Miklos.Szigetvari@isis-papyrus.com

# MVSDSSN

An ADRDSSU extension, to manage the dumps in the network.

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# **Introduction**

The MVSDSSN is an extension of the standard ADRDSSU utility, to manage the dumps in the network. We have here (ISIS Information System) two very old tape units, but "nearly" unlimited storage capacity on the local network. We extended the ADRDSSU utility via UIM (User Interaction Module) exits to write dumps to HFS (Hierarchical File System) files, and store the dump information in a DB2 database. This modification is running here for several years, maybe smaller shops can use this. A large part of the modification was written in C/C++, we provide the complete source code, and the necessary definitions for DB2. The code uses the open source "zlib" general purpose compress library, Copyright (C) 1995-2002 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler.

Miklos Szigetvari November 2012 <miklos.szigetvari@isis-papyrus.com>

# **Quick Start**

- 1. For a quick start you need only the LOADLIB, SAMPLIB and DBRMLIB. So from the received XMIT dataset EDIT and SUBMIT the QUICKSTR job to restore these three datasets.
- 2. The LOADLIB should be APF authorized so authorize it or copy the MVSDSSN load module into an APF authorized library.
- 3. The SAMPLIB IVP10DUM job creates a DUMP of the SAMPLIB dataset to the "/tmp" temporary root directory without DB2 support. The created HFS file name will contain the JOBNAME, JOBNUMBER and a time stamp.
- 4. EDIT the IVP10RES job to insert the created HFS file name after the DIRECT DD statement and SUBMIT this job.

## **Installation**

# **System Requirements**

- 1. z/OS 1.8 or later (we are using this module for several years we didn't noticed any release dependency).
- 2. Disk space about 1000 tracks for the complete restore.
- 3. IBM C/C++ compiler, if you want to recompile the C/C++ source code.
- 4. IBM DB2 C/C++ preprocessor if you would like to recompile the DB2 access module.
- 5. DB2 subsystem (we are using this since DB2 5.1) the current was compiled with DB2 9.1.
- 6. IBM communication server NFS client, if you want to send the dump to the NFS network.
- 7. z9 machine or higher(no any hardware dependency, but the C/C++ code complied with ARCH(7), target architecture z9 or higher, compiler option).
- Of course the ADRDSSU dump/restore utility.

## **XMIT, Datasets**

The XMIT partitioned dataset contains several installation datasets in XMIT format:

#### 1. ADATA assembler compiler ADATA output.

As the largest part of the code is C/C++ we need to generate the C structures for a number of system control blocks (CVT PSA TCB UIM control blocks etc.). We are using for this, the DSECT2C utility from the C/C++ compiler library. The input for this generation is the assembler compiler ADATA dataset. As the size of the ADATA is very big, we left this dataset intentionally empty.

#### 2. ASM assembler library.

Beside some macros, it contains:

- \$\$ASMIF macro / module, a general interface for C/C++ modules to system functions.(Logstream access, name/token services etc.)
- SSQLASM C/C++ to DB2 routine, to dynamically load the DSNALI DSNHLI2 DB2 interface routines.
- UIMASM the UIM exit routine, its function is only to call the proper UIM C code.

#### 3. COMPLIST library

The compiler lists from the last compilation.

#### 4. CPP library

The C/C++ module library. As we are using here German code page, the routines are in IBM273 code page, and the compiler options also refer to this code page.

A part of the code is the "zlib" general compress library, Copyright (C) 1995-2002 Jean-loup Gailly and Mark Adler. The dump/restore extension modules:

- DSSMAIN the main program to process the parameters and call the ADRDSSU. It also contains the different UIM exit entry point code sections.
- DSSCLAS for the dump/restore objects.
- DSSDB the SQL interface module.
- DSSFILE HFS file access and calls to the "zlib" library inflate deflate routines.

The third part is a collection of general C/C++ routines for message processing, file allocation, date/time conversions etc.

#### 5. DBRMLIB

The DB2 DBRM module.

#### 6. HPP header files

The headers file definitions for the different C/C++ external functions.

This HPP library contains the different generated structures from the system control blocks.

