z/OS
2.5

SDSF Operation and Customization

IBM

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 521.

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About this document

This document is for use with z/OS System Display and Search Facility (SDSF). It is intended primarily for system programmers and operators, and assumes you are familiar with the z/OS operating system, including JES. This document contains information about migration, customization, security, operation, maintenance and problem determination, including explanations of SDSF messages.

This document also describes how to use SDSF's application services to write REXX execs or Java™ programs that exploit SDSF function. It includes a quick introduction to SDSF function and terminology for people who are not already experienced users of SDSF but want to exploit SDSF's application services.

Complete information about using SDSF, such as commands, action characters and messages, is provided in the online help for z/OS SDSF. In addition, introductory information is available on the Internet at http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/features/sdsf/.

z/OS information

This information explains how z/OS references information in other documents and on the web.

When possible, this information uses cross document links that go directly to the topic in reference using shortened versions of the document title. For complete titles and order numbers of the documents for all products that are part of z/OS, see *z/OS Information Roadmap*.

To find the complete z/OS library, go to IBM Documentation (www.ibm.com/docs/en/zos).

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Summary of changes

This information includes terminology, maintenance, and editorial changes. Technical changes or additions to the text and illustrations for the current edition are indicated by a vertical line to the left of the change.

Note: IBM z/OS policy for the integration of service information into the z/OS product documentation library is documented on the z/OS Internet Library under IBM z/OS Product Documentation Update Policy (www-01.ibm.com/servers/resourcelink/svc00100.nsf/pages/ibm-zos-doc-update-policy? OpenDocument).

Summary of changes for SDSF 2.5

The following content is new, changed, or no longer included in SDSF 2.5.

New

The following content is new.

July 2023 refresh

- Additional information for protecting resources for the Job Step (JS) panel was added to "Protecting jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets" on page 278.

June 2023 refresh

- The z/OSMF Security Configuration Assistant component of z/OSMF can be used to verify that security is properly configured for SAF resources that are used by SDSF. To use this functionality, SDSF APAR PH53477 must be applied. For more information, see the topic "z/OSMF considerations" on page 362.
- The REUSASID startup parameter was added to the SDSF server START command. The topic "Format" on page 75 in the section "Start the SDSF server" on page 75 was updated.
- Message ISFH1027E was added in "Messages for IBM Health Checker for z/OS" on page 483.

Changed

The following content has changed.

June 2023 refresh

- The width of the DATE column on the SR panel was increased from 8 to 10. See the topic "System Requests panel (SR)" on page 204.
- Corrections were made to the topics "Exploiting the Common Storage Subpools panel (CS)" on page 2, "Address Space Diagnostics panel (AD)" on page 94, and "Protecting action characters as separate resources " on page 227.
- Because SDSFAUX is responsible for data collection, it should be placed into a higher priority WLM service class. The topic Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73 was updated.
- Installation exit return code descriptions were changed for SAF security. The topic "Return codes" on page 354 was updated.
- Messages ISFH1018R and ISFH1026R were updated in "Messages for IBM Health Checker for z/OS" on page 483.

Deleted

The following content has been deleted.

June 2023 refresh

- The custom property Panel.DA.DynamiczAAPCols is not supported. It was removed from the topic "PROPLIST syntax" on page 55 and the corresponding UPROFLG1.UPRO1DYZ field for a user exit was removed from the topic "Initialization exit point" on page 350.
- Resource ISFLPA.*datasetname* for LPA data sets is not checked by SDSF and was removed from tables of checked resources. The topics "SAF classes and resources for SDSF function" on page 215 and Appendix B, "SDSF resource names for SAF security," on page 503 were modified.

Chapter 1. Exploiting new functions

Migration information is in *z/OS Upgrade Workflow*. This topic contains information about exploiting new functions in this release. It describes changes to the security and customization of SDSF and is intended for system programmers. Information about using the new functions can be found in the What's New topic of SDSF's online help.

Exploiting new functions for SDSF 2.5 as updated September, 2021

Before implementing the new functions in SDSF 2.5, the SDSF server must be started. For information, see Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73.

- "Exploiting the Address Space Diagnostics panel (AD)" on page 1
- "Exploiting the CF Data Sets panel (CFD)" on page 1
- "Exploiting the Common Storage Subpools panel (CS)" on page 2
- "Exploiting the Common Storage Subpool Details panel (CSI)" on page 2
- "Exploiting the Link List sets panel (LLS)" on page 2
- "Exploiting the Memory contents panel (MEM)" on page 3
- "Exploiting the PC Routines panel (PC)" on page 3
- "Exploiting the Private Storage Subpool panel (USI)" on page 3
- "Exploiting the System Parameters panel (SYSP)" on page 3
- "Exploiting the SVC routines and ESR panel (SVC)" on page 4

Exploiting the Address Space Diagnostics panel (AD)

The Address Space Diagnostics (AD) panel shows identification information about each address space and the memory addresses of important control blocks.

Table 1. Exploitation tasks for the AD panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the AD command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.AD._sysname_ **resource.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225 and "Protecting action characters as separate resources " on page 227
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the ADFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM_xx_**.**	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the CF Data Sets panel (CFD)

The CF Data Sets (CFD) panel allows authorized users to display coupling facility data sets defined to the sysplex.

Table 2. Exploitation tasks for the CFD panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the CFD command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLEDS._sysname_ **resource.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261

Table 2. Exploitation tasks for the CFD panel (continued)

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the CFDFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the Common Storage Subpools panel (CS)

The Common Storage Subpools (CS) panel allows authorized users to view common storage summary usage by subpool and key.

Table 3. Exploitation tasks for the CS panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the CS command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.CS.*sysname* resource.	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the CSFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the Common Storage Subpool Details panel (CSI)

The Common Storage Subpool Details (CSI) is a secondary panel that allows authorized users to view common storage details for a selected subpool and key.

Table 4. Exploitation tasks for the CSI panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the CSIFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the Link List sets panel (LLS)

The LLS panel displays link list sets that are defined in the sysplex.

Table 5. Exploitation tasks for the LLS panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the LLS command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.LLS.*sysname* resource.	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the LLSFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the Memory contents panel (MEM)

The Memory contents (MEM) panel allows authorized users to browse the memory contents for any address space within the sysplex, including common storage and 64-bit memory objects.

Table 6. Exploitation tasks for the MEM panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the MEM command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.MEM.*sysname* **and ISFJOB.STORAGE.***owner.jobname.sysname* **resources.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the MEMFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx***.**	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the PC Routines panel (PC)

The PC Routines (PC) panel displays the currently defined system linkage indexes (LX) PC routines.

Table 7. Exploitation tasks for the PC panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the PC command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.PC.*sysname* **resource.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the PCFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx***.**	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the Private Storage Subpool panel (USI)

The Private Storage Subpool (USI) is a secondary panel that allows authorized users to view private storage details for a selected subpool and key.

Table 8. Exploitation tasks for the USI panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the USI panel with the ISFCMD.ODSP.USI.*sysname* **and ISFJOB.STORAGE.***owner.jobname.sysname* **resources**	"Protecting action characters as separate resources " on page 227
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the USIFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx***.**	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the System Parameters panel (SYSP)

The SYSP panel shows the parameters that are used when the system is IPLed, including IEASYSxx PARMLIB statements and their sources.

Table 9. Exploitation tasks for the SYSP panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the SYSP command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.PARMLIB.*sysname* **resource.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Control use of the action characters using SAF.	"Action characters" on page 225
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the SYSPFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Exploiting the SVC routines and ESR panel (SVC)

The SVC panel shows the SVC (supervisor call instructions) as well as the ESR (extended service routines) table entries.

Table 10. Exploitation tasks for the SVC panel

Task	Reference Information
Control use of the SVC command with the ISFCMD.ODSP.SVC.*sysname* **resource.**	"Protecting SDSF commands" on page 261
Optionally, customize columns on the panel using the SVCFLDS parameter and FLD statement in ISFPRM*xx*.	"FLD and ISFFLD syntax" on page 48

Chapter 2. Using ISFPARMS for customization

This topic describes SDSF's internal parameters, ISFPARMS, and explains how to use ISFPARMS to customize SDSF.

Important: SDSF does not support security via the ISFPARMS mechanism. All users of SDSF 2.5 must use the Security Authorization Facility (SAF) with an External Security Manager (ESM) such as RACF, ACF2, or TSS. For information about migrating from using SDSF security with ISFPARMS (ISFPRMxx or ISFPARMS with assembler macros) to RACF security, refer to z/OS SDSF Security Migration Guide.

Note: SDSF provides a utility for converting ISFPARMS assembler macros to ISFPRMxx statements. See "Converting ISFPARMS assembler macros to statements" on page 6.

ISFPARMS overview

ISFPARMS defines global and group options and the format of the panels. The options include things like the name of the JES subsystem to process, what generic and wildcard characters to allow in SDSF commands, and whether to display the action bar on SDSF panels. The format of the panels includes the order and titles of the columns.

As of SDSF 2.5, all SDSF security functions are provided through SAF. The ISFPARMS keywords that are related to SAF are obsolete and are ignored. For more information, see Chapter 5, "Using SAF for security," on page 213.

ISFPARMS format alternatives

SDSF provides two alternatives for ISFPARMS:

- The ISFPRMxx member of PARMLIB. This is the **recommended format**. The statements in ISFPRMxx are easier to define and are more dynamic than the assembler macros: they can be updated without reassembling or link-editing. For a JES3 environment, you must use the ISFPRMxx member.

  The statements in ISFPRMxx are processed by the SDSF server, which is controlled by MVS operator commands. The server and associated commands are described in detail in Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73.

- Assembler macros that you define, assemble, and then link into the SDSF load library. This is the original format for defining ISFPARMS, and it continues to be supported for compatibility in the JES2 environment. However, some functions, such as conditional processing are not available using this format, and it is not supported in the JES3 environment. If you are using the assembler macro-based ISFPARMS, it is strongly recommended the you convert them to the ISFPRMxx format. You can use the ISFACP utility as described in "Converting ISFPARMS assembler macros to statements" on page 6 to assist in the conversion.

For simplicity, this information refers to both the assembler macro ISFPARMS and PARMLIB member ISFPRMxx as ISFPARMS.

In some cases, SDSF may revert from processing ISFPRMxx to the ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros. This is described in "Reverting to the ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros" on page 7.

To assist you in defining your ISFPARMS, SDSF provides sample ISFPRMxx members as well as a sample ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros. You can modify the appropriate sample to meet the needs of your installation.

The statements and corresponding assembler macros that make up ISFPARMS are summarized in Table 11 on page 6.

Table 11. Summary of ISFPARMS Statements and Macros

Statement	Assembler Macro	Required	Description	Refer to
OPTIONS	ISFPMAC	Assembler only	Specifies global SDSF initialization parameters.	"Global initialization parameters (OPTIONS or ISFPMAC)" on page 12
CONNECT	Not available	No	Defines server connection properties, SDSFAUX options, and the XCF application server name.	"CONNECT statement" on page 16
GROUP	ISFGRP	ISFPRMxx only	Defines a group of users and their attributes.	"Group authorization parameters (GROUP or ISFGRP)" on page 17
FLD + FLDENT	ISFFLD	No	Customizes the fields shown on an SDSF primary or alternate panel for members of a group. Associated with an ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement.	"Variable field lists (FLD or ISFFLD)" on page 47
NTBL + NTBLENT	ISFNTBL	No	Defines include/exclude lists of jobs associated with a group. Associated with an ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement.	"Name tables (NTBL or ISFNTBL)" on page 53
PROPLIST + PROPERTY	Not available	No	Specifies a property to customize. Provides an alternative to a user exit routine. Associated with a GROUP statement.	"Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54
TRTAB + TRDEF	ISFTR	Assembler only	Specifies the code page that SDSF uses for members of the group. Associated with an ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement.	"Code page (TRTAB/TRDEF or ISFTR)" on page 68
WHEN	Not available	No	Provides conditional processing of statements	"Conditional processing" on page 10

Converting ISFPARMS assembler macros to statements

⚠ **Attention:** If you are using the assembler macro-based ISFPARMS, it is strongly recommended that you convert them to the ISFPRMxx format. You can use the ISFACP utility as described in the following topics to assist in the conversion.

If you already have defined ISFPARMS with the assembler macros, you can use a conversion utility provided by SDSF to convert them to the statement format used in ISFPRM*xx*. The utility displays a panel on which you type the names of the input data set (ISFPARMS assembler macros) and output data set (statements), as well as the assembler macro library you use when assembling SDSF. You invoke the utility by typing the ISFACP command on the ISPF command line.

The syntax of the ISFACP command is shown below:

```
►►─┬──────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   └─ ISFACP ─── TRACE= ─── rexx-trace-option ─┘
```

Because the macros in ISFPARMS can be coded in different ways, the conversion may not be exact. You may need to make corrections to the generated statements.

The conversion utility processes only SDSF macros. For the utility to resolve macro labels to names, the labels must be on the same line as the macros. The conversion utility will attempt to add the labels if it recognizes common coding conventions, such as a label defined with a DS 0H, DS 0F, or EQU * immediately preceding an SDSF macro.

Reverting to the ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros

The user is connected to the SDSF server during SDSF initialization, and uses the server to process the ISFPARMS defined with statements.

To control when SDSF reverts to the ISFPARMS in assembler macro format, you can define SAF profiles for the SERVER.NOPARM resource in the SDSF class. This resource is checked when no ISFPARMS statements are in effect. If the user has READ access to the profile (or if SAF returns an indeterminate response), SDSF reverts to the ISFPARMS in assembler macro format. If the user does not have access to the profile, SDSF does not revert to the assembler macros and the user is not authorized to SDSF.

NOPARM fallback

NOPARM fallback occurs when ISFPRMxx is not in effect, or the SDSF server has been started in NOPARM mode. If the user is authorized to the SERVER.NOPARM resource, fallback occurs to ISFPARMS assembler macros. If the user is not authorized, access to SDSF is denied.

A generic tracker event is created for this condition to alert you that fallback is occurring. See *z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids* for information on generic tracker events.

Note: In a subsequent release, the SDSF server will be required and ISFPRMxx must be active. Accessing SDSF through fallback will not be permitted.

You can use the "Generic Tracker panel (GT) " on page 115 to view the generic tracker event. The generic tracker event for this condition includes the following fields:

- **OWNER** is IBMSDSF
- **EVENTDESC** is: *SDSF NOPARM FALLBACK: ISFPRMXX NOT ACTIVE*
- **PROGRAM** is the SDSF module that detected the event
- **EVENTDATA** is set to zeros

Samples

SDSF supplies the following samples in the ISF.SISFJCL dataset:

- ISFPRM00, which is an ISFPARMS in statement format that matches SDSF's sample ISFPARMS in assembler macro format
- ISFPRM01, which is the same as ISFPRM00 with the addition of field lists for the tabular displays.

A sample ISFPARMS module in assembler macro format for the JES2 environment is provided in member ISFPARMS of the data set ISF.SISFSRC. The ISFPARMS sample provides security with ISFPARMS parameters only. .

Auditing ISFPARMS

When you use the statement format of ISFPARMS, SDSF provides an audit trail of all statements that have been processed. The statements and any associated error messages are written to the SDSFLOG ddname allocated in the SDSF address space.

Diagnosing security

SDSF's security trace function helps you understand and diagnose SDSF security using SAF. In response to the actions that you take, such as issuing commands or overtyping columns, it issues messages that

describe the associated SAF resources. You control security trace with commands, REXX variable or Java methods.

- With the **SET SECTRACE** command, you turn security tracing on and specify how the associated messages are handled.
    - **SET SECTRACE ON** causes the trace messages to be sent to the ULOG.
    - **SET SECTRACE WTP** causes the messages to be issued as write-to-programmer messages. Use this if security prevents you from accessing SDSF or the user log.
- With the **SECTRACE** option on the **SDSF** command, you can turn security tracing on as soon as you access SDSF.
- When SDSF SECTRACE is active, SDSFAUX SECTRACE is also activated. SDSFAUX uses SECTRACE to record the results of security calls for diagnosis.
- With the ISFSECTRACE REXX special variable, you can control security tracing from a REXX exec.
- With ISFRequestSettings methods addISFSecTrace and removeISFSecTrace, you can control security tracing from a Java program.

Using the SECTRACE special ddnames

SDSF checks for the presence of the special ddnames shown in Table 12 on page 8. If the ddname is allocated, SECTRACE is enabled. This simplifies getting a SECTRACE, particularly in the SDSF/REXX environment because there is no need to modify a script to set the ISFSECTRACE special variable. In the z/OSMF ISPF classic interface, SECTRACE is automatically enabled when early trace is enabled.

Table 12. Special DDNames for SECTRACE	
DDName	**Description**
ISFSECTR	Equivalent to SECTRACE(ON). SECTRACE messages are written to the ULOG or ISFMSG2 variables.
ISFSECTW	Equivalent to SECTRACE(WTP). SECTRACE messages are written as write-to-programmer (WTP) and ULOG. WTP messages are returned to the TSO user PROFILE WTPMSG is in effect. WTP messages are also written to the job log and syslog.

For example, the following TSO commands allocate and free the special ddname. Allocate the ddname before accessing SDSF.

```
alloc fi(isfsectw) dummy reus
free fi(isfsectw)
```

For more information about the commands, refer to the online help. You could use the SEARCH command, for example, SEARCH SET SECTRACE. For more information about the REXX special variable and Java, refer to *z/OS SDSF User's Guide*.

Rules for coding ISFPARMS

This section describes the rules for syntax and implementation of ISFPARMS.

Statements

Enter statements as card images in a data set that you create with any editor. The data set is identified to the SDSF server through the server startup JCL.

The ISFPARMS statements use a *keyword*(*value*) format. For example, a GROUP statement might look like this:

```
GROUP NAME(ISFPROG),
    CONFIRM(ON)
```

The complete set of rules for specifying ISFPARMS statements follows.

General rules for coding statements

- A statement is 80 characters long. Use columns 1 through 71 for the statement; columns 72 through 80 are ignored.
- A statement can span any number of lines. To indicate that the statement continues on the next line, use a trailing comma.
- Enclose comments in a /**/ pair, for example, /* comment */. You can include comments anywhere in a record that a blank is valid. A comment cannot span lines; it must be closed on the line on which it begins.
- When you use a trailing comma to continue a statement, the only thing that can follow the comma on that line is a comment.
- Completely blank lines (in columns 1 through 71) are ignored; you can intersperse them freely with statements.

Rules for statement types, keywords, and values

The exact syntax of each of the statements is defined in the remainder of this topic. However, the following general rules apply to the statements and their keywords:

- Parameters must be separated from one another by a comma or a blank. Any number of blanks may appear between keywords, values, and commas, and parentheses.
- Each statement must have at least one keyword on the same line.
- Values are translated to uppercase. If the value contains embedded blanks or is case-sensitive, enclose it in single quotes.
- Parameters can be in any order in a statement.
- Statements can appear in any order; however, FLDENT statements must appear after an FLD statement and NTBLENT statements must appear after an NTBL statement.
- To specify a value of blanks, enclose one or more blanks in single quotation marks, for example, ' '.
- Unquoted blank characters inside keyword values are implicitly treated as comma separators and could appear as commas in SDSF syntax error messages.

Duplicate statements

In general, when SDSF encounters a duplicate statement, it uses the values from the last statement. However, duplicate FLDENT and NTBLENT statements are processed multiple times. For example, a duplicate field appears twice in the list.

Assembler macros

Code the ISFPARMS module according to standard MVS assembler language rules. The macros use a *keyword=value* format. In addition,

- The ISFPMAC macro must be the first macro in ISFPARMS, and only one ISFPMAC macro may be coded.
- The ISFGRP macros must be coded second, after the ISFPMAC macro and before any ISFNTBL, ISFFLD, and ISFTR macros.
- At least one ISFTR macro must be included.

After coding the ISFPARMS module, assemble and link-edit it. ISFPARMS must be reentrant. You can use the SMP/E procedure described in Chapter 9, "Installation and configuration considerations," on page 355.

Conditional processing

To facilitate using a common ISFPARMS for multiple systems, SDSF provides support for:

- A WHEN statement that allows you to identify statements that apply to a particular system
- System symbols in the ISFPARMS statements.

Conditional processing is available only with the statement format of ISFPARMS. It is not available with the assembler format of ISFPARMS.

Note that, even with conditional processing, if you want to use a common ISFPARMS with different levels of SDSF, you must ensure that the ISFPARMS does not include support (such as new keywords or values) that was introduced in the higher level of SDSF unless SDSF toleration APARs are applied.

WHEN Statement

The WHEN statement can be used to conditionally process an entire ISFPARMS statement (OPTIONS, GROUP, and so on). The WHEN statement specifies one or more conditions which are compared to the current environment. All of the conditions must be true for the statements that follow to be processed.

In processing a WHEN statement, SDSF checks each of the values against the current system. If all values match the current system, the statements that follow the WHEN statement are processed until the next WHEN is encountered, or until the end of the file is reached. If any of the values do not match the current system, the statements that follow the WHEN statement are checked for syntax but not processed, until the next WHEN is encountered.

The WHEN statement cannot be used to conditionally process a single parameter within a statement. For example, use WHEN to conditionally process an entire OPTIONS statement with all of its parameters, not to conditionally process just the TIMEOUT parameter of OPTIONS. This means that if even a few parameters in a statement vary between systems, multiple versions of the statement may be required. (System symbols, described in "System symbols" on page 12, can be used to replace the value for a single parameter.)

Messages logged by the server indicate which initialization statements are being processed.

WHEN and all of its parameters are optional. WHEN with no parameters causes the statements that follow (until the next WHEN) to be selected; this can be used to end a preceding WHEN.

The parameters are in the format *keyword*(*value*). The value for *value* can be any text string, including standard pattern matching characters:

- ***, which represents any string of characters
- %, which represents any single character.

The SYMBOL keyword lets you specify an expression for the value.

WHEN parameters

The parameters that describe the processing conditions are described below.

Parameter	Description
LPARNAME(*lpar-name*)	Name of the LPAR
SYSNAME (*system-name*)	Name of the system
SYSPLEX (*sysplex-name*)	Name of the sysplex
HWNAME (*processor-name*)	Name of the CPC

Parameter	Description
VMUSERID (*vm-userid*)	User ID of a VM system under which MVS is running
SERVER (*sdsf-server-name*)	Name of the SDSF server
SYMBOL(*expression*)	Evaluate an expression using one or more symbols

LPARNAME (*lpar-name*)

Names a logical partition that is defined to a processor, which is one of the following: the partition name specified on the 'add partition' panel in HCD, or the partition name specified on the resource or chpid statement that is input to the I/O configuration program (IOCP). The maximum length is 8 characters. Specify a value of ' ' (one or more blanks enclosed by single quotation marks) to indicate a processor that is not initialized in lpar mode.

SYSNAME (*system-name*)

Specifies the name assigned to an MVS system. The maximum length is 8 characters.

SYSPLEX (*sysplex-name*)

Names the sysplex this MVS system is in. The maximum length is 8 characters.

HWNAME (*processor-name*)

Names the central processor complex (CPC) as defined to HCD. The maximum length is 8 characters. Note: specify a value of ' ' (one or more blanks enclosed by single quotation marks) to indicate a processor with no name.

VMUSERID (*vm-userid*)

Specifies the user ID of a VM system under which MVS is running as a guest. The maximum length is 8 characters. Specify a value of ' ' (one or more blanks enclosed by single quotation marks) to indicate a system not running as a guest under VM.

SERVER (*sdsf-server-name*)

Names the SDSF server processing the statements.

SYMBOL (*expression*)

Checks for a value for any system static symbol. These are defined in the IEASYMxx parmlib member. The maximum length is 128 characters.

The format is WHEN SYMBOL(*x*= | ^=*y*,...) where the operands *x* and *y* can be either strings or symbols. The comparison is either equal or not equal. A symbol is expressed as &*name*. The operands can be specified in either order (for example, &SYSNAME=SYS1 or SYS1=&SYSNAME). If an operand does not evaluate to a symbol, the string is checked as is.

Note: Pattern matching operations (using * and %) are not supported for the SYMBOL keyword.

For the "equal" condition, the strings must match in length and content. Strings are case sensitive. To specify a "not equal" condition, use ^=, /= or \=.

You can specify any number of conditions, separated by a comma; all must be true for the statement to be accepted.

You can combine the SYMBOL keyword with any other WHEN keyword; all keywords must evaluate to true to be accepted.

If more than one SYMBOL keyword is present, the last one replaces any prior ones regardless of the previous conditions that were processed (that is, conditions cannot be replaced individually).

Examples of the WHEN statement

1. WHEN SYMBOL(&SYSNAME ^=SY1)

   This is accepted when the value of symbol SYSNAME is not equal to SY1. Note that this will also be accepted if SYSNAME is not a defined symbol, as the character string &SYSNAME is not equal to the string SY1.

2. WHEN SYMBOL(&SYSNAME=SY1, &SYSPLEX=PLEX1)

   This is accepted when the value of symbol SYSNAME is equal to SY1, and the value of symbol SYSPLEX is equal to PLEX1.

3. WHEN SYMBOL(&SYSPLEX=PLEX1) SYSNAME(SY1)

   This example shows a WHEN with two conditions, one of which uses a symbol. This WHEN is accepted when the value of the symbol SYSPLEX is PLEX1 and the sysname is SY1.

System symbols

Statements can include system symbols for keyword values. Symbols in ISFPARMS are identified by an initial ampersand (&). They also have an ending period, though the period is required only if omitting it would cause ambiguity. It is required if the character that follows is a period.

System symbols are not supported in the assembler macro format of ISFPARMS.

For example, the MENUS data set name may vary by system. A system symbol can be used to substitute the data set name when ISFPARMS is processed. To define the MENUS data set, you might use:

```
MENUS(&SYSPFX..ISF.SISFPLIB)
```

where &SYSPFX is a symbol for the system name. When ISFPARMS is processed, the system name is substituted for &SYSPFX, resulting in a MENUS data set name that is correct for the system. Note that in this example, the ending period for &SYSPFX. is required, so that the period used to separate data set qualifiers is preserved. The server initialization log will show the actual value used when the statement was processed.

Global initialization parameters (OPTIONS or ISFPMAC)

The OPTIONS statement or ISFPMAC macro specifies the global initialization parameters for SDSF.

In ISFPARMS assembler macros, ISFPMAC must be the first macro, and there can be only one ISFPMAC macro.

Example of the OPTIONS statement and ISFPMAC macro

OPTIONS Statement	ISFPMAC Macro
1 `OPTIONS SYSOUT(A),` **2** `    LINECNT(55),` **3** `    FINDLIM(100000),SCRSIZE(3440),` **4** `    SCHARS('*%'),DCHAR('?')`	**1** `ISFPMAC SYSOUT=A,` **2** `    LINECNT=55,` **3** `    FINDLIM=100000,SCRSIZE=3440,` **4** `    SCHARS=*%,DCHAR=?`

On line **1**, the SYSOUT parameter specifies the default SYSOUT class for the SDSF PRINT command.

On line **2**, the LINECNT parameter specifies 55 lines per page of printed output when using the PRINT command to print portions of the system log or output data sets.

On line **3**, the FINDLIM parameter specifies that the FIND command will search up to 100,000 lines on a single pass before displaying the number of lines searched. In the above example, the SCRSIZE parameter specifies that the maximum screen size on which SDSF will be used is 3440 characters.

On line **4**, the SCHARS parameter specifies the search character used for PREFIX and OWNER pattern matching. The DCHAR parameter specifies the display query character.

