

```
data input 1
```

```
data input 2
```

```
FF
```

Example with a sysin and continuation:

```
m_FileAssign -i SYSIN
```

```
data input 1
```

```
_end
```

```
##%OPC BEGIN ACTION=INCLUDE
```

```
m_FileAssign -i -C
```

```
data input 2
```

```
_end
```

```
##%OPC END ACTION=INCLUDE
```

```
m_FileAssign -i -C
```

```
data input 3
```

```
_end
```

Example with a new file:

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW -r 188 -t SEQ ENTREE ${DATA}/PJ01DDD.BT.KBIEI001
```

The new file will be a sequential file with a fixed record length of 188 bytes.

Example with a "model" file:

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW -r 188 -S PJ01.MODEL ENTREE ${DATA}/PJ01.OUTPUT
```

The new file have the characteristics of the file PJ01.MODEL except for the record length given by the "-r" parameter.

m_FileBuild

Name

m_FileBuild — Creates a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileBuild [-t] [-r] [-k] [-K] [-S]<filename> [-v volume] [-e Ydate|Ddays]
dsname
```

Description

This function creates a file.

Options

-t <organization>

Type is the organization type of the created file. The possible values are:

SEQ

for a sequential file.

LSEQ

for a line sequential file.

IDX

for an indexed file

REL

for a relative file

Note: The options -r and -k are mandatory for an indexed file.

-r Length

Indicates the record length of the file. This option is mandatory for indexed files and SEQ files.

-k Position+Length

The primary key (mandatory for indexed files)

Position

The first character of the key in relation to the beginning of the record.

Length

The length of the primary key.

-K Position+Length[d]

(K upper case character)

The secondary key indicating that the file contains a secondary key.

Position

The first character of the key in relation to the beginning of the record.

Length

The length of the secondary key.

d

Optional parameter.

Permit duplicates of secondary key.

-S <model file>

(S upper case character)

Names the dsname of a file.

When the disposition mode is NEW, this file is a “model” for the new file to be created.

The characteristics of the new file depends on the characteristics of the “model” file and other parameter given by the m_FileAssign function.

Note: Model files of type "GDG|RDB|PDS" are NOT supported.

-v volume

Indicates the file volume. The file is cataloged automatically. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

-e Ydate|Ddays (Y upper case character) (D upper case character)

Indicates the retention period for the data set.

date

Specifies the expiration date for the data set. The date is specified in the form [yy]yyddd.

yyddd

The yy is a two-digit year number (through 99) and the ddd is a three-digit day number from 000 through 365 for non-leap year dates. For example, code February 2, 1995 as 95033

yyyyddd

The yyyy is a four-digit year(through 2155),and ddd is the three-digit day of the year.

Note: Expiration dates of [19]99365 and [19]99366 are considered “never-scratch” dates.

days

Specifies the retention period for the data set.It is specified in the form dddd, where dddd should be set in the range of 0-9999.The system adds dddd to the current date to produce an expiration date.

dsname

dsname of the file to create.

Examples

To build an indexed file with no secondary key, the following function builds an indexed file with a record length of 266 bytes. There is no secondary key and the primary key begins in the first character of the record and is six characters long

```
m_FileBuild -t IDX -r 266 -k 1+6 ${DATA}/METAW00.VSAM.CUSTOMER
```

To build a similar indexed file, with in addition, a non-duplicate secondary key in position 20 with a length of 7 the following function can be used:

```
m_FileBuild -t IDX -r 266 -k 1+6 -K 20+7 ${DATA}/METAW00.VSAM.CUSTOMER
```

To build a similar indexed file with a secondary key allowing duplicates in position 20 with a length of 7 the following function can be used:

```
m_FileBuild -t IDX -r 266 -k 1+6 -K 20+7d ${DATA}/METAW.VSAM.CUSTOMER
```

m_FileClrData**Name**

m_FileClrData - clears a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileClrData [-v volume] FileName
```

Description

m_FileClrData is used to clear a file. GDG file is not supported.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

FileName

The name of the file to be cleared.

Example

```
m_FileClrData ${DATA}/PJ01DDD.BT.QSAM.KBSTO045
```

m_FileDelete

Name

m_FileDelete — Deletes a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileDelete [-v volume] FileName
```

Description

m_FileDelete is used to delete a file.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the file volume. The file is uncataloged after deletion. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

FileName

The name of the file to be deleted.

Example

```
m_FileDelete ${DATA}/PJ01DDD.BT.QSAM.KBSTO045
```

m_FileEmpty

Name

m_FileEmpty – Checks whether a file is empty.

Synopsis

```
m_FileEmpty -r ReturnVariable [-v volume] FileName
```

Description

m_FileEmpty is used to check whether a file is empty.

Options

-r ReturnVariable

Returns “true” or “false”.

-v volume

Indicates the file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

FileName

The name of the file to be checked.

Example

```
m_FileEmpty -r MY_VARIABLE ${DATA}/rextest2
if [[ ${MY_VARIABLE} = true ]]; then
    echo "file is empty"
else
    echo "file is not empty"
fi
```

m_FileExist

Name

m_FileExist – Checks the presence of a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileExist -r ReturnVariable [-v volume] FileName
```

Description

`m_FileExist` is used to check whether a file is present.

Options

-r ReturnVariable

Returns “true” or “false”.

-v volume

Indicates the file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

FileName

The name of the file to be checked.

Example

```
m_FileExist -r MY_VARIABLE ${DATA}/retest2
if [[ ${MY_VARIABLE} = true ]]; then
    echo "file exists"
else
    echo "file does not exist"
fi
```

m_FileListcat

Name

`m_FileListcat` -- query the catalog according input.

Synopsis

```
m_FileListcat -e 'entry [entry...]' -l 'level' -x days -o ddname
NAME|HISTORY|VOLUME|ALLOCATION|ALL
```

Description

This function queries the catalog according input, gives outputs.

Options

-e

Specifies the name or generic name of each entry to be listed, space is used as delimiter.

-l

Specifies that all entries that match the level of qualification specified by (level) are to be listed irrespective of the number of additional qualifiers.

Note: Parameter -e and -l are exclusive

Examples of -e and -l specifications, suppose a catalog contains the following names:

1. A.A.B
2. A.B.B
3. A.B.B.C
4. A.B.B.C.C
5. A.C.C
6. A.D
7. A.E
8. A

If -e A.* is specified, entries 6 and 7 are listed;

If -e A.*.B is specified, entries 1 and 2 are listed;

If -l A.*.B is specified, entries 3, and 4 are listed;

If -l A is specified, entries 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are listed.

-x

Specifies the entries that will expire in the specified number of days or earlier. The maximum number that can be specified is 9999 and it indicates that all entries are to be listed. Zero indicates that only entries that have already expired are to be listed.

-o

Specifies a data set, other than the SYSPRINT data set, to receive the output produced by LISTCAT.

NAME

Specifies that the name and entry type of the entries are to be listed.

HISTORY

Specifies that only the following information is to be listed for each entry: name, entrytype, creation date, expiration date. Abbreviation: HIST.

VOLUME

Specifies that the information provided by specifying HISTORY, plus the volume, are to be listed. Abbreviation: VOL

ALLOCATION

Specifies that the information provided by specifying HISTORY, plus the volume, are to be listed. Abbreviation: ALLOC.

ALL

Specifies that the information provided by specifying HISTORY, plus the volume, are to be listed.

Examples

```
m_FileListcat -l 'A.*.B' -x 100 NAME
```

m_FileLoad

Name

m_FileLoad — Loads a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileLoad [-C] [-S] [-v volume] Infile [Infile ...] Outfile
```

Description

This function loads a file.

Options

-C

Number of records to copy from the Infile to the Outfile.

-S

Number of records to skip when copying from the Infile to the Outfile.

-v volume

Indicates the `outfile` volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

Example

```
m_FileLoad ${DD_SYSUT1} ${DD_SYSUT2}
```

m_FileOverride**Name**

`m_FileOverride` — Overrides a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileOverride [-i] [-d] [-g] [-r] [-k] [-S] [-t] [-U] [-O PathOpts] [-M PathMode]
-s label dname dsname
```

```
m_FileOverride -i [-D Delimiter] -s Labelproc DDNAME
```

```
m_FileOverride -d [[-r RecSize -t Type [-k key]]|-S ModelFile][-g [CUR|ALL
[(-|+)np][rang]]] -s label DDNAME DSNAME
```

Description

`m_FileOverride` overrides a file assignment, this assign has priority over a standard assign ([m_FileAssign](#)).

Options

Only “-s” and one of the two options “-i” and “-d” are mandatory to specify the usage. All other options are optional. See [m_FileAssign](#) for other options.

-s <label>

Name of the label in the called procedure.

Example

```
m_FileOverride -i -s PR3STEP1 SYSIN
```

```
m_FileOverride -d OLD -s MYSORT CUSTOM
```

`$(DATA)/BEAUSR2.QSAM.CUSTOM`

m_FilePrint

Name

m_FilePrint — Prints a file (IDCAMS command PRINT).

Synopsis

```
m_FilePrint [-v volume] {-i ddname|-I dsname} {-o ddname|-O dsname} [-t] [-C]
[-S]
```

Description

This function prints a file.

Options

-C

Optional: Number of records to be listed.

-S

Optional: Number of records to skip before the listing begins.

-i infile|-I indataset

The input file is either a ddname (infile) or a dsname (indataset).

-o ddname|-O dsname

Optional: The output file is either a ddname (outfile) or a dsname (outdataset) (default value: SYSPRINT)

-t {CHAR|DUMP|HEX}

Optional: Type of print (default value: DUMP).

CHAR: specifies each byte of a record is to be listed as character.

DUMP: specifies each byte of a record is to be printed in both hexadecimal and character format.

HEX: specifies each byte of a record is to be listed as hexadecimal digits.

-v volume

Indicates the output file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

Example

```
m_FilePrint -I ${DATA}/INPUT -C 1
m_FilePrint -i INPUT -t CHAR -C 5
```

m_FileRepro**Name**

m_FileRepro — Copies a file (IDCAMS command REPRO).

Synopsis

```
m_FileRepro [-v volume] {-i ddname|-I dsname} {-o ddname|-O dsname} [-C] [-S]
[-r] [-e]
```

Description

This function copies a file.

Options**-C**

Optional: Number of records to be copied.

-S

Optional: Number of records to skip before the copy begins.

-i infile|-I indataset

The input file is either a ddname (infile) or a dsname (indataset).

-o ddname|-O dsname

Optional: The output file is either a ddname (outfile) or a dsname (outdataset) (default value: SYSPRINT).

-v volume

Indicates the output file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

-r

Optional: It specifies whether to replace records in output file by the records with the same key, if any, in input file. This option is applicable to only KSDS file. Considering that there is a record in output file (called old record) and a record with the same key in input file (called new record), if `-r` is specified, the old record is replaced with the new record; otherwise, the old record is kept in output file.

-e

Optional: Empties output file before adding input file records. This option is applicable only to KSDS files.

Example(s)

```
m_FileRepro -I ${DATA}/INPUT -C 1
m_FileRepro -i INPUT -C 5
m_FileRepro -I ${DATA}/INPUT -O ${DATA}/OUTPUTKSDS -r
m_FileRepro -I ${DATA}/INPUT -O ${DATA}/OUTPUTKSDS -e
```

m_FileSort

Name

m_FileSort — Sorts a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileSort -s SortSpecificationFile -i Infile1[,Infile2 ...] -o [Outfile]
```

Description

This function sorts a file.

Options

-s SortSpecification File

The sort specification indicates either a file containing the sort specification or a file that indicates where the sort specification is to be found (ddname of file, by default SYSIN).

-i Infile

At least one file must be used as input to the sort (ddname of file, by default SORTIN).

-o Outfile

File to be used as output to the sort (ddname of file, by default SORTOUT).

Example with SyncSort commands

```

m_FileAssign -i TOOLIN

/FIELDS FLD1 5 CH 5

/COND ...

/OMIT ...