EIREC\* members for the UIM exits or the IHA\* members for CVT, ASCB, RB etc (see ADATA above).

### 7. JOBS

Library we used here to compile/link the project.

#### 8. LOADLIB

The MVSDSSN module, it was linked with AC(1), it should be in an APF authorized library.

#### 9. OBJECT

The object library

#### 10. PROC

The compile/link JCL procedures and compiler options.

#### 11. PPONLY

DB2 C/C++ preprocessor output library.

#### 12. SAMPLIB

Sample library with IVP jobs, DB2 definitions etc.

Here we used, as project name, "ESA.PRJ.CBTDSSN", you have to change this, maybe with the help of the CHANGEAL job from the SAMPLIB.

# **Compile or Not**

The current version was compiled with the IBM C/C++ compiler with the following compiler options:

```
SEARCH(CEE.SCEEH.+,CBC.SCLBH.+,DD:USERLIB)
GONUMBER
OPT(2)
TUNE(7)
ARCH(7)
SPILL(3600)
DLL(CBA)
LOC(DE_DE.IBM-273)
DEFINE(_OS390__)
DEFINE(_POSIX_SOURCE)
DEFINE(_XOPEN_SOURCE_EXTENDED)
DEFINE(MU_STANDALONE)
DEFINE(ISIS_PF_MU)
LANGLVL(EXTENDED)
```

The JOBS dataset contains the compile/link job.

The output is a PDSE dataset

#### **DB2** or Not

If the DB2 support active, you can store the dump information in a DB2 database, and during restore you can select the proper input via an SQL query.

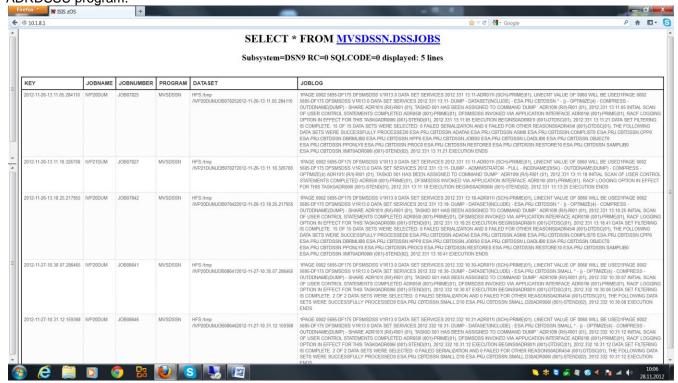
If the DB2 support not active (set the environment variable USEDDB2=NO), you have to specify in the DIRECT DD input, the file name for restore.

The DB2 database has the following structure:

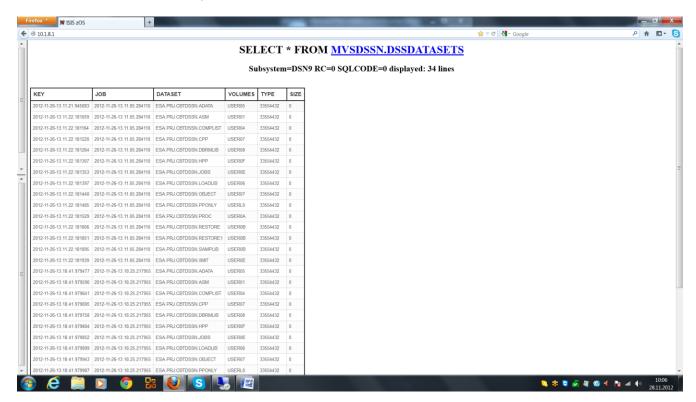
```
CREATE TABLE MVSDSSN.DSSJOBS
(
   KEY
               TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
   JOBNAME
                CHAR(8),
   JOBNUMBER
                 CHAR(8),
                 CHAR(8),
   PROGRAM
   DATASET
                CHAR(128),
   JOBLOG
                VARCHAR(32000),
   PRIMARY KEY(KEY)
) IN MVSDSSN.DSSNTBLS;
CREATE TABLE MVSDSSN.DSSDATASETS
(
   KEY
               TIMESTAMP NOT NULL.
   JOB
               TIMESTAMP NOT NULL,
   DATASET
                CHAR(44),
   VOLUMES
                CHAR(36),
   TYPE
               INTEGER,
   SIZE
              INTEGER,
   PRIMARY KEY(KEY),
   FOREIGN KEY FJOB (JOB)
   REFERENCES
                 MVSDSSN.DSSJOBS
) IN MVSDSSN.DSSNTBLS;
```

The DSSJOBS table contains a row for every dump request.