OPTIONS or ISFPMAC reference

The parameters that can be coded in the OPTIONS statement or ISFPMAC macro are show below. Defaults are underlined.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC	Description
ADMSYMBL (*symbol-sets-dsn*)	ADMSYMBL=*symbol-sets-dsn*	GDDM symbols
CSRSEARCH (LOOKAT | *ISPF-member-name*)	Not available	Program to run when the cursor is placed on a word in an SDSF screen and the assigned PF key is pressed
DCHAR ('?')	('*query-char*')	DCHAR=?	*query-char*	Query character
DSI (NO)	(YES)	DSI=NO	YES	This option is obsolete.
FINDLIM (5000)	(*lines-searched*)	FINDLIM=5000	*lines-searched*	Lines searched by FIND
JESNAME (*user-JES2-name*)	(*JES2-name*)	JESNAME=*user-JES2-name*	*JES2-name*	Name of the JES2 subsystem that is processed
JES3NAME (*user-JES3-name*)	(*JES3-name*)	Not available	Name of the JES3 subsystem that is processed
LINECNT (55)	(*lines*)	LINECNT=55	*lines-per-page*	Lines per page
LOGLIM (0)	(*hours-searched*)	LOGLIM=0	*hours-searched*	Hours of OPERLOG data filtered
SCHARS ('*%')	('*search-characters*')	SCHARS=*%	*search-characters*	Pattern matching characters
SCRSIZE (1920)	(*screen-size*)	SCRSIZE=1920	*screen-size*	Screen size
SYSOUT (A)	(*class*)	SYSOUT=A	*class*	Default print class
TIMEOUT (5)	(*seconds*)	TIMEOUT=5	*seconds*	Default timeout interval (JES2 only)
TRCLASS (A)	(*class*)	TRCLASS=A	*class*	Default trace SYSOUT class
UNALLOC (NO)	(YES)	UNALLOC=NO	YES	Free files at termination

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
ADMSYMBL (*symbol-sets-data-set-name*)	ADMSYMBL=*symbol-sets-data-set-name*

Defines a default GDDM symbol sets data set to be used when displaying page-mode data with the V action character.

symbol-sets-data-set-name is the name of a cataloged data set for the GDDM symbol sets. This data set will be dynamically allocated by SDSF only if the ADMSYMBL ddname is not already allocated.

There is no default for ADMSYMBL. If you don't specify this keyword, SDSF will not allocate a symbol sets data set.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
CSRSEARCH (LOOKAT | *ISPF-member-name*)	Not available

Specifies the name of an ISPF command to be invoked when you place the cursor on a word in an SDSF screen and press the assigned PF key. It is recommended that you redefine key PF6 for this purpose. The specified command is invoked and is passed a runtime parameter of the word value from the screen cursor position.

With this option, you can override the SDSF default and supply your own (or an ISV) ISPF command to act on the word identified at the cursor position.

The default is LOOKAT. The value must be 1 to 8 characters and must be a valid ISPF member name.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
DCHAR ('?') | ('query-char')	DCHAR= ? | query-char

Defines the query character for use with commands, to display their current values. The character you specify must be different from the SCHARS value. Also, be sure to tell your users what the new query character is. The default is ?. When using statements, enclose the query character in quotation marks.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
DSI (NO) | (YES)	DSI=NO | YES

Note: This option is obsolete as of z/OS V2R3.

YES
> specifies that dynamically allocated data sets are to be enqueued upon by SDSF for the user when they are allocated.

NO
> is the default and specifies that dynamically allocated data sets are not to be enqueued upon (for data set reservation) by SDSF for the user when they are allocated.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
DUMPHLQ (userid)	Not available

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
FINDLIM (5000) | (lines-searched)	FINDLIM=5000 | lines-searched

Specifies the maximum number of lines the FIND command will search on a single pass before displaying the number of lines searched. When running under ISPF, the FINDLIM value is saved and restored across sessions if the user is authorized to issue the command. See the online help for a description of the FIND command. Valid values are 1000 to 9999999.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
JESNAME (user-JES-name) | (JES-name)	JESNAME=user-JES-name | JES-name

Indicates the name of the JES2 subsystem. The name can be 1 to 4 characters. The default is the JES system the user is currently running under.

For information on specifying this parameter when SDSF is installed to run with a secondary JES2 subsystem, see . This applies to JES2 only; for JES3, use the JES3NAME parameter.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
JES3NAME (*) | (JES-name)	not available

Indicates the name of the JES3 subsystem. The name can be 1 to 4 characters. The default is *, which requests the JES system the user is currently running under.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
LINECNT (<u>55</u>)	(*lines*)	LINECNT=<u>55</u>	*lines-per-page*

Specifies the number of lines per page of printed output when using the PRINT command to print portions of the SYSLOG or OPERLOG. Valid values are 10 to 9999999.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
LOGLIM (<u>0</u>)	(*hours-searched*)	LOGLIM=<u>0</u>	(*hours-searched*)

Specifies the maximum amount of OPERLOG data, in hours, that SDSF will search on a single pass for OPERLOG records that meet filter criteria. If LOGLIM is omitted, the value is set to 0, which indicates no maximum.

Valid values are 0-999.

SDSF searches the OPERLOG data until it finds enough records to fill the screen, or until it reaches the limit, whichever comes first.

Users can override *hours* with the LOGLIM command. Under ISPF, the LOGLIM value is saved across sessions.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
SCHARS ('<u>*%</u>')	('*search-characters*')	SCHARS=<u>*%</u>	*search-characters*

Specifies the generic and placeholder characters. These characters are used wherever pattern matching is supported.

The values for *search-characters* are of the form *ab*, where *a* is the generic character and *b* is the placeholder character. The values cannot be alphabetic, numeric, or national characters; they cannot be @, #, $, &,; the ISPF end-of-line character, the current query character, blank, or equal to each other. In addition, using :, (or) may interfere with using system symbols with filtering. The defaults are * and %.

When you use statements, enclose the characters in quotation marks.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
SCRSIZE (<u>1920</u>)	(*screen-size*)	SCRSIZE=<u>1920</u>	*screen-size*

Specifies the maximum size, in characters, of the largest terminal screen on which SDSF will be used. Valid values are 1920 to 99999.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
SYSOUT (<u>A</u>)	(*class*)	SYSOUT=<u>A</u>	*class*

Specifies the default SYSOUT class for the SDSF PRINT command.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
TIMEOUT (<u>5</u>)	(*seconds*)	TIMEOUT=<u>5</u>	*seconds*

Specifies the default timeout interval, in seconds, for awaiting sysplex data. A value of 0 means that SDSF should not wait, that is, sysplex data is not available on those panels. This parameter is allowed in the assembler ISFPMAC macro, but the sysplex support requires the statement format of ISFPARMS. Valid values are 0 to 9999.

If this parameter is omitted, 5 seconds is used.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
TRCLASS (<u>A</u>)	(*class*)	TRCLASS=<u>A</u>	*class*

Specifies the default sysout class used by SDSF when dynamically allocating a trace file.

OPTIONS	ISFPMAC
UNALLOC (<u>NO</u>)	(YES)	UNALLOC=<u>NO</u>	YES

YES
indicates that when an SDSF session is terminated, all dynamically allocated data sets are to be freed.

NO
is the default and indicates that SDSF will not free dynamically allocated data sets. They will be available if the user should begin another SDSF session before logging off.

Server connection (CONNECT)

The CONNECT statement defines the server connection, including the XCF application server name and the action to be taken on SAF indeterminate results. It can also request that XCF not be used to provide sysplex data.

CONNECT can be placed anywhere in the ISFPARMS statements.

Example of the CONNECT statement

```
CONNECT
            ,AUXSAF(NOFAILRC4)
```

This statement indicates that SDSF and SDSFAUX verify requests should not fail (authorized) when SAF returns an indeterminate result (return code 04).

CONNECT statement

The following table shows the parameters that you code on a CONNECT statement.

Parameter	Description
AUXPROC(*SDSFAUX-procedure-name*)	Specifies the SDSFAUX procedure name.
AUXNAME(*SDSFAUX-jobname*)	Specifies the SDSFAUX job name.
AUXSAF(FAILRC4 | NOFAILRC4)	Specifies the action to be taken by the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces when a SAF authentication request results in a return code 04 (indeterminate response).
MAXSESSIONS(*max-concurrent-sessions*)	Specifies the maximum number of concurrent sessions.
XCFSRVNM(*server-name*|SAME|NONE)	Defines the XCF application server name, or requests that XCF should not be used to provide sysplex data

The parameters are described in detail below.

AUXPROC(*SDSFAUX-procedure-name*)

    SDSFAUX-procedure-name
        indicates the procedure name for starting SDSFAUX. The default is SDSFAUX.

AUXNAME(*SDSFAUX-job-name*)

    SDSFAUX-job-name
        indicates the job name to use when starting the SDSFAUX address space. The default is SDSFAUX.

AUXSAF(<u>FAILRC4</u>|NOFAILRC4)

    FAILRC4

        indicates that SDSF and SDSFAUX verify requests should fail (not authorized) when SAF returns an indeterminate result (return code 04). This is the default.

    NOFAILRC4

        indicates that SDSF and SDSFAUX verify requests should not fail (authorized) when SAF returns an indeterminate result (return code 04).

MAXSESSIONS(*max-concurrent-sessions*)

    max-concurrent-sessions

        specifics the maximum number of concurrent SDSF sessions per address space. Any attempt to start an SDSF session after this limit is reached results in a connection failure to the SDSF server. Valid values are 2 - 64. The default value is 32.

XCFSRVNM(<u>SAME</u>|*server-name*|NONE)

    SAME

        indicates that the XCF application server name is derived from the SDSF server name. This is the default.

        When you use SAME, all SDSF servers that are to participate in sysplex requests must have the same name. (The server name is either the job name or the started task ID.)

    server-name

        specifies the customizable portion of the XCF application server name, ISFSRVR.*server-name*. *server-name* can be up to 8 characters, and can consist of alphabetic characters, numeric characters and the national characters @, #, or $.

        When you use *server-name*, the names of the SDSF servers that are to participate in sysplex requests do not need to be the same.

    NONE

        indicates that the server should not identify itself to XCF and so will not respond to sysplex requests through XCF. A value of NONE for a remote system requests that this remote system not be included in the sysplex-wide data.

Group authorization parameters (GROUP or ISFGRP)

A GROUP statement defines:

- A group of users
- Customization values, such as columns on SDSF panels, and date format

Note: Field lists for panels added in this release cannot be specified using the ISFGRP macro. Field lists for those panels can only be specified through ISFPRM*xx*.

Using SAF to control group membership

You can define membership in the groups in ISFPARMS with SAF.

SDSF scans ISFPARMS from the beginning and assigns users to the first group for which they are qualified. This means that the order of the group definitions is important: Arrange them from most selective to least selective.

A user must be assigned to a group in order to use SDSF. Users can display the name of the group to which they belong with the WHO command. When a user tries to access SDSF but is not assigned to any group, SDSF issues message ISF024I. For more information, see <u>"Access requirements for SDSF users" on page 225</u>.

When using SAF to define who belongs to an ISFPARMS group, you:

 1. Assign a name to each group, as follows:

- With a GROUP statement, using the NAME parameter.
- With an ISFGRP macro, using the macro label. The label must start in column 1 and be 1-8 characters. It must conform to standard assembler language programming conventions and be unique within ISFPARMS.

2. Define SAF profiles GROUP.*group-name.server-name*, in the SDSF class, and permit users to them as appropriate. For more information, see "Membership in groups" on page 284.

SDSF works through the groups in ISFPARMS, checking for READ access to the SAF resource GROUP.*group-name.server-name* in the SDSF class. If the user is authorized to the group through the SAF profile, then the user is assigned to the group, regardless of whether he may be authorized to groups that occur later in ISFPARMS. If the user is not authorized to the group through the SAF profile, SDSF goes on to the next group.

If you do not assign a name to a group, SDSF generates one: ISF plus the index value of the group, in the format ISF*nnnnn*. However, because this name will change when you add or subtract groups from ISFPARMS, it is not suitable for use with SAF. To avoid conflicts with the SDSF-generated names, you should *not* assign names in the format ISF*nnnnn*.

The ISFPARMS and statements shipped with SDSF use the following names:

- ISFSPROG for group 1
- ISFOPER for group 2
- ISFUSER for group 3

Group function

SAF is used to map a user to a group. Once a user is mapped to a group, various default options can be associated with the group.

Group function parameters reference

All parameters apply in the JES2 environment; those parameters that apply in the JES3 environment are indicated in the table.

Note: You cannot specify field lists for new panels added in this release by using the ISFPARMS ISFGRP macro. All new configuration options are supported through ISFPRMxx. In addition, alternate field lists are no longer implemented: new panels support only a primary field list.

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
ACTION (NONE) | (ALL) | (*routing-code-list*)	ACTION=NONE | ALL | (*routing-code-list*)	Display of outstanding WTORs in LOG
ACTIONBAR (YES) | (NO)	ACTIONBAR=YES | NO	Display of the action bar
ADFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for AD
APFFLDS (*FLD-name*)	APFFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for APF
APFFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	APFFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for APF
APPC (ON) | (OFF)	APPC=ON | OFF	Display of APPC transaction sysout (JES2 only)
ASFLDS (*FLD-name*)	ASFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for AS
ASFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	ASFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for AS
AUPDT (2) | (*interval*)	AUPDT=2 | *interval*	Minimum auto update interval
BROWSE (S | SB | SE | NONE)	BROWSE=S | SB | SE | NONE	Default browse action character

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
CDEFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for job module panel
CFCFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CFC
CFDFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CFD
CFSFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CFS
CKFLDS (*FLD-name*)	CKFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for CK
CKFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	CKFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for CK
CKHFLDS (*FLD-name*)	CKHFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for CKH
CKHFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	CKHFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for CKH
CKPTFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CKPT
CMDAUTH (*auth-list*)	CMDAUTH=(*auth-list*)	Action characters, overtypes, / commands
CMDLEV (0) | (*level*)	CMDLEV=0 | *level*	Command authorization level (JES2 only)
CONFIRM (ON) | (OFF) | (ALWAYS)	CONFIRM=ON | OFF | ALWAYS	Confirmation of action characters
CPUFMT(LONG) | (SHORT)	CPUFMT=LONG | SHORT	Format of CPU on DA title line
CSIFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CS
CSRFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for CSR
CTITLE (ASIS) | (UPPER)	CTITLE=ASIS | UPPER	Case of text, such as column titles
CURSOR (ON) | (OFF) | TOP	CURSOR=ON | OFF | TOP	Cursor placement
CUSTOM(*proplist-name*)	Not supported	Customization of properties
DADFLT (*types-and-pos*)	DADFLT=(*types-and-pos*)	Types of jobs on DA
DATE (MMDDYYYY) | (DDMMYYYY) | (YYYYMMDD)	DATE=MMDDYYYY | DDMMYYYY | YYYYMMDD	Date format
DATESEP (/) | (-) | (.)	DATESEP=/ | - | .	Date separator
DEST (*NTBL-name*)	DEST=*ISFNTBL-label*	Destinations
DEVFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for DEV
DFIELDS (*FLD-name*)	DFIELDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for DA
DFIELD2 (*FLD-name*)	DFIELD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for DA
DISPLAY (OFF) | (ON)	DISPLAY=OFF | ON	Display of current values
DSPAUTH (*auth-list*)	DSPAUTH=(*auth-list*)	Types of jobs the group can browse
DYNXFLDS (*FLD-name*)	DYNXFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for DYNX
DYNXFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	DYNXFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for DYNX
EMCSFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for EMCS
EMCSAUTH (MASTER | ALL)	EMCSAUTH=MASTER | ALL	Authority used with the EMCS console

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
**EMCSREQ (YES	NO)**	EMCSREQ=YES	NO	EMCS required for system commands
ENCFLDS (*FLD-name*)	ENCFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for ENC
ENCFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	ENCFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for ENC
ENQFLDS (*FLD-name*)	ENQFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for ENQ
ENQFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	ENQFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for ENQ
FSFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for FS
GPLEN (*prefix-length*)	GPLEN=*prefix-length*	Length of the group prefix
GPREF (*group-prefix*)	GPREF=*group-prefix*	Group prefix string
GQEFLDS (*group-prefix*)		Primary field list for GQE (action character JCS)
GTFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for GT
HFIELDS (*FLD-name*)	HFIELDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for H
HFIELD2 (*FLD-name*)	HFIELD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for H
ICMD (*NTBL-name*)	ICMD=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs to be included with CMDAUTH
IDEST (*NTBL-name*)	IDEST=*ISFNTBL-label*	Initial list of destinations
IDSP (*NTBL-name*)	IDSP=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs to be included with DSPAUTH
IDSPD (*NTBL-name*)	IDSPD=*ISFNTBL-statement*	Jobs for which messages can be displayed
IFIELDS (*FLD-name*)	IFIELDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for I
IFIELD2 (*FLD-name*)	IFIELD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for I
**ILOGCOL (1)	(*position*)**	ILOGCOL=1	*position*	Starting column for LOG
**INPUT (OFF)	(ON)**	INPUT=OFF	ON	SYSIN data sets shown with browse
INTFLDS (*FLD-name*)	INTFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for INIT
INTFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	INTFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for INIT
ISTATUS (*NTBL-name*)	ISTATUS=*ISFNTBL-name*	Jobs included on DA, H, I, O, PS and ST
**ISYS (LOCAL)	(NONE)**	ISYS=LOCAL	NONE	Systems shown on sysplex panels
JCFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JCFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JC
JCFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JCFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JC
JDDFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDDFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JD
JDDFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JDDFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JD
JDDNFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDDNLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JDDN
JDMFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDMFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JM
JDMFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JDMFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JM

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
JDPFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDPFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for Job Dependency
JDPFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JDPFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for Job Dependency
JDSFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDSFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JDS
JDSFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JDSFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JDS
JDYFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JDYFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JY
JDYFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JDYFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JY
JESFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for JES
JGFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JGFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JG
JGFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JGFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JG
JMOFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for JMO
JRIFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for JRI
JRJFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for JRJ
JSFLDS (*FLD-name*)	JSFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for JS
JSFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	JSFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for JS
J0FLDS (*FLD-name*)	J0FLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for J0 (JES3 only)
J0FLD2 (*FLD-name*)	J0FLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for J0 (JES3 only)
LINEFLDS (*FLD-name*)	LINEFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for LI
LINEFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	LINEFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for LI
LNKFLDS (*FLD-name*)	LNKFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for LNK
LNKFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	LNKFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for LNK
LOG (<u>OPERACT</u>) | (OPERLOG) | (SYSLOG)	LOG=<u>OPERACT</u> | OPERLOG | SYSLOG	Default Log panel
LPAFLDS (*FLD-name*)	LPAFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for LPA
LPAFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	LPAFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for LPA
LPDFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for LPD
MASFLDS (*FLD-name*)	MASFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for MAS and JP
MASFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	MASFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for MAS and JP
MEMFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for MEM
NAFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for NA
NCFLDS(*FLD-name*)	NCFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for NC
NCFLD2(*FLD-name*)	NCFLD2S=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for NC
NODEFLDS (*FLD-name*)	NODEFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for NO
NSFLDS (*FLD-name*)	NSFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for NS
NSFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	NSFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for NS

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
NODEFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	NODEFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for NO
OFIELDS (*FLD-name*)	OFIELDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for O
OFIELD2 (*FLD-name*)	OFIELD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for O
OMVSFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for OMVS
OWNER (NONE) | (USERID)	OWNER=NONE | USERID	Default for OWNER
PAGFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PAGFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for PAG
PAGFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PAGFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for PAG
PARMFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PARMFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for PARM
PARMFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PARMFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for PARM
PCFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for PC
PREFIX (NONE) | (USERID) | (GROUP)	PREFIX=NONE | USERID | GROUP	Default for PREFIX
PROCFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PROCFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for PROC
PROCFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PROCFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for PROC
PRTFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PRTFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for PR
PRTFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PRTFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for PR
PSFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PSFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for PS
PSFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PSFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for PS
PUNFLDS (*FLD-name*)	PUNFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for PUN
PUNFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	PUNFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for PUN
RDRFLDS (*FLD-name*)	RDRFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for RDR
RDRFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	RDRFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for RDR
REPCFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for REPC
RGRPFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for RGRP
RESFLDS (*FLD-name*)	RESFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for RES
RESFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	RESFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for RES
RMAFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for RMA
RMFLDS (*FLD-name*)	RMFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for RM (JES2 only)
RMFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	RMFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for RM (JES2 only)
RSYS (LOCAL | NONE)	RSYS=LOCAL | NONE	WTORs shown on Log
SEFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SEFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for SE
SEFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SEFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for SE
SMSGFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SMSG
SMSVFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SMSV
SOFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SOFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for SO (JES2 only)

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
SOFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SOFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for SO (JES2 only)
SPFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SPFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for SP
SPFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SPFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for SP
SRCHFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SRCHFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for SRCH
SRCHFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SRCHFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for SRCH
SRFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SRFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for SR
SRFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SRFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for SR
SRVCFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SRVC
SSIFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SSI
STFLDS (*FLD-name*)	STFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for ST
STFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	STFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for ST
SVCFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SVC
SYMFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SYMFLDS=*ISFFLD-label*	Primary field list for SYM
SYMFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SYMFLD2=*ISFFLD-label*	Alternate field list for SYM
SYSFLDS (*FLD-name*)	SYSFLDS=*ISFFLD-name*	Primary field list for SYS
SYSFLD2 (*FLD-name*)	SYSFLD2=*ISFFLD-name*	Alternate field list for SYS
SYSID (*system-id*)	SYSID=*system-id*	System ID for LOG in a JES2 environment (JES2 only)
SYSID3 (*system-id*)	Not supported	System ID for LOG in a JES3 environment
SYSPFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for SYSP
TCBFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for job tasks panel
**UPCTAB (TRTAB2)	(*TRTAB-name*)**	UPCTAB=TRTAB2	*TRTAB-name*	Upper case translation table
USIFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for USI
**VALTAB (TRTAB)	(*TRTAB-name*)**	VALTAB=TRTAB	*TRTAB-name*	Valid character translation table
**VIO (SYSALLDA)	(*unit-name*)**	VIO=SYSALLDA	*unit-name*	VIO unit name for viewing page-mode output
VMAPFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for VMAP
WKLDFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for WKLD
WLMFLDS(*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for WLM
XCFMFLDS (*FLD-name*)		Primary field list for XCFM
XCMD (*NTBL-name*)	XCMD=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs to be excluded when processing CMDAUTH
XDSP (*NTBL-name*)	XDSP=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs to be excluded when processing DSPAUTH
XDSPD (*NTBL-name*)	XDSPD=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs to be excluded for which messages can be displayed

GROUP	ISFGRP	Description
XSTATUS (*NTBL-name*)	XSTATUS=*ISFNTBL-label*	Jobs excluded from DA, H, I, O, PS and ST

GROUP	ISFGRP
ACTION (<u>NONE</u>) | (ALL) | (*routing-code-list*)	ACTION=<u>NONE</u> | ALL | (*routing-code-list*)

Specifies routing codes that determine which write-to-operator-with-reply (WTOR) messages should be displayed at the bottom of the SYSLOG panel for members of this group.

ALL
> specifies that WTOR messages for MCS routing codes 1 through 28 are to be displayed.

NONE
> specifies that no WTOR messages are to be displayed. This is the default.

(*routing-code-list*)
> specifies that WTOR messages for specific routing codes are to be displayed. If you specify more than one option in your routing code list, enclose the list in parentheses and separate each option with a comma. The list can be made up of one or more of the following options:
>
> - One or more decimal routing codes. The possible routing codes are 1 through 28.
> - MVS, which enables the 12 routing codes used by MVS-JES. The routing codes used by MVS-JES are 1 through 12.
> - USER, which enables the routing codes reserved for customer use. The routing codes reserved for customer use are 13 through 28.
> - ALL or NONE, if you are using statements. ALL and NONE are described above. If included in the list, they are added to other items in the list.

The setting of the ACTION parameter can be changed by an authorized user through the use of the ACTION command.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ACTIONBAR (<u>YES</u>) | (NO)	ACTIONBAR=<u>YES</u> | NO

Sets an initial value for the display of the action bar.

YES
> indicates that the action bar is displayed.

NO
> indicates that the action bar is not displayed.
>
> If the ACTIONBAR parameter is omitted, the initial setting is to display the action bar.

Users can override the ACTIONBAR setting with the Set Screen Characteristics pop-up.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ADFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the primary field list for the AD panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
APFFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	APFFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the APF panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
APFFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	APFFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **Alternate** variable field list for the APF panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
APPC (<u>ON</u>)	(OFF)	APPC=<u>ON</u>	OFF

Controls whether a group member will see APPC transactions on the H and O panels. (Applies to JES2 only.)

ON
> indicates that APPC transactions are displayed.

OFF
> indicates that APPC transactions are not displayed.

If the APPC parameter is omitted, APPC transactions are displayed. Users can override the APPC setting with the APPC command or pull-down choice.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ASFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	ASFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the AS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ASFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	ASFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **Alternate** variable field list for the AS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
AUPDT (<u>2</u>)	(*interval*)	AUPDT=<u>2</u>	*interval*

Specifies the minimum automatic update interval, in seconds, that can be specified by members of this group. *interval* is a number from 0 to 255. The default is 2. A value of 0 indicates that the members of this group are not allowed to use the automatic update facility.

GROUP	ISFGRP
BROWSE (S | SB | SE | NONE)	BROWSE=S	SB	SE	NONE

Specifies the default browse action character, which is invoked when a user selects a row on a panel by placing the cursor in the NP column and pressing Enter. This applies to all panels that support browse.

S
> is SDSF browse.

SB
> is ISPF browse.

SE
> is ISPF edit.

NONE
> specifies that there should be no default browse action character. This is also the case if this parameter is omitted.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CDEFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the job module panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CFCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CFC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CFDFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CFD panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CFSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CFS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CKFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	CKFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CK panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CKFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	CKFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the CK panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CKHFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	CKHFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CKH panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CKHFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	CKHFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the CKH panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CKPTFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JES checkpoint panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CMDAUTH (*authorization-list*)	

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. CMDAUTH can be used with the MSG option only. For compatibility, other options in the *authorization-list* are accepted, but ignored.

(*authorization-list*) specifies CMDAUTH values. If the list contains more than one value, the values must be separated by a comma.

MSG
> issues a security WTO message whenever a member of this group issues a command (the WTO message is always issued when an SDSF user attempts to issue a system command for which the user is not authorized). The WTO message is also issued for all SSI requests.

The following options are obsolete and are provided for reference only:

- ALL (JES2 only)
- DEST (JES2 only)
- DISPLAY (JES2 only)
- GROUP (JES2 only)
- INIT (JES2 only)
- NOTIFY (JES2 only)
- USERID (JES2 only)

GROUP	ISFGRP
CMDLEV (0)	(*level*)	CMDLEV=0	*level*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. CMDLEV is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CONFIRM (ON)	(OFF)	(ALWAYS)	CONFIRM=ON	OFF	ALWAYS

Specifies whether SDSF requests confirmation of destructive action characters (such as cancel or purge).

ON
> indicates that the action characters will require confirmation.
>
> If CONFIRM is omitted, the value is ON.

OFF
> indicates that the action characters will not require confirmation.

ALWAYS
> indicates that the action characters will require confirmation, and that users cannot turn off confirmation with the SET CONFIRM OFF command.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CPUFMT (LONG)	(SHORT)	CPUFMT=LONG	SHORT

Specifies whether SDSF displays the MVS, LPAR and IBM zEnterprise Application Assist Processor (zAAP) views of CPU busy on the title line of the DA panel, or only the MVS view. The LPAR and zAAP views require RMF.