_end

m_FileSort -s TOOLIN -i SORTIN -o SORTOUT

```

m_FileRename**Name**

m_FileRename – Renames a file.

Synopsis

```
m_FileRename [-v volume] OldName NewName
```

Description

m_FileRename is used to rename a file.

Note: Renaming for VSAM RDB files is not supported; the result is unpredictable for renaming an RDB file. Renaming for GDG is supported.

Options**-v volume**

Indicates the new file volume. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

NewName

The new name of the file.

OldName

The old name of the file.

m_Ftp

Name

m_Ftp — Executes an FTP process.

Synopsis

```
m_Ftp -i <inputfile> [-e <ExitReturnCode>] [-n NETRC]
```

Description

This function emulates the z/OS feature: EXEC PGM=FTP.it launches an ftp process and executes ftp command(s) stored in an input file. An environment variable, *s* must be declared and initialized with the following value (upper or lower case):

Y or YES: Test mode. Ftp commands (except for “open”, “user”, “quit” or “bye”), are not executed.

N or NO: real mode. All ftp commands are executed.

\\$MT_FTP_PASS can be added to the input file to replace the real ftp password (which means the security profile password is used). For example: user user1 \\$MT_FTP_PASS.

Options

-i <inputfile>

Mandatory parameter.

ddname of the file which contains the ftp commands.

-e <ExitReturnCode>

Optional parameter.

Numeric return code to be returned when an error occurred during ftp execution.

If ExitReturnCode = nn, the return code will be “C00nn” in case of ftp error.

If the parameter does not exist, the return code is always C0000.

-n NETRC

Optional parameter.

Necessary when the ftp connection is executed through “.netrc” file.

So “user” and “password” are omitted in <inputfile>.

Examples

```

m_FileAssign -d ANY MT_LOC01 ${DATA}/ftp_file_loc1
m_FileAssign -i SYSIN
open host
user user1 pw1
put MT_LOC01 DIR/file2
quit
_end
m_Ftp -i INPUT

```

Notes

Some notes concerning the lines in the “SYSIN” file.

- The first line must be “open”:

format: open <HOSTNAME or ADDRESS>

example: open 172.20.12.21

- The second line must set the user ID and the password if the “-n NETRC” parameter is not set.

format: user <user> <password>

When the “-n NETRC” parameter is present, it implies that a “.netrc” file exist. This file identifies the user ID and the password to be used.

- The following lines are ftp’s commands (one per line) as get, put, ...

- The last line must be “quit”:

format: quit

m_GenDefine

Name

m_GenDefine — Defines a GDG.

Synopsis

```
m_GenDefine [-v volume] [-e Ydate|Ddays] -s [-r] --nb_occurs <GDG base name>
```

Description

This function defines the GDG file. The execution result depends on the GDG management way defined in `MT_GENERATION` variable.

Options

-v volume

Indicates the GDG file volume. The GDG file is automatically cataloged. This option only works when file catalog is enabled in Batch Runtime.

-e Ydate|Ddays (Y upper case character) (D upper case character)

Indicates the retention period for the data set.

date

Specifies the expiration date for the data set. The date is specified in the form `[yy]yyddd`.

`yyddd`

The `yy` is a two-digit year number (through 99) and the `ddd` is a three-digit day number from 000 through 365 for non-leap year dates. For example, code February 2, 1995 as 95033

`yyyyddd`

The `yyyy` is a four-digit year (through 2155), and `ddd` is the three-digit day of the year.

Note: Expiration dates of [19]99365 and [19]99366 are considered “never-scratch” dates.

`days`

Specifies the retention period for the data set. It is specified in the form `dddd`, where `dddd` should be set in the range of 0-9999. The system adds `dddd` to the current date to produce an expiration date.

- s**
Number of occurrences of generation file to keep on disk. Its value should be set in the range of 1-9999.
- r**
Indicates whether to allow re-defining of a GDG.

If **-r** is specified and the GDG to be defined already exists, only the maximum number of generation files of the GDG is updated with the value specified by **-s**.

GDG base name

The name of the GDG `base` for which the maximum number of generations is being defined. The maximum length of GDG base name is 1024.

Example

```
m_GenDefine -s 31 ${DATA}/PJ01DDD.BT.GDG.KBIDU001
```

m_IDCAMS**Name**

`m_IDCAMS` — Executes the stored IDCAMS commands.

Synopsis

```
m_IDCAMS [sysin file]
```

Description

Executes the contents of an external `sysin`. This function executes the script in the current Shell. The script assigned with `sysin` should contain a sequence of IDCAMS valid RunTime Batch functions.

Options

`sysin file`: By default `SYSDIN`. `ddname` of a `sysin` file which contains function to launch.

Example(s)

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW SYTSIN ${SYSIN}/SYSTIN/IDCAMS.sysin
m_IDCAMS SYTSIN
```

The file `IDCAMS.sysin` may have the following content:

Listing 3-2 IDCAMS.sysin

```
m_FileDelete ${DATA}/INFP.INF.RPG0002.INFP3D
m_CondIf "MAXCC,EQ,0"
m_FileRepro -I ${DATA}/INFP.INF.RPG0001 -O ${DATA}/INFP.INF.RPG0002.INFP3D
m_CondElse
m_FileRepro -I ${DATA}/INFP.INF.RPG0002 -O ${DATA}/INFP.INF.RPG0002.INFP3D
m_CondEndif
```

m_IDCAMSSetCC

Name

m_IDCAMSSetCC — Sets IDCAMS condition code.

Synopsis

```
m_IDCAMSSetCC Condition ConditionCode
```

Description

m_IDCAMSSetCC sets the IDCAMS condition code

Options

Condition: Value can be LASTCC or MAXCC

ConditionCode: The new value of the condition code to be set.

Example(s)

```
m_IDCAMSSetCC LASTCC 16
m_IDCAMSSetCC MAXCC 8
m_IDCAMSSetCC MAXCC 0
```

m_JclLibSet

Name

m_JclLibSet — Specify conversion stage Procedure and Include directories.

Synopsis

```
m_JclLibSet directory
```

Description

m_JclLibSet specifies the directories where Procedures and Includes are stored during the conversion phase.

Options

directory

Path and name of the directory.

Example

```
m_JclLibSet PJ01DDD.BT.INCLUDE.SRC
```

m_JobBegin

Name

m_JobBegin — Used to begin a job.

Synopsis

```
m_JobBegin -j jobname [-C cond] [-c class] [-p priority] [-r restart] [-t  

typrun] -v version -s start_label
```

Description

Indicates the parameters that are used on the z/OS job card with the JES2 interface. The parameters are stored in the following files:

- *class* is stored in the *JOBID.class* file
- *restart* is stored in the *JOBID.restart* file
- *priority* is stored in the *JOBID.priority* file
- *typrun* is stored in the *JOBID.typrun* file

Options

- `-j jobname`
The name of the job to launch.
- `-C condition`
Specifies the return code tests used to determine whether a job will continue processing or be terminated.
- `-c class`
The execution class of the job.
- `-p priority`
The execution priority of the job.
- `-r restart`
The name of the step to use to restart the job.
- `-t typrun`
Indicates what should be done with the job. One of the following choices:
 - `COPY` – Copy the job directly in an output stream to sysout.
 - `HOLD` – The system should hold the job.
 - `JCLHOLD` – JES2 should hold the job.
 - `SCAN` – Scan JCL for syntax errors only.
- `-v version`
version of the ksh script.
- `-s start_label`
Start label — label of the first phase to be started.

Example

```
m_JobBegin -j PJ01DSTA -s START -v 1.0 -t SCAN
```

m_JobEnd

Name

`m_JobEnd` — Ends a job.

Synopsis

```
m_JobEnd
```

Description

This function is used to end a job.

Options

None

m_JobLibSet

Name

m_JobLibSet — Specifies where programs are stored.

Synopsis

```
m_JobLibSet directory [:directory[:directory...]]
```

Description

This function specifies at job level the directory in which programs are stored.

Options

directory[:directory[:directory...]]

Path and name of the directory containing executable programs.

m_OCOPY

Name

m_OCOPY — Copy MVS file to UNIX file, and vice versa.

Synopsis

```
m_OCOPY -i -o [-b]
```

Description

When "-U" is specified for a DD, the file is a UNIX file and it does not have dcb file.

m_OCOPY is used to copy a MVS file, which has a dcb file, to a UNIX file, which does not have the dcb file. Also, m_OCOPY can be used to copy a UNIX file to a MVS file.

Options

-i <inputdd>

Mandatory option.

It specifies a DD name. The file referenced by this DD is the source file to be copied.

-o <outdd>

Mandatory option.

It specifies a DD name. The file referenced by this DD is the target file to be copied to.

-b

Optional option.

With this option, the source file is copied to the target file in binary mode; otherwise, the file is copied in text mode.

Examples

```
m_FileAssign -d OLD,KEEP,KEEP INFILE ${DATA}/IN.TXT
m_FileAssign -d NEW,KEEP,DELETE -U OUTFILE /home/Tom/project/OUT.TXT
m_FileAssign -i SYSTSIN
m_OCOPY -i INFILE -o OUTFILE
_end
m_UtilityExec
```

m_OSHELL

Name

m_OSHELL — Execute a shell command.

Synopsis

m_OSHELL ...

Description

m_OSHELL is used to execute a shell command. All the parameters are to be executed as a complete shell command.

Note: m_OSHELL always returns C0000, even when the execution of shell command fails.

Examples

```
m_FileAssign -i SYSTSIN
m_OSHELL /bin/rm /home/TOM/Project/AA.TXT /home/TOM/Project/BB*
m_OSHELL /bin/ls /home/TOM/Project/BB.TXT
_end
m_UtilityExec
```

m_OutputAssign

Name

m_OutputAssign – manages DD SYSOUT statements with the following parameters: CLASS, COPIES, DEST, FORMS and HOLD.

Note: If users want to redirect the output intended for standard output by "DISPLAY" statement in COBOL programs into the file specified by SYSOUT DD:

For Micro Focus COBOL, OUTDD directive must be added while compiling the program; for COBOL-IT COBOL, it's not applicable to do it.

Synopsis

```
m_OutputAssign [-c class][-w writer][-n copies][-d dest][-f forms][-H][-o
list of output][-D dsname] DDNAME
```

Options

-c <class>

Class of the output queue.

-w <writer>

- INTRDR:

At the end of the m_ProgramExec function, submits the contents to TuxJes (hopefully a script shell).

- SMTP:

At the end of the `m_ProgramExec` function, submits the contents (hopefully SMTP commands) to send an email using the SMTP protocol.

-<writer>:

At the end of the `m_ProgramExec` function, submits the command associated with the <writer> name in the `writer.conf` file.

-n <copies>

Number of copies to print.

-d <dest>

Destination of the printing.

-f <forms>

Name of the used form

-H<Y/N>

Specifies whether the print must held or not.

N is the default value.

-o <reference[,reference,...]>

List of " OUTPUT " references.

-D <dsname>

Data set name.

ddname

Data Definition Name

Examples

Example with an output class A:

```
m_OutputAssign -c A SYSOUT
```

Example with INTRDR:

In this case, the file which `ddname` is `RDRICICO` must contain a ksh script.

```
m_OutputAssign -c R -w INTRDR RDRICICO
```

Example with an "output" reference:

The output EDI is referenced.

```
m_OutputAssign -c A -o "*.EDI" SYSPRINT
```

m_OutputOverride

Name

m_OutputOverride – Overrides an output file.

Synopsis

```
m_OutputOverride [-c class][-n copies][-d dest][-f forms][-H][-o list of
output][-D dsname] -S Labelproc DDNAME
```

Description

This function overrides a sysout assignment (see [m_OutputAssign](#)).

Options

Only “-S” is mandatory, which specifies the step where the assignment is overridden. All other options are optional. See [m_OutputAssign](#) for other options.

-S <label>

Name of the label in the called procedure.

m_OutputSet

Name

m_OutputSet — manages the "OUTPUT JCL" statement with the following parameters: CLASS, COPIES, DEFAULT, DEST, FORMS, PRIORITY and WRITER.

It defines a reference and specifies associated processing options for sysout management.

Synopsis

```
m_OutputSet [-c] [-n] [-d] [-f] [-p] [-w] [-D] Reference
```

Options

-c <class>

Class of the output queue.

-n <copies>

Number of copies to print.

-d <dest>

Destination of the printing.

-f <forms>

Name of the form used.

-p <priority>

Specifies the priority of the output.

-w <external writer>

Specifies the use of an “external writer” to process the sysout file rather than TuxJes.

-D Y/N

Default reference (Y/N).

Y indicates that the reference can be implicitly referenced in following `m_OutputAssign` function calls.

N indicates that the reference can not be implicitly referenced in following `m_OutputAssign` function calls.

Reference

Reference name of the output. This name (and its associated characteristics) can be referenced in following `m_OutputAssign` function calls.

Example

```
m_OutputSet -d LOCAL -D N EDI
m_OutputAssign -c L -o "*.EDI" SYSUT2
```

m_PhaseBegin

Name

`m_PhaseBegin` — Called at the beginning of a script phase.

Synopsis

`m_PhaseBegin`

Description

This function is called at the beginning of a script phase.

