

TECH_285

Using AI coding assist with Rexx

Practical techniques, real-world patterns, and debugging power moves

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Abstract

Supercharge Your Rexx Coding with AI: Tips, Tricks, and Real-World Wins

If you're working with Rexx, chances are you're deep in the world of systems programming—and that's exactly where the fun begins. I use Rexx regularly and have discovered how AI tools can supercharge productivity, streamline debugging, and even inspire clever coding shortcuts. In this session, I'll share practical Rexx tips, surprising AI-assisted techniques, and real-world examples that can make your Rexx experience faster, smarter, and more enjoyable. Whether you're a Rexx veteran or just curious about its potential in the age of AI, come join the conversation!

Who This Session Is For



- Rexx practitioners, sysprogs, and automation engineers
- Anyone curious how modern AI assistants can amplify Rexx workflows
- Attendees comfortable with JCL/ISPF basics (helpful but not required)

What You'll Learn

- Prompt patterns that produce reliable, runnable Rexx
- Defensive debugging: catch uninitialized variables
- Quick access to jobname/jobid for logging and diagnostics
- Data matching with stems: fast, SQL-like joins
- Inline data and self-contained ISPF dialogs
- Practical patterns for blanks and wildcards

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Session Agenda

AI-assisted workflows

- Prompting Rexx with context
- Live demo (VS Code + Copilot)

Rexx language power moves

- Debugging with SIGNAL NOVALUE
- Jobname/Jobid from storage
- Matching data with stems
- Inline data via labels
- Embedding ISPF panels/messages
- Handling blanks & ABBREV wildcards

Resource

Github repository: <https://github.com/RJKinsman-BMC/Rexx-tricks>

Using AI to enhance Rexx development



- Use VS Code with GitHub Copilot or a chat assistant to draft Rexx quickly
- Always ask for comments, explainers, and ISPF context in the prompt
- Keep a small library of tested snippets you can paste into prompts (see GitHub repo)

Using AI to enhance Rexx development



My experience

Before AI, I was on my own. I did okay.

ChatGPT was good.

CoPilot is better.

Using AI to enhance Rexx development



Live Demo

VS Code + Copilot: generate, refine, and explain Rexx in minutes.

Tip: Ask for “why this line is needed” to surface hidden assumptions.

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables



By default, the value of a variable is the name in upper case, so for example, the following code:

```
say What is your name?
```

Displays the following:

```
WHAT IS YOUR NAME?
```

Uninitialized variables are easy to miss and difficult to debug.

Enabling NOVALUE/SYNTAX/FAILURE/HALT surfaces errors immediately.

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables

```
SIGNAL ON NOVALUE  
SIGNAL ON SYNTAX  
SIGNAL ON FAILURE  
SIGNAL ON HALT  
/* . . . Program body . . . */  
EXIT 0
```

```
/* Enable the conditions and */  
/* point at reasonable */  
/* condition handling */
```

At the end of the code, we add the following:

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables

```
/*
 Condition handling

 Taken from "What's wrong with REXX?" by Walter Pachl, IBM Retiree
 Downloaded from https://www.rexxla.org/presentations/2004/walterp.pdf

*/
NOVALUE:
SAY 'Novalue raised in line' SIGL /* line in error number */
SAY SOURCELINE(SIGL)           /* and text */
SAY 'Variable' CONDITION('D') /* the bad variable reference */
SIGNAL Lookaround              /* common interactive code */

SYNTAX:
syntax_rc = rc                /* Save the rc */
SAY 'Syntax raised in line' SIGL /* line in error number */
SAY SOURCELINE(SIGL)           /* and text */
                           /* the error code and message */
SAY 'rc=syntax_rc `errortext(syntax_rc)'

HALT:
Lookaround:                   /* common interactive code */
IF user_interface = 'FORE' THEN DO /* when running in foreground */
  SAY 'You can look around now.' /* tell user what he can do */
  TRACE ?R                    /* start interactive trace */
  NOP                         /* and cause the first prompt */
END
xrc=16 /* REXX return code */
SIGNAL QUIT
```

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables

If we use an uninitialized variable, our code ends with the following message:

```
Novalue raised in line 99  
SAY 'parmvalue1' parmvalue1  
Variable PARMVALUE1  
CPREXX Return Code=16
```

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables

This, however, can lead to a problem. What if you can't know if a variable was initialized? Use the following code:

```
/* Test a variable to see if it was initialized */  
IF 'VAR' = SYMBOL(PARMVALUE1) THEN sw.PARMVALUE1 = 1
```

SIGNAL NOVALUE – catch uninitialized variables



Questions?

Getting jobname/jobid into a variable

This one is fairly simple. In some situations (logging, diagnostics, etc.) you may want to know the jobname/jobid in which you are executing.

These details are in storage, and you can access them with the following code:

```
ascbd=C2D(STORAGE(224,4))
assbd=C2D(STORAGE(D2X(ascbd+X2D(150)),4))
jsabd=C2D(STORAGE(D2X(assbd+X2D('a8')),4))

jobid=STORAGE(D2X(jsabd+X2D(14)),8)

jobName=STRIP(STORAGE(D2X(jsabd+X2D(1C)),8))
```

Getting jobname/jobid into a variable



Questions?

Matching data with stem variables

The concept:

Use stems as associative arrays keyed by a composite key.

Populate a presence flag (0/1). Join by testing the flag for each key in the other set.