LONG

indicates that all values are displayed. The LPAR view is shown only when in LPAR mode. The zAAP view is shown only when a zAAP is defined and the system is in LPAR-mode.

SHORT

indicates that only the MVS view is shown.

The MVS view (the first value on the title line) is a better indicator of a CPU bottleneck. The LPAR view (the second value, if present) takes into account several states related to PR/SM. The zAAP view (the third value, if present) shows usage of the IBM zEnterprise Application Assist Processor .

GROUP	ISFGRP
CSRFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the CSR panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CTITLE (ASIS)	(UPPER)	CTITLE= ASIS	UPPER

Specifies how the case of text is displayed, specifically:

- Column titles on SDSF panels
- Text on the primary option menu
- Text on the print pop-ups
- Column titles on pop-ups
- Text displayed by SET ACTION
- Column titles displayed by SET DISPLAY
- Pop-ups when SDSF us running under TSO

Note that the case of column titles has no effect on commands that accept column titles as parameters, such as LOCATE or SORT.

ASIS

preserves the case. It is the default.

UPPER

folds text to uppercase. Column titles are folded to uppercase regardless of how they are defined in field lists in ISFPARMS.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CURSOR (ON)	(OFF)	(TOP)	CURSOR=ON	OFF	TOP

Specifies how SDSF should control placement of the cursor on tabular panels.

ON

causes the cursor to return to the NP column for the last row you worked with. If the row is not on the screen, because it would require a scroll or because system or user activity caused it to be removed from the display, the cursor is returned to the command line.

If CURSOR is omitted, the value is ON.

OFF

causes the cursor to return to the command line.

TOP

causes the last row you worked with to be scrolled to the top of the screen. The cursor returns to the command line.

GROUP	ISFGRP
CUSTOM (*proplist-name*)	Not supported

Names a PROPLIST statement that customizes certain SDSF properties. For information about the PROPLIST statement, see "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DADFLT (*types-and-positions*)	DADFLT=(*types-and-positions*)

Indicates the default address space types and positions to be shown on the DA panel when members of this group enter a DA command without any parameters. If the list contains more than one item, separate the items with a comma.

If this parameter is not coded with at least one value for address space position (IN, OUT, TRANS, READY) and at least one value for address space type (STC, INIT, TSU, JOB), then no address spaces are displayed when the DA command is entered with no parameters.

The possible values for the parameter follow. When RMF is installed, SDSF uses RMF as the source of data for the panel.

IN
Displays swapped-in address spaces

OUT
Displays swapped-out address spaces

TRANS
Displays address spaces that are in transition

READY
Displays address spaces that are ready for execution

STC
Displays started tasks

INIT
Displays initiators

TSU
Displays TSO users

JOB
Displays batch jobs

GROUP	ISFGRP
DATE (<u>MMDDYYYY</u>) | (DDMMYYYY) | (YYYYMMDD)	DATE=<u>MMDDYYYY</u> | DMMYYYY | YYYYMMDD

Sets a date format for this group: *month day year*, *day month year*, or *year month day*. SDSF uses this format when displaying dates on tabular panels and on the title line of the log panels. Commands that accept dates (LOCATE, PRINT, and FILTER) use this format.

If DATE is omitted, SDSF uses MMDDYYYY.

Users can override the date format with the SET DATE command or pop-up.

Specify the separator to be used between month, day, and year with the DATESEP parameter.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DATESEP (<u>/</u>) | (-) | (.)	DATESEP=<u>/</u> | - | .

Sets a date separator for this group: slash (/), dash (-), or period (.). SDSF uses this separator between the month, day, and year when displaying dates on tabular panels and on the title line of the log panels. Commands with dates as parameters (LOCATE, PRINT, and FILTER) accept this separator.

If DATESEP is omitted, SDSF uses the slash (/).

Users can override the date separator with the SET DATE command or pop-up.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DEST (*NTBL-statement-name*)	DEST=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. DEST is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DEVFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the DEV panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DFIELDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	DFIELDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the DA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DFIELD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	DFIELD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the DA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DISPLAY (OFF) | (ON)	DISPLAY=OFF | ON

Specifies whether SDSF is to display the current values for DEST, OWNER, PREFIX, SORT, and FILTER on the SDSF tabular panels. The default is OFF.

Users can query and override the setting with the SET DISPLAY command or pull-down choice.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DSPAUTH (*authorization-list*)	DSPAUTH=(*authorization-list*)

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. DSPAUTH is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options in the *authorization-list* are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DYNXFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	DYNXFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the DYNX panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
DYNXFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	DYNXFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **Alternate** variable field list for the DYNX panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
EMCS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the EMCS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
EMCSAUTH (<u>MASTER</u> | ALL)	EMCSAUTH=<u>MASTER</u>	ALL

Indicates the authority that will be used when activating the EMCS console. For a description of SDSF's use of the console, see "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356.

MASTER
   specifies MASTER authority. This is the default.

ALL
   specifies SYS,IO,CONS authority. Note that profiles in the OPERCMDS class can be used to permit SDSF users to commands that require MASTER authority when EMCSAUTH=ALL is specified in ISFPARMS.

GROUP	ISFGRP
EMCSREQ (YES | <u>NO</u>)	EMCSREQ=YES	<u>NO</u>

Controls whether SDSF must use the EMCS console for system commands. For a description of SDSF's use of the console, see "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356.

YES
   specifies that SDSF must use the EMCS console.

NO
   specifies that the EMCS console is not required. SDSF will use console ID 0 (INTERNAL) to issue commands when an EMCS console is not active. This is the default.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ENCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	ENCFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the ENC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ENCFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	ENCFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the ENC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ENQFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	ENQFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the ENQ panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ENQFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	ENQFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the ENQ panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
GPLEN (*prefix-length*)	GPLEN=*prefix-length*

Defines a prefix for a group.

To create the prefix, SDSF takes as many characters as are specified by *group-prefix-length* from the members' TSO user IDs. *Group-prefix-length* can be 1 to 8.

For example, if you have operator IDs defined as OPER1, OPER2, and OPER3, you might put the operators in a group with a group membership parameter and set GPLEN to 4 to define a group prefix of OPER for that group.

You can code either GPLEN or GPREF, but not both. GPREF is described below. GPLEN works in conjunction with a value of GROUP for the PREFIX parameter.

GROUP	ISFGRP
GPREF (*group-prefix*)	GPREF=*group-prefix*

Specifies a prefix for an authorization group. The group prefix can be 1 to 8 characters and can include the generic and placeholder characters (* and % by default).

Note: The generic search character must be appended to the group prefix in order for it to be treated like a prefix.

You can code either GPLEN or GPREF, but not both. GPREF works in conjunction with GROUP for the PREFIX parameter.

GROUP	ISFGRP
GTFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the GT panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
HFIELDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	HFIELDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the H panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
HFIELD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	HFIELD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the H panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
ICMD (*NTBL-statement-name*)	ICMD=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. ICMD is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
IDEST (*NTBL-statement-name*)	IDEST=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

Names an ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement that determines which jobs SDSF displays at session initialization to members of the group. This parameter does not affect the Display Active Users panel. See also the ISTATUS and XSTATUS parameters.

If the IDEST parameter is coded for a group, the SDSF panels are initialized with only those jobs having destination names listed in the NTBL macro or NTBL statement. The ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement can contain from 1 to 4 valid destination names. Any of the names in this list that are invalid (not defined to the active JES subsystem), or to which the user is not authorized through SAF, are not used as initial destinations.

If the IDEST parameter is not coded, the SDSF panels are initialized with jobs for all destinations, unless a member is not authorized to a destination name through the SAF security scheme.

The members can use the DEST command to display jobs and outputs for *all* destinations, regardless of the user ID on the node.

GROUP	ISFGRP
IDSP (*NTBL-statement-name*)	IDSP=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. IDSP is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
IDSPD (*NTBL-statement-name*)	IDSPD=*ISFNTBL-statement-name*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. IDSPD is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
IFIELDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	IFIELDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the I panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
IFIELD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	IFIELD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the I panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ILOGCOL (<u>1</u>)	(*position*)	ILOGCOL=<u>1</u>	*position*

Indicates which position (or column) of the SYSLOG or OPERLOG will be the first position displayed on the panel. *position-number* can be any number from 1 through 255.

This parameter is ignored if the screen on which the SYSLOG or OPERLOG is displayed can display the entire width of the SYSLOG/OPERLOG. Also, if the value for *position-number* is so high that less than a full screen of data is displayed on the SYSLOG or OPERLOG panel, SDSF adjusts the starting position number to display a full screen of data. For example, if the width of the screen on which the SYSLOG is displayed is 80 characters, SDSF adjusts the value of *position-number* to ensure that 80 characters of data are displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
INPUT (<u>OFF</u>)	(ON)	INPUT=<u>OFF</u>	ON

Sets an initial value to control whether SYSIN data sets are displayed when users browse a job.

OFF

specifies that SYSIN data sets should not be displayed.

ON

specifies that SYSIN data sets should be displayed.

If INPUT is omitted, OFF is used.

Authorized users can override the INPUT value with the INPUT command or the associated pull-down choice.

GROUP	ISFGRP
INTFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	INTFLDS= *ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Initiator panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
INTFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	INTFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines **alternate** variable field list for the INIT panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ISTATUS (*NTBL-statement-name*)	ISTATUS=*ISFNTBL-statement-name*

Indicates that jobs whose job names are in the list created by the specified ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement are to always be displayed on the DA, H, I, O, PS and ST panels unless specifically excluded by the XSTATUS parameter.

There is an exception for the Held Output Queue. When the user enters the H command with no parameter, jobs in the ISTATUS list always appear, except when the user has PREFIX=*. In this case, jobs that don't match the user's user ID don't appear, even if they are on the ISTATUS list.

GROUP	ISFGRP
ISYS (LOCAL) | (NONE)	ISYS=LOCAL | NONE

Sets an initial value to limit the data, based on a system, that a group member will see on the sysplex panels. (Applies to JES2 only.)

LOCAL

indicates that the panels will show data for the system the user is logged on to.

NONE

indicates that data on the panels is not limited by system, that is, all systems in the sysplex will be shown.

If ISYS is omitted, LOCAL is used.

Authorized users can override the ISYS value with the SYSNAME command or pull-down choice.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JCFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Class panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JCFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JCFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Class panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDDFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDDFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Device panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDDFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDDFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Device panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDDNFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JDDN panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDMFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDMFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Memory panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDMFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDMFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Memory panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDPFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDPFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Dependency panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDPFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDPFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Dependency panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDSFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Data Set panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDSFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDSFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Data Set panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDYFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDYFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Delay panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JDYFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JDYFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Delay panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JESFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JES panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JGFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JGFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Group panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JGFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JGFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Group panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JMOFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JMO panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JRIFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JRI panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JRJFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the JRJ panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	JSFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job Step panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
JSFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	JSFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job Step panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
J0FLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	J0FLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Job 0 panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used. (JES3 only)

GROUP	ISFGRP
J0FLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	J0FLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Job 0 panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used. (JES3 only)

GROUP	ISFGRP
LINEFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	LINEFLDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the LI panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
LINEFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	LINEFLD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the LI panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
LNKFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	LNKFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the LNK panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
LNKFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	LNKFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the LNK panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
LOG (OPERACT)	(OPERLOG)	(SYSLOG)	LOG=OPERACT	OPERLOG	SYSLOG

Names the default Log panel. The default Log panel is displayed when the LOG command is entered with no parameters, or the Log choice of the Display pull-down is selected.

GROUP	ISFGRP
LPAFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	LPAFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the LPA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
LPAFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	LPAFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the LPA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
LPDFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the LPD panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
MASFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	MASFLDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the MAS (JES2) and JP (JES3) panels. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
MASFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	MASFLD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the MAS (JES2) and JP (JES3) panels. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
MEMFLDS(*FLD-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the MEM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate primary field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NAFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the NA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	NCFLDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the NC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NCFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	NCFLD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the NC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NODEFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	NODEFLDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the NODES panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NODEFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	NODEFLD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the NODES panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	NSFLDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the NS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
NSFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	NSFLD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the NS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
OFIELDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	OFIELDS=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Output Queue panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
OFIELD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	OFIELD2=*ISFFLD-statement-name*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Output Queue panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
OMVSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the OMVS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
OWNER (<u>NONE</u>)	(USERID)	OWNER=<u>NONE</u>	USERID

Limits the jobs that a group member will see on the DA, H, I, O, PS and ST panels.

It provides a default for the OWNER command.

USERID
   indicates that only those jobs whose owner is the member's user ID are displayed.

NONE
   is the default. Jobs displayed are not limited by owner.

Users who are authorized to issue the OWNER command (which can be protected only through SAF security) can override the OWNER parameter with the OWNER command or pull-down choice, or the SELECT command.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PAGFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PAGFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the PAG panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PAGFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PAGFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the PAG panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PARMFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PARMFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the PARM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PARMFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PARMFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the PARM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PCFLDS(*FLD-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the PC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate primary field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PREFIX (<u>NONE</u>) | (USERID) | (GROUP)	PREFIX=<u>NONE</u> | USERID | GROUP

Limits the jobs that a group member will see on the DA, H, I, O, PS and ST panels.

The possible values for the PREFIX parameter are:

USERID
indicates that only those jobs whose name begins with the member's user ID are displayed, unless this parameter is overridden by the ISTATUS parameter.

GROUP
indicates that only those jobs whose name begins with the group's prefix are displayed, unless overridden by the ISTATUS parameter.

Note: PREFIX=GROUP works in conjunction with GPLEN and GPREF.

NONE
is the default. All jobs are displayed. Only those jobs whose names begin with the member's user ID are displayed on the Held Output panel.

On the O panel, users will see netmail when their current PREFIX matches a job's netmail ID. The netmail ID is displayed as part of the DEST field. See also the ISTATUS and XSTATUS parameters.

Users who are authorized to issue the PREFIX command can override the PREFIX parameter with the PREFIX command or pull-down choice, or the SELECT command.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PROCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PROCFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the PROC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PROCFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PROCFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **Alternate** variable field list for the PROC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PRTFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PRTFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Printer panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
PRTFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PRTFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Printer panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
PSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PSFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Process panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PSFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PSFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Process panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PUNFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	PUNFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro that defines the **primary** field list for the Punch panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
PUNFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	PUNFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro that defines the **alternate** field list for the Punch panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RDRFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*	RDRFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro that defines the **primary** field list for the Reader panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RDRFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	RDRFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro that defines the **alternate** field list for the Reader panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
REPCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the REPC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RESFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	RESFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Resource panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RESFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	RESFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Resource panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RGRPFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the RGRP panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RMAFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the RMA panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
RMFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	RMFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the RM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.(Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
RMFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	RMFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the RM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.(Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
RSYS (LOCAL)	(NONE)	RSYS=LOCAL	NONE

Sets an initial value to limit WTORs, based on system, that a group member will see on the Log panels.

LOCAL
>   indicates that only WTORS issued by the system the user is logged on to are displayed.

NONE
>   indicates that WTORs are not limited by system, that is, all WTORs for all systems are shown.

If RSYS is omitted, NONE is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SEFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SEFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Scheduling Environment panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SEFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SEFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Scheduling Environment panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SOFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SOFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Spool Offload panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.(Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
SMSGFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SMSG panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SMSVFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SMSV panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SOFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SOFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Spool Offload panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.(Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
SPFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SPFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Spool Volumes panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SPFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SPFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Spool Volumes panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SRCHFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SRCHFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SRCH panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SRCHFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SRCHFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the SRCH panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SRFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SRFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the System Requests panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SRFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SRFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the System Requests panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SRVCFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SRVC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SSIFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SSI panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
STFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	STFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the Status panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
STFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	STFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the Status panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SVCFLDS(*FLD-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SVC panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate primary field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYMFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SYMFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SYM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYMFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SYMFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the SYM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYSFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	SYSFLDS=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SYS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYSFLD2 (*FLD-statement-name*)	SYSFLD2=*ISFFLD-macro-label*

Names an ISFFLD macro or FLD statement that defines the **alternate** variable field list for the SYS panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYSID (*system-id*)	SYSID=*system-id*

Indicates the default system ID of the system log which a member of this group displays on the SYSLOG panel in a JES2 environment.. If this parameter is omitted, the default is the current system log. This parameter is useful in a JES2 multi-access spool environment. The setting of SYSID can be changed by the user through use of the SYSID command if the user is authorized to use it, through the AUTH parameter. (Applies to JES2 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYSID3 (*system-id*)	SYSID3=*system-id*

Indicates the default system ID of the system log which a member of this group displays on the SYSLOG panel in a JES3 environment. If this parameter is omitted, the default is the current system log. The setting of SYSID3 can be changed by the user through use of the SYSID command if the user is authorized to use it, through the AUTH parameter. (Applies to JES3 only.)

GROUP	ISFGRP
SYSPFLDS(*FLD-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the SYSP panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate primary field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
TCBFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the job tasks panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
UPCTAB (TRTAB2)	(*TRTAB-statement-name*)	UPCTAB=TRTAB2	*TRTAB-statement-name*

Assigns a name to the translation table that converts lowercase characters to uppercase. Use this parameter to request a code page other than the default code page for a group of users.

This parameter works with an ISFTR macro, TRTAB statement, or TRDEF statement. SDSF looks for:

- An ISFTR macro or TRTAB statement with the character string *TR-statement-name* in the UPCTAB parameter.
- A TRDEF statement with the character string *TR-statement-name* in the NAME parameter. Use TRDEF to define your own translation table.

TR-statement-name can be any character string that is a valid label for your assembler. The default is TRTAB2.

If you are using statements and omit UPCTAB, the code page defaults to **SDSF**. For more information, see "Code page (TRTAB/TRDEF or ISFTR)" on page 68.

GROUP	ISFGRP
VALTAB (TRTAB)	(*TRTAB-statement-name*)	VALTAB=TRTAB	*TRTAB-statement-name*

Assigns a name to the translation table that checks for valid characters. Use this parameter to request a code page other than the default code page for a group of users.

This parameter works with an ISFTR macro, TRTAB statement, or TRDEF statement. SDSF looks for:

- An ISFTR macro or TRTAB statement with the character string *TR-statement-name* in the VALTAB parameter.
- A TRDEF statement with the character string *TR-statement-name* in the NAME parameter. Use TRDEF to define your own translation table.

TR-statement-name can be any character string that is a valid label for your assembler. The default is TRTAB.

If you are using statements, and omit VALTAB, the code page defaults to **SDSF**. For more information, see "Code page (TRTAB/TRDEF or ISFTR)" on page 68.

GROUP	ISFGRP
VIO (SYSALLDA)	(*unit-name*)	VIO=SYSALLDA	*unit-name*

Specifies the unit name to be used for a temporary file when viewing page-mode output. (Applies to JES2 only.) If VIO is not specified, SDSF uses the default, SYSALLDA. Specification of a unit name that refers to a VIO device is strongly recommended for performance and security reasons.

GROUP	ISFGRP
VMAPFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the VMAP panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
WKLDFLDS (*FLD-statement-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the WKLD panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default primary variable field list is used.

GROUP	ISFGRP
WLMFLDS(*FLD-name*)	

Names an FLD statement that defines the **primary** variable field list for the WLM panel. If this parameter is omitted, the default alternate primary field list is displayed.

GROUP	ISFGRP
XCMD (*NTBL-statement-name*)	XCMD=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. XCMD is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
XDSP (*NTBL-statement-name*)	XDSP=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. XDSP is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
XDSPD (*NTBL-statement-name*)	XDSPD=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

As of SDSF 2.5, all authorization is performed using SAF. XDSPD is obsolete. For compatibility, the parameter and its options are accepted, but ignored.

GROUP	ISFGRP
XSTATUS (*NTBL-statement-name*)	XSTATUS=*ISFNTBL-macro-label*

Indicates that jobs whose names are in the list created by the specified ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement will be excluded from all SDSF panels for members of this group. This parameter overrides all other parameters that control which jobs are displayed, including ISTATUS.

Variable field lists (FLD or ISFFLD)

An FLD statement along with FLDENT statements, or an ISFFLD macro, defines the fields that are displayed on an SDSF panel. It is associated with the field list for a particular panel by an ISGRP macro or GROUP statement.

In ISFPARMS assembler macros, the ISFFLD macros must come after the ISFGRP macros. When you use statements, the statements can be in any order.

You can define a **primary** and **alternate** variable field list for each SDSF panel. The primary field list contains those fields that are shown upon entry into a panel. The alternate field list contains fields that can be displayed by use of the ? command.

For using SDSF interactively, it is important to locate overtypeable fields on the panel so that the entire field is visible on one screen. An overtypeable field can be overtyped only when the entire field is visible.

The fields that are available on a panel can also be affected by the JES level. The ARRANGE command allows users to change the order and widths of the fields in each field list.

You can include the ISFEND column in ISFPRMxx. Because the ISFEND column title and width cannot be changed, the TITLE and WIDTH parameters of the FLDENT statement are ignored and message ISF870W is issued. When ISFEND is not included in the field list, SDSF automatically adds it to the end of the list.

The ISFEND column is not supported on the ISFFLD macro when coded in ISFPARMS. Hidden column support is not available for those panels with installation-defined field lists in ISFPARMS. You receive the error message "column not found" when referencing the .END column for these field lists.

With SDSF's support for REXX, users can develop REXX execs that have dependencies on specific columns. You should be aware when removing columns from a field list that this may impact REXX execs.

Example of the FLD statement and ISFFLD macro

FLD and FLDENT Statements	ISFFLD Macro

1 `GROUP IFIELDS(DFLD)`
2 `FLD NAME(DFLD) TYPE(IN)`
`    FLDENT COLUMN(JNUM),TITLE('`
`JOBNUM'),WIDTH(7)`
3 `   FLDENT COLUMN(JPRIO),TITLE(PRTY),WIDTH(4)`
	1 `        ISFGRP IFIELDS=DFLD`
	2 `DFLD    ISFFLD JNUM,' JOBNUM',7,`
	3 `        JPRIO,'PRTY',4,`
	4 `        TYPE=IN`

On line **1** of the example, the IFIELDS parameter refers to an ISFFLD macro (with the macro label) or FLD statement (with the NAME parameter).

The ISFFLD macro and FLD statement begin on the line marked with **2**. Each defines a column for the JES job number, with a title of ' JOBNUM' and a width of 7 characters; and a column for the JES input queue priority, with a title of PRTY and width of 4 characters (line **3**). The TYPE parameter identifies the panel as the IN or Input Queue panel (line **4** in the ISFGRP macro, line **3** of the FLD example).

FLD and ISFFLD syntax

FLD and FLDENT statements

FLD NAME(*FLD-statement-name*),TYPE(*panel-ID*)
    FLDENT COLUMN(*column*),TITLE(*title*),WIDTH(*width*)

ISFFLD macro

label ISFFLD *column*,*title*, *width*,...,TYPE=*panel-ID*

label or **FLD-statement-name**
    names the ISFFLD macro or FLD statement referenced by a group. The name can be alphabetic, numeric, or national characters (@, #, $) and must begin with an alphabetic character.

column
    is a 2-to-8-character name, as defined by SDSF, for a column on an SDSF panel that displays tabular information. Chapter 4, "Columns on the SDSF panels," on page 93 includes tables of the columns for each panel.

    You will achieve better SDSF performance if the primary field list contains only those fields that SDSF can obtain from in-storage control blocks. These are marked as having *immediate* access in the tables in Chapter 4, "Columns on the SDSF panels," on page 93. Those fields that require an I/O operation to the spool data set (*delayed* access) should be in the alternate field list.

title
    is the title that appears on a panel for the column defined by *column*.

When you define a title using mixed case, enclose it in single quotation marks to ensure that it is displayed in mixed case. The case of the column titles does not affect commands that use titles as parameters, such as SORT and FILTER. The CTITLE parameter of the GROUP statement can be used to fold all column titles to uppercase.

If the title contains blanks, you **must** enclose it in single quotation marks. Similarly, users entering commands with column titles as parameters will be required to enclose those titles within quotation marks. For this reason, you may want to avoid coding titles that contain blanks.

A title must not be more than 18 characters long.

width
> is the width of the column on the panel. The width must be at least as long as the title. Use D to get the SDSF default length.

> When displaying numeric values that are too large for the column width, SDSF scales them using these abbreviations: T (thousands), M (millions), B (billions), KB (kilobytes), MB (megabytes), GB (gigabytes), TB (terabytes) and PB (petabytes).

panel-ID
> is one of the values listed in column 1 of Table 13 on page 49, corresponding to the SDSF tabular panel for which this variable field list was designed.

Table 13 on page 49 shows for each SDSF panel the *panel-ID* value that can be used in the FLD and ISFFLD syntax, the ISFGRP and GROUP parameters that name the primary and alternate field lists, and where to find a complete list of fields.