Options

None.

m_PhaseEnd

Name

m_PhaseEnd — Called at the end of a script phase.

Synopsis

```
m_PhaseEnd
```

Description

This function is called at the end of a script phase.

Options

None.

m_Pkzip

Name

m_Pkzip — Executes zip process.

Synopsis

```
m_Pkzip [-f] [-F] -a [-k] [-n] [-g] [-d]
```

Description

This function zips files, directories or members of directory in an archive.

Messages are reported in SYSPRINT file.

Note: the options “-f” and “-F” are not mandatory but at least one must be present.

Options

-f '<ddname1>[,<ddname2>[,<ddname3>]...]'

First format of “-f” option, optional.

ddname of the files to be zipped (enclosed with a single quote).

Multiples ddname must be separated by a comma (,).

-f '<dirname>[;<member1>...]'

Second format of “-f” option, optional.

dirname followed by member names to be zipped (enclosed with a single quote).

Member names must be separated by a semicolon (;).

When dirname is alone, all the members are zipped.

Wildcard (*or %) may be used (for member names only).

-F '<dsname1>[,<dsname2>[,<dsname3>]...]'

Optional.

dsname of the files to be zipped (enclosed with a single quote).

Multiples dsname must be separated by a comma (,).

-a <archive>

mandatory.

ddname of the archive in which zipped file(s) are stored.

-k <action>

Optional.

Action to be done (ADD by default).

Use UPDATE to overwrite in archive.

-n '<zipped_name>'

Optional.

Names of the zipped file(s) in the archive (enclosed with single quotes) separated by a comma (,).

When several files are zipped, the same order than done in option “-f” followed by option “-F” must be respected.

-g <Y|N>

Optional.

GZIP compatible format.

Reserved for future used. This option is not taken into account by the RunTime Batch.

-d '<zipdir>'

Optional.

Directory (enclosed by single quotes) where files(s) to zip are located (\$ {DATA} by default).

Examples

In the following example, 2 files are to be zipped (ddname's FICIN01 and FIC02) named by the "-f" option, DDARCH (ddname of the archive) is named by the "-a" option while the first file will be renamed (see the "-n" option).

```
m_FileAssign -d SHR FICIN01 ${DATA}/PKZIP_FICIN01
m_FileAssign -d SHR FIC02 ${DATA}/FIC.FILE01
m_FileAssign -d NEW,CATLG DDARCH ${DATA}/ARCH.FILE
m_Pkzip -f 'FICIN01,FIC02' -a DDARCH -n 'NEW_FICIN01,'
```

The following example shows how to use at the same time the options "-f" "-F" and "-n".

```
-f `ddn1,ddn2,ddn3,pds;member1;member2`
-F `dsn1,dsn2,dsn3`
-n ` ,newddn2,newwddn3,newmb1 , ,newdsn1,newdsn2 ,`
```

The ddn1, member2 and dsn3 are not renamed (they are replaced by comma(,)).

m_Pkunzip

Name

m_Pkunzip — Executes unzip process.

Synopsis

```
m_Pkunzip [-f] [-F] -a [-k] [-n] [-g] [-d] [-o] [-w]
```

Description

This function unzips files, directories or members of directory in an archive.

Messages are reported in SYSPRINT file.

Note: the options “-f” and “-F” are not mandatory but at least one must be present.

Options

-f ‘<ddname1>[,<ddname2>[,<ddname3>]...]’

Optional.

ddname of the outfile(s) to be unzipped (enclosed with a single quote).

Multiples ddname must be separated by a comma (,).

-F ‘<dsname1>[,<dsname2>[,<dsname3>]...]’

Optional.

dsname of the outfile(s) to be unzipped (enclosed with a single quote).

Multiples dsname must be separated by a comma (,).

-a <archive>

Mandatory.

ddname of the archive from which zipped file(s) are extracted.

-o <outddname>

Optional.

ddname of the outfile into which file(s) are to be extracted.

-k <action>

Optional.

Action to be done (EXTRACT by default).

Note: only EXTRACT is supported in this release.

-n ‘<zipped_name>’

Optional.

Names of the zipped file(s) in the archive (enclosed with single quotes) separated by a comma (,).

When several files are zipped, the same order than done in option “-f” followed by option “-F” must be respected.

-g <Y|N>

Optional.

GZUNZIP compatible format.

Reserved for future used. This option is not taken into account by the RunTime Batch.

-w <Y|N>

Optional.

Overwrite parameter (default N).Used to overwrite an existing file.

-d ‘<unzipdir>’

Optional.

Directory (enclosed by single quotes) where files(s) to unzip are to be stored (\$ {DATA} by default).

Examples

Unzip all files of an archive without renaming files:

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW,CATLG DDARCHIV ${DATA}/PKZIP_ARCH
m_Pkunzip -a DDARCHIV
```

Unzip all files of an archive into an output file:

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW,CATLG DDARCHIV ${DATA}/PKZIP_ARCH
m_FileAssign -d NEW,CATLG OUTFILE ${DATA}/UNZIPPED.FILE
m_Pkunzip -a DDARCHIV -o OUTFILE
```

m_ProcBegin

Name

m_ProcBegin — Begins an in-stream procedure.

Synopsis

```
m_ProcBegin ProcedureName
```

Description

An in-stream procedure is added at the end of a korn shell script (by Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime WorkBench during the translation) and referenced by `m_ProcInclude`.

Options

```
ProcedureName  
    Name of the procedure to include.
```

Example

```
m_ProcBegin KBPRB007
```

m_ProcEnd

Name

`m_ProcEnd` — Ends an in-stream procedure.

Synopsis

```
m_ProcEnd
```

Description

An in-stream procedure added at the end of a korn shell script is ended by `m_ProcEnd`.

Options

None.

m_ProcInclude

Name

`m_ProcInclude` — Calls a procedure to be included in the script during the conversion phase.

Synopsis

```
m_ProcInclude ProcedureName [param1=value1,param2=value2,...,paramN=valueN]
```

Description

Options

ProcedureName

Name of the (in-stream or catalogued) procedure to include.

Example

```
m_ProcInclude BPRAP001
```

m_ProgramExec

Name

m_ProgramExec — Executes a program.

Synopsis

```
m_ProgramExec [-b] [-e exit_type:exit_name] [-n] [-s] Program [arguments]
```

Description

This function runs a COBOL program.

Options

-b

Indicates the database will be accessed by the program.

-e exit_type:exit_name

Indicates an exit routine should be used.

An exit routine may be used at the beginning and/or at the end of a program.

The exit type (BEGIN, END or BOTH) indicates if the exit routine must be called at the begin or at the end of the program (or both).

The exit name is used to build the names of the sub-programs to be inserted before the call to the program (RTEX-"exitName"-Begin) and after the call of the program (RTEX-"exitName"-End).

-n

This option is used to launch EXCI BATCH program. It informs the Batch Runtime to use `runbexci` but not `runb`.

The environment variables used are (see [BatchRT.conf](#) file):

- MT_EXCI
- MT_JESDECRYPT
- MT_EXCI_XA
- MT_EXCIGRPNAME

MT_EXCI is set to a non-empty string if EXCI interface exists and needs to use it, otherwise MT_EXCI is empty by default (needs Oracle Tuxedo).

In the last case, MT_EXCI must be set to ART KIX objects folder and MT_JESDECRYPT must be set to `jesdecrypt` object file (for example, `/path/to/jesdecrypt.dynamic.linux64.o`)

To use XA, MT_EXCI_XA must be set with the name of the resource manager for XA and MT_EXCIGRPNAME must be set with the TUXEDO SRVGRP value of ARTDPL server.

(For example, MT_EXCI_XA=Oracle_XA and MT_EXCIGRPNAME=ResourceXA)

If MT_EXCI is set to a non-empty string and MT_EXCI_XA and MT_EXCIGRPNAME are set to empty, you will connect to database without using XA.

During installation phase MT_EXCI is checked to know if the specific Runtime for EXCI should be linked. `m_DBTableLoad`

During execution phase only MT_EXCIGRPNAME is checked.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable `MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING`. And then apply it to `MT_DB_LOGIN`. After this API is executed successfully, `MT_DB_LOGIN` is restored.

Program [arguments]

Program name and user arguments to be passed to the program.

Note: When `m_ProgramExec` invokes nonexistent programs, JOB will continue if those programs are specified in `MT_UTILITY_LIST_UN SUPPORT`.

Another way to use `runbexci` instead of `runb` is to configure the program in `MT_EXCI_PGM_LIST`. By doing this, whether or not `-n` is set, the program is invoked only by `runbexci`.

For more information about `MT_UTILITY_LIST_UN SUPPORT` and `MT_EXCI_PGM_LIST`, please refer to the table of "Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Environment Variables (Optional)" in [Using Batch Runtime](#).

Examples

```
m_ProgramExec BPRAB006 "08"
```

Indicates to run program BPRAB006 with the parameter "08"

```
m_ProgramExec -b BDBAB001
```

Indicates that the program BDBAB001 accesses the Data Base

Note: To pass a parameter to a program

The <"> (double quote) character is used to mark out the boundaries of the parameters

Examples:

PARAM=MT5 on z/OS becomes "MT5" on target

PARAM=(MT5,MT6) on z/OS becomes "MT5,MT6" on target

PARAM='S=MT5' on z/OS becomes "S=MT5" on target

PARAM=('S=MT5','Q=MT6') on z/OS becomes "S=MT5,Q=MT6" on target

Two successive <"> (2 simple quotes) are replaced on one <> (1 simple quote).

PARAM='5 O 'CLOCK' becomes "5 O'CLOCK"

Two successive <&&> (2 ampersands) are replaced by one <&> (1 ampersand) character.

'&&TEMP' becomes "&TEMP"

```
m_ProgramExec -e BEGIN:EX1 BPRAB006
```

Indicates to run program BPRAB006 after the call of the "exit routine" RTEX-EX1-Begin.

This "exit routine" written by the user may contain user actions (for example concerning "accounting").

m_RcSet

```
m_RcSet <ARGS> ReturnCode [Message]
```

Name

`m_RcSet` — Sets the return code.

Synopsis

```
m_RcSet ReturnCode [Message]
```

Description

`m_RcTest` sets the return code of a function.

Options

`ReturnCode`

The value of the return code of the current phase.

`Message`

A message that may be displayed with the return code.

Examples

```
m_RcSet ${MT_RC_ABORT:-S999} "Unknown label : ${CURRENT_LABEL}"  
m_RcSet 0
```

`m_SendMail`

Name

`m_SendMail` — Sends an email.

Synopsis

```
m_SendMail -t [-f] [-s] [-m] [-a] [-n] [-c] [-b]
```

Description

This function sends an e-mail.

When the option “-f” is omitted, the environment variable `MT_FROM_ADDRESS_MAIL` must be declared in the user’s profile and initialized with the “From Address” to be used by default.

Two environment variables are used (see [BatchRT.conf](#) file):

`MT_SMTP_SERVER` : SmtServer (default value : “localhost”)

MT_SMTP_PORT: SmtPort (default value : “25”)

Options

-t ‘<To-Address1>[,<To-Address2>...]’

Mandatory option. At least, one “To-Address” must be declared.

Electronic mail address of the recipient(s) inclosed in single quotes.

Multiple addresses must be separated by a comma “,”.

-f ‘<To-Address>’

Optional.

Electronic mail address of the sender inclosed in single quotes.

The environment variable MT_FROM_ADDRESS_MAIL is used when this option is missing.

-s “<Subject>”

Optional.

Subject of the email inclosed in double quotes.

-m <message file>

Optional.

ddname of the file containing the message of the email.

-a <attach-file1>[,<attach-file2>...]

Optional.

ddname of the attached document(s).

Multiple attachements must be separated by a comma “,”.

-n <filename1>[,<filename2>...]

Optional.

Name of the attached document(s) referenced by option “-a”.

Multiple names must be separated by a comma “,”.

Note that there must have so many name as ddname.

-c <cc-Address1>[,<cc-Address2>...]

Optional.

Electronic mail address of the Copy Carbon recipient(s) enclosed in single quotes.

Multiple addresses must be separated by a comma “,”.

-b <bcc-Address1>[,<bcc-Address2>...]

Optional.

Electronic mail address of the Blind Copy Carbon recipient(s) enclosed in single quotes.

Multiple addresses must be separated by a comma “,”.