Matching data with stem variables

First, build the lookup stem

```
ndvinv. = 0 /* initialize the stem for ndvinv */  
  
/* populate the stem */  
ndvinv_key = ndvinv_listElm.i ndvinv_listType.i ndvinv_listSys.i,  
    ndvinv_listSubs.i ndvinv_listStg.i ndvinv_listVLL.i  
ndvinv_key.i = ndvinv_key  
ndvinv.ndvinv_key.ndvinv_stem = 1
```

Matching data with stem variables

Lookup during iteration:

```
DO i = 1 TO cpinv.0  
  cpinv_key = cpinv_key.i  
  IF \ndvinv.cpinv_key.ndvinv_stem THEN DO
```

We're looping through a stem of "cpinv" and for each one, if we don't get a match on ndvinv, we do something.

Note that ndvinv_stem is initialized to zero unless there's a value. If there is, it gets a 1, so it can be used as a switch.

Matching data with stem variables



Questions?

Inline data using labels



Using inline data, you can bundle a small set of data within your Rexx script.
Here is an example:

Inline data using labels

```

SIGNAL A074_XTN_DTD0;A074_XTN_DTD0:
xtn_line=SIGL+2;SIGNAL A074_XTN_DTD0o
```
'<!--'
'<!DOCTYPE Transactions ['
'<!ELEMENT Transactions (Transaction+)>'
'<!ELEMENT Transaction (Date,Rule_TN?,Description,Categories*,'
'Cat_Rule_ID?,Cat_rule_split?,Tran_Type,'
'Tran_Num,Description_Original,Month)>'
'<!ELEMENT Date (#PCDATA)>'
'<!ELEMENT Rule_TN (#PCDATA)>'
'<!ELEMENT Month (#PCDATA)>'
']>'
```
'-->
```
A074_XTN_DTD0o:
DO xtn_sub=xtn_line WHILE SOURCELINE(xtn_sub) \= 'A074_XTN_DTD0o:'
 INTERPRET 'xtno_rec = ' SOURCELINE(xtn_sub);CALL G110_xtn_out
END

```

# Inline data using labels

It skips over the inline block and processes it in a loop

It uses several features of Rexx:

SIGNAL command

The SIGL special variable

The SOURCELINE function

# Inline data using labels



# Questions?

# Imbedding ISPF components into your Rexx (panels, messages, etc)



Imbedding ISPF components into your Rexx takes the “inline” concept a step further.

Benefit: rather than dealing with multiple members in multiple libraries, you can have an entire ISPF dialog in a single Rexx program.

No dependency on multiple members in multiple libraries.

# Imbedding ISPF components into your REXX (panels, messages, etc)



Start by allocating a temporary file, for example...

```
'alloc fi(otfispf)' ISPF_unit 'new reuse dir(5) space(1,1)',
'tracks dsorg(po) recfm(f,b) lrecl(80) blksize(3280)'
```

# Imbedding ISPF components into your REXX (panels, messages, etc.)



Next, assign that library to different ISPF data:

**ADDRESS ISPEXEC**

```
/* Issue the LIBDEFs */
'LIBDEF ISPMLIB LIBRARY ID(OTFISPF) STACK'
'LIBDEF ISPPLIB LIBRARY ID(OTFISPF) STACK'
'LIBDEF ISPSLIB LIBRARY ID(OTFISPF) STACK'

'CONTROL REFLIST NOUPDATE'
'LINIT DATAID(ISPFID) DDNAME(otfispf)'
'CONTROL REFLIST UPDATE'
'LOPEN DATAID('ISPFID') OPTION(OUTPUT)'
```

# Imbedding ISPF components into your REXX (panels, messages, etc)

Finally, populate the library using the inline technique:

```
SIGNAL C104_Member;C104_Member:
mbr_line=SIGL+2;SIGNAL C104_Membero
MSG010 'ENTER THE PROGRAM NAME' .ALARM=YES
'THE PROGRAM NAME IS REQUIRED TO RETRIEVE THE LISTING'
MSG011 'FILE CHOICE IS BLANK' .ALARM=YES
'THE SELECTED FILE CHOICE, NUMBER &lnum;, IS BLANK'
MSG012 'DATASET NOT VALID' .ALARM=YES
'SELECTED DATASET &endsn IS NOT VALID'
MSG013 'DATASET NOT VALID' .ALARM=YES
'SELECTED DATASET &userddio IS NOT VALID'
MSG014 'Enter Required Field' .ALARM=YES
'Enter your Compuware Source Listing (DDIO) File'
MSG015 'Press Enter to continue' .ALARM=YES
'Press Enter to specify source listing file'
C104_Membero:
DO sub=mbr_line WHILE SOURCELINE(sub) ^= 'C104_Membero:'
 line = SOURCELINE(sub)
 'LMPUT DATAID('ISPFID') DATALOC(LINE) MODE(INVAR) DATALEN(80)'
END
'LMMADD DATAID('ISPFID') MEMBER(MSG01)'
```

# Imbedding ISPF components into your REXX (panels, messages, etc)



# Questions?

## Account for blank values – placeholder

```
dsn_line = applist.i,
WORD(WLBMTYPE '*',1),
WORD(WLBMCLAS '*',1),
WORD(WLBLVL '*',1),
WORD(WLBNAME '*',1)
```

If any variable contains a null value, the result will be an asterisk instead.

# Account for blank values – placeholder



# Questions?

# Wildcard matching – using the ABBREV function



I use this one all the time:

```
IF ABBREV('CANCEL', zcmd, 3) THEN SIGNAL QUIT
```

It's self-explanatory. If the user types anything beginning with the string, "can" then we quit.

# Wildcard matching – using the ABBREV function



# Questions?

# Your feedback is important!

**Submit a session evaluation for each session you attend:**

[www.share.org/evaluation](http://www.share.org/evaluation)





**THANK YOU VERY MUCH!  
WHAT ARE YOUR FAVORITE REXX CODING  
TECHNIQUES?**