Table 13. Field List Parameters

panel-ID parameter value	Panel	ISFGRP or GROUP Parameter	Reference for Field List
AD	AD (Address Space panel)	ADFLDS(GROUP only)	"Address Space Diagnostics panel (AD)" on page 94
APF	APF (Authorized Program Facility panel)	APFFLDS, APFFLD2	"Authorized Program Facility panel (APF)" on page 96
AS	AS (Address Space panel)	ASFLDS, ASFLD2	"Address Space Memory panel (AS)" on page 94
CDE	CDE (Job Module panel)	CDEFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job Module panel (JC) " on page 145
CFC	CFC (CF Connections panel)	CFCFLDS (GROUP only)	"CF Connections panel (CFC)" on page 97
CFD	CFD (CF Data Sets panel)	CFDFLDS (GROUP only)	"CF Data Sets panel (CFD)" on page 98
CFS	CFS (CF Structure panel)	CFSFLDS (GROUP only)	"CF Structure panel (CFS)" on page 99
CK	CK	CKFLDS, CKFLD2	"Health Checker panel (CK)" on page 116
CKH	CKH (Health Checker panel)	CKHFLDS, CKHFLD2	"Health Check History panel (CKH)" on page 116
CKPT	CKPT (JES Checkpoint panel)	CKPTFLDS (GROUP only)	"JES Checkpoint panel (CKPT)" on page 126

Table 13. Field List Parameters (continued)

panel-ID parameter value	Panel	ISFGRP or GROUP Parameter	Reference for Field List
CS	CS (Common Storage Subpools panel)	CSFLDS (GROUP only)	"Common Storage Subpools panel (CS) " on page 102
CSI	CSI (Common Storage Subpool Details panel)	CSIFLDS (GROUP only)	"Common Storage Subpool Details panel (CSI)" on page 103
CSR	CSR (Common Storage Remaining panel)	CSRFLDS (GROUP only)	"Common Storage Remaining panel (CSR) " on page 103
DA	DA (Display Active Users panel)	DFIELDS, DFIELD2	"Display Active Users panel (DA)" on page 105
DEV	DEV (Device Activity panel)	DEVFLDS (GROUP only)	"Device Activity panel (DEV) " on page 104
DYNX	DYNX (Dynamic Exits panel)	DYNXFLDS, DYNXFLD2	"Dynamic Exits panel (DYNX)" on page 109
EMCS	EMCS (Extended Console panel)	EMCSFLDS (GROUP only)	"Extended Console panel (EMCS) " on page 113
ENC	ENC (Enclaves panel)	ENCFLDS, ENCFLD2	"Enclaves panel (ENC)" on page 110
ENQ	ENQ (Enqueue panel)	ENQFLDS, ENQFLD2	"Enqueue panel (ENQ)" on page 111
FS	FS (File Systems panel)	FSFLDS (GROUP only)	"File Systems panel (FS) " on page 114
GQE	GQE (Job Common Storage panel)	GQEFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job Common Storage panel (JCS)" on page 133
GT	GT (Generic Tracker panel)	GTFLDS (GROUP only)	"Generic Tracker panel (GT) " on page 115
HOLD	H (Held Output panel)	HFIELDS, HFIELD2	"Held Output panel (H)" on page 118
IN	I (Input Queue panel)	IFIELDS, IFIELD2	"Input Queue panel (I)" on page 123
INT	INIT (Initiator panel)	INTFLDS, INTFLD2	"Initiator panel (INIT)" on page 121
JC	JC (Job Class panel)	JCFLDS, JCFLD2	"Job Class panel (JC)" on page 131
JCM	JCM (Job Class Members field)	JCMFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job Class Members panel (JCM)" on page 130
JDD	JD (Job Device panel)	JDDFLDS, JDDFLD2	"Job Device panel (JD)" on page 140
JDDN	JDDN (Job DDName panel)	JDDNFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job DDName panel (JDDN)" on page 142

Table 13. Field List Parameters (continued)

panel-ID parameter value	Panel	ISFGRP or GROUP Parameter	Reference for Field List
JDP	JDP (Job Dependency)	JDPFLDS, JDPFLD2	"Job Dependency panel (JP)" on page 139
JDS	JDS (Job Data Set panel)	JDSFLDS, JDSFLD2	"Job Data Set panel (JDS)" on page 134
JES	JES (JES Subsystem panel)	JESFLDS (GROUP only)	"JES Subsystem panel (JES)" on page 129
JG	JG (Job Group panel)	JGFLDS, JGFLD2	"Job Group panel (JG)" on page 143
JDM	JM (Job Memory panel)	JDMFLDS, JDMFLD2	"Job Memory panel (JM)" on page 143
JMO	JMO (Job Memory Objects panel)	JMOFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job Memory Objects panel (JMO)" on page 144
JRI	JRI (JESInfo panel)	JRIFLDS (GROUP only)	"JESInfo panel (JRI)" on page 127
JRJ	JRJ (JESInfo by Job panel)	JRJFLDS (GROUP only)	"JESInfo by Job panel (JRJ)" on page 128
JS	JS (Job Step panel)	JSFLDS, JSFLD2	"Job Step panel (JS)" on page 146
TCB	TCB (Job Tasks panel)	TCBFLDS (GROUP only)	"Job Tasks panel (JT) " on page 148
JDY	JY (Job Delay panel)	JDYFLDS, JDYFLD2	"Job Delay panel (JY)" on page 138
J0	J0 (Job 0 panel)	J0FLDS, J0FLD2	"Job 0 (J0)" on page 149
LINE	LI (Lines panel)	LINEFLDS, LINEFLD2	"Lines panel (LI)" on page 150
LLS	LLS (Link List sets panel)	LLSFLDS (GROUP only)	"Link List sets panel (LLS)" on page 152
LNK	LNK (Link List panel)	LNKFLDS, LNKFLD2	"Link List panel (LNK)" on page 153
LPA	LPA (Link Pack Area panel)	LPAFLDS, LPAFLD2	"Link Pack Area panel (LPA)" on page 154
LPD	LPD (Link Pack Directory panel)	LPDFLDS (GROUP only)	"Link Pack Directory panel (LPD)" on page 154
MAS	MAS (Multi-Access Spool panel) and JP (JESPLEX panel)	MASFLDS, MASFLD2	"Multi-Access Spool panel (MAS) and JESPLEX (JP) panel" on page 155 and "JESPLEX panel (JP)" on page 130
MEM	MEM (Memory contents panel)	MEMFLDS (GROUP only)	"Memory contents panel (MEM) " on page 157
NA	NA (Network Activity panel)	NAFLDS (GROUP only)	"Network Activity panel (NA) " on page 158

Table 13. Field List Parameters (continued)

panel-ID parameter value	Panel	ISFGRP or GROUP Parameter	Reference for Field List
NC	NC (Network Connections panel)	NCFLDS, NCFLD2	"Network Connections (NC) " on page 159
NODE	NO (Nodes panel)	NODEFLDS, NODEFLD2	"Nodes panel (NO)" on page 162
NS	NS (Network Servers panel)	NSFLDS, NSFLD2	"Network Servers (NS)" on page 161
OUT	O (Output Queue panel)	OFIELDS, OFIELD2	"Output Queue panel (O)" on page 165
BPXO	OMVS (OMVS options panel)	OMVSFLDS (GROUP only)	"OMVS options panel (BPXO)" on page 164
PAG	PAG (Page panel)	PAGFLDS, PAGFLD2	"Page panel (PAG)" on page 168
PARM	PARM (PARMLIB panel)	PARMFLDS, PARMFLD2	"PARMLIB panel (PARM)" on page 169
PC	PC (PC Routines panel)	PCFLDS (GROUP only)	"PC Routines panel (PC)" on page 170
PROC	PROC (Proclib panel)	PROCFLDS, PROCFLD2	"Proclib panel (PROC)" on page 176
PS	PS (Processes panel)	PSFLDS, PSFLD2	"Processes panel (PS)" on page 177
PUN	PUN (Punch panel)	PUNFLDS, PUNFLD2	"Punch panel (PUN)" on page 178
RDR	RDR (Reader panel)	RDRFLDS, RDRFLD2	"Reader panel (RDR)" on page 181
REPC	REPC (WLM Report Class panel)	REPCFLDS (GROUP only)	"WLM Report Class panel (REPC)" on page 206
RES	RES (Resource panel)	RESFLDS, RESFLD2	"Resource panel (RES)" on page 183
RGRP	RGRP (WLM Resource Group panel)	RGRPFLDS (GROUP only)	"WLM Resource Group panel (RGRP)" on page 207
RM	RM (Resource Monitor panel)	RMFLDS, RMFLD2	"Resource Monitor panel (RM)" on page 183
RMA	RMA (Resource Monitor alerts panel)	RMAFLDS (GROUP only)	"Resource Monitor Alerts panel (RMA)" on page 184
SE	SE (Scheduling environment panel)	SEFLDS, SEFLD2	"Scheduling Environment panel (SE)" on page 185
SMSG	SMSG (SMS Groups panel)	SMSGFLDS (GROUP only)	"SMS Groups panel (SMSG) " on page 192

Table 13. Field List Parameters (continued)

panel-ID parameter value	Panel	ISFGRP or GROUP Parameter	Reference for Field List
SMSV	SMSV (SMS Volumes panel)	SMSVFLDS (GROUP only)	"SMS Volumes panel (SMSV) " on page 193
SO	SO (Spool Offload panel)	SOFLDS, SOFLD2	"Spool Offload panel (SO)" on page 185
SP	SP (Spool Volumes panel)	SPFLDS, SPFLD2	"Spool Volumes panel (SP)" on page 188
SR	SR (System Requests panel)	SRFLDS, SRFLD2	"System Requests panel (SR)" on page 204
SRCH	SRCH (Search panel)	SRCHFLDS, SRCHFLD2	"Search panel (SRCH)" on page 190
SRVC	SRVC (WLM Service Classes panel)	SRVCFLDS (GROUP only)	"WLM Service Classes panel (SRVC)" on page 208
STAT	ST (Status panel)	STFLDS, STFLD2	"Status panel (ST)" on page 193
SVC	SVC (SVC routines and ESR panel)	SVCFLDS (GROUP only)	"SVC routines and ESR panel (SVC)" on page 199
SYM	SYM (System Symbols panel)	SYMFLDS, SYMFLD2	"System Symbols panel (SYM)" on page 200
SYS	SYS (System panel)	SYSFLDS, SYSFLD2	"System panel (SYS)" on page 201
SYSP	SYSP (System Parameters panel)	SYSPFLDS (GROUP only)	"System Parameters panel (SYSP)" on page 203
USI	USI (Private Storage Subpools panel)	USIFLDS (GROUP only)	"Private Storage Subpool panel (USI)" on page 175
VMAP	VMAP (Virtual Storage Map panel)	VMAPFLDS (GROUP only)	"Virtual Storage Map panel (VMAP) " on page 205
WKLD	WKLD (WLM Workload panel)	WKLDFLDS (GROUP only)	"WLM Workload panel (WKLD)" on page 209
XCFM	XCFM (XCF Members and Groups panel)	XCFMFLDS (GROUP only)	"XCF Members and Groups panel (XCFM)" on page 210

Name tables (NTBL or ISFNTBL)

An NTBL statement along with NTBLENT statements, or an ISFNTBL macro, works in conjunction with an ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement in placing an SDSF user into a group, or in determining which SDSF functions are available to a member of a group.

In ISFPARMS assembler macros, the ISFNTBL macros must follow the ISFGRP macros.

Examples of the NTBL statement and ISFNTBL macro

NTBL and NTBLENT Statements	ISFNTBL Macro
1 `GROUP XSTATUS(EXCLUDE)` **2** `NTBL NAME(EXCLUDE)` `          NTBLENT STRING(RSCS)`	**1** `              ISFGRP XSTATUS=EXCLUDE` **2** `EXCLUDE   ISFNTBL RSCS,1`

On line **1**, the XSTATUS parameter works with the ISFNTBL macro, or the combination of NTBL and NTBLENT statements, beginning on line **2**, to exclude from the SDSF panels any job whose name begins with the characters *RSCS*. The OFFSET parameter is omitted and defaults to 1.

For more examples, see samples ISFPRM00 and ISFPRM01 in ISF.SISFJCL.

NTBL and ISFNTBL syntax

NTBL and NTBLENT Statements

NTBL NAME(*NTBL-statement-name*) TYPE(DEST)
    NTBLENT STRING(*string*) OFFSET(*beginning-column-of-string*)

ISFNTBL Macro

label ISFNTBL *string, beginning-column-of-string,*... [,TYPE=DEST]

label or **NTBL-statement-name**
    names the ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement. The name must be 2-8 alphabetic, numeric, or national characters (@, #, $) and must begin with an alphabetic character.

string
    is a character string.

    If a character string contains blanks, it must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

beginning-column-of-string
    is the beginning column number of the character string. In the NTBLENT statement, OFFSET(*beginning-column-of-string*) is optional. If it is omitted, *beginning-column-of-string* defaults to 1.

TYPE
    is an optional parameter. The value of DEST indicates that this definition contains enhanced destination names. If you are using these longer destination names, you must specify the TYPE parameter, with a value of DEST.

Usage notes

If you code name tables for destination names, you may want to put the installation-defined destination names last. Installation-defined names may be most likely to cause an error, and when SDSF encounters an error during initialization, it continues initialization with the destination names that were processed successfully before the error.

Customized properties (PROPLIST)

A PROPLIST statement, along with PROPERTY statements, defines customized values for certain SDSF properties. It provides an alternative to writing user exit routines to customize those properties. A user exit routine that customizes the same property as a PROPERTY statement overrides the value on the PROPERTY statement.

The PROPLIST statement is associated with a group of users through the CUSTOM parameter on the GROUP statement.

The PROPLIST statement has no equivalent in ISFPARMS assembler macros.

Example of the PROPLIST and associated statements

```
 1  GROUP NAME(DEPTA)
 2    CUSTOM(USERPROP)
     .
     .
     .
 3  PROPLIST NAME(USERPROP)
 4      PROPERTY NAME(Security.Browse.LogNOFAIL) VALUE(TRUE)
```

On line **2** of the example, the CUSTOM parameter refers to a PROPLIST statement with the NAME parameter.

The PROPLIST statement with the appropriate name begins on the line marked with **3**. It consists of one PROPERTY statement, on the line marked with **4**, which specifies the Security.Browse.LogNOFAIL property.

PROPLIST syntax

PROPLIST and PROPERTY statements

PROPLIST NAME(*proplist-statement-name*),
    PROPERTY NAME(*property-name*) VALUE(value)

proplist-statement-name
    names the PROPLIST statement referenced by the CUSTOM parameter in a GROUP statement. The name can be 1 to 8 alphabetic, numeric, or national characters (@, #, $) and must begin with an alphabetic or national character.

property-name
    names the property. The properties are described in Table 14 on page 55.

value
    specifies the setting for the property.

Table 14 on page 55 shows the properties that you can specify with the PROPERTY statement, and the corresponding flag that you could set in a user exit routine to achieve the same result. The user exit overrides the PROPERTY statement.

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Browse.Alloc.MaxDS	10 - 400	Controls the number of data sets open at one time for browse. The default is 400.	UPRDSAL
Browse.CoreBuf.NoSwap	TRUE or FALSE	Affects the browsing of job data sets. A value of TRUE requests that SDSF not attempt to gather data not yet written to spool if the job is swapped out. This is ignored for systems other than the one you are logged onto. FALSE is the default.	UPRSFLG3.UPRS3SWP

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Browse.Suppress.DupDS	TRUE or FALSE	Controls whether duplicate SYSOUT data sets are included when you browse or print a job. A value of TRUE requests that duplicate SYSOUT data sets not be included. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3NOD
Comm.Release.Mode	1 or 2	Sets the mode that SDSF uses for communication to provide sysplex-wide data on SDSF panels.	UPRCMODE
		A value of 2 sets the communication mode to Z13, which requests that SDSF use the sysplex support that was introduced in z/OS V1R13 SDSF. SDSF uses XCF for communications and does not use the server group. Systems that you wish to be included must be at least z/OS V1R13. This is the default.	
Command.FILTER.SymbolsDisabled	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the use of system symbols with filtering. If the value is TRUE, any symbols in a string are not resolved. If the value is FALSE, symbols are resolved. FALSE is the default.	UPRS6FSY
Command.HOLD.AddGenChar	TRUE or FALSE	Affects the job name parameter on the H command. If the value is TRUE, SDSF appends a generic pattern-matching character to the job name specified with the H command, unless the job name already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, the command H GREER would result in H GREER*. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1GHO
Command.INIT. DefaultJESManaged	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the rows that are shown on the initiator panel by default. If the value is TRUE, only JES-managed initiators are shown by default. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2IDJ

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Command.PREFIX.AddGenChar	TRUE or FALSE	Affects the PREFIX command. If the value is TRUE, SDSF appends a generic pattern-matching character to the prefix specified with the PREFIX command, unless the prefix already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, the command PREFIX JONES would result in a prefix of JONES*. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1GPF
Command.SLASH.CommandLimit	20 - 2000	Sets the number of system commands entered with the / command that SDSF stores. When the number is exceeded, the oldest command is removed from the list. The default is 1,000. System commands are stored only when using SDSF under ISPF.	UPRCMDLM
Command.SLASH.Name	/, (or)	Specifies a single character to use when issuing system commands through SDSF (usually referred to as the slash command). You would use this character with all forms of the slash command, including I/ and W/. Enclose the character in single quotation marks, for example VALUE(')'). The default is /. This also affects the character used with the REXX ISFEXEC command. The REXX ISFSLASH command is preferred, as it does not require the character to be coded with the command.	UPRSLCMD UPRSLCIC UPRSLCWC
Command.SLASH.NoDynamicPanels	TRUE or FALSE	Controls whether the size of the System Command Extension pop-up varies with the screen size of the emulator session. If the value is TRUE, the size of the pop-up does not vary. If the value is FALSE, the size of the pop-up varies. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4CDP

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Command.STAT.AddGenChar	TRUE or FALSE	Affects the job name parameter on the ST command. If the value is TRUE, SDSF appends a generic pattern-matching character to the job name specified with the ST command, unless the job name already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, the command ST GREER would result in ST GREER*. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1GST
Console.EMCS.ConModChars	String of up to 32 characters consisting of A-Z, 0-9, @, #, $.	Names the list of suffixes to use when modifying the console name when the console activation fails due to the console being in use. The default is $#@12345.	UPXCONSF
Console.EMCS.DataSpaceSize	1 - 2048	Controls the size of the dataspace used when the EMCS console is activated. The data space size controls the number of messages that may be queued to the console prior to them being retrieved. The value indicates the size in megabytes. 2048 is the default.	UPRCONSZ
Console.EMCS.NoConMod	TRUE or FALSE (the default)	Disables modification of the console name when console activation fails due to the console being in use. A value of TRUE disables the function and a value of FALSE enables it. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2NMD
Console.EMCS.UlogAuthReq	TRUE or FALSE (the default)	Controls activation of the extended console based on authorization to ISFCMD.ODSP.ULOG.*jesx*. When the value is TRUE, an extended console will be activated only if the user has READ access to ISFCMD.ODSP.ULOG.*jesx* in the SDSF class. When the value is FALSE, access to ISFCMD.ODSP.ULOG.jesx will not be checked when activating an EMCS console. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6UCN

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Log.Operlog.ViewAll	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the lines shown on the OPERLOG panel. If the value is TRUE, the OPERLOG panel includes data from the inactive portion of the log stream. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2OVW
Panel.All.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the AD, APF, AS, CK, CKPT, CSR, DA, DEV, DYNX, ENC, ENQ, FS, GT, JES, LLS, LNK, LPA, LPD, PAG, MEM, NA, OMVS, PARM, PC, PS, SMSG, SMSV, SSI, SVC, SYM, SYS, SYSP, and VMAP panels. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the panels is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the panels is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPC, UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPD, UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPE, UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPP, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JAP, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JLN, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JLP, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JPA, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JPM, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JSM, UPROFLG4.UPRO4JSY, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JEN, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JAS, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JDY, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JFS, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSG, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSV, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSS, UPROFLG5.UPRO5JVM, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JCS, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JGT, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JNA, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JDV, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JOM, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JLD, UPROFLG7.UPRO7JLS UPROFLG8.UPRO8JAD, UPROFLG8.UPRO8JME, UPROFLG8.UPRO8JPC, UPROFLG8.UPRO8JSP, UPROFLG8.UPRO8JSV
Panel.AD.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the AD panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the AD panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the AD panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG8.UPRO8JAD
Panel.APF.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the APF panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the APF panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the APF panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JAP

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.AS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the AS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the AS panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the AS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JAS
Panel.CK.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the CK panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the CK panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the CK panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPC
Panel.CKH.DefaultCKLim	1–999999	Sets the default maximum number of instances for a check for IBM Health Checker for z/OS that will be read from the logstream for the CKH panel. Users can override this with the SET CKLIM command. The default is 10.	UPRCKLIM
Panel.CSR.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the CSR panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the CSR panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the CSR panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JCS
Panel.DA.CPUPctBasedLPAR	TRUE or FALSE	Affects normalization of the CPU% column on the DA panel. If the value is TRUE, the CPU% column is normalized using the LPAR value for CPU busy for the system. If the value is FALSE, the CPU% column is normalized with the MVS value for CPU busy for the system. The LPAR value takes into account several states related to PR/SM. The LPAR value requires RMF. If the LPAR value is not available, SDSF uses the MVS value to normalize the CPU% colunm. FALSE is the default.	UPRSFLG6.UPRS6DNL

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.DA.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the DA panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the DA panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the DA panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPD
Panel.DA.ShowTitleSIO	TRUE or FALSE	Affects the contents of the title line on the DA panel. If the value is TRUE, the system SIO rate is included, but the system zAAP use is not. If the value is FALSE, the SIO rate is omitted, and the system zAAP use is shown if a zAAP is defined on the local system. FALSE is the default.	UPRSFLG5.UPRS5DSI
Panel.DEV.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the DEV panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the DEV panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the DEV panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JDV
Panel.DYNX.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the DYNX panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the DYNX panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the DYNX panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JDY
Panel.ENC.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the ENC panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the ENC panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the ENC panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPE
Panel.ENQ.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the ENQ panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the ENQ panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the ENQ panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JEN

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.FS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the FS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the FS panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the FS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JFS
Panel.GT.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the GT panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the GT panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the GT panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JGT
Panel.INIT.UseInitNum	TRUE or FALSE	Controls use of initiator number or names when generating commands. If the value is TRUE, the initiator number is used. If the value is FALSE, the initiator name is used. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6INN
Panel.JES.JESPlexScope	True or FALSE	Controls scope of the JES panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the JES panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the JES panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JJE
Panel.LLS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the LLS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the LLS panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the LLS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JLS
Panel.LNK.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the LNK panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the LNK panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the LNK panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JLN
Panel.LPA.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the LPA panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the LPA panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the LPA panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JLP

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.LPD.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the LPD panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the LPD panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the LPD panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JLD
Panel.Main.DisableTable	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the format of the main menu. If the value is TRUE, the non-scrollable main panel is shown. If the value is FALSE, the main panel is shown in scrollable format. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JCS
Panel.MEM.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the MEM panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the MEM panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the MEM panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG8.UPRO8JME
Panel.NA.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the NA panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the NA panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the NA panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6NMT
Panel.OMVS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the OMVS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the OMVS panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the OMVS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG7.UPRO7JOM
Panel.PAG.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the PAG panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the PAG panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the PAG panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JPA
Panel.PARM.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the PARM panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the PARM panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the PARM panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JPM

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.PC.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the PC panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the PC panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the PC panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG8.UPRO8JPC
Panel.PR.DevNameAlwaysShort	TRUE or FALSE	Controls how device names are formatted on the PR panel. If the value is TRUE, the device names are shown in a shortened format. Otherwise, the name is shown with dots between subtypes. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2DF8
Panel.PS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the PS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the PS panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the PS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3JPP
Panel.PUN.DevNameAlwaysShort	TRUE or FALSE	Controls how device names are formatted on the PUN panel. If the value is TRUE, the device names are shown in a shortened format. Otherwise, the name is shown with dots between subtypes. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2DU8
Panel.RDR.DevNameAlwaysShort	TRUE or FALSE	Controls how device names are formatted on the RDR panel. If the value is TRUE, the device names are shown in a shortened format. Otherwise, the name is shown with dots between subtypes. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2DR8
Panel.Settings. DisablePointAndShoot	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the use of point-and-shoot fields on the SDSF primary option menu and the column titles of tabular panels. If the value is TRUE, the fields are not conditioned for point-and-shoot. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG2.UPRO2PNS

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.Settings. DisableFieldLevelHighLight	TRUE or FALSE	Controls use of field level highlighting for column values. If the value is FALSE, numeric columns with a value of zero will be lowlighted even if the row is highlighted. Some zero values considered significant will not be lowlighted. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6NFH
Panel.Settings. DisableRightAlignNumericCols	TRUE or FALSE	Controls right alignment of values in numeric columns. If the value is FALSE, numeric values will be right aligned in the column. It is no longer necessary to define column titles with leading blanks to force alignment of the value. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6NRA
Panel.SMSG.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the SMSG panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SMSG panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SMSG panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSG
Panel.SMSV.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the SMSV panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SMSV panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SMSV panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSV
Panel.SR.EnableRSYSFilter	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the SR display. If the value is TRUE, and the user is authorized to the RSYS command, the SR display filters by the current RSYS (reply system) value. If the value is FALSE, the SR display ignores RSYS filtering. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG6.UPRO6ERF
Panel.SSI.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the SSI panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SSI panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SSI panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JSS

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Panel.SVC.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the SVC panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SVC panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SVC panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG8.UPRO8JSV
Panel.SYM.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the SYM panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SYM panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SYM panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JSM
Panel.SYS.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the SYS panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SYS panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SYS panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG4.UPRO4JSY
Panel.SYSP.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls scope of the SYSP panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the SYSP panel is JESPlex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the SYSP panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG8.UPRO8JSP
Panel.VMAP.JESPlexScope	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the scope of the VMAP panel. If the value is TRUE, the scope of the VMAP panel is JESPLex-wide. If the value is FALSE, the scope of the VMAP panel is sysplex-wide. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG5.UPRO5JVM

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Print.CCTL.AlwaysUseASA	TRUE or FALSE	Specifies how SDSF's print function handles carriage control. A value of TRUE causes SDSF to always use ASA carriage control when printing, regardless of the record format of the output data set. A value of FALSE causes SDSF to handle carriage control based on the record format of the output, as follows: • If the record format includes A, then the print function uses ASA (ANSI) carriage control. • If the record format includes M, then the print function uses machine carriage control. • Otherwise, SDSF removes carriage control characters if they are present in the source. TRUE is the default.	
Security.Browse.LogNOFAIL	TRUE or FALSE	Specifies the SAF logging option to use when a job's data sets are browsed from an SDSF panel, with the exceptions of the JDS panel. If the value is TRUE, the SAF logging setting is LOG=NOFAIL (rather than the default, LOG=ASIS). FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1LNF
Security.Enable.Msg015	TRUE or FALSE	Controls whether message ISF015I is issued. ISF015I is used to report authorization decisions. However, since security for SDSF 2.5 must be implemented via SAF, the message is redundant because the security product also issues messages based on the authorization decision. By default, message ISF015I is longer issued. For compatibility, this custom property can be enabled to cause the message to be issued. TRUE indicates message ISF015I is to be issued. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG3.UPRO3M15

Table 14. Properties to Specify with the PROPERTY Statement (continued)

Name	Values	Description	Corresponding Field for User Exit
Security.SAFNoDec.WarnMsg	TRUE or FALSE	Specifies the SAF no-decision option in a JES3 environment. If the value is TRUE, an SDSF message is issued whenever a SAF no-decision result (return code 04) is converted to a failure. The message includes the class name, resource name and access level being checked. This setting can be helpful during a conversion period; once you have defined the SAF profiles, set the value to FALSE. FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1SFW
Security.Syslog.UseSAFRecvr	TRUE or FALSE	Controls the use of RECVR when processing the logical SYSLOG. A value of TRUE indicates that a RECVR equal to the current user ID will be used when the logical SYSLOG is opened. This causes the authorization check to the logical SYSLOG to always succeed (see note). FALSE is the default.	UPROFLG1.UPRO1RCV

Note: The resource is *nodeid*.+MASTER+.SYSLOG.SYSTEM.*sysname*.

Code page (TRTAB/TRDEF or ISFTR)

A TRTAB statement or ISFTR macro specifies the code page that SDSF uses for a group of users. SDSF uses the code page to ensure that it displays valid characters on the terminal and to convert lowercase characters to uppercase.

A code page consists of two translation tables. One table contains the character set that is valid for a group of users and the other contains the uppercase characters for that character set. SDSF folds all input data, such as action characters, to uppercase and verifies all the data it displays, such as field titles, for valid characters. If SDSF encounters a character that is not in the valid character set table, it displays that character as a blank.

The code page you specify does not apply to the pull-downs and pop-ups displayed by ISPF. For them, ISPF uses the code page defined for the terminal type currently in effect.

If none of the code pages that can be specified with the CODPAG parameter match the needs of your installation, you can code your own translation tables in ISFPARMS or in your statements. See for more information.

The ISFTR macro in ISFPARMS must follow all ISFGRP macros.

Examples of the TRTAB statement and ISFTR macro

TRTAB Statement	ISFTR Macro
No TRTAB coded	ISFTR

This example shows the minimum coded parameters for the ISFTR macro and the TRTAB statement. The ISFTR macro includes no parameters. THE TRTAB statement is omitted altogether. In this case, the VALTAB and UPCTAB parameters are not coded here, nor in the group definitions (ISFGRP macros or GROUP statements). All SDSF users are assigned the default code page, SDSF.