Example

In this example,

- the text of the message is stored in the sysin MESSAGE,
- the implicit “From-Address” is taken into the environment variable MT_FROM_ADDRESS_MAIL,
- the “To-Address” is “BOB” <BOB.FOSTER@USA.COM>,
- an attached document is to be sent (with ddname file CR1 and name FILE2.CSV).

```
m_FileAssign -i MESSAGE
```

```
text of the email
```

```
_end
```

```
m_FileAssign -d SHR CR1 ${DATA}/FPROD.FILE1
```

```
m_SendMail -t “BOB” <BOB.FOSTER@USA.COM>’ -m MESSAGE -a CR1 -n ‘FILE1.CSV’
```

m_ShellInclude

Name

m_ShellInclude — Inserts a part of script.

Synopsis

```
m_ShellInclude script name
```

Description

This function inserts a part of script.

Options

script name

Name of the part of a script to be included in the script shell during the conversion phase.

m_Smtp

Name

m_Smtp — Sends an email using SMTP protocol.

Synopsis

```
m_Smtp -i
```

Description

This function sends an e-mail using SMTP protocol.

The SMTP commands are stored in the input file.

The command uses the following format:

```
telnet <SmtpServer> <SmtpPort>
```

Two environment variables are used:

MT_SMTP_SERVER : SmtpServer (default value : "localhost")

MT_SMTP_PORT: SmtpPort (default value : "25")

Options

-i <InputFile>

Mandatory option.

ddname of the file containing the SMTP commands.

Example

```
m_Smtp -i SYSUT2
```

m_StepLibSet

Name

`m_StepLibSet` — Specifies where programs are stored.

Synopsis

```
m_StepLibSet directory [:directory[:directory...]]
```

Description

`m_StepLibSet` specifies at step level where programs are stored. This information is interpreted when the program is to be executed.

Options

directory

Path and name of the directory containing executable programs.

m_SymbolDefault

Name

`m_SymbolDefault` — Assigns a value to a symbol.

Synopsis

```
m_SymbolDefault var=value
```

Description

Used before the call of a procedure to define default substitution texts for symbols in the procedure.

This function will be analyzed and taken into account during the conversion phase and the symbols replaced by their value in the extended script.

Options

var

Name of the variable.

Value

Value assigned to the variable.

Example

```
m_SymbolDefault VAR=45
```

m_SymbolSet**Name**

m_SymbolSet — Defines a symbol.

Synopsis

```
m_SymbolSet var=value
```

Description

Defines a symbol and assigns a value before the first use of this symbol.

Options**var**

Name of the variable.

Value

Value assigned to the variable.

Example

```
m_SymbolSet VAR=45
TVAL=$(date +%Y%m%d) (value of command)
m_SymbolSet TVAR=$TVAL
```

m_UTILITYExec**Name**

m_UTILITYExec — Executes the stored commands.

Synopsis

```
m_UtilityExec [-s][sysin file]
```

Description

Executes the contents of an external sysin. This function executes the script "UtilityName" in the current Shell. UtilityName is the physical name previously assigned to [sysin file].

The script assigned with sysin should contain a sequence of RunTime Batch functions. Although this function can also launch native Korn shell scripts, it is recommended to use m_ProgramExec instead. In this way, assignation is not required.

Options

sysin file:

By default SYSIN.

ddname of a sysin file which contains function to launch.

-s <DB_SYSTEM>

Specifies the DB SYSTEM. This "DB SYSTEM" value is used to get the "DB connection credential string" from file specified by global variable MT_DB2_SYSTEM_MAPPING. And then apply it to MT_DB_LOGIN. After this API is executed successfully, MT_DB_LOGIN is restored.

Example

```
m_FileAssign -d NEW SYTSIN ${SYSIN}/SYSTIN/MUEX07.sysin
m_UtilityExec SYTSIN
```

The file MUEX07.sysin may have the following content:

```
m_ProgramExec -b ZVDL101
```

m_SetJobExecLocation

Name

m_JobSetExecLocation — Specify the JES Tuxedo server group, in which the current job is executed.

Synopsis

```
m_JobSetExecLocation <SvrGrpName>
```

Description

Specify the JES Tuxedo server group, in which the current job is executed.

This API is optional; once it is used, it should immediately follow `m_JobBegin`.

If this API is not called in a job, the job will be randomly executed on any server group; on the other hand, if this API is called in job, the job will be executed on the specified server group. If the specified server group does not exist or no `ARTJESINITIATOR` in that server group is started, the job will be in the waiting queue until the `ARTJESINITIATOR` in that server group is started.

If `SvrGrpName` is not specified or " " is specified, although no errors are reported, the job will be randomly executed on any server group.

Options

SvrGrpName

Mandatory.

The JES server group name. The `ARTJESINITIATOR` deployed in this server group executes the current job.

Example

```
m_JobBegin -j SAMPLEJCL -s START -v 2.0 -c R
m_JobSetExecLocation "ATLANTA"

while true ;
do
    m_PhaseBegin
...
m_JobEnd
```

The job can be submitted on any JES node, but only be executed by the `ARTJESINITIATOR` which belongs to JES's Tuxedo server group `ATLANTA`.

Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Functions

Tuxedo Job Enqueueing Service (TuxJES)

This chapter contains the following topics:

[TuxJES Servers, Commands, and Utilities](#)

[TuxJES Job Operation](#)

TuxJES Servers, Commands, and Utilities

This chapter describes servers, commands, and utilities included in the TuxJES feature.

[Table 1](#) lists TuxJES commands and functions.

Table 1 TuxJES Servers, Commands and Utilities

Name	Description
genjesprofile	Generates the security profile for TuxJES system
genjesacl	Generates the encrypted job access authorization configuration file for TuxJES system
gensysprofile	Generates file to encrypt and store TuxJES Database connection information
artjesadmin	TuxJES command interface.
artjescleanlock	Cleans stale lock records in lock files in MP mode.
ARTJESADM	TuxJES administration server.

Table 1 TuxJES Servers, Commands and Utilities

Name	Description
ARTJESCONV	TuxJES conversion server.
ARTJESINITIATOR	TuxJES job control API.
ARTJESPURGE	Purges job queue.
ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF	Invokes user programs (compiled by Micro Focus COBOL) that can access to DB2.
ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT	Invokes user programs (compiled by COBOL-IT COBOL) that can access to DB2.
TuxJES Queue System	TuxJES Queue system.
TuxJES User Substitution	Defines the specific OS user to execute jobs
TuxJES Trace Message Control	Controls TuxJES Trace Messages

genjesprofile

Name

`genjesprofile` – Generates the security profile for TuxJES system

Synopsis

```
genjesprofile [-f userprofile]
```

Description

`genjesprofile` generates the TuxJES system security profile. When `genjesprofile` is launched, you are prompted to enter the Oracle Tuxedo application password, user name, user password, the database connection string for `MT_DB_LOGIN`, the database connection string for `MT_GDG_DB_ACCESS`, the database connection string for `MT_DB_LOGIN2`, and the database connection string for `MT_CATALOG_DB_LOGIN`, and the ftp password for `MT_FTP_PASS`.

The output is a security profile file that contains the Oracle Tuxedo application password, user name, user password, the database connection string for `MT_DB_LOGIN`, the database connection string for `MT_GDG_DB_ACCESS`, the database connection string for `MT_DB_LOGIN2`, and the database connection string for `MT_CATALOG_DB_LOGIN` with the file permission `-rw-----`, and the ftp password for `MT_FTP_PASS`.

Note: The generated security profile file can be used by the [artjesadmin](#) tool to login to an Oracle Tuxedo domain.

Parameters and Options

`genjesprofile` supports the following parameters and options:

[-f <output_file>]

The location of the generated security profile file. If this option is not specified, the default value is `~/.tuxAppProfile`.

See Also

[artjesadmin](#)

genjesacl

Name

`genjesacl` - Generates the encrypted job access authorization configuration file for TuxJES system.

Synopsis

```
genjesacl [-f <output_file>]
```

Description

`genjesacl` reads plain rules from STDIN line by line until EOF (pressing Ctrl+D at the beginning of the line in terminal can produce EOF), and then generates an encrypted configuration file. It must be used when `JES_ACL_FILE_TYPE=ENCRYPTED` is specified.

The generated encrypted configuration file can be used by the `ARTJESADM` tool to authorize TuxJES job access.

Parameters and Options

`genjesacl` supports the following parameters and options:

[-f <output_file>]

The location of the encrypted rule file that `genjesacl` generates. If this option is not specified, the default value is `~/.jesAclEncrypted.`

See Also

[ARTJESADM](#)

gensysprofile

Name

`gensysprofile` – Generates file to encrypt and store TuxJES Database connection information.

Synopsis

```
gensysprofile -d <JESROOT>
```

Description

`gensysprofile` generates file to encrypt and store TuxJES Database connection information.

Parameters and Options

`gensysprofile` supports the following parameters and options:

-d <JESROOT>

Specifies JESROOT directory, where this file is to be generated.

artjesadmin

Name

`artjesadmin` – TuxJES command interface.

Synopsis

- `artjesadmin -v`
- `artjesadmin [-f [security_profile]]`
- `artjesadmin [-f [security_profile]] -p -j jobid`
- `artjesadmin [-f [security_profile]] -x showjobexec|resumejobexec|stopjobexec`
`[[lmid=machine|grpId=groupid|grpId=groupid,srvid=serverid];...]`
- `artjesadmin [-f [security_profile]] [-t timeout(s)] [-o ejr option]`
`[-y] -i|-I scriptfile`
- `artjesadmin [-f [security_profile]] -x settracelevel`
`[trclvl=trace_level[, [lmid=machine|grpId=groupid|grpId=groupid,srvid=serverid];...]]`
- `artjesadmin -f [security_profile] -x setjesacl`
`aclfile=rulepath[, aclfiletype=PLAIN|ENCRYPTED[, aclmode=MAC|DAC]]`

Description

`artjesadmin` is the TuxJES command interface. The TuxJES system must be started first.

Parameters and Options

`artjesadmin` supports the following parameters and options:

-h

Option `-h` prints `artjesadmin` usage information as listed above.

-v

Option `-v` indicates the current version of Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch.

-f

The security profile file generated by `genjesprofile`. The default value is `~/ .tuxAppProfile`. It requires the owner of the security profile must be the user who runs `artjesadmin`. The user name in this profile is the owner of the submitted jobs. A job without a specified owner is assigned the owner name "*".

A job with a particular owner can only be controlled by that owner. A job without a particular owner (*) can be controlled by anyone. Any user can print all jobs.

Note:

- If `-f profile` is specified, the specified profile file will be used;
- If `-f` is specified while `profile` is not, `~/ .tuxAppProfile` will be used as the profile file;

If `-f` is not specified, nothing will be used as the profile file.

-p and -j

Option `-p` and `-j` are added to get job status without interaction in `artjesadmin` console.

[Table 2](#) lists the exit codes for `artjesadmin` if `-p` is specified.

Table 2 Exit Code

Exit Code	Descriptions	Notes
0	Job is finished normally. Job status = DONE	A job is finished successfully.
1	Command execution fails.	The failure is caused by an internal error, a network error, or a syntax error.

Table 2 Exit Code

Exit Code	Descriptions	Notes
3	Job status = FAIL	JOB execution fails.
4	Job status = CANCEL	A job is canceled.
5	Job status = CONVING	A job is waiting for conversion.
6	Job status = EXECUTING	A job is running.
7	Job status = HOLD_CONVING	A job is in hold state without conversion.
8	Job status = HOLD_WAITING	A job is in hold state after conversion.
9	Job status = WAITING	A job is waiting for execution.
10	Job status = DISCARD	This status will occur if <code>topenqueue ()</code> fails.
11	Job status = INDOUBT	When a job is running, if JES server ARTJESINITIATOR is shutdown and then restarted, the job status will be INDOUBT.
22	Job does not exist.	N/A

Information shown in [Table 3](#) is printed to `stdout` in the following format.

```
<JOBID>, <JOBNAME>, <JOBSTATUS>, <JOB RETURN CODE>
```

Table 3 Standard Output

Output Content	Descriptions	Sample
<JOBID>	Job ID	00005097
<JOBNAME>	Job name	JOBA
<JOBSTATUS>	Job current status	DONE
<JOB RETURN CODE>	Job return code from EJR (only available if a job has finished)	C000

Listing 1 Sample: Job has been Finished Normally

```
00000002,JOBA,DONE,C0000
```

Listing 2 Sample: Job is Finished but Fails

```
00000002,JOBA,FAILED,U0568
```

Listing 3 Sample: Job is Running

```
00000002,JOBA,EXECUTING
```

-x showjobexec | resumejobexec | stopjobexec

[[lmid=machine | grpId=groupid | grpId=groupid, srvid=serverid]; ...]

Option **-x** is specified to control ARTJESINITIATOR servers. It must be `showjobexec`, `resumejobexec`, or `stopjobexec`. For more information, see [Sub Commands](#).