It contains the JOBNAME JOBID the output HFS file name and the first 32K of the DUMP messages from the ADRDSSU program.



The DSSDATASETS table contains a row for every DUMP request. It contains the DATASET name, VOLUMES list and the KEY in the DSSJOBS table.



The default is to use the DB2 interface. You have to BIND the DBRMLIB module according the BIND sample, and create the database according the CREATEDB sample job.

## **JCL and SYSIN**

Here is a sample JOB to create a dump

```
EXEC PGM=MVSDSSN,REGION=0M,
//MVSDSSN
// PARM=('LINECNT=60')
//STEPLIB DD DISP=SHR,DSN=ESA.PRJ.CBTDSSN.LOADLIB
//DUMP
          DD DUMMY
//RESTORE DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTERM DD SYSOUT=*
//ENVFILE DD DSN=ESA.PRJ.CBTDSSN.SAMPLIB(IVP2ENV),DISP=SHR
//DISK
         DD UNIT=3390, VOL=SER=Z1DT11, DISP=OLD
//CEEOPTS DD *
POSIX(ON)
ENVAR("_CEE_ENVFILE_S=DD:ENVFILE")
TRAP(OFF, NOSPIE)
HEAP(8M,1M,ANY,FREE)
//SYSIN
         DD *
 DUMP -
 ADMINISTRATOR -
 FULL -
 INDDNAME(DISK) -
 OUTDDNAME(DUMP) -
 COMPRESS -
 OPTIMIZE(4)
```

- In the EXEC statement we call the MVSDSSN program via STEPLIB and it will call the ADRDSSU utility
- The PARM's are the normal ADRDSSU parameters, we use often the TYPRUN(NORUN) option to check the dataset selection etc.
- We use here 0M region size
- The APF authorized STEPLIB contains the MVSDSSN program
- The //DUMP DD DUMMY DD statement necessary to prevent ADRDSSU to complain about the missing output
- The main program is a Language Environment C program, under the CEEOPTS DD statement we specify the
  necessary LE runtime options. Here is a definition of the ENVFILE, the dataset contains the environment
  variables for the dump/restore (see below)
- Under the SYSIN DD, the normal parameters for the ADRDSSU utility. Here is one exception, during the
  restore process with DB2 support, the MVSDSSN module should know the dataset mask for the SQL query.
  We mark this via "/\*include\*/ comment marker. If the programs see this comment line in the input, it take the
  dataset mask from this line to generate the SQL query:

```
//SYSIN DD *
RESTORE -
DATASET (INCLUDE( -
ESA.PRJ.CBTDSSN.* - /*include*/
)) -
INDDNAME(DUMP) -
RENAME(**.SAMPLIB,**.RESTORE1) -
CATALOG -
TOL(ENQF) WAIT(0,0)
```

• If no DB2 support, under the //DIRECT DD statement we specify the input HFS file for the restore:

```
//DIRECT DD *
```

hfs:/tmp/ESAIVP1J0B064842012-11-23-12.05.59

Here the "hfs:" prefix defines the dataset as HFS file, and after the prefix the full or relative HFS path name.