TRTAB Statement	ISFTR Macro

`1` `GROUP VALTAB(VAL500),`
`2` `UPCTAB(UPC500)`
`3` `GROUP CONFIRM(ON)`
`4` `TRTAB CODPAG(CP00500),VALTAB(VAL500),`
`5` `UPCTAB(UPC500)`
	`1` `ISFGRP VALTAB=VAL500,`
	`2` `UPCTAB=UPC500`
	`3` `ISFGRP CONFIRM=ON`
	`4` `ISFTR CODPAG=CP00500,VALTAB=VAL500,`
	`5` `UPCTAB=UPC500`
	`6` `ISFTR`

On line **1** of the example, the VALTAB parameter specifies VAL500 as the name of the translation table that checks for valid characters.

On line **2**, the UPCTAB parameter specifies UPC500 as the name of the translation table that converts lowercase characters to uppercase.

On line **3**, the GROUP CONFIRM parameter specifies confirmation of destructive action characters (such as cancel or purge).

The translation tables are generated by an ISFTR macro or TRTAB statement that has VALTAB and UPCTAB parameters that name the same translation tables, which is found on lines **5** and **6**. The CODPAG parameter specifies the code page, CP00500, that is to be used for the group of users.

On line **6** in the assembler example is the ISFTR macro with no parameters. This assigns the default code page, SDSF, which will be used with the second group of users. Assigning the default code page in this manner is not required with statements.

TRTAB and ISFTR syntax

TRTAB Statement

TRTAB CODPAG (*code-page*),
    VALTAB (*valid-character-translation-table-name*),
    UPCTAB (*uppercase-translation-table-name*)

ISFTR Macro

ISFTR CODPAG=*code-page*,
    VALTAB= *valid-character-translation-table-name*
    UPCTAB= *uppercase-translation-table-name*

CODPAG
    Specifies an alternate code page, *code-page*, that SDSF will use for a group of users. The valid character and uppercase translation tables generated by SDSF correspond to the CODPAG you specify.

    If you omit this parameter, SDSF uses code page **SDSF** (or CP00037, when running SDSF in batch with program name ISFAFD).

    code-page can be:

    SDSF
        USA WP, Original.

        SDSF consists of CP00001 plus three optical character reader (OCR) characters, which results in mixed-case characters in the help panels, SDSF panels, and the SDSF Primary Option menu.

    CASE
        Same as SDSF, but characters are folded to uppercase.

CP00037
USA/Canada – CECP

CP00273
Germany F.R./Austria – CECP

CP00275
Brazil – CECP

CP00277
Denmark, Norway – CECP

CP00278
Finland, Sweden – CECP

CP00280
Italy – CECP

CP00281
Japan (Latin) – CECP

CP00284
Spain/Latin America – CECP

CP00285
United Kingdom – CECP

CP00290
Japanese (Katakana) Extended

CP00297
France – CECP

CP00420
Arabic, Bilingual

CP00424
Israel (Hebrew) Extended

CP00500
International #5

CP00803
Hebrew Character Set A

CP00833
Korean Extended

CP00836
Simplified Chinese Extended

CP00870
Latin 2/Multilingual/ROECE

CP00871
Iceland – CECP

CP00875
Greece

CP01025
Cyrillic, Multilingual

CP01026
Latin 5/Turkey

CP01027
Japanese (Latin) Extended

CP01047
Latin 1/Open systems

CP01112
Baltic, Multilingual

CP01122
Estonia

CP01140
ECECP USA, Canada, Netherlands, Portugal, Brazil, Australia, New Zealand

CP01141
ECECP Austria, Germany

CP01142
ECECP Denmark, Norway

CP01143
ECECP Finland, Sweden

CP01144
ECECP Italy

CP01145
ECECP Spain, Latin America (Spanish)

CP01146
ECECP UK

CP01147
ECECP France

CP01148
ECECP Belgium, Canada, Switzerland

CP01149
ECECP Iceland

CP01153
EBCDIC Latin 2 Multilingual with Euro Extended

CP01159
T-Chinese EBCDIC

VALTAB
Specifies the name of the valid character set translation table. If omitted, SDSF uses TRTAB for the name. TRTAB cannot be used as a default name more than once.

Use the same value for *valid-character-translation-table-name* that you used in the VALTAB parameter of the ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement for the group. If you have more than one ISFTR macro in ISFPARMS, you must use a unique name for each *valid-character-translation-table-name*.

UPCTAB
Specifies the name of the uppercase translation table. If omitted, SDSF uses TRTAB2 for the name. TRTAB2 cannot be used as a default name more than once.

Use the same value for *uppercase-translation-table-name* that you used in the UPCTAB parameter of the ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement for the group. If you have more than one ISFTR macro in ISFPARMS, you must use a unique name for each *uppercase-translation-table-name*.

Coding a translate table

To code your own translate table, use the VALTAB and UPCTAB parameters of an ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement to assign the translate tables to a group of users. Then, if you are using ISFPARMS assembler macros, code the translate table in the ISFPARMS module, after the ISFGRP macros. If you are using statements, define the translate table with the TRDEF statement.

The translate tables must be 256 bytes each.

TRDEF syntax

TRDEF Statement

TRDEF NAME(*table-name*),
  DATA(*hex-characters*)

NAME(*table-name*)
  names the translate table being defined. The name is referenced in the UPCTAB or VALTAB parameter of a GROUP statement.

DATA(*hex-characters*)
  specifies the translate table, which must be 256 bytes.

Example of the TRDEF statement

```
1   GROUP VALTAB(UVALTAB),
2         UPCTAB(UUPCTAB)
3   TRDEF NAME(UVALTAB),     /* Valid character table */
4         DATA(000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F,    /* 00-0F */
               101112131415161718191A1B1C1D1E1F,    /* 10-1F */
               202122232425262728292A2B2C2D2E2F,    /* 20-2F */
               303132333435363738393A3B3C3D3E3F,    /* 30-3F */
               404142434445464748494A4B4C4D4E4F,    /* 40-4F */
               505152535455565758595A5B5C5D5E5F,    /* 50-5F */
               606162636465666768696A6B6C6D6E6F,    /* 60-6F */
               707172737475767778797A7B7C7D7E7F,    /* 70-7F */
               808182838485868788898A8B8C8D8E8F,    /* 80-8F */
               909192939495969798999A9B9C9D9E9F,    /* 90-9F */
               A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9AAABACADAEAF,    /* A0-AF */
               B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9BABBBCBDBEBF,    /* B0-BF */
               C0C1C2C3C4C5C6C7C8C9CACBCCCDCECF,    /* C0-CF */
               D0D1D2D3D4D5D6D7D8D9DADBDCDDDEDF,    /* D0-DF */
               E0E1E2E3E4E5E6E7E8E9EAEBECEDEEEF,    /* E0-EF */
               F0F1F2F3F4F5F6F7F8F9FAFBFCFDFEFF)    /* F0-FF */
5   TRDEF NAME(UUPCTAB),     /* Upper case table */
6         DATA(000102030405060708090A0B0C0D0E0F,    /* 00-0F */
               101112131415161718191A1B1C1D1E1F,    /* 10-1F */
               202122232425262728292A2B2C2D2E2F,    /* 20-2F */
               303132333435363738393A3B3C3D3E3F,    /* 30-3F */
               404142434445464748494A4B4C4D4E4F,    /* 40-4F */
               505152535455565758595A5B5C5D5E5F,    /* 50-5F */
               606162636465666768696A6B6C6D6E6F,    /* 60-6F */
               707172737475767778797A7B7C7D7E7F,    /* 70-7F */
               808182838485868788898A8B8C8D8E8F,    /* 80-8F */
               909192939495969798999A9B9C9D9E9F,    /* 90-9F */
               A0A1A2A3A4A5A6A7A8A9AAABACADAEAF,    /* A0-AF */
               B0B1B2B3B4B5B6B7B8B9BABBBCBDBEBF,    /* B0-BF */
               C0C1C2C3C4C5C6C7C8C9CACBCCCDCECF,    /* C0-CF */
               D0D1D2D3D4D5D6D7D8D9DADBDCDDDEDF,    /* D0-DF */
               E0E1E2E3E4E5E6E7E8E9EAEBECEDEEEF,    /* E0-EF */
               F0F1F2F3F4F5F6F7F8F9FAFBFCFDFEFF)    /* F0-FF */
```

On the line marked with **1**, a GROUP statement begins the definition of a group and the VALTAB parameter gives the valid character translation table the name UVALTAB. On the line marked with **2**, the UPCTAB parameter gives the uppercase translation table the name UUPCTAB. The names UVALTAB and UUPCTAB are used to associate these parameters with TRDEF statements on lines **3** and **5**. The valid character translate table is defined beginning on line **4**. The uppercase translate table is defined beginning on line **6**.

Chapter 3. Using the SDSF server

The SDSF server is an address space that SDSF uses to:

- Process ISFPARMS statements.
- Provide sysplex support. This consists of sysplex-wide data for JES2 devices and for system resources.
- Manage the starting and stopping of the SDSFAUX address space. SDSFAUX is used to provide data gathering support and other services for SDSF panels.

The SDSF server is required for SDSF 2.5 and later.

It is recommended that you place the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces in the medium priority started task WLM service class. Because SDSFAUX is responsible for data collection, it should be placed into a higher priority WLM service class. For example, SDSF could be placed into STCMD and SDSFAUX placed in STCHI.

SDSF includes a server startup option, **NOPARM**, that allows the server and SDSFAUX to be started and the panels that require SDSFAUX are available, but ISFPRMxx is not processed. When the client then accesses SDSF, a noparm condition is returned by the server and the server falls back to ISFPARMS. The user must have READ access to the **SERVER.NOPARM** resource in the SDSF class to use ISFPARMS instead of ISFPRMxx.

Only a single SDSF (and associated SDSFAUX) address space can be active at the same time. All SDSF users will connect to the one (and only) SDSF address space that is active. An attempt to start a second SDSF address space (regardless of server name) is rejected with a "server already active" message.

You control the server through the MVS operator START, STOP, and MODIFY commands. For details on the commands, see "Server operator commands" on page 75.

Sample JCL for the server is in member ISFSRJCL (alias SDSF) of data set ISF.SISFJCL.

Sample JCL for SDSFAUX is in member HSFSRJCL (alias SDSFAUX) of data set ISF.SISFJCL.

Note: SDSF requires that ISF.SISFLOAD be in the system lnklst.

Configuring server security

The SDSF server requires security configuration before it can be started. The server consists of two address spaces, by default named SDSF and SDSFAUX.

Configure the server as follows:

1. Ensure that the SAF SDSF class is RACLISTed. For more information on RACLIST, see Chapter 6, "SDSF and RACF," on page 219.
2. Define a user ID associated with the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces by adding a profile to the SAF STARTED class. The same user ID can be used for both address spaces. For example:

    ```
    RDEFINE STARTED SDSF*.* STDATA(USER(SDSF))
    ```

    associates user ID SDSF with both the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces.
3. Allow the SDSF server to access your WLM policy. For example:

    ```
    PERMIT MVSADMIN.WLM.POLICY ACCESS(READ) CLASS(FACILITY) ID(SDSF)
    ```

    allows user ID SDSF to gather WLM data.
4. Allow the SDSFAUX server to gather RMF information. For example:

    ```
    PERMIT ERBSDS.MON2DATA ACCESS(READ) CLASS(FACILITY) ID(SDSF)
    ```

5. Ensure that the user ID associated with the SDSFAUX address space has an OMVS segment so that it can invoke USS services. UID(0) is not required.

Additional SAF resources are used to secure other functions of the SDSF server, including:

- Reverting from ISFPRMxx to the assembler style ISFPARMS when the initial ISFPRMxx fails to activate.
- Use of the server operator parms.

For more information, see "SDSF server" on page 338.

Defining the input

The input to the SDSF server is the ISFPARMS statements. By default, SDSF assumes the statements reside in PARMLIB, in member ISFPRM00. You can use a PARMLIB member with a different suffix by specifying that suffix on the command you use to start the server. See "Start the SDSF server" on page 75. Or you can use your own partitioned data set, rather than PARMLIB, by defining it using ddname SDSFPARM in the server JCL.

For details on defining the ISFPARMS statements, see Chapter 2, "Using ISFPARMS for customization," on page 5.

Starting the server

You start the server using the START command. The command takes the server name as a parameter. Optional parameters identify the suffix of PARMLIB member ISFPRM*xx* that contains the statements to be read, as well as other options. For details, see "Start the SDSF server" on page 75.

If the SDSF server fails to start, see the information in the troubleshooting topic "The SDSF server fails to start" on page 498.

Starting the SDSFAUX server

The SDSFAUX address space is automatically started by the SDSF server address space when the server starts. Conversely, SDSFAUX is automatically stopped when the SDSF server is stopped.

Keep the following considerations in mind:

- By default, the SDSF server starts SDSFAUX. You can change the SDSFAUX procedure and job names using the AUXPROC and AUXNAME keywords of the CONNECT statement as described in the "CONNECT statement" on page 16.
- If SDSFAUX is already active, any changes to parameters related to SDSFAUX on the CONNECT statement such as AUXPROC, AUXNAME, and AUXSAF are ignored. If you make changes to the CONNECT statement related to SDSFAUX, stop the SDSF server and wait for SDSFAUX to end. Then, restart the SDSF server for the changes to take effect.

Processing the statements

When the server is started, it reads the statements from the input data set.

You can activate new parameters at any time with the MODIFY command, which you can enter from the console or from SDSF by users that are authorized to use the slash (/) command. Changes take effect the *next* time users access SDSF. A TEST parameter allows you to check the syntax of the statements without activating them. See "Refresh ISFPARMS" on page 85 for more information.

Accessing the server

When the user accesses SDSF, the SDSF client attempts to connect to the SDSF server. The SDSF address space must be active.

Note: Only a single server can be active on the system.

Logging

The SDSF server logs all statements processed, and any associated error messages, to a log file. With the server START command, you can control the destination of the log file (SYSOUT or the hardcopy log). When the destination is SYSOUT, SDSF uses the class specified in the server JCL if one is specified there, or the class specified in the LOGCLASS option on the START command. If no SYSOUT class is specified, SDSF uses class A. When SDSF dynamically allocates the log, it is freed when it is closed. In the event of an error allocating the log, SDSF redirects any log messages to the hardcopy log. Messages issued by the server are documented in Chapter 10, "SDSF messages and codes," on page 367.

The SDSFAUX log is written to the HSFLOG data set allocated by the SDSF server address space. It contains messages related to processing for use by IBM service personnel.

Security

Security for the SDSF server is provided with SAF resources. You can protect these aspects of the server related to processing ISFPARMS statements:

- Reverting from ISFPARMS in statement format to ISFPARMS in assembler macro format.
- Use of the server operator commands.

For details on these aspects of server security, see "SDSF server" on page 338.

Server operator commands

You control the server with the MVS operator commands described on the pages that follow.

Start the SDSF server

Use the server START command to initialize the SDSF server address space, and to control server options. When the server is initialized, the server is ready to process requests from the SDSF application.

Format

Server START Command
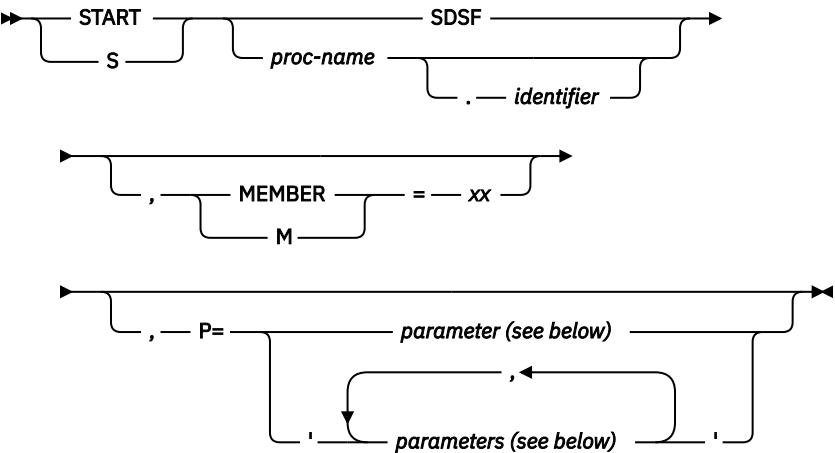
```
>>-+- START -+------------------- SDSF -------------------------->
   '- S -----' '- proc-name -+------------------'
                             '- . - identifier -'

>--+----------------------------------+------------------------->
   '- , -+- MEMBER -+- = - xx --------'
         '- M ------'

>--+------------------------------------------------------+----><
   '- , - P= -+- parameter (see below) -----------------+-'
             |                     ,<                   |
             |          .---------------------.         |
             '- ' -+----+- parameters (see below) -+---' - ' -'
```

Address Space

```
          .- NO --.
>>- REUSASID - = -+- YES -+-><
```

Message Folding

```
           ┌─ NOFOLDMSG ─┐
►►─┬────────── NOFM ───────┬─►◄
   ├─ FOLDMSG ─┤
   └─ FM ──────┘
```

Log Class

```
►►─┬─ LOGCLASS ─┬─── = ── class ─►◄
   └─ LC ───────┘
```

Log Type

```
                              ┌───── , ◄─────┐
►►─┬─ LOGTYPE ─┬─── = ── ( ─┬─┬─ FILE ─┬─┬─ ) ─►◄
   └─ LT ──────┘             │ └─ FI ───┘ │
                             ├─ HARDCPY ──┤
                             └─ HC ───────┘
```

ARM

```
        ┌─ ARM ───┐
►►─┬──────────────┬─►◄
   └─ NOARM ──────┘
```

Trace

```
►►─┬─ TRACE ─┬─── = ──┬─ ALL ──┬─►◄
   └─ TR ────┘         ├─ NONE ─┤
                       └─ ON ───┘
```

Trace SYSOUT Class

```
►►─┬─ TRCLASS ─┬─── = ── sysout-class ─►◄
   └─ TC ──────┘
```

Debug

```
   ┌─ NODEBUG ─┐
►►─┼─ NODB ─────┼─►◄
   ├─ DEBUG ────┤
   └─ DB ───────┘
```
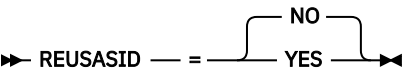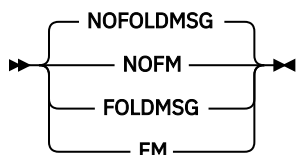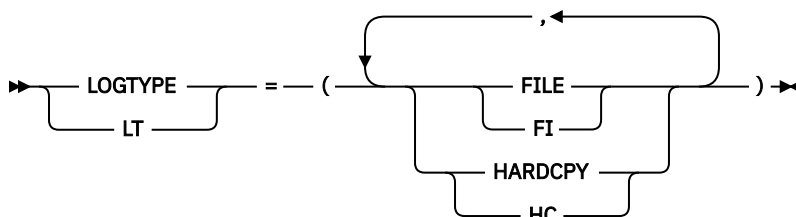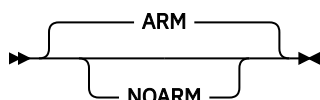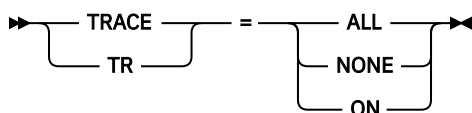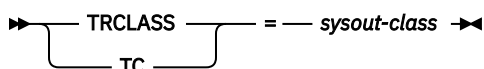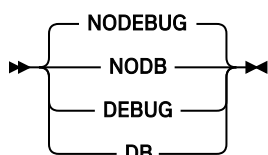
proc-name
>   is the name of the SDSF server to be started. The SDSF server name is the same as the procedure
>   name; the server must run as a started task.

identifier
>   is an identifier that is used as the server name, instead of the procedure name.

MEMBER or M=*xx*
>   specifies the suffix of member name ISFPRM*xx*, which contains the statements to be read. The
>   default for *xx* is 00. The data set is either PARMLIB or a data set defined in the server JCL using
>   ddname SDSFPARM.

parameters
>   are the following:

>   **REUSASID**
>   >   **YES** specifies that SDSF and SDSFAUX will attempt to use an ASID from the reusable address
>   >   space pool. This is strongly recommended.

NOFOLDMSG or NOFM
　specifies that server messages should not be folded to uppercase; they are in mixed case. This is
　the default.

FOLDMSG or FM
　specifies that server messages should be folded to uppercase.

LOGCLASS or LC (*class*)
　specifies the default SYSOUT class for the server log. If no SDSFLOG is defined in the JCL, SDSF
　will dynamically allocate a log to this class. The default is A.

LOGTYPE or LT
　specifies the destination of the server log. The options are as follows:

　FILE or FI
　　specifies that the report will be written to file with the ddname SDSFLOG. This is the default,
　　unless the SDSF server is running under MSTR.

　HARDCPY or HC
　　specifies that messages issued during processing of ISFPARMS will be written to the hardcopy
　　log (syslog). This is the default if the SDSF server is running under MSTR.

ARM
　specifies that ARM registration will be done if ARM is active in the system. The server will register
　using the following values:

　• element name: ISF*server-name*@&*sysclone*

　• element type: SYSSDSF

　• termtype: ELEMTYPE

NOARM
　specifies that ARM registration will not be done.

NOPARM
　allows the server and SDSFAUX to be started, but ISFPRMxx is not processed. When the client
　accesses SDSF, a noparm condition is returned by the server and the server falls back to
　ISFPARMS.

　Note: IBM recommends that ISFPRMxx be used in place of ISFPARMS. If you cannot use
　ISFPRMxx until you have converted ISFPARMS, use the NOPARM option to make all SDSF
　functions available to users when running in fallback mode.

　When accessing SDSF, clients will fall back to ISFPARMS if they have authority to do so. The user
　must have READ access to the **SERVER.NOPARM** resource in the SDSF class so that ISFPARMS
　can be used instead of ISFPRMxx. See "NOPARM fallback" on page 7 for a description of
　SERVER.NOPARM.

　After the server is started in NOPARM mode, a **MODIFY REFRESH** command will ignore ISFPRMxx.
　You must restart the server without NOPARM for ISFPRMxx to be processed.

　A generic tracker event is created for this condition to alert you that fallback is occurring. See *z/OS
　MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids* for information on generic tracker events. You can use the
　"Generic Tracker panel (GT) " on page 115 to view the generic tracker event. The generic tracker
　event for this condition includes the following fields:

　• **OWNER** is IBMSDSF.

　• **EVENTDESC** is SDSF DISPLAY ACTIVE FALLBACK: ISFMIGDA ALLOCATED .

　• **PROGRAM** is the SDSF module that detected the event.

　• **EVENTDATA** is set to zeros.

TRACE or TR
　specifies the trace option. Tracing should be used under the direction of IBM service personnel.
　The options are as follows:

ALL
> enables all trace records.

NONE
> disables all trace records.

ON
> enables a subset of trace records.

TRCLASS or TC (*sysout-class*).
> specifies the SYSOUT class to be used when dynamically allocating a trace file. If no ISFTRACE ddname is present in the server JCL, a trace will be allocated to SYSOUT using this class.

NODEBUG or NODB
> specifies that the server should not run in diagnostic mode. This is the default.

DEBUG or DB
> specifies that the server should run in diagnostic mode. This parameter is intended for use by IBM Service.

Notes to users

1. You must start the server before any users access SDSF, so that the statements can be read.
2. You can start only a single server.
3. When tracing is active, significant performance degradation may occur. A significant amount of trace output may be generated.
4. If the installation has defined an SDSFLOG DD statement in the server proc and SDSF is running under MSTR, you must specify LOGTYPE=FILE. The default value of HARDCPY will cause the server log not to be written to SDSFLOG.
5. The SDSFAUX log is written to the HSFLOG data set allocated by the SDSF server address space. It contains messages related to processing.

Examples

1. `S SDSF`

   This command starts the SDSF server address space with the name SDSF.

2. `S SDSF,M=01`

   This command starts the SDSF server address space with the name SDSF. Statements will be read from member ISFPRM01 of the data set defined in the server JCL. Member ISFPRM01 is made the default member for any subsequent MODIFY *server*,REFRESH commands.

3. `S SDSF,M=01,P='FM,LC(H)'`

   This command starts the SDSF server address space, with the name SDSF. Statements will be read from member ISFPRM01 of the data set defined in the server JCL. Server messages will be folded to uppercase. The default SYSOUT class for the server log is H.

4. `S SDSFT.SDSF`

   This command starts the SDSF server with procedure name SDSFT and server name SDSF.

Start Aux

Use the MODIFY,START command to start the SDSFAUX address space.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
▶▶──┬── MODIFY ──┬──┬── SDSF ────────┬──,──┬── START ──┬── AUX ──◀◀
     └─── F ──────┘  └── server-name ─┘     └─── S ─────┘
```
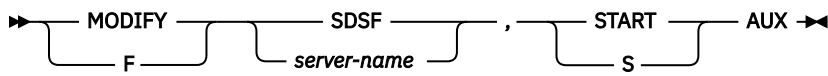
Figure 1. Start Aux Options — Syntax

server-name
   is the name of the SDSF server.

START or S
   starts the address space.

AUX
   starts the SDSFAUX address space using the AUXNAME and AUXPROC settings from the CONNECT statement in ISFPRMxx. If the SDSFAUX address space is still active, message ISF453I is issued.

   During normal SDSF server startup, SDSFAUX is automatically started if the ISFPRMxx member has been successfully parsed and processed.

   Important: Do not start the SDSFAUX address space manually using the **S SDSFAUX** operator command.

Example

F SDSF,S AUX

This command starts the SDSFAUX address space.

Change server options

Use the MODIFY command to dynamically change server options. You can specify a test mode to cause the syntax of the statements to be checked without activating the statements.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
>>-- MODIFY ----------- SDSF ------------- , -- parameter (see below) --><
       '-- F --'      '-- server-name --'
```

Message Folding

```
       .-- NOFOLDMSG --.
>>-----+-- NOFM -------+--><
       +-- FOLDMSG ----+
       '-- FM ---------'
```

Log Class

```
>>----- LOGCLASS ------- = -- class --><
       '-- LC --'
```

Log Type

```
                         .---- , <----.
>>----- LOGTYPE ---- = -- ( --+-- FILE ----+-- ) --><
       '-- LT --'             +-- FI ------+
                              +-- HARDCPY -+
                              '-- HC ------'
```

Trace SYSOUT Class

```
>>----- TRCLASS ------- = -- sysout-class --><
       '-- TC --'
```

Debug

```
       .-- NODEBUG --.
>>-----+-- NODB -----+--><
       +-- DEBUG ----+
       '-- DB -------'
```
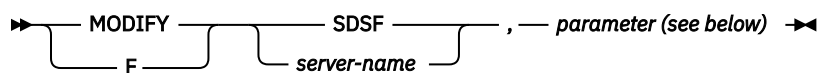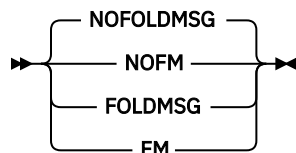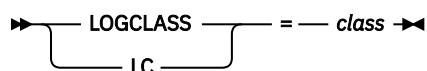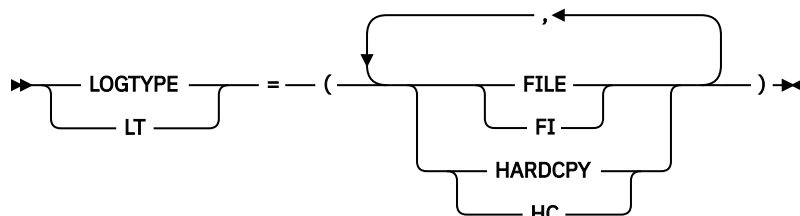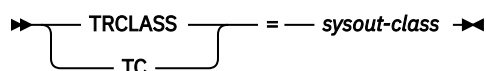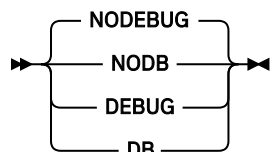
Figure 2. Change Server Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server to be modified.