-t <timeout>

Option **-t <timeout>** is specified to control the timeout threshold when submitting a job in synchronous mode, asynchronous mode, or console mode. With **-t** option, an integer can be specified to control the timeout. If no timer is specified, clients will wait forever.

- In synchronous mode, the timer is used to wait for the job (from submission to execution) to finish.
- In asynchronous mode or console mode, the timer is used to wait for the job (submission only) to finish.

-T

Option **-T** is specified to submit a job in test mode, which only do checks rather than executing this job. For more information about test mode, see **-t file|NULL** argument in [EJR Syntax](#).

-o <Job Execution Engine Options>

-o can be used to pass special options to the job execution engine. If the job is in KSH, the options are passed to KSH execution engine; if the job is in JCL, the options are passed to native JCL execution engine.

- Available options for KSH Execution Engine are listed as follows.

-o "-f <envfile>"

Specifies full path of the environment file that includes environment variables for the current job. It must conform to syntax of shell script. In this file, environment variables should be set with “export <KEY>=<VALUE>” or “<KEY>=<VALUE>;export <KEY>”.

- Available options for JCL Execution Engine are listed as follows.

-o "-e <envfile>"

Specifies full path of the environment file that includes environment variables for the current job. It must conform to syntax of “<KEY>=<VALUE>” format.

-y

Option `-y` is added to submit a job in the synchronous way. This option enables synchronous mode to wait for job end.

Note: To submit a job in synchronous way, in TuxJES Configuration File, you must set `EVENTPOST=A`.

[Table 4](#) lists the exit codes for `artjesadmin` if `-y` is specified.

Table 4 Exit Code

Exit Code	Descriptions	Notes
0	Job is finished successfully.	N/A
1	Command execution fails.	The code will be returned by either invalid timeout value or a command line syntax error.
2	Job conversion fails.	Job is submitted successfully, but job conversion fails.
3	Job execution fails.	Job is submitted successfully, but job execution fails.
4	Job is canceled.	Job is submitted successfully, but is canceled before reaching final status.
20	Timeout occurs.	Job has not been finished within the time specified by <code>-t</code> option.

Information shown on [Table 5](#) will be printed to stdout in the following format.

<JOBID>, <JOBNAME>, <JOBSTATUS>, <JOB RETURN CODE>

Table 5 Standard Output

Output Content	Descriptions	Sample
<JOBID>	Job ID	00005097
<JOBNAME>	Job name	JOBA
<JOBSTATUS>	Job final status (only available if job is finished before the timeout occurs)	DONE
<JOB RETURN CODE>	Job return code from EJRC (only available if a job is finished before the timeout occurs)	C000

Listing 4 Sample: Job is Executed Successfully

```
00000002,JOBA,DONE,C0000
```

Listing 5 Sample: Job Fails

```
00000002,JOBA,FAILED,U0568
```

Listing 6 Sample: Timeout Occurs

```
00000002,JOBA,Already Timeout!
```

-i

Option `-i` is specified to submit KSH jobs. `scriptfile` should be full path or relative path to `APPDIR` environment variable, or to `JOBREPOSITORY` configuration item.

-I

Option `-I` is specified to submit JCL jobs. `scriptfile` should be full path or relative path to `APPDIR` environment variable, or to `JOBREPOSITORY` configuration item.

-x settracelevel
[trclvl=trace_level[, [lmid=machine|grpuid=groupid|grpuid=groupid, srvid=serverid];...]]

Option **-x settracelevel** is specified to set the TuxJES trace message level. For more information, see [Sub Commands](#).

-x setjesacl
aclfile=rulepath[, aclfiletype=PLAIN|ENCRYPTED[, aclmode=MAC|DAC]]

Option **-x setjesacl** is specified to change job access authorization. For more information, see [Sub Commands](#).

Sub Commands

artjesadmin supports the following sub commands:

submitjob (smj) -i|-I scriptfilename [-t timeout] [-o ejr option]

Submits a job to TuxJES system. The `scriptfilename` parameter is the job script to be submitted.

Note: `artjesadmin` is not responsible for scriptfile propagation. It must be located on a shared file system if the conversion and execution are not on same machines. The options are as follows:

- **-i scriptfilename:** The option specified to submit KSH jobs.
- **-I scriptfilename:** The option specified to submit JCL jobs.
- **-t timeout:** Specifies to control the timeout threshold when submitting a job.
- **-o ejr option:** Specifies the options passed to the EJR script file. For example, `-f ejr option (-o "-f envfile")` can be used to pass an environment file to KSH job; `-e ejr option (-o "-e envfile")` can be used to pass an environment file to JCL job.

showjobexec (she) [-n machine] | [-g groupid [-i serverid]]

Display the number of executing jobs of ARTJESINITIATOR servers. If no option is specified, display the number of executing jobs of all ARTJESINITIATOR servers.

-n machine:

The Tuxedo logic machine name that the ARTJESINITIATOR server is running on.

-g groupid:

The Tuxedo group id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

-i serverid:

The Tuxedo server id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

stopjobexec(ste) [-n machine] | [-g groupid [-i serverid]]

Stops ARTJESINITIATOR servers from picking up a new job to execute; the server continue finishing current jobs. If no option is specified, all ARTJESINITIATOR servers stop picking up new jobs.

-n machine:

The Tuxedo logic machine name that the ARTJESINITIATOR server is running on.

-g groupid:

The Tuxedo group id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

-i serverid:

The Tuxedo server id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

resumejobexec(rse) [-n machine] | [-g groupid [-i serverid]]

Resume ARTJESINITIATOR servers pick up of new jobs to execute. If no option is specified, all ARTJESINITIATOR servers resume picking up new jobs.

-n machine:

The Tuxedo logic machine name that the ARTJESINITIATOR server is running on.

-g groupid:

The Tuxedo group id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

-i serverid:

The Tuxedo server id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

settracelevel(stl) -t tracelevel [-n machine] | [-g groupid [-i serverid]]

Set the TuxJES trace message level of TuxJES client and server.

If none of the machine, groupid, and serverid parameter is specified, the artjesadmin will change the TuxJES trace message level of the current client and all servers that your UBBCONFIG SERVERS section specifies. Once you specify one or more parameters, the artjesadmin will only change the TuxJES trace message level of the servers that you specifies; the current client will not be changed.

-t tracelevel:

Specify the TuxJES trace message level parameter. -t tracelevel can be set as 0, 1, 2, or 3. 0 indicates ERROR level; 1 indicates WARN level; 2 indicates INFO level; 3 indicates DEBUG level.

-n machine:

Specify the Tuxedo logic machine which the TuxJES server is running on.

-g groupid:

Specify the Tuxedo group which the TuxJES server belongs to.

-i serverid:
Specify the Tuxedo server ID of the TuxJES server.

setjesacl (sja) -f rulepath [-t PLAIN|ENCRYPTED] [-m MAC|DAC]
Dynamically change job access authorization. Only the Oracle Tuxedo user who is mapped to (or identical with) Unix/Linux root (referred to as super user) can use this sub command.

-f rulepath:
Specify the path of job access authorization configuration file. Its usage is just likes JES_ACL_FILE in JESCONFIG.

-t PLAIN|ENCRYPTED:
Specify the rule file is encrypted or not. If not specified, use the default value PLAIN. Its usage is just likes JES_ACL_FILE_TYPE in JESCONFIG.

-m MAC|DAC:
Specify the action when no matching rule is found for the user. If not specified, use its default value MAC. Its usage is just likes JES_ACL_MODE in JESCONFIG.

Error(s)

Once successfully invoked, the return format Job xxx is submitted successfully. If an error occurs, an error message is printed.

artjesadmin also supports direct job submission using the following format: artjesadmin [-o='xxx'] -i/-I scriptfile.

artjesadmin has a return code different from zero if there is an error occurs as listed in [Table 6](#).

Table 6 Error Codes

Code	Description
0	No runtime error
251	artjesadmin it self command error returned by ARTJESADM server
252	JES2SUBMIT service error
Others	EJR none zero exit code

Printing

```
printjob(ptj) -n jobname | -j jobId | -c job_class | -a [-v] [-t JCL|KSH] [-m]
| -l
```

Displays the existing jobs. If no option is specified, it displays all jobs. The options are as follows:

- n jobname: Display jobs with given job name
- j jobId: Display a particular job information
- c job_class: Display a particular class jobs information
- a: Display all jobs
- v: Verbose mode
- t JCL|KSH: Display JCL|KSH jobs
- m: Print the CPU time usage of each step in one JOB
- l: Display the number of jobs for each job class in each job status type

Note: -l option is not supported when you use /Q to store and manage metadata of Batch jobs.

Listing 7 printjob Output

```
> ptj -a
JOBNAME   JobID   Owner   Prty C   Type   Status
-----
cjob      00000015 *       5 A     KSH     DONE
cjob      00000016 *       5 A     KSH     DONE
cjob      00000018 *       5 A     KSH     CONVING

total:3
success:3
```

- **JOBNAME:** The job name.
- **JobID:** The job ID generated by TuxJES system
- **Type:** the job type (JCL or KSH)
- **Owner:** Job Owner.

- Prty: Job priority
- c: The job class.
- Status: Job status
 - EXECUTING: a job is running
 - CONVING: a job waiting for conversion
 - WAITING: a job waiting for execution.
 - DONE: a job finished successfully.
 - FAIL: a job finished but failed
 - HOLD_WAITING: a JOB is in hold state after conversion
 - HOLD_CONVING: a job is in hold state without conversion
 - INDOUBT: a job is in doubt state due to its initiator restarted
 - CANCELED: a job is canceled

In verbose mode, the job detail information is displayed:

- Submit time: The submit time of the job
- Step: The current running job step. It is only applicable to running jobs.
- Type Run: The TYPRUN definition of the job.
- Machine: Only for running/done/failed jobs. It is the machine name that the job is/was running on.
- CPU usage: The user CPU usage and system CPU usage for the job execution.
- Result: Job operation result, “OK” or error message.

If no option is specified, the "-a" option is assumed.

holdjob(hj) -n job name | -j jobid | -c job_class | -a

Hold the specified jobs which are in CONVING or WAITING status. The options are as follows:

- n jobname: Hold jobs with given job name
- j jobid: Hold a particular job
- c job_class: Hold a particular class jobs
- a: Hold all jobs

If no option is specified, the "-a" option is assumed.

releasejob(rlj) -n job name |-j jobid | -c job_class | -a
 Releases the jobs in HOLD_WAITING or HOLD_CONVING status so that they can be picked up by ARTJESCONV for conversion or ARTJESINITIATOR for running. The options are as follows:

- n jobname: Release jobs with given job name
- j jobid: Release a particular job
- c job_class: Release a particular class jobs
- a: Release all jobs

If no option is specified, the "-a" option is assumed.

canceljob(cj) -n job name |-j jobid | -c job_class l -a
 Cancels a job and moves it to the output queue. For running jobs, this command informs the related ARTJESINITIATOR to invoke EJR with "-k" option. Other jobs are moved directly to the output queue. The TuxJES system assumes the job is terminated when EJR returns. The options are as follows:

- n jobname: Cancel jobs with given job name
- j jobid: Cancel a particular job
- c job_class: Cancel a particular class jobs
- a: Cancel all jobs

If no option is specified, the "-a" option is assumed.

purgejob(pgj) -n job name |-j jobid | -c job class | -s job status | -a
 Completed jobs in the output queue are moved to the purge queue. For other jobs, purgejob has same effect as canceljob. The purgejob command does not purge the job directly. The ARTJESPURGE server deletes the job from the TuxJES system. If ARTJESPURGE is not started, the job remains in the output queue. The options are as follows:

- n jobname: Purge jobs with given job name
- j jobid: Purge a particular job
- c job class: Purge jobs with given job class
- s job status: Purge jobs with given job status
- a: Purge all jobs

If no option is specified, the "-a" option is assumed.

changeconcurrent(chco) -g groupname -i serverid -n concurrent_num

Changes the number of maximum concurrent executing jobs for the ARTJESINITIATOR server which is designated by the -g and -i options. The change takes effect with no need to restart the ARTJESINITIATOR server.

The options are as follows:

- g groupname: the Tuxedo group name of the ARTJESINITIATOR server
- i serverid: the Tuxedo server id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server
- n concurrent_num: the number of maximum concurrent executing jobs

The change is not persistent, which means the number is reset when the ARTJESINITIATOR server restarts.

printconcurrent(pco) -g groupname -i serverid

Displays the number of maximum concurrent executing jobs for the ARTJESINITIATOR server which is designated by -g and -i options.