For the restore SQL queries we have a default dynamic SQL statement :

```
"SELECT * FROM DSSDATASETS A "
"WHERE ( %m% ) AND "
"( DATE(KEY) <= DATE('%d%') ) AND "
"( "
"A.KEY = "
"(SELECT MAX(B.KEY) FROM DSSDATASETS B WHERE A.DATASET = B.DATASET "
"AND DATE(B.KEY) <= DATE('%d%') ) "
") ";
Where: %m% will contain the actual restore mask %d% will contain the actual date or the date limit from the REFDT expression
```

Under the //SQL DD statement you can define another dynamic SQL query, using the %m% and %d% variables:

```
//SQL DD *
SELECT * FROM DSSDATASETS A
WHERE ( %m% )
AND DATE(KEY) BETWEEN DATE('10.02.2004') AND DATE('%d%')
AND VOLUMES = 'OS21D1'
AND A.KEY =
(SELECT MAX(B.KEY) FROM DSSDATASETS B
WHERE A.DATASET = B.DATASET
AND DATE(B.KEY) BETWEEN DATE('10.02.2004') AND DATE('%d%')
AND VOLUMES = 'OS21D1'
)
```

## **ENVARS**

The environment variables define the options for the MVSDSSN program:

The environment variables have the syntax: variable-name = value

- PLAN the DB2 plan name
- SUBSYS the DB2 subsystem name, (as default the program uses the CAF facility to connect to DB2)
- USEDB2 "YES" or "NO"
- PREFIX the HFS path prefix. The program dynamically generates the HFS dataset path names and creates this files in the directory defined via PREFIX.

So if I define:

PREFIX=/mnt/mydumps/change

The dumps will be written into this subdirectory and the restore will search also in this subdirectory

- COMPR compression level. During the dump the generated dump image will be compressed by the "zlib" general purpose compression library. The compression level parameter defines the compression value. This can be between 0 and 9.
  - 0 no compression
  - 9 -maximal compression.

We have tested the effect of different compression levels, higher compression lead to increased CPU usage, but the dataset size reduction was minimal.

- DEBUG the debug level 0-3. 0 NO debug, default. During the dump or restore process the program can write diagnostic, debug information
- The actual ENVFILE:

PREFIX=HFS:/tmp SUBSYS=DSN9 PLAN=MVSDSSN COMPR=1

## **IVP**

The IVP (Installation Verification Procedure) contains jobs test the basic functionality. We are using here as dump target the "/tmp" temporary USS file system:

- IVP10DUM dump all the MVSDSSN datasets without DB2 support.
- IVP10RES restore the SAMPLIB with RENAME from the dump created above.
- IVP20DUM dump all the MVSDSSN datasets with DB2 support.
- IVP20RES restore the SAMPLIB with RENAME from the latest dump.
- IVP21DUM a volume DUMP (Z1DT11).

## **Miscellaneous**

## **Performance**

The current DUMP elapsed and CPU times for some 3390-27 (30 Gigabyte) volumes:

Elapsed time in minutes	CPU time in minutes	Disk usage about
	1.92	35%
9		
	2.94	48%
13		
	4.23	60%
19		

We got the best performance/size ratio with the default compression level.

# **Diagnosis**

For diagnosis we are using the TYPRUN(NORUN) parameter, and the DEBUG environment variable.

# **Practical Usage**

Our online 3390 disk space about 400 Gigabyte. We have an NFS drive called "stoneage" mounted on our mainframe via NFS client. This has a capacity of 3.5 Terabytes.

We write the daily backups and the weekly full dumps to this drive, and the network administrators keep online this for about a half year. If we need an older backup, we have to wait till the network administrators restore the backup from a tape. Here is the input for our daily backup:

```
DUMP -
    COMPRESS
    DATASET(
            INCLUDE(AKLEIN.**,
                   AND*.**,
            EXCLUDE( -
                   *.DO*.T*.P*, /* ZA DUMP DATASETS */
                   *.D1*.T*.P*,
                   *.D2*.T*.P*,
                   *.D3*.T*.P*,
                   *.SPFTEMP*.CNTL,
                   *.ISPF.ISPPROF,
                   *.SPFLOG*.LIST,
            BY((DSORG EQ (SAM,PDS,PDSE,VSAM)) (DSCHA EQ 1))
    RESET OPTIMIZE(4)
                         OUTDDNAME(DUMP) TOL(ENQF)
```

Practically we are using very seldom the dataset group restore option, we restore individual datasets or complete volumes.

For future development, maybe it would be useful to use the FTP API to communicate directly with an FTP servers, and maybe create 2 or more DUMPs in different locations.