TEST
    indicates that the syntax of the statements is to be syntax checked, but the statements are not to be activated.

parameter
    is one of the following:

    NOFOLDMSG or NOFM
        specifies that server messages should not be folded to uppercase; they are in mixed case. This is the default.

    FOLDMSG or FM
        specifies that server messages be folded to uppercase.

    LOGCLASS or LC (*class*)
        specifies the default SYSOUT class for the server log. If no SDSFLOG is defined in the JCL, SDSF will dynamically allocate a log to this class. The default is A.

    LOGTYPE or LT
        specifies the destination of the server log. The options are as follows:

FILE or FI
  specifies that the report will be written to file with the ddname SDSFLOG.

HARDCPY or HC
  specifies that messages issued during processing of ISFPARMS will be written to the hardcopy log (syslog)

TRCLASS or TC (*sysout-class*)
  specifies the SYSOUT class to be used when dynamically allocating a trace file. If no ISFTRACE ddname is present in the server JCL, a trace will be allocated to SYSOUT using this class.

NODEBUG or NODB
  specifies that the server should not run in diagnostic mode.

DEBUG or DB
  specifies that the server should run in diagnostic mode. This parameter is intended for use by IBM Service.

Note to users

When tracing is active, significant performance degradation may occur. A significant amount of trace output may be generated.

Example

`F SDSF,LC(H)`

This command changes the default SYSOUT class for the server log to H.

Display Exit

Use the MODIFY,D command to display invocation counts for the various system exits and ENF listener routines that have been installed by the SDSF server.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬───┬─ SDSF ──────┬───,───┬─ DISPLAY ─┬─ EXIT ─►◄
   └─ F ──────┘   └─ server-name ┘       └─ D ───────┘
```
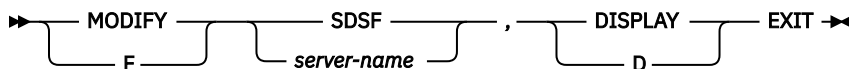
Figure 3. Display Exit Options — Syntax

server-name
  is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
  displays information about the server.

EXIT
  shows invocation counts for the various system exits and ENF listener routines that have been installed by the SDSF server. The output from the DISPLAY EXIT command is message ISF356I.

Example

`F SDSF,D EXIT`

This command displays invocation counts for the various system exits and ENF listener routines that have been installed by the SDSF server.

Display Help

Use this command to display the syntax of available SDSF modify operator commands.

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 4 on page 82.
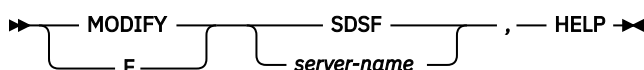
Figure 4. Display Help Options — Syntax

server-name
: is the name of the SDSF server.

HELP
: shows the syntax of available SDSF modify operator commands. The output from HELP is message ISF361I.

Example

```
F SDSF,HELP
```

This command displays the syntax of available SDSF MODIFY operator commands.

Display JES

Use the MODIFY,D command to display known systems in the sysplex and JES subsystems in the MAS.

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 5 on page 82.

Figure 5. Display JES Options — Syntax

server-name
: is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
: displays information about the server.

JES
: shows known systems in the sysplex and JES subsystems in the MAS. The output from the DISPLAY JES command is message ISF351I.

: **Note:** It is possible to get a line for a z/OS system without any JES information as well as another line with JES information populated. This is because the source of the JES and system information comes from two sources: sysplex systems and the MAS.

Example

```
F SDSF,D JES
```

This command displays known systems in the sysplex and JES subsystems in the MAS.

Display Services

Use the MODIFY,D command to display SDSF service invocation counts and date stamps.

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 6 on page 83.

```
►►── MODIFY ──┬──── SDSF ──────┬──── , ──┬── DISPLAY ──┬── SERV ──►◄
             └── F ──┘         └ server-name ┘          └── D ──┘
```

Figure 6. Display Services — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
    displays information about the server.

SERV
    shows service invocation counts and date stamps. The output from DISPLAY SERV is message ISF354I.

Example

`F SDSF,D SERV`

This command displays a list of SDSF service invocations with associated counts and date stamps.

Display Systems

Use the MODIFY,D command to display information about the systems in the sysplex known to SDSF.

Format

The syntax is shown in <u>Figure 7 on page 83</u>.

```
►►─┬── MODIFY ──┬──── SDSF ──────┬──── , ──┬── DISPLAY ──┬── SYS ──►◄
   └── F ──┘         └ server-name ┘          └── D ──┘
```

Figure 7. Display Systems Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
    displays information about the server.

SYS
    produces a list of systems in the sysplex, their versions, and their statuses. The output from DISPLAY SYS is message ISF349I.

Example

`F SDSF,D SYS`

This command displays a list of systems in the sysplex, their versions, and their statuses.

Display Task

Use the MODIFY,D command to display the CPU consumption for both the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces by task name.

Format

The syntax is shown in <u>Figure 8 on page 84</u>.

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬──┬─ SDSF ──────┬─ , ─┬─ DISPLAY ─┬─ TASK ─►◄
   └─ F ──────┘  └─ server-name ┘     └─ D ───────┘
```
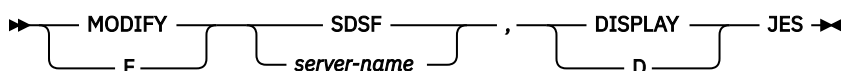
Figure 8. Display Task Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
    displays information about the server.

TASK
    shows the CPU consumption for both the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces by task name. The output from the DISPLAY TASK command is message ISF353I.

Example

F SDSF,D TASK

This command displays the CPU consumption for both the SDSF and SDSFAUX address spaces by task name.

Display User

Use the MODIFY,D command to display the active connected users of the SDSF server.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬──┬─ SDSF ──────┬─ , ─┬─ DISPLAY ─┬─ USER ─►◄
   └─ F ──────┘  └─ server-name ┘     └─ D ───────┘
```
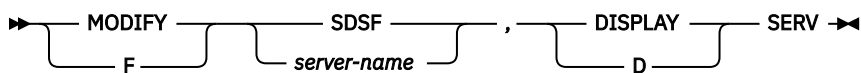
Figure 9. Display User Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
    displays information about the server.

USER
    shows the active connected users of the SDSF server. The output from the DISPLAY USER command is message ISF352I.

Example

F SDSF,D USER

This command displays the active connected users of the SDSF server.

Display information about server communications

Use this command to display information about the servers and the communication between SDSF servers.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
>>-- MODIFY --+----------+-- server-name --,--+-- DISPLAY --+--+-- COMM --+--+-------------------+--><
              +-- F -----+                    +-- D --------+  +-- C -----+  +--,-- DETAIL --+
```

Figure 10. Display Information About Server Communications — Syntax
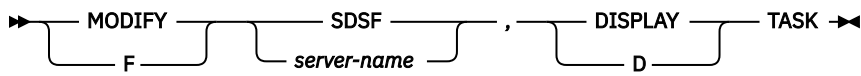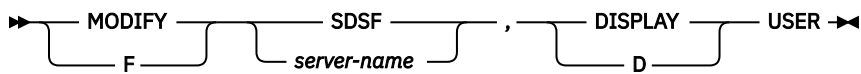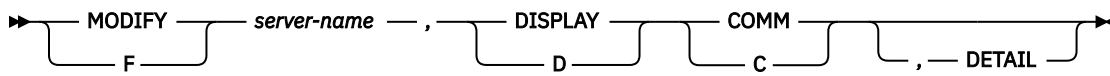
server-name
  is the name of the SDSF server.

DISPLAY or D
  displays information about the server, including the status of the server and server communications

COMM or C
  displays summary information about the XCF communications being used by the SDSF server. The output from the DISPLAY COMM command is message ISF315I.

DETAIL
  displays detailed information about each XCF task. The output from the DISPLAY COMM,DETAIL command is message ISF355I.

Refresh ISFPARMS

Use this command to refresh ISFPARMS statements. You can specify a test mode to cause the syntax of the statements to be checked without activating the statements.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

```
>>-- MODIFY --+---------+--+-- SDSF ---------+--,-- REFRESH -->
              +-- F ----+  +-- server-name --+

>--+----------------------------------+--+-------------+-->< 
   +--,--+-- MEMBER --+-- = -- xx --+  +--,-- TEST --+
         +-- M -------+
```
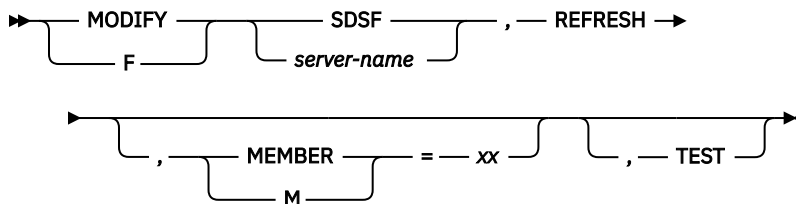
Figure 11. Refresh ISFPARMS — Syntax

server-name
  is the name of the SDSF server to be modified.

REFRESH
  indicates that a new set of statements is to be processed.

MEMBER or M(xx)
  specifies the suffix of member name ISFPRM*xx*, which contains the statements to be read. The data set is either PARMLIB or a data set defined in the server JCL using ddname SDSFPARM. The default for *xx* is whatever was used to start the server. For example, if you start the server with S SDSF,M=01, then refresh it with F SDSF , REFRESH, the member suffix used for the refresh is 01. If no suffix was specified on the START command, the suffix default is 00.

TEST
  indicates that the syntax of the statements is to be syntax checked, but the statements are not to be activated.

Notes to users

1. A MODIFY REFRESH command processes only the statements defined in the current input stream. Any statements processed prior to the refresh are discarded when the new parameters are activated. If an error occurs, the current ISFPARMS remain in effect.

2. When SDSF is running on multiple systems in either a MAS or a sysplex, the SDSF server must be active on each system. Although the servers can share the same parameter data set, a MODIFY REFRESH command must be issued against each server.

Examples

1. `F SDSF,REFRESH`

   This command activates a new set of statements for server SDSF. Because no member is specified, SDSF uses the member that was used when the server was started.

2. `F SDSFK,REFRESH,TEST`

   This command causes the syntax of statements to be checked for server SDSFK. The statements will not be activated.

3. `F SDSFT,REFRESH,M=01,TEST`

   This command causes the syntax of statements to be checked for server SDSFT. Statements will be read from member ISFPRM01 of the data set defined in the server JCL. The statements will not be activated.

Refresh JES

Use this command to manually refresh the SDSF server list of known JES subsystems. Although SDSF maintains a dynamic list of known JES subsystems, there can be instances where system problems prevent the expected notifications from arriving at the SDSF server. This command requests a manual update of the known JES subsystems list.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

Figure 12. Refresh JES — Syntax

server-name
   is the name of the SDSF server to be modified.
REFRESH
   requests manual update of the known JES subsystems list.
JES
   specifies that the JES subsystems list is to be updated.

Example

`F SDSF,R JES`

This command requests a manual update of the known JES subsystem list.

Refresh SYS

Use this command to manually refresh the SDSF server list of known z/OS systems in the sysplex. Although SDSF maintains a dynamic list of known z/OS systems in the sysplex, there can be instances where system problems prevent the expected notifications from arriving at the SDSF server. This command requests an manual update of the known z/OS systems list.

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 13 on page 87.

```
►►── MODIFY ──────────── SDSF ──────── , ──── REFRESH ──── SYS ──►◄
        └── F ──┘        └── server-name ──┘     ├── REF ──┤
                                                 └── R ────┘
```
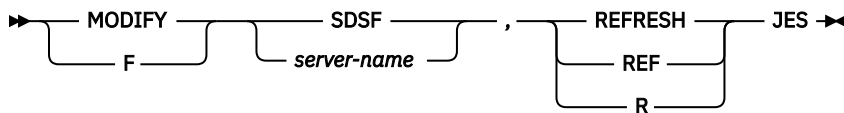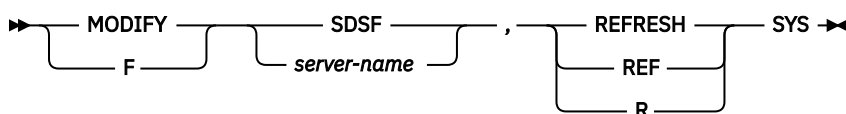
Figure 13. Refresh SYS — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server to be modified.

REFRESH
    requests manual update of the known z/OS systems list.

SYS
    specifies that the z/OS systems list is to be updated.

Example

`F SDSF,R SYS`

This command requests a manual update of the known z/OS systems list.

Set Sample

Use the MODIFY SET command to override the sampling interval for one or more data collection agents running in the SDSF server address spaces.

Important: Use this command only under the direction of IBM support personnel.

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 14 on page 87.

```
►►── MODIFY ──────────── SDSF ──────── , ──── SET ──── SAMPLE ── = ── n ── , ── NAME ──►
        └── F ──┘        └── server-name ──┘     └── T ──┘

    ►── = ── mask ──►◄
```

Figure 14. Set Sample Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

SET
    specifies SET server information.

SAMPLE(n)
    specifies the number of seconds between each data gathering sample.

NAME(mask)
    specifies the name mask for the affected data gathering agent(s). An asterisk (*) can be used to specify zero or more masking characters. A percent sign (%) can be used to specify a single masking character.

Example

`F SDSF,T SAMPLE(3),NAME(HSFASD*)`

Note: The command accepts either = or () syntax. `F SDSF,T SAMPLE=3,NAME=HSFASD*` is also valid.

This command sets all agents that start with "HSFASD" to have a sampling interval of 3 seconds.

Set Trace

Use the MODIFY SET TRACE command to override the trace level for one or more data collection agents running in the SDSF server address spaces.

Note: Activating tracing in SDSF agents might impact SDSF performance and might generate a large amount of output.

Important: Use this command only under the direction of IBM support personnel.
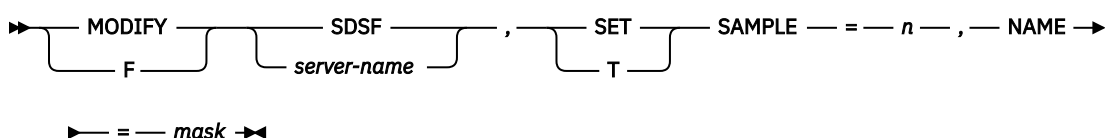
Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 15 on page 88.

Figure 15. Set Trace Options — Syntax

server-name
> is the name of the SDSF server.

SET
> specifies SET server information.

TRACE(*level*)
> specifies the trace level for the SDSF server agent. A value of 0 disables all tracing. A value from 1 - 9 enables tracing at the specified detail level.

NAME(*mask*)
> specifies the name mask for the affected data gathering agent(s). An asterisk (*) can be used to specify zero or more masking characters. A percent sign (%) can be used to specify a single masking character.

Example

```
F SDSF,T TRACE(9),NAME(HSFASD*)
```

Note: The command accepts either = or () syntax. F SDSF,T TRACE=9,NAME=HSFASD* is also valid.

This command sets all agents that start with "HSFASD" to have the maximum trace level.

```
F SDSF,T TRACE(0),NAME(*)
```

Note: The command accepts either = or () syntax. F SDSF,T TRACE=0,NAME=* is also valid.

This command turns off tracing in all agents.

Start communications

Use this command to logically start communications between SDSF servers. You might use it if a server has been previously stopped with the STOP command or if XCF has been stopped .

Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 16 on page 89.

```
 ┌─ MODIFY ─┐      ┌─ START ─┐   ┌─ COMM ─┐
►►─┤          ├─ server-name ─,─┤         ├─,─┤        ├─►◄
   └─ F ──────┘      └─ S ─────┘   └─ C ────┘
```
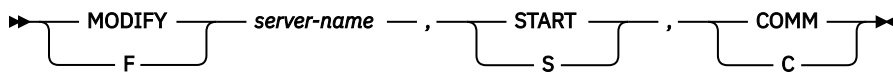
Figure 16. Start Communications — Syntax

server-name
 is the name of the SDSF server.

START or S
 indicates that the action is start.

COMM or C
 causes communication between servers to be started.

Stop communications

Use this command to stop communications between SDSF servers. You might use this command if a server is known to be unavailable, so that SDSF does not send requests to that server or wait for responses from it.

Format

The syntax is shown in <u>Figure 17 on page 89</u>.

```
 ┌─ MODIFY ─┐      ┌─ STOP ─┐   ┌─ COMM ─┐
►►─┤          ├─ server-name ─,─┤        ├─,─┤        ├─►
   └─ F ──────┘      └─ P ────┘   └─ C ────┘

   ┌─ TERMINATE ─┐
►─,─┤             ├─►◄
    └─ TERM ──────┘
```
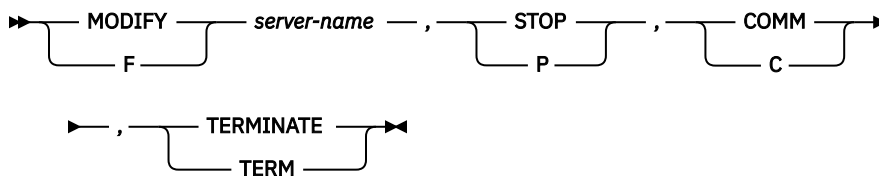
Figure 17. Stop Communications — Syntax

server-name
 is the name of the SDSF server.

STOP or P
 indicates that the action is stop.

COMM or C
 causes communication between servers to be stopped.

TERMINATE or TERM
 ends communications. TERM can also be used to stop communications initialization.

Stop the SDSF server

Use the STOP command to end the server.

Format

The syntax of the STOP command is shown in <u>Figure 18 on page 89</u>.

```
 ┌─ STOP ─┐   ┌─ SDSF ────────┐
►►─┤        ├─┤               ├─►◄
   └─ P ────┘   └─ server-name ─┘
```
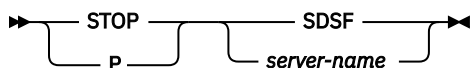
Figure 18. STOP the SDSF Server — Syntax

server-name
 is the name of the SDSF server to be stopped.

Example

`P SDSF`

This command stops server SDSF.

Stop Aux

Use the MODIFY,STOP command to stop the SDSFAUX address space.
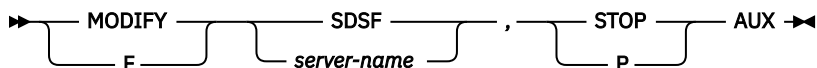
Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 19 on page 90.

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬──┬─ SDSF ──────┬──,──┬─ STOP ─┬── AUX ─►◄
   └─── F ────┘  └─ server-name ┘     └── P ───┘
```

Figure 19. Stop Aux Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

STOP or P
    stops the address space.

AUX
    stops the SDSFAUX address space. If the address space is not active, message ISF454I is issued. Stopping the SDSFAUX address space terminates certain data collectors, and sample displays in SDSF clients will not be able to show any data. XCF data communication services run in the SDSFAUX address space and are therefore available only when SDSFAUX is active.

    Stopping the main SDSF server address space automatically stops the SDSFAUX address space.

    Important: As of z/OS 2.3, do not stop the SDSFAUX address space manually using the **P SDSFAUX** operator command.

Example

`F SDSF,P AUX`

This command stops the SDSFAUX address space.

Switch Log

Use the MODIFY,SWITCH command to close and reopen the HSFLOG DDname allocated to the SDSF server.
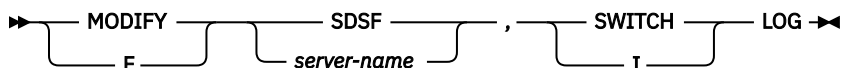
Format

The syntax is shown in Figure 20 on page 90.

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬──┬─ SDSF ──────┬──,──┬─ SWITCH ─┬── LOG ─►◄
   └─── F ────┘  └─ server-name ┘     └─── I ────┘
```

Figure 20. Switch Log Options — Syntax

server-name
    is the name of the SDSF server.

SWITCH or I
    switches the log.

LOG
　　closes and reopens the HSFLOG DDname allocated to the SDSF server. This allows previous output
　　queued to HSFLOG to be spun.

Example

```
F SDSF,I LOG
```

This command closes and reopens the HSFLOG DDname allocated to the SDSF server.

Switch Trace

Use the MODIFY,SWITCH command to close and reopen the HSFTRACE DDname allocated to the SDSF
server.

Format

The syntax is shown in .

Figure 21. Switch Trace Options — Syntax

server-name
　　is the name of the SDSF server.
SWITCH or I
　　switches the trace log.
TRACE
　　closes and reopens the HSFTRACE DDname allocated to the SDSF server. This allows previous output
　　queued to HSFTRACE to be spun.

Example

```
F SDSF,I TRACE
```

This command closes and reopens the HSFTRACE DDname allocated to the SDSF server.

Chapter 4. Columns on the SDSF panels

This topic describes the columns on SDSF panels that display data in a tabular format. Use this information when coding:

- FLD statements or ISFFLD macros, to customize which columns are included on a tabular panel, as well as their order, titles and widths.
- REXX execs or Java programs. Reference columns by their *names* rather than by their *titles*.

Users can use the **ARRANGE** command to reorder or change the widths of the columns, and to hide columns to reduce left/right scrolling. Hidden columns are an alternative to suppressing columns with multiple field lists in ISFPARMS. Hidden columns are not visible on the tabular panels but you can still sort and filter them. The Show Columns pop-up displays all column values, even if the column is hidden. **ARRANGE** is described in the online help.

When displaying numeric values that are too large for the column width, SDSF scales them using these abbreviations: T (thousands), M (millions), B (billions), KB (kilobytes), MB (megabytes), GB (gigabytes), TB (terabytes) and PB (petabytes).

The fields on the title lines of SDSF panels cannot be customized. They are described in the online help.

In the tables that follow, an X in the *Delay* column indicates that obtaining the data may require an I/O operation. These columns are typically in the alternate field list. I/O operations are performed only when the columns are visible on the screen or being sorted. SDSF performance is best when columns that require an I/O operation are at the end of the field list. If there are no columns requiring I/O, the Delay column is not included.

Action Help panel (ACTH)

The ACTH command displays a table of the action characters that can be issued in SDSF tabular panels.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 15. Columns on the ACTH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
COMMAND	COMMAND	7	Action command. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
PANEL	Panel	5	Panel name
DESC	Description	28	Command description
AUTH	AuthLevel	9	Auth level required for command
JES	JES	4	JES type
ENV	Environment	54	Valid environments
NEW	New	3	New action
CLASS	Class	8	SAF class
RESOURCE	Resource	64	SAF resource
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Address Space Diagnostics panel (AD)

The Address Space Diagnostics (AD) panel allows you to review identification information about each address space and the memory addresses of important control blocks. You can then use the point-and-shoot action on the control blocks to invoke memory browse.

By default, address spaces considered to be initiators are excluded from the list. You can direct the AD command to include them by using the optional ALL keyword.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 16. Columns on the AD Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JNAME	JOBNAME	7	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal
STEPN	StepName	8	Step name
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID, or work ID
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job creator
ASCB	ASCB	8	ASCB address
ASSB	ASSB	8	ASSB address
ASXB	ASXB	8	ASXB address
TCB	TCB	8	TCB address (ASCBXTCB)
OUCB	OUCB	8	OUCB address
JSAB	JSAB	8	JSAB address
POS	Pos	3	Address space position
SWAPR	SR	2	Swap out reason code
JTYPE	Type	4	Job type (STC, TSU, JOB)
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
SUBSYS	SSName	6	Subsystem name
CVT	CVT	8	CVT address
ECVT	ECVT	8	ECVT address
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Address Space Memory panel (AS)

The Address Space Memory (AS) panel shows system storage utilization for all address spaces in the sysplex. It provides a convenient means for identifying address spaces that are consuming the most

common storage area (CSA) and system queue area (SQA). It also shows memory object usage, such as the number of memory objects owned, the current size of the memory object, and the highest size used.

Actions on the AS panel provide access to the Job Memory (JM) panel and the Job Device (JD) panel for the selected address space. JM complements AS by showing subpool usage within the address space. JD shows allocations, TCP/IP connections, and coupling facility connection (CF) usage.

You can use the fast path select (S) command to filter results, as follows. Leading zeros are not required when specifying the job number.