The options are as follows:

- g groupname: the Tuxedo group name of the ARTJESINITIATOR server
- i serverid: the Tuxedo server id of the ARTJESINITIATOR server

event (et) [-t C,E,P,L,A] on|off

This command tells artjesadmin to subscribe particular job event. The options are:

C: job conversion complete event; the event name is ARTJES_JOBCVT

E: job execution finish event; the event name is ARTJES_JOBEXEC

P: job purge event; the event name is ARTJES_ARTJESPURGE

L: job cancel completed event; the event name is ARTJES_JOBCANCEL

A: all supported events. If the event is set to "on", A is the default.

on |off: The submission is on or off. the "on" setting can be used with the -t option. "off" will unsubscribe all event subscriptions.

If the subscribed event type is not configured in JESCONFIG, an error is reported.

verbose(v) on|off

Turn on /off verbose mode.

See Also

[Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide](#)

artjescleanlock

Name

`artjescleanlock` – The utility to clean stale lock records in lock files in MP mode.

Synopsis

```
artjescleanlock -c [-y] [-h <hostname>] [-f <filefullpath>]
```

```
artjescleanlock -l [-h <hostname>] [-f <filefullpath>]
```

Description

`Artjescleanlock`, based on the filter criteria specified by its options, is used to list or clean lock records in lock files. Before running this utility, environment variable `MT_ACC_FILEPATH` must be set properly.

Parameters and Options

`artjescleanlock` supports following options:

`-l`

Specifies the users want to just list or display the lock records matching the specified filter criteria.

`-c`

Specifies the users want to clean the lock records matching the specified filter criteria.

Note: One and only one of “`-l`” and “`-c`” must be set; they are exclusive to each other.

[`-h` `hostname`]

Optional: It specifies a hostname as the filter criteria. Only lock records matching such hostname are impacted.

[`-f` `filename`]

Optional: It specifies a filename as the filter criteria. Only lock records matching this filename are impacted.

Note: If no filter criteria are supported, all lock records will be impacted.

[`-y`]

Optional: It specifies whether the users want to forcibly clean the lock records without confirmation. Without “`-y`”, the utility will ask for users’ confirmation before cleaning. This option can only be used with “`-c`”.

ARTJESADM

Name

ARTJESADM – TuxJES Administration server.

Synopsis

```
ARTJESADM
SRVGRP="identifier"
SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A] [servopts options] -- -i JESCONFIG"
```

Description

ARTJESADM is an Oracle Tuxedo application server provided by TuxJES. The `artjesadmin` command communicates with ARTJESADM for most tasks.

ARTJESADM must be configured in the `UBBCONFIG` file in front of other TuxJES servers since others they access services provided by ARTJESADM. If `JESCONFIG` is changed, all TuxJES related servers must be restarted for new configurations to take effect.

Parameters and Options

ARTJESADM supports the following parameters and options:

-i JESCONFIG

`JESCONFIG` represents the full path name of the TuxJES system configuration file. It allows the following parameters:

JESROOT

The full path name of the root directory to store job information. It is a mandatory attribute. If this directory does not exist, ARTJESADM creates it automatically.

`JESROOT=/xxx/xxx`

DEFAULTJOBCLASS

The default job class if the job class is not set for a job. It is an optional attribute. The default job class is `A` if this attribute is not set.

`DEFAULTJOBCLASS=[A-Z] , [0=9]`

DEFAULTJOBPRIORITY

The default job priority if the job priority is not set for a job. It is an optional attribute. The default job priority is `0` if this attribute is not set.

`DEFAULTJOBPRIORITY=[0-15]`

DUPL_JOB=NODELAY

If it is not set, only one job can be in execution status for a job name. NODELAY will remove the dependency check. The default value is delay execution.

EVENTPOST=S, C, E, P, L, A

Specifies whether events are posted for a job at particular stages.

S: Job submission event. Event name: ARTJES_JOBSSUBMIT

C: Job conversion complete event. Event name: ARTJES_JOBSCVT

E: Job execution finish event. Event name: ARTJES_JOBFINISH

P: Job purge event. Event name: ARTJES_JOBPURGE

L: Job cancel completed event. Event Name: ARTJES_JOBSCANCEL

A: All supported events.

If EVENTPOST is not specified, no events are posted. The data buffer with event pos is FML32 type and the fields are defined in JESDIR/include/jesflds.h.

JES_ACL_FILE

The full path of job access authorization configuration file. This file can be plain or encrypted, see [JES_ACL_FILE_TYPE](#) for more information.

Because the JESCONFIG file and JES_ACL_FILE file are based on TuxJES security mechanism, it's important to well protect these two files at the very beginning. It is strongly recommended that read/write permissions for these two files should be granted to only the user who is responsible for booting the whole TuxJES domain (normally it is the root account).

JES_ACL_FILE_TYPE

The format of JES_ACL_FILE file. It can be set as PLAIN or ENCRYPTED (case insensitive). PLAIN means JES_ACL_FILE file is plain while ENCRYPTED means this file is encrypted. The encrypted file can be generated by `genjesacl` tool. The default value is PLAIN.

JES_ACL_MODE

The action when no matching rule is found for the tuple of user, operation, and job in JES_ACL_FILE. It can be set as MAC or DAC. MAC (Mandatory Access Control) means all operations are denied if no matching rule is found while DAC (Discretionary Access Control) means all operations are allowed if no matching rule is found. MAC is the default value. If JES_ACL_MODE is configured to invalid values, server ARTJESADM cannot boot up.

JOBREPOSITORY

The path of the job repository where jobs are stored. The script file path inputted in job submitting may be a relative path in JOBREPOSITORY if it is set.

You can specify multiple path names, delimit them with a colon (:). For example, `JOBREPOSITORY=<path1>:<path2>:<path3>`

To find job to submit, Batch Runtime searches from these paths in the order that you specify (in `JOBREPOSITORY`). When finding a job name match, Batch Runtime stops searching, and submits this matched job.

PRIVILEGE_MODE

Specifies whether and how to enable the user substitution (For more information, see JuxJES User Substitution in [Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Reference Guide](#)). The values are:

`NONE`: Default value. Indicates jobs are executed by the OS user who starts JES system. This is compatible with all previous implementations on JES system.

`USER_IDENTICAL`: Indicates jobs are executed by the Oracle Tuxedo user with which JES client joins JES system. Make sure that each Oracle Tuxedo user corresponds to an existing OS user before you choose this value.

`USER_MAPPING`: When this value is specified, the JES system looks up the TuxJES user mapping file and finds out the OS user corresponding to the Oracle Tuxedo user with which JES client joins JES system, and then appoints this OS user as the job executor.

USER_MAPPING_FILE

The full path where TuxJES user mapping file is stored. It is used along with `PRIVILEGE_MODE` when its value is `USER_MAPPING`.

It is recommended that the owner of user mapping file is root and the file permission is "-rw-----".

One Oracle Tuxedo user must be mapped to one OS user only, and it is recommended that one OS user is mapped to one Tuxedo user as well.

USE_DB

Enable to use Database to store job management data. Values could be:

`ORACLE`: Use Oracle Database to store job management data.

`DB2`: Use DB2 as storage to store job information.

`BDB`: Use BDB as storage to store job information.

`NOT SET`: Use /Q to store job information.

Example(s)

UBBCONFIG example:

ARTJESADM

```
SRVID=1 SRVGRP=SYSGRP CLOPT="-A -- -i /nfs/users/jes/jesconfig"
```

See Also

[Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide](#)

ARTJESCONV

Name

ARTJESCONV – TuxJES conversion server.

Synopsis

```
ARTJESCONV
SRVGRP="identifier"
SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A] [servopts options] -- "
```

Description

The TuxJES conversion server. It is responsible for invoking the EJR to do the job conversion.

Example(s)

UBBCONFIG example:

```
ARTJESCONV
      SRVID=2 SRVGRP=SYSGRP CLOPT="-A -- "
```

See Also

[Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide](#)

ARTJESINITIATOR

Name

ARTJESINITIATOR – Job Initiator

Synopsis

```
ARTJESINITIATOR
SRVGRP="identifier"
SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A] [servopts options] -- -C jobclasses [-n
concurrent_num] [-d] "
```

Description

ARTJESINITIATOR is an Oracle Tuxedo application server provided the TuxJES. It is responsible for invoking the EJR to execute the jobs.

Once a ARTJESINITIATOR is killed or shutdown while it has job running, it will put the job in the INDOUBT state when it is restarted.

Parameters and Options

ARTJESINITIATOR supports the following parameters and options:

-c jobclasses[jobclass]

Specifies the job classes this ARTJESINITIATOR server is associated. If this option is not specified, ARTJESINITIATOR associates with all job classes.

-n concurrent_num

Specifies the number of maximum concurrent executing jobs for this ARTJESINITIATOR server. The default value is 1.

-d

Specifies the number of maximum concurrent executing jobs for this ARTJESINITIATOR server can be change by `artjesadmin changeconcurrent` command.

Example(s)

UBBCONFIG example:

```
ARTJESINITIATOR
    SRVID=3 SRVGRP=SYSGRP MIN=10 CLOPT="-A -- -c AHZ"
```

In this example, ten ARTJESINITIATOR instances are configured and are associated with the "A", "H" and "Z" job classes.

See Also

[Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide](#)

ARTJESPURGE

Name

ARTJESPURGE – Purges job queue

Synopsis

```
ARTJESPURGE
```

```
SRVGRP="identifier"
SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A] [servopts options] -- "
```

Description

ARTJESPURGE monitors the purge queue. If it finds a job in the purge queue, it removes the job in the queue and deletes the directory JESROOT/<JOBID>.

See Also

[Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide](#)

ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF

Name

ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF – TuxJES COBOL server for invoking user programs (compiled by Micro Focus COBOL) that can access to DB2

Synopsis

```
ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF
SRVGRP="identifier"
SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A] [servopts options] -- [-m cobol_mode]"
```

Description

ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF is a TuxJES COBOL server for invoking user programs (compiled by Micro Focus COBOL) that can access to DB2. Do the followings to configure Oracle Tuxedo for accessing DB2 database.

1. Set environment variable for DB2 (DB2DIR and the like).
2. Add a definition for DB2 Connect to the Tuxedo resource manager definition file (\$TUXDIR/udataobj/RM).
3. Use the following command line to build TMS_UDB: `buildtms -o $JESDIR/bin/TMS_UDB -r UDB_XA.`
4. Set up the Tuxedo configuration file to reference the DB2 server. In the *GROUPS section of the UBBCONFIG file, add an entry like this:

```
UDB_GRP LMID=simp GRPNO=3
TMSNAME=TMS_UDB
```

```
TMSCOUNT=2
OPENINFO="UDB_XA:db=sample,uid=username,pwd=password,tpm=tuxedo"
```

Parameters and Options

ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF supports the following parameters and options:

-m cobol_mode

Specifies user COBOL program invocation/cancel method (Micro Focus COBOL only). Environment variable "JES_COBOL_MODE" can also be used to control it. [Table 7](#) lists its variable values; the default value is MF_SUBSYS. If both ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF -m option method and JES_COBOL_MODE method are used, ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF -m option takes precedence.

Table 7 JES_COBOL_MODE Variable Values

Value	Description
MF_SUBSYS	Use SUBSYSTEM method.
MF_COBFUNC	Use COBFUNC method.
MF_DEFAULT_CANCEL	Use <code>cobcall</code> with default CANCEL behavior.
MF_PHYSICAL_CANCEL	Use cobcall with physical CANCEL behavior.
MF_LOGICAL_CANCEL_STANDARD	Use <code>cobcall</code> with logical CANCEL behavior. Physically cancel .dll code and shared object code as part of a logical cancel operation.
MF_LOGICAL_CANCEL_SPECIAL	Use <code>cobcall</code> with logical CANCEL. Do not physically cancel .dll code and shared object code as part of a logical cancel operation.
MF_NOCANCEL	Use <code>cobcall</code> without CANCEL behavior.

Example(s)

UBBCONFIG example:

```
ARTJESCOBOLDB2MF
```

```
SRVGRP= UDB_GRP SRVID=1 CLOPT = "-A --"
```

ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT

Name

ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT – TuxJES COBOL server for invoking user programs (compiled by COBOL-IT COBOL) that can access to DB2

Synopsis

```
ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT
SRVGRP="identifier"

SRVID="number" CLOPT=" [-A][servopts options] -- "
```

Description

ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT is a TuxJES COBOL server for invoking user programs (compiled by COBOL-IT COBOL) that can access to DB2. Do the followings to configure Oracle Tuxedo for accessing DB2 database.