- **jobname** *jobid*, where *jobid* is optional and is the job type (JOB, TSU, STC, J, T, S) followed by the job number.
- **jobname** *job-number*, where *job-number* is optional
- *job-number*

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 17. Columns on the AS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal
REAL	Real	5	Current utilization of real storage in frames
FIXED	Fixed	5	Number of fixed real storage frames
CSA	CSA	8	CSA storage below the 16MB line in bytes
CSAPCT	CSA%	6	Percentage of CSA storage below the line being used
ECSA	ECSA	8	CSA storage above the 16MB line in bytes
ECSAPCT	ECSA%	6	Percentage of CSA above the 16MB line being used
SQA	SQA	8	SQA storage below the 16MB line in bytes
SQAPCT	SQA%	6	Percentage of SQA below the line being used
ESQA	ESQA	8	SQA storage above the 16MB line in bytes
ESQAPCT	ESQA%	6	Percentage of SQA above the line being used
AUX	Aux	6	Non-VIO slots being used
MEMLIMIT	MemLimit	8	Memory limit for 64-bit storage objects
MOBJNUM	MemObjNum	9	Number of memory objects for address space
MOBJ	MemObjUsed	10	Total allocated memory object size in MB
MOBJHWM	MemObjHWM	9	High-water mark allocated to memory objects in MB
HVCOMNUM	HVComNum	8	Number of high virtual common memory objects
HVCOM	HVComUsed	9	High virtual common memory size in MB
HVCOMHWM	HVComHWM	8	High virtual common memory high-water mark in MB
SHRMONUM	ShrMONum	8	Number of shared memory objects for address space
SHRMO	ShrMOUsed	9	Total size of shared memory objects in MB
SHRMOHWM	ShrMOHWM	8	Shared memory objects high-water mark in MB
FIXEDB	FixedB	6	Number of fixed frames below 16MB line

Table 17. Columns on the AS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STEPN	StepName	8	Step name
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID, or work ID
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job creator
POS	Pos	3	Address space position. For example: swapped in, swapped out, non-swappable, in transition
SWAPR	SR	2	Swap-out reason code
JTYPE	Type	4	Job type (STC, TSU, JOB)
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
SUBSYS	SSName	6	Subsystem name
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
SCSAPCT	SCSA%	5	System CSA usage percentage
SECSAPCT	SECSA%	6	System ECSA usage percentage
SSQAPCT	SSQA%	5	System SQA usage percentage
SESQAPCT	SESQA%	6	System ESQA usage percentage
AUXPCT	Aux%	4	Auxiliary storage utilization
REALAFC	RealAFC	8	Current real storage available frame count
PRIV	Priv	4	Private storage below 16MB line (bytes)
PRIVUSE	PrivUsed	8	Private storage below 16MB line used (bytes)
PRIVPCT	Priv%	6	Percentage of private storage below 16MB line used
EPRIV	EPriv	5	Private storage above 16MB line (bytes)
EPRIVUSE	EPrivUsed	9	Private storage above 16MB line used (bytes)
EPRIVPCT	EPriv%	6	Percentage of private storage above 16MB line used
AUXSCM	AuxSCM	6	SCM block count
MOBJREAL	MemObjReal	10	Real frames backing memory objects
MOBJAUX	MemObjAux	9	Auxiliary storage slots backing memory objects
STDATE	StartDate	19	Start date
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Authorized Program Facility panel (APF)

The APF panel shows the data sets defined to the authorized program facility (APF) for each system in the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

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Table 18. Columns on the APF Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
STATUS	Status	8	Data set status. The possible values are as follows: • OK - The data set was found on the volume specified. • OK WARN - The data set was found on the volume indicated by the catalog because the APF entry specified "*SMS*". However, SDSF has determined that the volume is not SMS managed. • ERROR - Internal error locating the UCB control block for the DASD volume serial that should contain the dataset. • MISSING - The data set was not found on the volume specified • MIGRATED - The data set has been migrated by DFHSM or similar product.
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Data set block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator. YES if the data set is SMS managed. Otherwise, NO
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
DEFVOL	DefVol	6	Defined volume
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last referenced date
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level

CF Connections panel (CFC)

The CF Connections (CFC) panel allows authorized users to display all coupling facility connections defined to the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 19. Columns on the CFC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
CONNAME	CONNAME	16	Connection name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
CONSTATE	ConState	18	Connection state (active, failed-persistent, disconnecting, failing)
STRNAME	StrName	16	Structure name
STRTYPE	StrType	8	Structure type
STATUS	Status	16	Structure status
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier (hexadecimal)
CONDISP	ConDisp	6	Connection disposition (keep or delete)
CONID	ID	2	Structure connection ID
VERSION	Version	8	Structure connection version
CFLEVEL	CFLevel	8	Coupling facility code level
CONNDATA	ConData	16	Connection data
DISCDATA	DiscData	16	Disconnect data
POLICY	Policy	8	Policy name
CFNAME	CFName	8	Coupling facility name
CFNUM	NumCF	5	Number of coupling facilities
CTOKEN	ConTokenX	32	Connection token (hexadecimal)
LEVEL	ConLevel	16	Connection level
STOKEN	SToken	16	Address space SToken for connection requestor
CONFLAGS	ConFlags	8	Connection flags
SYSNUM	SysNum	6	Connection system number
SYSSEQ	SysSeq	6	Connection system sequence number
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

CF Data Sets panel (CFD)

The CF Data Sets (CFD) panel allows authorized users to display coupling facility data sets defined to the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 20. Columns on the CFD Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	6	Couple data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
FUNCTION	Function	8	Function name
TYPE	Type	16	Connection data set status
ALLOCTIME	AllocTime	19	Timestamp when data set allocated
MAXSYS	MaxSys	10	Maximum number of systems supported
MAXGRP	MaxGrp	10	Maximum number of groups supported
MAXMEM	MaxMem	10	Maximum members per group
PEAKGRP	PeakGrp	10	Maximum number of groups ever used
PEAKMEM	PeakMem	10	Maximum number of members ever used
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
DEVICENUM	Unit	4	Device number
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

CF Structure panel (CFS)

The CF Structure (CFS) panel allows authorized users to display all coupling facility structures defined to the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 21. Columns on the CFS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STRNAME	STRNAME	16	Structure name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STRTYPE	Type	8	Structure type
STATUS	Status	16	Structure status
DISP	Disp	8	Structure disposition
SIZE	Size	8	Size
SIZE%	Size%	6	Size percentage
USERNUM	Conn	5	Number of connections for the structure
LISTNUM	Lists	5	List count for the structure
ENTPCT	Entry%	6	Entry percentage
ELEMPCT	Elem%	6	Element percentage
ENTUSED	EntryInUse	10	Number of entries in use

Table 21. Columns on the CFS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ENTTOT	EntryTotal	10	Total entries
ENTCHG	EntryChange	11	Entries changed
ENTCPCT	EntryChange%	12	Entries changed percentage
ELEMUSED	ElemInUse	9	Elements in use
ELEMTOT	ElemTotal	9	Total elements
ELEMCHG	ElemChange	10	Elements changed
ELEMCPCT	ElemChange%	11	Elements changed percentage
LOCKNUM	Locks	8	Number of locks
VERSION	Alloc-Date-Time	19	Date and time of allocation
DUPLEX	Duplex	16	Duplex option (allowed, disabled, or enabled)
ALLOWAA	AutoAlt	7	Allow auto alt (yes or no)
ALLOWRA	Realloc	7	Allow realloc (yes or no)
FULLTHRESH	Full%	8	Full threshold percentage
REBLDPCT	Rebuild%	8	Rebuild percentage
POLSIZE	PolSize	8	Policy size (kilobytes)
INITSIZE	InitSize	8	Initial size (kilobytes)
MINSIZE	MinSize	8	Minimum size (kilobytes)
MAXSIZE	MaxSize	8	Maximum size (kilobytes)
POLNAME	Policy	8	Policy name
CFNAME	CFName	8	Coupling facility name
ENCRYPT	Encrypt	7	Structure encryption (yes or no)
ENCRTYPE	EncrType	8	Encryption key method
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Columns Help panel (COLH)

The COLSHELP command displays a table of the columns that can be displayed on SDSF tabular panels. You can use the COLSHELP command to find column names for use in writing REXX execs and Java programs, which reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 22. Columns on the COLH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
COLUMN	COLUMN	6	Column name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
PANEL	Panel	5	Panel name

Table 22. Columns on the COLH Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TITLE	Title	18	Column title
DESC	Description	100	Column description
DELAYED	Delayed	7	Delayed status
OVERTYPE	Overtype	8	Overtype applicability
WIDTH	Width	5	Width of the column
PAS	PAS	4	Point and shoot (yes, no, or cond)
SIGZERO	SigZero	8	Zero significant (yes or no)
JESTYPE	JES	3	Column applicable to J2, J3, or all
NEW	New	8	Column new in current release (yes or no)
SINCE	Since	8	Column available since release
CLASS	Class	8	SAF class
RESOURCE	Resource	64	SAF resource
FIXEDFLD	FixedField	10	Fixed field (yes or no)
SUBFIELDS	SubFields	10	Number of subfields

Command Help panel (CMDH)

The Command Help panel lists all SDSF primary commands and the SAF resource profiles that are used to protect the command.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 23. Columns on the CMDH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	4	Command name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DESC	Description	24	Command description
JES	JES	3	JES dependent (yes or no)
RMF	RMF	3	RMF dependent (yes or no)
XSYSTEM	Sysplex	7	Command can be issued cross-system (yes or no)
JESPLEX	JESPlex	7	Command supports JESPlex scope (yes or no)
AUX	Aux	3	SDSFAUX dependent (yes or no)
RELEASE	Release	10	Release added
CLASS	Class	8	SAF class
RESOURCE	Resource	64	SAF resource

Table 23. Columns on the CMDH Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Common Storage Subpools panel (CS)

The Common Storage Subpools (CS) panel allows authorized users to view common storage summary usage by subpool and key.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 24. Columns on the CS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SUBPOOL	SP	2	Subpool number. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
KEY	Key	3	Subpool key
BBLKS	BelowBlks	13	Blocks below 16MB
BALLOC	BelowAlloc	13	Allocated bytes below 16MB
BUSED	BelowUsed	13	Used bytes below 16MB
BFREE	BelowFree	13	Free bytes below 16MB
BORPHAN	BelowOrphan	13	Orphaned below 16MB
ABLKS	AboveBlks	13	Blocks above 16MB
AALLOC	AboveAlloc	13	Allocated bytes above 16MB
AUSED	AboveUsed	13	Used bytes above 16MB
AFREE	AboveFree	13	Free bytes above 16MB
AORPHAN	AboveOrphan	13	Orphaned above 16MB
TYPE	Type	4	Type SQA/CSA
FPROT	FProt	5	Fetch protected (yes or no)
FIXED	Fix	4	Fixed (yes, no, or DREF)
SELECTKEY	SelectKey	9	Select key
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Common Storage Subpool Details panel (CSI)

The Common Storage Subpool Details (CSI) panel allows authorized users to view common storage details for a selected subpool and key.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 25. Columns on the CSI Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	8	Storage start address. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
ADDRESSEND	AddrEnd	8	Storage end address
LENGTH	Length	8	Storage size
STATUS	Status	6	Status of storage (ALLOC or FREE)
SUBPOOL	SP	3	Subpool of storage
KEY	Key	3	Storage key
BLOCKADDR	BlockAddr	9	Block address start
BLKSIZE	BlockSize	9	Block size
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name that obtained it
GQE	GQE	8	GQE address
TYPE	Type	4	Storage type (SQA or CSA)
ORPHAN	Orphan	6	Orphaned storage
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID
ASID	ASID	5	Address space ID (decimal)
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space ID (hexadecimal)
ADATE	Date	19	Storage obtain timestamp
EDATE	EndDate	19	Storage orphaned timestamp
CAUB	CAUB	8	CAUB address
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Common Storage Remaining panel (CSR)

The Common Storage Remaining (CSR) panel allows authorized users to list all addresses with common storage that were not released at the end of a job.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the CSR panel will return data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 26. Columns on the CSR Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JOBID	JobID	8	Job identifier
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier (hexadecimal)
CSA	CSA	5	CSA not released (bytes)
CSAPCT	CSA%	7	CSA percentage not released
SQA	SQA	5	SQA not released (bytes)
SQAPCT	SQA%	7	SQA percentage not released
ECSA	ECSA	5	ECSA not released (bytes)
ECSAPCT	ECSA%	7	ECSA percentage not released
ESQA	ESQA	5	ESQA not released (bytes)
ESQAPCT	ESQA%	7	ESQA percentage not released
DATE	Date	19	Timestamp storage not released
SCSAPCT	SCSA%	5	Current system CSA utilization
SECSAPCT	SECSA%	7	Current system ECSA utilization
SSQAPCT	SSQA%	5	Current system SQA utilization
SESQAPCT	SESQA%	6	Current system ESQA utilization
AUXPCT	Aux%	4	Current auxiliary storage utilization
REALAFC	RealAFC	8	Current real storage available frame count
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
HVCOM	HVComUsed	9	64-bit common not released (bytes)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Device Activity panel (DEV)

The Device Activity (DEV) panel allows authorized users to show online DASD volume activity in the system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the DEV panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 27. Columns on the DEV Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
VOLSER	VOLSER	6	Volume serial. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
UNIT	Unit	4	Unit address
STORGRP	StorGrp	8	Storage group
IOINTENS	IOIntens	8	I/O intensity (the higher the greater the impact)
QINTENS	QIntens	7	Queuing intensity (the higher the greater the impact)
SSCHRATE	SSCH	8	SSCH rate (SSCH per second)
RESPONSE	Response	8	Average response time (milliseconds)
IOSQ	IOSQ	8	Average IOSQ (milliseconds)
CONNECT	Connect	8	Average connect time (milliseconds)
DISCONN	Disc	8	Average disconnect time (milliseconds)
PENDING	Pending	8	Average pending time (milliseconds)
UTILPCT	Util%	6	Device utilization percentage
RESVPCT	Resv%	6	Device reserve percentage
PAVNUM	PAVNum	6	Number of parallel access volume (PAV) exposures
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Display Active Users panel (DA)

The DA panel shows information about MVS address spaces (jobs, started tasks, and TSO users) that are running.

As of SDSF 2.5, the DA panel uses data gatherers running in the SDSFAUX address space and caches the information centrally.

The data gatherer supports both the RMF and non-RMF case. RMF is used when RMF is installed and is not explicitly disabled by the installation. When RMF is not available, a non-RMF data gatherer is used. Note that the non-RMF data gatherer provides only a small subset of the columns available as opposed to the RMF case. Columns for which RMF is required are indicated by [RMF].

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 28. Columns on the DA Panel

Column Name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	

Table 28. Columns on the DA Panel (continued)

Column Name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
STEPN	StepName	8	Job step name (TSO logon procedure name for TSO users)	
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name (terminal ID for TSO users)	
JTYPE	Type [1]	4	Type of address space	
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job owner, or default values of ++ ++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF®	
JCLASS	C	1 or 8	JES input class at the time the job was selected for execution. Default width expands to 8 if there are long class names in the MAS.	
POS	Pos	3	Address space position	
DP	DP	2	Address space dispatching priority in hexadecimal	
REAL	Real	4	Current real storage usage in frames	
PAGING	Paging	6	Demand paging rate for address space	
EXCPRT	SIO	6	EXCP rate in EXCPs per second for address space. The value is approximate and is derived from this calculation: the job delta EXCP count (from RMF or the ASCB) divided by the total time interval.	
CPUPR	CPU% [2]	6	Percent of CPU time consumed by and on behalf of the address space during the most recent interval measured	
ASID	ASID	4	Address space identifier	
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal	
EXCP	EXCP-Cnt	9	Accumulated EXCP count for the current job step for the address space. Uses hexadecimal scaling.	
CPU	CPU-Time	10	Accumulated CPU time consumed by and on behalf of the address space, for the current job step, in seconds	
SWAPR	SR	2	Swap out reason code	
STATUS	Status	6	JES job status	
SYSNAME [RMF]	SysName	8	System name where job is executing	
SPAGING [RMF]	SPag	4	System demand paging rate for system that the job is executing on. The value is the same for all rows for a system.	

Table 28. Columns on the DA Panel (continued)

Column Name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SCPU RMF	SCPU%	5	System CPU percentage for system that is processing the job. The value is the same for all rows for a system.	
WORKLOAD RMF	Workload	8	Workload name	
SRVCLASS RMF	SrvClass	8	Service class name	
PERIOD RMF	SP	2	Service class period	
RESGROUP RMF	ResGroup	8	Resource group name	
SERVER RMF	Server	8	Server indicator (resource goals are not being honored)	
QUIESCE RMF	Quiesce	7	Quiesce indicator (address space is quiesced)	
ECPU RMF	ECPU-Time	10	Total CPU time consumed by and within the address space, for the current job step, in seconds	
ECPUPR RMF	ECPU%	6	CPU usage by and within the address space	
CPUCRIT RMF	CPUCrit	7	Current address space CPU-protection	
STORCRIT RMF	StorCrit	8	Current address space storage protection	
RPTCLASS RMF	RptClass	8	Report class	
MEMLIMIT RMF	MemLimit	8	Memory limit	
TRANACT RMF	Tran-Act	10	Elapsed time the transaction has been active	
TRANRES RMF	Tran-Res	10	Elapsed time the transaction was swapped in	
SPIN RMF	Spin	4	Indicator of whether job can be spun	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of the address space	
GCPTIME RMF	GCP-Time	8	Accumulated general processor service time, in seconds	
ZAAPTIME RMF	zAAP-Time	9	Accumulated IBM zEnterprise Application Assist Processor (zAAP) service time, in seconds	
ZAAPCPTM RMF	zACP-Time	9	CPU time consumed on general processors by work that was eligible for a zAAP, in seconds	
GCPUSE RMF	GCP-Use%	8	Percent of the total general processor time used by the address space in the most recent interval	
ZAAPUSE RMF	zAAP-Use%	9	Percent of the total zAAP time used by the address space in the most recent interval	
SZAAP RMF	SzAAP%	6	zAAP view of CPU use for the system, in the most recent interval. The value is the same for all rows for a system.	

Table 28. Columns on the DA Panel (continued)

Column Name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SZIIP RMF	SzIIP%	6	IBM z Integrated Information Processor (zIIP) utilization for the system that is processing the job. This is a system value and so is the same for all rows for a system.	
PROMOTED RMF	Promoted	8	Indicates whether the address space is currently promoted due to a chronic resource contention	
ZAAPNTIM RMF	zAAP-NTime	10	Normalized zAAP service time, in seconds	
ZIIPTIME RMF	zIIP-Time	9	CPU time consumed on zIIPs, in seconds	
ZIIPCPTM RMF	zICP-Time	9	CPU time consumed on general processors by work that was eligible for a zIIP, in seconds	
ZIIPNTIM RMF	zIIP-NTime	10	Normalized zIIP service time, in seconds	
ZIIPUSE RMF	zIIP-Use%	9	Percent of the total zIIP time used by the address space in the most recent interval	
SLCPU RMF	SLCPU%	6	Percentage of time the LPAR is busy for the system, in the most recent interval. The value for SLCPU% is the same for all rows for a system.	
IOPRIOGRP RMF	IOPrioGrp	9	WLM I/O priority group	
JOBCORR	JobCorrelator	32	User portion of the job correlator (JES2 only)	
TRESGROUP	TenantResGroup	14	Tenant resource group indicator (YES or NO, RMF)	
ESRBTIME HSF	ESRB-Time	9	Enclave CPU time	
CPULIMIT HSF	CPU-Limit	9	CPU time limit	
REUS HSF	Reus	4	Reusable address space (yes or no)	
SYSLEVEL HSF	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system	
XCFGROUP	XCFGroup	8	JES MAS XCF group name	
SSNAME	SSName	6	Creating subsystem name	
PAGAUX RMF	PageAux	7	Paging rate (auxiliary storage only)	
STDATE	StartDate	19	Start date	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table:

1. Not included in the default field list.

2. SDSF calculates the value for the CPU% column. It is the ratio between the CPU time used by one job and the CPU time used by all jobs, in the interval between times that the user presses Enter.

3. Columns with information for zAAPs and zIIPs are shown only if at least one of the appropriate specialized processors (zAAP or zIIP) has been configured for a system that is within the scope of the systems being shown on the panel. Note that changing the systems being shown (with the SYSNAME or FILTER commands) once the DA panel is displayed does not affect whether SDSF includes or omits the column.

4. [HSF] indicates the column requires the data gatherer running in SDSFAUX.

Dynamic Exits panel (DYNX)

The Dynamic Exits (DYNX) panel shows all of the dynamic exits in the sysplex, their status, and the modules that implement the exit.

You can use the fast path select (S) command with an EXITNAME to filter results.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 29. Columns on the DYNX Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
EXITNAME	EXITNAME	16	Dynamic exit name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number for module in list
MODNAME	ModName	8	Module name implementing exit
ACTIVE	Active	6	Exit active (YES or NO)
FASTPATH	FastPath	8	Exit FASTPATH option (YES or NO). FASTPATH processing means that the system does not provide as much function, and therefore the overall processing time is less.
MODEPA	ModEPA	8	Module entry point address
MODLOADPT	LoadPt	8	Module load point address if available
MODSIZE	ModLen	8	Module length if available
JNAME	FiltJob	8	Jobname for which exit is to get control
STOKEN	FiltSTok	16	Address space token (STOKEN) for which exit is to get control
ABENDNUM	NumAbend	8	Number of abends before exit inactivates
ABENDCON	ConAbend	8	Consecutive abend option (YES – consecutive abends before inactivation, NO – cumulative abends before inactivation)
SEQMAX	SeqMax	6	Maximum module sequence number
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
TYPE	Type	12	Exit type
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Enclaves panel (ENC)

The Enclaves panel shows enclaves.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 30. Columns on the ENC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	16	Token that identifies the enclave. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SSTYPE	SSType	6	Subsystem type (for example, DB2).
STATUS	Status	8	Active or inactive
ESRVCLS	SrvClass	8	Service class
PERIOD	Per	3	Period number
PGN	PGN	3	Performance group
RPTCLS	RptClass	8	Report class
RESGROUP	ResGroup	8	Resource group
CPU	CPU-Time	10	Total CPU time
OWNSYS	OwnerSys	8	Enclave owner system
JNAME	OwnerJob	8	Enclave owner jobname
ASID	OwnerAS	7	Enclave owner ASID (displayed only if this enclave is the original)
ASIDX	OwnerASX	8	Enclave owner ASID in hexadecimal (displayed only if this enclave is the original)
ORIGINAL	Original	8	Indicates, for an enclave that has been exported, if this is the original. Value is YES or NO.
ESCOPE	Scope	8	Scope of the enclave; LOCAL (single-system) or MULTISYS (multisystem capable; there is an export token for the enclave)
TYPE	Type	4	IND (Independent) or DEP (dependent)
WORKLOAD	Workload	8	Workload name
QUIESCE	Quiesce	12	Indicates if the enclave is in a quiesce delay, which occurs if the address space has been reset with the MVS RESET,QUIESCE command. Value is YES, YES-IMPLICIT (quiesced through enclave server quiesce) or NO.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	Name of the system that provided the data
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
SUBSYS	Subsys	8	Subsystem name
ZAAPTIME	zAAP-Time	9	Cumulative zAAP time consumed by dispatchable units running in the enclave on the local system. See note below.

Table 30. Columns on the ENC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ZAAPCPTM	zACP-Time	9	Cumulative zAAP on CP time consumed by dispatchable units running in the enclave on the local system. See note below.
ZIIPTIME	zIIP-Time	9	Cumulative zIIP time consumed by dispatchable units running in the enclave on the local system. See note below.
ZIIPCPTM	zICP-Time	9	Cumulative zIIP on CP time consumed by dispatchable units running in the enclave on the local system. See note below.
PROMOTED	Promoted	8	Indicates whether the address space is currently promoted due to a chronic resource contention
ZAAPNTIM [RMF]	zAAP-NTime	10	zAAP service time, in seconds, normalized for the slower CP
ZIIPNTIM [RMF]	zIIP-NTime	10	zIIP service time, in seconds, normalized for the slower CP
ARRTIME	Arrival-Time	19	Date and time the enclave was created
ARRINTV	Arrival-Int	11	Interval since the enclave was created (*hh:mm:ss*)
CPUCRIT	CPUCrit	7	CPU protection
IOPRIOGRP	IOPrioGrp	9	WLM I/O priority group
USERID	UserID	8	User ID associated with the request
TRESGROUP	TenantResGroup	14	Tenant resource group indicator (YES or NO, RMF).
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Note: This column shows time consumed by dispatchable units running in the enclave on the local system. For a multisystem enclave, time consumed on other systems is not included. The value may decrease between invocations if the transaction is restarted to avoid an overflow of internal accumulators.

Enqueue panel (ENQ)

Enqueuing is the mechanism by which a program requests control of a serially reusable resource. The Enqueue (ENQ) panel allows authorized users to display active system enqueues. The panel shows the major and minor names for the enqueuer, as well as the job name waiting for or holding the enqueue. Parameters on the ENQ command control which major and system names are shown.

By default, accessing the ENQ panel shows all enqueues with major name SYSDSN for the local system. As of V2R4, the **ENQD** command shows locally-held enqueues even when the job is running on a remote system.

You can also access the ENQ panel from the DA and AS panels using the N action character. When ENQ is accessed in this way, all enqueues used by the selected address space are shown.

Note: Major and minor names can contain hexadecimal characters that cannot be displayed by SDSF. SDSF translates control characters (0x00 through 0x3F) to periods. Other characters are not translated

and their display varies based on factors such as the emulator. You can use the D action character to display major and minor names in hexadecimal, but the length is limited by the message text in the response.

The **ENQC** command provides a convenient means of showing all enqueues with contention. That is, **ENQC** shows currently held enqueues that are required by another job. **ENQC** does not accept any parameters.

The **ENQD** command provides a convenient means of showing all enqueues with major name SYSDSN and any minor name for all systems. You can specify an optional pattern on the **ENQD** command for the data set name (minor name for SYSDSN) to be processed. The default is **userid**, where **userid** is the user ID of the current user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 31. Columns on the ENQ Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MINOR	MINOR	52	Minor name (RNAME). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro. Control characters are translated to periods.
MAJOR	Major	8	Major name (QNAME). Control characters are translated to periods.
REQTYPE	Req	3	Request type (SHR or EXC)
JOBNAME	JobName	8	Job name holding or requesting enqueue
ASID	ASID	4	Job name ASID (decimal)
ASIDX	ASIDX	6	Job name ASID (hexadecimal)
LEVEL	Level	10	Request level: ENQ-normal enqueuer, Reserve-hardware reserve, Global enq-hardware reserve converted to global enqueue
SMC	SMC	3	Step must complete indicator
SCOPE	Scope	8	Enqueue scope (step, system, systems, global)
STATUS	Status	6	Resource status (own, wait)
OWNERS	Owners	6	Number of resource owners for enqueuer
WAITERS	Waiters	7	Number of tasks waiting for enqueue
WAITEXC	WaitExc	7	Number of tasks waiting for exclusive use
WAITSHR	WaitShr	7	Number of tasks waiting for shared use
UNIT	Unit	4	Device address for reserves
USERDATA	UserData	32	User data passed on ISGENQ
REQTIME	ReqTime	19	Date and time of request
ENQTOKEN	EnqToken	64	Enqueue token
RNAMEL	RNameLong	127	Longer version of minor name, up to 127 characters. Control characters are translated to periods.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name

Table 31. Columns on the ENQ Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Extended Console panel (EMCS)

The Extended Console (EMCS) panel shows all extended consoles defined in the sysplex. Rows for consoles with a status of ACTIVE are highlighted. This panel does not use the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown on the panel.