1. Set environment variable for DB2 (DB2DIR and the like).
2. Add a definition for DB2 Connect to the Tuxedo resource manager definition file (\$TUXDIR/udataobj/RM).
3. Use the following command line to build TMS_UDB: `buildtms -o $JESDIR/bin/TMS_UDB -r UDB_XA.`
4. Set up the Tuxedo configuration file to reference the DB2 server. In the *GROUPS section of the UBBCONFIG file, add an entry like this:

```
UDB_GRP LMID=simp GRPNO=3

TMSNAME=TMS_UDB

TMSCOUNT=2
OPENINFO="UDB_XA:db=sample,uid=username,pwd=password,tpm=tuxedo"
```

Example(s)

UBBCONFIG example:

```
ARTJESCOBOLDB2CIT
SRVGRP= UDB_GRP SRVID=1 CLOPT = "-A --"
```

TuxJES Queue System

In order to emulate the z/OS JES2 system, TuxJES system uses a queue mechanism for batch job life cycle management. All queues are created in one queue space called "JES2QSPACE". A batch job is represented by a message that resides and is transferred to queues listed in [Table 8](#).

Table 8 TuxJES Queues

Queues	Description
JCL Conversion Queue	<p>When a JCL job is submitted to the TuxJES system, it is put in the JCL conversion queue first. There is only one JCL conversion queue in the system. A JCL converted job is moved from the "JCL conversion queue" to the "conversion queue". The jobs in the queue are processed in FIFO order.</p> <p>Queue name: CONV_JCL</p>
Conversion Queue	<p>When a batch job is submitted to the TuxJES system, it is put in the conversion queue first. There is only one conversion queue in the system. A converted job is moved from the "conversion queue" to the "execution queue". The jobs in the queue are processed in FIFO order.</p> <p>Queue name: CONV</p>
ExecGroup Queue	<p>This queue is necessary if NJESUPPORT is enabled in <code>jesconfig</code> file. This queue maintains the mapping of each job and its execution group when the job is in the Execution Queue.</p> <p>Queue name: EXECGRP</p>
Hold Queue	<p>If a job is in the HOLD state (JCLHOLD or HOLD), it is put in the hold queue. Once released, it is moved to the conversion queue or waiting queue based on the <code>typrun</code> parameter.</p> <p>Queue name: HOLD</p>
Execution Queue	<p>There are 36 job classes (A-Z and 0-9). A job also has a priority value ranging from 0 to 15. The jobs are scheduled based on the job class and priority.</p> <p>One job class is mapped to one /Q queue, (36 queues all together). These are the queues where the job is stored staying and waits for execution. The job priority is mapped to the queue message priority. All queues are created based on priority.</p> <p>Queue names: [A-Z], [0-9].</p>

Table 8 TuxJES Queues

Queues	Description
Executing Queue	This queue stores running/executing jobs. There is only one "executing queue" in the system. When a job is picked up from an "execution queue" and successfully goes to running state, the job is moved to the "executing queue". The jobs in this queue are processed in FIFO order. Queue name: EXEC
Output Queue	When a job is completed or an error occurs, it is sent to the "output queue". There is only one "output queue". The jobs in the queue are processed in FIFO order. Queue name: OUTPUT
Purge Queue	When a job is to be purged, it is moved to the purge queue. There is only one "purge queue" in the system. Queue name: PURGE
Internal Queues	ART JES also has some internal queues on the JES2QSPACE for internal usage.

The TuxJES Queue Creation Script

The TuxJES system provides a sample shell script (`jesqinit`) to create the queue space (`JES2QSPACE`) and the queues listed in [Table 8](#). You can modify the script to adapt to your environment, but must adhere to the following:

5. Queue order can not be changed
6. Fixed queue names and queue space name
7. The script can be customized for queue space/queue creation parameters

Recommended /Q Creation Values

Device Size of Pages: 10000

Queue Space Size of Pages: 5000 (We assume the max number of jobs is 10000, each job will consume 2k bytes and the page size is 4k)

Number of Messages in Queue: 10000

Number of Concurrent Transactions: 1000

Number of Concurrent processes in queue: 100

Recommended queue space size: 4K x (number of jobs per day) x (days jobs stay in JES queues before being auto purged)

Note: These parameters can be customized according to the specific environment.

TuxJES User Substitution

JES supports defining the specific OS user to execute jobs. With the Tuxedo User-OS User mapping mechanism, JES system is able to associate the Tuxedo AAA credential adhering to a job with an OS user who has the limited permission to access resources when operating a job.

Terms

[Table 9](#) lists the terms you need to know for a good understanding of the user substitution feature described in this section.

Table 9 User Substitution Terms

Term	Description
Job submitter	The OS user who submits a JES job with <code>artjesadmin</code>
Job owner	The Oracle Tuxedo user who is displayed as the owner of a JES job
Job user	The OS user who submits, cancels or prints a JES job with <code>artjesadmin</code>
Job executor	The OS user who executes the EJRs to execute a JES job

Job Owner Designation in Different Scenarios

The Job owner designated by JES system depends on the combination of configurations on `artjesadmin` and `PRIVILEGE_MODE`. [Table 10](#) shows the relation between job owner designation and different configuration scenarios.

Table 10 Job Owner Designation in Different Configuration Scenarios

Configuration Scenario		Job Owner
When <code>artjesadmin</code> is executed with...	When <code>PRIVILEGE_MODE</code> is set to...	
a profile containing a user name	NONE	Oracle Tuxedo user
a profile containing a user name	<code>USER_IDENTICAL</code> or <code>USER_MAPPING</code>	Oracle Tuxedo user Note: Oracle Tuxedo <code>SECURITY</code> parameter must be set to <code>USER_AUTH</code> , <code>ACL</code> or <code>MANDATORY_ACL</code> , otherwise JES system fails to start up and the following error message is printed into ULOG: "ERROR: The current Tuxedo security level disallow the given privilege mode".
no profile or a profile containing no user name	NONE	* A job with an owner "*" can be controlled by anyone.
no profile or a profile containing no user name	<code>USER_IDENTICAL</code> or <code>USER_MAPPING</code>	<code>artjesadmin</code> fails to login and the following error message is displayed: "ERROR: failed to join application."

Permissions of Job Operations

[Table 11](#) and [Table 12](#) show the permissions of users with different identities when operating jobs in TuxJES system enabling the user substitution.

Table 11 Permissions of Job Operations When PRIVILEGE_MODE is set to "USER_IDENTICAL"

User	Permission
Oracle Tuxedo user "root"	print, hold, release, cancel, purge, and control jobs
Owner of the job	print, hold, release, cancel, purge, and control jobs
Oracle Tuxedo users who have the read and execution permissions to the corresponding job directory	print jobs

Table 12 Permissions of Job Operations When PRIVILEGE_MODE is set to "USER_MAPPING"

User	Permission
Oracle Tuxedo user who is mapped to OS user "root"	print, hold, release, cancel, purge, and control jobs
Oracle Tuxedo user who is mapped to job executer	print, hold, release, cancel, purge, and control jobs
Oracle Tuxedo user who is mapped to a OS user with read and execution permissions to the corresponding job directory	print jobs

Enabling User Substitution in TuxJES

To enable the user substitution in TuxJES, the following operations should be done:

- [Configuring JESCONFIG in TuxJES](#)
- [Booting Up JES System by Root User](#)
- [Configuring Tuxedo UBBCONFIG](#)
- [Configuring File System Permission](#)

Configuring JESCONFIG in TuxJES

The value of `PRIVILEGE_MODE` in `JESCONFIG` should be specified to `MAPPING_CREDENTIAL` or `IDENTITY_CREDENTIAL`.

If the value of `PRIVILEGE_MODE` in `JESCONFIG` is `MAPPING_CREDENTIAL`, the value of `USER_MAPPING_FILE` should be specified and the user mapping file should contain the mapping between Oracle Tuxedo users and OS users.

Booting Up JES System by Root User

When JES is working in SHM mode, it should be booted up by root user.

When JES is working in MP mode, do one of the following:

- Execute `tmboot` by root when JES system is running on the master machine of a MP domain.
- Execute `tlisten` by root when JES system is running on a slave machine of a MP environment.

It is recommended that all machines involved in a JES system use the same NIS system.

Configuring Tuxedo UBBCONFIG

All job users should have full permissions to IPC resource of the JES system.

The `SECURITY` parameter in `RESOURCE` section of `TUXCONFIG` should be `USER_AUTH`, `ACL` or `MANDATORY_ACL`.

Note: If `SECURITY` parameter is set to `APP_PW` and `AUTHSVC` parameter is configured, the `SECURITY` level is regarded as `USER_AUTH` by Oracle Tuxedo.

Here is an example of `UBBCONFIG`:

Listing 8 Oracle Tuxedo UBBCONFIG File Example When Enabling User Substitution in TuxJES System

```
#      (c) 2011 Oracle. All Rights Reserved.
#
*RESOURCES
IPCKEY      <IPCKEY> # for example 132770
DOMAINID    jessample
MASTER      SITE1
MODEL       SHM
MAXACCESSERS 200
```

```
MAXSERVERS      50
NOTIFY          SIGNAL
PERM            0666 #Adding "PERM=0666" in RESOURCES section
SECURITY        USER_AUTH
AUTHSVC         "AUTHSVC"
```

```
*MACHINES
```

```
#
```

```
<uname -n>
```

```
LMID = SITE1
TUXDIR = "<full path of TUXEDO software>"
TUXCONFIG = "<full path of APPDIR>/tuxconfig"
TLOGDEVICE = "<full path of APPDIR>/TLOG"
TLOGSIZE=10
APPDIR = "<full path of APPDIR>"
ULOGPFX = "<full path of APPDIR>/ULOG"
```

```
*GROUPS
```

```
ARTGRP
```

```
LMID = SITE1  GRPNO = 1
```

```
QUEGRP
```

```
LMID = SITE1  GRPNO = 2
```

```
TMSNAME = TMS_QM  TMSCOUNT = 2
```

```
OPENINFO = "TUXEDO/QM:<full path of APPDIR>/QUE:JES2QSPACE"
```

```

EVTGRP

                LMID= SITE1 GRPNO=3

#

*SERVERS

# Adding RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666 in all JES servers entry in SERVERS section
DEFAULT:      CLOPT="-A"

TMUSREVT      SRVGRP=EVTGRP SRVID=1 CLOPT="-A"
                RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666

TMQUEUE

    SRVGRP = QUEGRP  SRVID = 1
    GRACE = 0  RESTART = Y CONV = N MAXGEN=10
    CLOPT = "-s JES2QSPACE:TMQUEUE -- -t 5 "
    RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666

ARTJESADM      SRVGRP =ARTGRP  SRVID = 1 MIN=1 MAX=1
                CLOPT = "-A -- -i jesconfig"
                RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666

ARTJESCONV     SRVGRP =ARTGRP  SRVID = 20 MIN=1 MAX=1
                CLOPT = "-A --"

RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666

ARTJESINITIATOR  SRVGRP =ARTGRP  SRVID = 30
                CLOPT = "-A -- -n 20 -d"

```

```
RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666
```

```
ARTJESPURGE      SRVGRP =ARTGRP  SRVID = 100  
CLOPT = "-A --"
```

```
AUTHSVR SRVGRP=ARTGRP SRVID=104 CLOPT="-A"  
RQPERM=0666 RPPERM=0666
```

```
*SERVICES
```

Configuring File System Permission

To enable the user substitution successfully, you need to make sure the permission of the file system for users with different identities have been configured to meet the following requirements:

- All job executors should have read and execute permissions to the following folders:
 - \$JESDIR/bin/artjesadmin
 - \$JESDIR/locale/*
 - \$MT_ROOT
- All job executors should have full permissions to the following folders:
 - \$DATA_SOURCE
 - \$DATA
 - \$MT_LOG
 - \$SPOOL
 - \$MT_TMP
 - \$MT_ACC_FILEPATH
 - \$JESROOT
- All job users should have read permission to the following folders:
 - \$TUXDIR
 - \$TUXCONFIG

Note: It is recommended that all job executors have the write permission to `ULOG`, `stdout`, and `stderr`, otherwise the log and output messages cannot be written successfully.

TuxJES Trace Message Control

TuxJES trace messages are stored in TuxJES trace file. By default, TuxJES trace file is stored in `${APPDIR}/Logs` directory; before running Batch Runtime, you can change the directory by setting the environment variable `JES_TRACE_PATH`.

There are four TuxJES trace messages levels: `ERROR`, `WARN`, `INFO`, and `DEBUG`. `WARN` is used by default. You can use environment variable `JESTRACE` to set the TuxJES trace message level, or use command `artjesadmin` to dynamically change it, determining which level of messages will be displayed.

For more information, see [Tracing TuxJES](#) in *Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch User Guide* and [artjesadmin](#) in *Oracle Tuxedo Application Runtime for Batch Reference Guide*.

TuxJES Job Operation

TuxJES supports a standard job operation interface. A set of FML32 fields are defined for the service contract. The utility `artjesadmin` shipped in TuxJES uses typical Tuxedo ATMI APIs (See [Oracle Tuxedo API: ATMI](#) for more details) to submit, control, and print job information. Customers are also supported to write personalized applications, which communicate with TuxJES job management system. This documentation explains the general steps and programming approaches.

FML32 Fields in Use for TuxJES Job Operation

All TuxJES job related fields are defined at `$JESDIR/udataobj/jesflds`. The corresponding header file is at `$JESDIR/include/jesflds.h`. [Table 13](#) illustrates the fields used in job operation.

Table 13 FML32 Fields in Use for TuxJES Job Operation

Field Name	Type	Descriptions
<code>JES2_JOB_ID</code>	<code>STRING</code>	The job ID generated by TuxJES job management if a job is successfully submitted to the system. The range is [1-99999999].
<code>JES2_JOB_NAME</code>	<code>STRING</code>	The job name given to this job. It is supplied by users in the shell script.

Table 13 FML32 Fields in Use for TuxJES Job Operation

Field Name	Type	Descriptions
JES2_JOB_CLASS	STRING	The job class.
JES2_JOB_PRTY	SHORT	The job priority ranged in [0-15].
JES2_JOB_TYPRUN	STRING	The job type. It is supplied by users for job submission in the shell script.
JES2_JOB_SCRIPT	STRING	The ksh job script name. It can be in the format of absolute path or relative path. The later case will be extended from current working directory.
JES2_JOB_EJROPTION	STRING	The options passed to EJRS itself.
JES2_JOB_OWNER	STRING	The job owner. It is supplied when a job is submitted and returned by server to query job information.
JES2_JOB_SUBMITTIME	LONG	The submitted timestamp of a job. It is the seconds since Epoch time.
JES2_JOB_STATUSES	STRING	The job status returned by server.
JES2_JOB_ERROR	STRING	If the operation encounters some errors, the field carries the information.
JES2_JOB_MSG	STRING	It carries error information for particular jobs. Unlike JES2_JOB_ERROR, JES2_JOB_MSG carries general failure information.
JES2_JOB_CURRENT	STRING	The current step of a job.
JES2_JOB_ENDTIME	LONG	The timestamp of a terminated job. It is seconds since Epoch time.
JES2_JOB_EXECUTEIME	LONG	The timestamp of an executing job. It is seconds since Epoch time.
JES2_JOB_EXECUTEAC	STRING	The host for the running job.
JES2_JOB_USERSEC	LONG	The user-level CPU time in seconds.

Table 13 FML32 Fields in Use for TuxJES Job Operation

Field Name	Type	Descriptions
JES2_JOB_USRUS EC	LONG	The user-level CPU time for the microseconds portion in one second.
JES2_JOB_SYSS C	LONG	The system-level CPU time in seconds.
JES2_JOB_SYSUS EC	LONG	The system-level CPU time for the microseconds portion in one second.

To use the above fields, you must include header file `$JESDIR/include/jesflds.h` in your source code, and use Tuxedo FML32 APIs to manipulate the FML32 buffer of input and output. For more information, please refer to [Programming An Oracle Tuxedo ATMI Application Using FML](#).

ATMI Services in Use for TuxJES Job Operation

`ARTJESADM` server provides the following ATMI services as the job handling entries. Client programs can call these services using standard ATMI APIs, such as `tpcall` with FML32 buffer, in which the fields are prepared or retrieved for input and output.

- [JES2SUBMIT](#)
- [JES2PRINT](#)
- [JES2HOLD](#)
- [JES2RELEASE](#)
- [JES2CANCEL](#)
- [JES2PURGE](#)

JES2SUBMIT

This service provides the functionality to submit a job.

Input

Required Fields

JES2_JOB_SCRIPT

Optional Fields

JES2_JOB_OWNER

Note: If JES2_JOB_OWNER is not specified, this job is deemed to "*" user, meaning no ownership of this job.

Output

Success

Output buffer will contain the following fields.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME
- JES2_JOB_CLASS
- JES2_JOB_TYPRUN
- JES2_JOB_PRTY
- JES2_JOB_OWNER

Failure

If the submission fails, JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

JES2PRINT

This service is used to query job information. The interface allows you to get a particular job with job ID, a set of jobs with the same job name and job class, or all jobs. If multiple job instances are got in the results, they will be in FML32 occurrence style, in which occurrence starts at 0. For example, if three jobs are returned, the first job will be at occurrence of 0, the second job will be at 1, and the third job will be at 2.

Input

Required Fields

None. If nothing specified, the server will print all jobs.

Optional Fields

- JES2_JOB_ID (if it is specified, only this job will be retrieved)
- JES2_JOB_NAME (if it is specified, only the jobs of this name will be retrieved)
- JES2_JOB_CLASS (if it is specified, only the jobs of this class will be retrieved)

Note: ARTJESADM checks fields in the sequence of job ID, name, and class; once a field is checked, ARTJESADM stops checking.

Output

Success

If the retrieving is completed successfully, the following fields will be returned.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME
- JES2_JOB_CURRENT
- JES2_JOB_STATUS
- JES2_JOB_SUBMITTIME
- JES2_JOB_CLASS
- JES2_JOB_TYPRUN
- JES2_JOB_PRTY
- JES2_JOB_OWNER
- JES2_JOB_EXECMAC
- JES2_JOB_USRSEC
- JES2_JOB_USRUSEC
- JES2_JOB_SYSSEC
- JSE2_JOB_SYSUSEC

Notes:

- JES2_JOB_ID is mandatory to use; others are optional.
- It's suggested to use the occurrence of JES2_JOB_ID as the field manipulation base.
- If there is something wrong with a particular job, JES2_JOB_MSG will be available in the corresponding sequence specified by JES2_JOB_ID. For partially wrong cases, tperrno will be TPOK.

Failure

If a general operation is failed, JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperrno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

JES2HOLD

This service is used to hold a job not in running nor end status. The interface of job collection is the same with JES2PRINT.

Input

Required Fields

None. If nothing specified, the server will hold all jobs.

Optional Fields

- JES2_JOB_ID (if it is specified, only this job will be held)
- JES2_JOB_NAME (if it is specified, only the jobs of this name will be held)
- JES2_JOB_CLASS (if it is specified, only the jobs of this class will be held)

Note: ARTJESADM checks fields in the sequence of job ID, name, and class; once a field is checked, ARTJESADM stops checking.

Output

Success

If the operation is completed successfully, the following fields will be returned.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME

Note: If there is something wrong with a particular job, JES2_JOB_MSG will be available in the corresponding sequence specified by JES2_JOB_ID. For partially wrong cases, tperrno will be TPOK.

Failure

If a general operation is failed, the JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperrno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

JES2RELEASE

This service is used to release a job in hold status. The job can be in hold status by a hold operation, submitting time typerun. The interface of job collection is the same with JES2PRINT.

Input

Required Fields

None. If nothing specified, the server will release all jobs.

Optional Fields

- JES2_JOB_ID (if it is specified, only this job will be released)
- JES2_JOB_NAME (if it is specified, only the jobs of this name will be released)
- JES2_JOB_CLASS (if it is specified, only the jobs of this class will be released)

Note: ARTJESADM checks fields in the sequence of job ID, name, and class; once a field is checked, ARTJESADM stops checking.

Output

Success

If the operation is completed successfully, the following fields will be returned.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME

Note: If there is something wrong with a particular job, JES2_JOB_MSG will be available in the corresponding sequence specified by JES2_JOB_ID. For partially wrong cases, tperrno will be TPOK.

Failure

If a general operation is failed, JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperrno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

JES2CANCEL

This service is used to cancel a job. The interface of job collection is the same with JES2PRINT.

Input

Required Fields

None. If nothing specified, the server will cancel all jobs.

Optional Fields

- JES2_JOB_ID (if it is specified, only this job will be canceled)
- JES2_JOB_NAME (if it is specified, only the jobs of this name will be canceled)

- JES2_JOB_CLASS (if it is specified, only the jobs of this class will be canceled)

Note: ARTJESADM checks fields in the sequence of job ID, name, and class; once a field is checked, ARTJESADM stops checking.

Output

Success

If the operation is completed successfully, the following fields will be returned.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME

Note: If there is something wrong with a particular job, JES2_JOB_MSG will be available in the corresponding sequence specified by JES2_JOB_ID. For partially wrong cases, tperrno will be TPOK.

Failure

If a general operation failed, JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperrno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

JES2PURGE

This service is used to purge a job. If a job is not finished yet, the effect is the same with JES2CANCEL. The interface of job collection is the same with JES2PRINT.

Input

Required Fields

None. If nothing specified, the server will purge all jobs.

Optional Fields

- JES2_JOB_ID (if it is specified, only this job will be purged)
- JES2_JOB_NAME (if it is specified, only the jobs of this name will be purged)
- JES2_JOB_CLASS (if it is specified, only the jobs of this class will be purged)

Note: ARTJESADM checks fields in the sequence of job ID, name, and class; once a field is checked, ARTJESADM stops checking.

Output

Success

If the operation is completed successfully, the following fields will be returned.

- JES2_JOB_ID
- JES2_JOB_NAME

Note: If there is something wrong with a particular job, JES2_JOB_MSG will be available in the corresponding sequence specified by JES2_JOB_ID. For partially wrong cases, tperrno will be TPOK.

Failure

If a general operation is failed, JES2_JOB_ERROR carries the error message and tperrno is set to TPESVCFAIL.

Event Subscriptions for Job Status Changes

TuxJES provides an event notification mechanism based on Tuxedo EventBroker (See [Subscribing to Events](#) for more details). The following user-level events are provided when something happens at each stage. The data buffer of each event is FML32 buffer for a particular job.

Table 14 Available TuxJES Events for Subscription

Event Name	Descriptions
ARTJES_JOBSUB MIT	A new job is submitted.
ARTJES_JOBCVT	A job conversion is completed.
ARTJES_JOBCVT _FAIL	A job conversion fails.
ARTJES_JOBEXE C	A job is finished successfully.
ARTJES_JOBEXE C_FAIL	A job's execution fails.
ARTJES_JOBPUR GE	A job is purged.
ARTJES_JOBCAN CEL	A job is canceled.

Since the event post depends on JESCONFIG configurations in [ARTJESADM](#), the switch must be turned on if all or some event want to.

Security Consideration

The application using the job management service interface must be compliant to Tuxedo ATMI security convention (see [Introducing ATMI Security](#) for more details). The proper application password and username/password must be prepared for `tpinit()` in a client application. To control the permission of services, adequate `ACL` or `MANDATORY ACL` should be configured in `UBBCONFIG` for the services listed in [ATMI Services in Use for TuxJES Job Operation](#).

Sample of Submitting a Job

The following sample demonstrates how to submit a job. `-I $JESDIR/include` must include `CFLAGS`.

Listing 9 Sample of submitting a job

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <tpadm.h>
#include <fml32.h>
#include <jesflds.h>

main(int argc, char *argv[])
{
    FBFR32 *input;
    FBFR32 *output;
    long buflen;

    if (tpinit((TPINIT *) NULL) == -1) {
        (void)fprintf(stderr, "Tpinit failed: %s\n", tpsterror(tperrno));
        exit(1);
    }
}
```

```

input = tmalloc("FML32",NULL,1024);
output = tmalloc("FML32",NULL,1024);

if (input == NULL || output == NULL) {
    (void)fprintf(stderr, "Tpinit failed: %s\n", tpstrerror(tperrno));
    exit(1);
}

if (Fappend32(input,JES2_JOB_SCRIPT, "JOBA", 0) < 0 ) {
    (void)fprintf(stderr, " Fappend32 failed: \n");
    exit(1);
}

Findex32(input,0);

if (tpcall("JES2SUBMIT", input, 0, &output,&buflen,0) < 0 ) {
    (void) fprintf(stderr, "Can't send request to service JES2SUBMIT");
    exit(1);
}else {
    char *jobid;
    jobid = Ffind32(output,JES2_JOB_ID,0,NULL);
    if (jobid != NULL) {
        fprintf(stdout,"Job %s is submitted\n",jobid);
    }
}

tpfree(input);
tpfree(output);
(void)tpterm();
return(0);
}

```