You can use fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the console name pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 32. Columns on the EMCS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Console name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Console status
KEY	Key	8	Console key
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name of address space creating console
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID of address space creating console
QDEPTH	QDepth	6	Data space queue depth
QLIMIT	QLimit	6	Data space queue limit
QALERTPCT	QAlert%	7	Dataspace queue alert percentage
DSPSIZE	DSPSizeK	8	Current data space size (kilobytes)
DSPMAX	DSPMaxK	8	Maximum data space size (kilobytes)
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier (hexadecimal)
TERMID	TermID	8	Terminal identifier
AUTH	Auth	16	Console authority
LEVEL	Level	12	Message levels received by console
CONSID	ConsID	8	Console identifier
CMDSYS	CmdSys	8	Command system
AUTOACT	AutoAct	8	AutoAct group for system console
MONITOR	Monitor	20	Monitor status for console
DOM	DOM	6	Delete operator message attribute
HC	HC	3	Hardcopy message set receiver (yes or no)

Table 32. Columns on the EMCS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
AUTO	Auto	4	Message automation receiver (yes or no)
INTIDS	IntIDs	6	Console ID zero receiver (yes or no)
UNKNIDS	UnknIDs	7	Unknown console ID receiver (yes or no)
PD	PD	3	Problem determination mode (yes or no)
SYSCONS	SysCons	7	System console (yes or no)
MSCOPE	MScope	8	Systems from which unsolicited messages are being received
ROUTCDE	RoutCde	32	Routing codes
ROUTCDEX	RoutCdeX	32	Routing codes (hexadecimal)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name where console is active
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

File Systems panel (FS)

The File System (FS) panel allows authorized users to list the file systems being used by the system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the FS panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 33. Columns on the FS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVICE	DEVICE	6	Unique device value (character format). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
PATH	Path	36	Directory name where file system is mounted (truncated to 63 characters)
TYPE	Type	8	File system type
MODE	Mode	4	File system mode (READ or RDWR)
OWNER	Owner	8	System that owns this file system
DSNAME	Name	44	Name of file system
STATUS	Status	16	File system status
STATUSNUM	StatNum	7	Status code corresponding to status value
AUTOMOVE	AutoMove	8	Automove indicator
CLIENT	Client	6	Client indicator (yes or no)
LATCHNUM	Latch	5	Latch number for the file system

Table 33. Columns on the FS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MOUNTTIME	Mount-Time-Date	19	Timestamp file system was mounted
MOUNTPARM	MountParm	57	Parameter specified on mount truncated to 57 characters
QSYSNAME	QSysName	9	System that quiesced this file system
QJOBNAME	QJobName	9	Jobname that quiesced this file system
QPID	QPID	8	PID that quiesced this file system
DEVICENUM	DevNum	6	Unique device value (decimal)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
TSPACE	Total space	10	Total space
USPACE	UsedSpace	9	Used space
USEDPCT	Used%	8	Used space percent
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Generic Tracker panel (GT)

The Generic Tracker (GT) panel allows authorized users to list all generic tracking events that have been recorded by the system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the GT panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 34. Columns on the GT Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
OWNER	OWNER	8	Owner of tracked instance. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SOURCE	Source	8	Source of tracked instance
PROGRAM	Program	8	Program name
PROGOFS	ProgramOffset	16	Offset into program issuing track request
EVENTDESC	EventDesc	64	Event description
EVENTDATA	EventData	32	Data associated with the event
EVENTJOB	EJobName	9	Event job name
HOMEJOB	HJobName	9	Home job name
EVENTASID	EASIDX	6	Event address space identifier (hexadecimal)
HOMEASID	HASIDX	6	Home address space identifier (hexadecimal)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
AUTH	Auth	4	Authorized indicator (yes or no)
COUNT	Count	5	Number of events
FIRST	First-Date-Time	19	Timestamp of first event
SPATHLEN	SPathLen	8	Actual length of source path
SOURCEPATH	SourcePath	127	Source path for event (may be truncated)
PPATHLEN	PPathLen	8	Actual length of program path
PROGRAMPATH	ProgramPath	127	Program path for event (may be truncated)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Health Check History panel (CKH)

The CKH panel shows information about instances of a check selected from the CK panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 35. Columns on the CKH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
COUNT	Count	17	Count of this instance of the check
OWNER	CheckOwner	16	Check owner
STATUS	Status	18	Check status
RESULT	Result	6	Result code from the check
DIAG1	Diag1	8	Diagnostic data from check, word 1
DIAG2	Diag2	8	Diagnostic data from check, word 2
DATEE	Start-Date-Time	19	Date and time the check started (YYYY.DDD HH:MM:SS)
DATEN	End-Date-Time	19	Date and time the check ended (YYYY.DDD HH:MM:SS)
SYSPLEX	Sysplex	8	Sysplex name for the sysplex on which the check ran
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name for the system on which the check ran
NAME	Name	32	Check name

Health Checker panel (CK)

The CK panel shows information from IBM Health Checker for z/OS about the active checks.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 36. Columns on the CK Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	32	Check name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
OWNER	CheckOwner	16	Check owner
STATE	State	18	Check state
STATUS	Status	18	Check status
RESULT	Result	6	Result code from the last invocation of the check
DIAG1	Diag1	8	Diagnostic data from check, word 1
DIAG2	Diag2	8	Diagnostic data from check, word 2
DIAGFROM	DiagFrom	8	Source of the diagnostic data, words 1 and 2: ABEND, HCHECKER or CHECKRTN
GLOBAL	Global	6	Indicator of whether the check is global
GLOBALSYS	GlobalSys	9	Name of the system on which the global check is running
EXCOUNT	ExcCount	8	Number of exceptions detected by this check on the last iteration
COUNT	RunCount	8	Number of times the check has been invoked
FAIL	Fail	4	Number of times the check failed
SEVERITY	Severity	8	Severity level of the check (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW, NONE)
SEVCODE	SevCode	7	Numeric severity level of the check
WTOTYPE	WTOType	9	WTO type issued when an exception is found (EVENTUAL, CRITICAL, INFO, HC, NONE or a descriptor code)
MODIFIED	ModifiedBy	26	How the check was modified
POLSTAT	PolicyStatus	18	Policy error status
WTONUM	WTONum	6	Number of WTOs issued by the check
NUMCAT	NumCat	6	Number of categories in which the check is defined
CATEGORY	Category	16	Category name. Users can view the complete set of categories by typing + alone in this column.
CATEGORY2 -CATEGORY4	Category2 – Category4	16	Category names 2 to 4.
CATEGORY5 -CATEGORY16	Category5 – Category16	16	Category names 5 to 16. By default, these appear only in the alternate field list.
EXITNAME	ExitName	8	Exit modname that added the check
MODNAME	ModName	8	Check module name
MSGNAME	MsgName	8	Message load module name
USERDATE	UserDate	8	Current date of the check
DEFDATE	DefDate	8	Default date of the check

Table 36. Columns on the CK Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEBUG	Debug	5	Debug mode indicator
DATEE	Start-Date-Time	19	Date and time the check last started (YYYY.DDD HH:MM:SS)
INTERVAL	Interval	8	Time interval at which the check runs (HHH:MM)
SCHDATE	NextSch-Date-Time	19	Date and time the check is next scheduled to run (YYYY.DDD HH:MM:SS)
SCHINT	NextSch-Int	11	Time remaining to the date and time the check is next scheduled to run, in HHHHH:MM:SS
LOGDATE	Log-Date-Time	19	Date and time of the last successful write to System Logger
DELDATE	Deleted-Date-Time	19	Date and time the check was deleted
PROCNAME	ProcName	8	Health Checker procedure name
STCID	TaskID	8	Health Checker started task ID
REASON	Reason	126	Description of the reason for check
UPDREAS	UpdateReason	48	Description of updates to the check. The width can be increased to 126.
PARMLEN	ParmLen	7	Length of the check parameters
PARM	Parameters	32	Check parameters
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
EINTERVAL	EInterval	9	Interval at which the check will run when it has raised an exception
EXECNAME	ExecName	8	Name of the exec to run
LOCALE	Locale	8	Where the check is running
ORIGIN	Origin	8	Origin of the check
VERBOSE	Verbose	7	Verbose mode for the check
REXXIN	RexxIn	44	REXX input data set name
REXXOUT	RexxOut	44	REXX output data set name
LOGSTREAM	LogStream	26	Name of the logstream used to record this check
REXXHLQ	RexxHLQ	8	High level qualifier for REXX data sets

Held Output panel (H)

The Held Output panel shows the user information about SYSOUT data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on any *held* JES output queue.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 37. Columns on the H Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of SYSIN/SYSOUT owner, or default values of ++++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF	
DPRIO	Prty	4	JES output group priority	
OCLASS	C	1	JES output class	
OUTDISP	ODisp	5	JES output disposition	
DESTN	Dest	18	JES print destination name	
RECCNT	Tot-Rec	9	Output total record count (lines). Blank for page-mode data.	
PAGECNT	Tot-Page	9	Output page count (lines). Blank if not for page-mode data.	
FORMS	Forms	8	Output form number	
FCBID	FCB	4	Output FCB ID	
STATUS	Status	16	JES job status	
UCSID	UCS	4	Output UCS ID (print train required)	
WTRID	Wtr	8	Output external writer name	
FLASHID	Flash	5	Output flash ID	
BURST	Burst	5	3800 burst indicator	
PRMODE	PrMode	8	Printer process mode	
DEST	Rmt	5	JES print routing. Remote number if routing is not local. (JES2 only)	
NODE	Node	5	JES print node (JES2 only)	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of data sets	
OGNAME	O-Grp-N	8	Output group name (JES2 only)	
OGID	OGID1	5	Output group ID 1 (JES2 only)	
OGID2	OGID2	5	Output group ID 2 (JES2 only)	
JPRIO	JP	2	Job priority	
DSDATE	CrDate	10	Data set creation date. The installation can change the CRDATE column to 19, so that the date and time is included. (JES2 only)	
OHREASON	OHR	3	Output hold reason code	
OHRSNTXT	Output-Hold-Text	37	Output hold reason text	

Table 37. Columns on the H Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
DEVID	Device	18	Output device name	
DSYSID	SysID	5	Printing system (JES2 only)	
OFFDEVS	Offs	4	List of offload devices for a job or output that has been offloaded (JES2 only)	
RETCODE	Max-RC	10	Return code information for the job	
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space	
ROOMN	RNum	8	JES job room number	X
PNAME	Programmer-Name	20	JES programmer name	X
ACCTN	Acct	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES account number	X
NOTIFY	Notify	8	TSO user ID from NOTIFY parameter on job card	X
ISYSID	ISys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES input system ID	X
TIMER	Rd-Time	8	Time that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
DATER	Rd-Date	8	Date that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
ESYSID	ESys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system ID	X
TIMEE	St-Time	8	Time that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
DATEE	St-Date	8	Date that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
TIMEN	End-Time	8	Time that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
DATEN	End-Date	8	Date that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
ICARDS	Cards	5	Number of cards read for job	X
JCLASS	JC	1 or 8	JES input job class. Default width expands to 8 if there are long class names in the MAS.	
MCLASS	MC	2	Message class of job	X
SUBGROUP	SubGroup	8	Submittor group	X

Table 37. Columns on the H Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JOBACCT1	JobAcct1[1]	20	Job accounting field 1	X
JOBACCT2	JobAcct2[1]	20	Job accounting field 2	X
JOBACCT3	JobAcct3[1]	20	Job accounting field 3	X
JOBACCT4	JobAcct4[1]	20	Job accounting field 4	X
JOBACCT5	JobAcct5[1]	20	Job accounting field 5	X
JOBCORR	JobCorrelator	32	User portion of the job correlator (JES2 only)	
DATETIMER	Rd-DateTime	19	Date and time that the job was read in. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the Rd-Date and Rd-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEE	St-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution began. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the St-Date and St-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEN	End-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution ended. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the End-Date and End-Time columns.	X
BERTNUM	BERTNum	7	Number of BERTs used by this JOE (JES2 only)	
JOBCRDATE	JobCrDate	19	Job creation date (JES2 only).	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

Initiator panel (INIT)

The Initiator panel allows users to display information about JES initiators that are defined in the active JES on their CPUs.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 38. Columns on the INIT Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
INTNAME	ID	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	Initiator ID (JES2) or group or class name (JES3). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	10	Initiator status

Table 38. Columns on the INIT Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ICLASS	Classes	8	JES2 initiator classes (JES2 only). Multi-character classes and groups shows as periods (.).
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
STEPN	StepName	8	Job step name
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name (JES2 only)
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID or work ID
JCLASS	C	8	JES input class at time job was selected for execution
ASID	ASID	4	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of the owner of the active job
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES member name (JES2) or the system on which the job is active under the class (JES3, resource type of INIT)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	JES level
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of the job
SRVCLASS	SrvClass	8	For JES-managed initiators, shows the service class of the active job. For WLM-managed initiators, shows the service class the initiator is running.
IMODE	Mode	4	Initiator mode (group rows only)
BARRIER	Barrier	7	Group scheduling barrier (JES3 only, group rows only)
DEFAULT	Default	7	Default group indicator (JES3 only)
DEFCNT	DefCount	8	Defined initiator count (JES3 only, group rows only)
ALLOCCNT	AllocCount	10	Allocated initiator count (JES3 only)
USECOUNT	UseCount	8	In-use initiator count (JES3 only)
ALLOC	Alloc	5	Allocation option (JES3 only, group rows only), which determines when the execution resources are to be allocated to the JES-managed group
UNALLOC	Unalloc	7	Unallocation indicator (JES3 only, group rows only)
GROUP	Group	8	Group name
RESTYPE	ResType	7	Resource type (group or class)
ICLASS1-8	Class1-8	8	JES2 initiator classes 1-8, including multi-character classes and groups (JES2 only)

Table 38. Columns on the INIT Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
INTNUM	IntNum	6	Initiator number (JES2 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Notes on the table:

1. JNUM is not included in the default field list.

Input Queue panel (I)

The Input Queue panel allows the user to display information about jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on the JES input queue or executing.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 39. Columns on the I Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID	
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space	
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job owner, or default values of ++ ++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF 1.9 and later	
JPRIO	Prty	4	JES2 input queue priority	
JCLASS	C	1 or 8	JES input class. Default width expands to 8 if there are long class names in the MAS.	
POS	Pos	5	Position within JES input queue class	
PRTDEST	PrtDest	18	JES print destination name	
ROUTE	Rmt	5	JES print routing. Remote number if routing is not local. (JES2 only)	
NODE	Node	5	JES print node (JES2 only)	
SYSAFF	SAff	5 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system affinity (if any)	
ACTSYS	ASys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system ID (for logged-on users only)	
STATUS	Status	17	Status of job	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of job	

Table 39. Columns on the I Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
TGNUM	TGNum	5	Track groups used by job	
TGPCT	TGPct	6	Percentage of total track group usage	
ORIGNODE	OrigNode	8	Origin node name	
EXECNODE	ExecNode	8	Execution node name	
DEVID	Device	18	JES device name	
SRVCLS	SrvClass	8	Service class	
WLMPOS	WPos	5	Position on the WLM queue	
SCHENV	Scheduling-Env	16	Scheduling environment for the job	
DELAY	Dly	3	Indicator that job processing is delayed	
SSMODE	Mode	4	Subsystem managing the job (JES or WLM)	
ROOMN	RNum	8	JES job room number	X
PNAME	Programmer-Name	20	JES programmer name field	X
ACCTN	Acct	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES account number field	X
NOTIFY	Notify	8	TSO user ID from NOTIFY parameter on job card	X
ISYSID	ISys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES input system ID	X
TIMER	Rd-Time	8	Time that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
DATER	Rd-Date	8	Date that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
ESYSID	ESys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system ID	X
TIMEE	St-Time	8	Time that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
DATEE	St-Date	8	Date that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
DATE	St-Date	8	Date that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	X
ICARDS	Cards	5	Number of cards read for job	X
MCLASS	MC	2	MSGCLASS of job	X
TSREC	Tot-Lines	10	Total number of spool records for job	X

Table 39. Columns on the I Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SPIN	Spin	4	Indicator of whether the job is eligible to be spun	
SUBGROUP	SubGroup	8	Submitter group	X
PHASENAME	PhaseName	20	Name of the phase the job is in	
PHASE	Phase	8	Number of the phase the job is in	
JOBACCT1	JobAcct1[1]	20	Job accounting field 1	X
JOBACCT2	JobAcct2[1]	20	Job accounting field 2	X
JOBACCT3	JobAcct3[1]	20	Job accounting field 3	X
JOBACCT4	JobAcct4[1]	20	Job accounting field 4	X
JOBACCT5	JobAcct5[1]	20	Job accounting field 5	X
SUBUSER	SubUser	8	Submitting user ID	
DELAYRSN	DelayRsn	32	Reason for the job delay (JES2 only). The width can be expanded to 127.	
JOBCORR	JobCorrelator	32	User portion of the job correlator (JES2 only)	
ASID	ASID	5	ASID of the active job	
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	ASID of the active job, in hexadecimal	
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MVS system name where the job is executing	
JOBGROUP	JobGroup	8	Name of the job group associated with job (JES2 only)	
JOBGRPID	JobGrpId	8	JES2 job group job ID	
JOBSET	JobSet	8	Job set within the job group to which this job belongs (JES2 only)	
JGSTATUS	JGStatus	8	Status of the job within the dependency network (JES2 only)	
FLUSHACT	FlushAct	8	Flush action indicator (JES2 only)	
HOLDUNTIL	HoldUntil	19	HOLDUNTIL date and time (JES2 only)	
STARTBY	StartBy	19	STARTBY date and time (JES2 only)	
WITH	With	19	Name of the job or started task that the job must run with (on the same system) (JES2 only)	
DATETIMER	Rd-DateTime	19	Date and time that the job was read in. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the Rd-Date and Rd-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEE	St-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution began. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the St-Date and St-Time columns.	X
EMAIL	Email	48	Email address (JES2 only)	X

Table 39. Columns on the I Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
BEFOREJOB	BeforeJob	9	Name of job that must run before this one (JES2 only)	
BEFOREJID	BeforeJID	4	JobID of job that must run before this one (JES2 only)	
AFTERJOB	AfterJob	8	Name of job that must run after this one (JES2 only)	
AFTERJID	AfterJID	8	JobID of job that must run after this one (JES2 only)	
SCHDELAY	SchDelay	8	Job delayed due to schedule hold or after (JES2 only)	
BERTNUM	BERTNum	7	Number of BERTs used by this job (JES2 only)	
JOENUM	JOENum	6	Number of JOEs used by this job (JES2 only)	
JOEBERTNUM	JOEBERTs	7	Number of BERTs used for this job's JOEs (JES2 only)	
DUBIOUS	Dubious	7	NJE job flagged as dubious (yes or no)	
NETONHOLD	OrigNHold	9	Original number of job completions before this job can be released (JES2 only)	
NETCNHOLD	CurrNHold	9	Current number of job completions before this job can be released (JES2 only)	
NETNORM	Normal	6	Action to be taken when any predecessor job completes normally (D, F, or R) (JES2 only)	
NETABNORM	Abnormal	6	Action to be taken when any predecessor job completes abnormally (D, F, or R) (JES2 only)	
NETNRCMP	NrCmp	5	Network job normal completion (HOLD, NOHO, or FLSH) (JES2 only)	
NETABCMP	AbCmp	5	Network job abnormal completion (NOKP or KEEP) (JES2 only)	
NETOPHOLD	OpHold	6	Operator hold (YES or NO) (JES2 only)	
JOBCRDATE	JobCrDate	19	Job creation date (JES2 only).	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

JES Checkpoint panel (CKPT)

The JES checkpoint (CKPT) panel is a secondary panel that shows all known JES checkpoints for a specific JES subsystem. You access the CKPT panel by using the JC action character from the JES panel.

Rows for checkpoints that are in use are highlighted. This panel uses the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown.

You can use fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the checkpoint file name pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 40. Columns on the CKPT Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Checkpoint file name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SIZE	Size	8	Checkpoint size in bytes.
SIZEPCT	Size%	5	Percentage size used.
SIZEUSED	Size%	8	Checkpoint size used in bytes.
SIZETRK	SizeTrk	8	Checkpoint size in tracks if CF=NO.
INUSE	InUse	5	Whether or not checkpoint is in use (YES/NO).
CF	CF	3	Whether or not checkpoint is in coupling facility.
MODE	Mode	6	Checkpoint mode (DUPLEX/DUAL).
DUPLEX	Duplex	6	Whether or not duplex is active (YES/NO).
VOLATILE	Volatile	8	Whether or not duplex is volatile (YES/NO).
OPVERIFY	OpVerify	8	Whether or not to use operators in checkpoint reconfiguration (YES/NO).
CAP	Capacity	8	Checkpoint capacity in bytes.
CAPPCT	Cap %	4	Percentage capacity used.
CAPUSED	CapUsed	8	Checkpoint capacity used in bytes.
CAPPAGE	CapPage	8	Checkpoint capacity in 4K pages.
STRNAME	StrName	16	Checkpoint CF structure name (if CF=YES).
DSNAME	DataSetName	44	Checkpoint dataset name (if CF=NO).
VOLSER	VolSer	6	DASD volume serial (if CF=NO).
JESNAME	JESName	4	JES subsystem name.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name where console is active.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

JESInfo panel (JRI)

The JESInfo (JRI) panel shows JES2 resource usage.

Rows representing resource shortages are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the resource name.

Because the panel shows MAS-wide resources, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 41. Columns on the JESInfo Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Resource name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
RESSHORT	Shortage	8	Resource shortage (yes or no).
NPRIVSHORT	NPrivShortage	13	Non-privileged shortage (yes or no).
NPRIVMAX	NPrivMax	8	Non-privileged maximum.
NPRIVUSE	NPrivUse	8	Non-privileged in use.
NPRIVPCT	NPrivUse%	9	Non-privileged percentage used.
NPRIVEXH	NPrivExhaust	12	Non-privileged exhausted (yes or no).
WARNPCT	NPrivWarn%	10	Non-privileged warning percentage.
PRIVSUP	PrivSup	7	Privileged support (on or off).
RPRIVSUP	ResPrivSup	10	Resource privileged support (on or off).
PRIVMAX	PrivMax	7	Privileged maximum.
PRIVUSE	PrivUse	7	Privileged usage.
PRIVPCT	PrivUse%	8	Privileged usage percentage.
EXHAUST	PrivExhaustTime	19	Timestamp of predicted privilege exhaustion.
SMALLENV	SmallEnv	8	Small environment (yes or no).
RESDESC	Description	20	Resource description.
SAMPTIME	SampleTime	19	Timestamp when sample obtained.
JESNAME	JESName	7	JES subsystem name.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

JESInfo by Job panel (JRJ)

The JESInfo by Job (JRJ) panel shows JES2 resource usage and rates by job.

Rows representing resource shortages are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts up to two parameters, as follows:

- Jobname [jobid]. The jobid is JOB, TSU, STC, J, T, or S followed b the job number.

- Jobname [job number].
- Job number.

Because the panel shows jobs, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 42. Columns on the JESInfo by Job Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID.
NAME	Resource	8	Resource name.
USE	Usage	5	Resource usage.
USEPCT	Usage%	6	Resource usage percentage.
USERATE	UsageRate	9	Resource usage per minute.
NPRIVMAX	NPrivMax	8	Non-privileged maximum.
SAMPTIME	SampleTime	19	Timestamp when sample obtained.
MEMBER	Member	8	Member name for active job.
JESNAME	JESName	7	JES subsystem name.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

JES Subsystem panel (JES)

The JES subsystem (JES) panel shows all known JES subsystems in the system.

This panel uses the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown on the panel. Rows for JES2 primary subsystems or JES3 global subsystems are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the subsystem name pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 43. Columns on the JES Subsystem Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JESNAME	NAME	4	Subsystem name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JESTYPE	Type	4	JES subsystem type (JES2/JES3).
PRIMARY	Primary	7	Is JES2 Primary subsystem (YES/NO).
EMERGENCY	Emergency	9	Is JES2 emergency subsystem (YES/NO).

Table 43. Columns on the JES Subsystem Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
GLOBAL	Global	6	Is JES3 global subsystem (YES/NO).
MEMBER	Member	8	JES MAS member name.
NODE	OwnNode	8	JES Node name.
COMCAHR	ComChar	8	JES command prefix.
XCFGROUP	XCFGroup	8	JES MAS XCF group name.
STATUS	Status	32	Status of JES subsystem.
VERSION	Version	8	Version of JES.
SERVICE	Service	7	Service level of JES.
SSCT	SSCT	8	SSCT address of the subsystem.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name where console is active.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

JESPLEX panel (JP)

The JESPLEX (JP) panel simplifies the display and control of members in a JES3 JESPLEX. It is analogous to the JES2 MAS panel, and they share a common field list. For a description of the columns, see "Multi-Access Spool panel (MAS) and JESPLEX (JP) panel" on page 155.

Job Class Members panel (JCM)

The Job Class Members (JCM) panel is a secondary panel that shows the members associated with a job class. You access it by using the I action character from the JC panel in the JES3 environment. (The I action is not valid in the SDSF Java or z/OSMF environments.)

Rows that represent a class with at least one job active are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the member name pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 44. Columns on the JCM Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MEMBER	MEMBER	8	Member for controlling class. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro. Control characters are translated to periods.
JOBCL	CtlClass	8	Controlling class name
MLIMMAX	MLimMax	7	Maximum number of jobs that can run in the controlling class
MLIMCUR	MLimCur	7	Current number of jobs running in controlling class

Table 44. Columns on the JCM Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SELMODE	SelMode	8	Selection mode name
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MVS system name for member
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Class panel (JC)

The JC panel allows the user to display information about job classes.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 45. Columns on the JC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBCL	CLASS	8	Job class. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JSTATUS	Status	8	Class status
MEMBER	Member	8	Member name (JES3 only)
GROUP	Group	8	Group name
JMODE	Mode	4	Manager of the class
WAITCNT	Wait-Cnt	8	Number of jobs waiting for execution (non-WLM jobs only) (JES2 only)
XEQCNT	Xeq-Cnt	8	Number of active jobs
HOLDCNT	Hold-Cnt	8	Number of held jobs (JES2 only)
JCODISP	ODisp	13	Output disposition for normal and abnormal end of the job (JES2 only)
QHELD	QHld	4	Job class hold indicator (JES2 only)
JHOLD	Hold	4	Job hold indicator (JES2 only)
XBM	XBM	8	Name of the execution batch monitor (XBM) procedure to be executed by jobs running in the class (JES2 only)
JCLIM	JCLim	5	Job class limit for the system (JES2 only)
TDEPTH	TDepth	6	Maximum job count for the class (JES3 only). This is analogous to the JCLim column for JES2.
JPGN	PGN	3	Default performance-group number (JES2 only)
JAUTH	Auth	4	MVS operator command groups that are to be executed (JES2 only)
BLP	BLP	3	Perform bypass label processing (JES2 only)
COMMAND	Command	7	Disposition of commands read from the input stream (JES2 only)

Table 45. Columns on the JC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JLOG	Log	3	Job log indicator
MSGLEVEL	MsgLV	5	Message level value (JES2 only)
OUTPUT	Out	3	SYSOUT write indicator (JES2 only)
PROCLIB	PL	2	Default procedure library number (JES2 only)
PROMORT	PromoRt	7	STARTBY promotion rate (JES2 only)
REGION	Region	6	Default region size assigned to each job step (JES2 only)
SWA	SWA	5	Placement of SWA control blocks created for jobs, in relation to 16 megabytes in virtual storage (JES2 only)
TIME	Max-Time	11	Default for the maximum time that each job step may run (JES2 only)
ACCT	Acct	4	Requirement for the account number on a JCL JOB statement (JES2 only)
COPY	Cpy	3	Queue jobs for output processing as though TYPRUN=COPY were specified on the JOB statement (JES2 only)
JOURNAL	Jrnl	4	Save job-related information in a job journal
PGMRNAME	PgNm	4	Programmer name required on a JCL JOB statement (JES2 only)
RESTART	Rst	3	Requeue for execution jobs that had been executing before the IPL of the system was repeated and a JES2 warm start was performed
SCAN	Scn	3	Queue jobs for output processing immediately after JCL conversion (JES2 only)
IEFUJP	UJP	3	Take the IEFUJP exit when a job is purged (JES2 only)
IEFUSO	USO	3	Take the IEFUSO installation exit when the SYSOUT limit is reached for a job (JES2 only)
TYPE6	Tp6	3	Produce type 6 SMF records (JES2 only)
TYPE26	Tp26	4	Produce type 26 SMF records (JES2 only)
CONDPURG	CPr	3	Conditionally purge system data sets in this time-sharing user class (JES2 only)
JMCLASS	MC	2	Message class for all time-sharing sessions (default logon message class for all TSO/E logons) (JES2 only)
SCHENJC	Scheduling-Env	16	Scheduling environment for the job (JES2 only)
JESLOG	JESLog	13	Spin options for the jobs' JES2 job log and message log
XBMPROC	XBMProc	8	Procedure name for XBM/2 job (JES2 only)

Table 45. Columns on the JC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DUPJOB	DupJob	6	Duplicate job names acceptable for this class (JES2 only)
SDEPTH	SDepth	6	Setup depth (JES3 only)
PARTNAM	PartName	8	Spool partition name (JES3 only)
PRITRK	PriTrk	6	Primary track group allocation (JES3 only)
SECTRK	SecTrk	6	Secondary track group allocation (JES3 only)
PRIO	Prio	4	Priority (JES3 only)
JOBRC	JobRC	6	Indicates whether the last (LASTRC) or max (MAXRC) step completion code is reported as the job completion code (JES2 only)
CLACTIVE	Active	6	Indicates if the class is currently active (JES2 only)
DSENQSHR	DSEnqShr	8	Indicates if JES should change data set enqueues to shared access when exclusive access is not required (JES2 only)
SYSSYM	SysSym	8	Indicates if system symbols are allowed in batch jobs
GDGBIAS	GDGBias	7	GDG bias default (STEP or JOB)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name for member (JES3 only)
SELMODE	SelMode	8	Selection mode name (JES3 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Common Storage panel (JCS)

The Job Common Storage panel allows authorized users to view information about all allocated blocks of common storage.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 46. Columns on the JCS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	7	Storage area address. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SIZE	Size	10	Block size
SP	SP	3	Subpool of storage
KEY	Key	3	Storage key
TYPE	Type	4	Storage type SQA/CSA
ORPHAN	Orphan	6	Orphaned storage (Yes/No)
JNAME	JobName	8	Requestor job

Table 46. Columns on the JCS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID
ASID	ASID	5	Address space ID
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space ID in hexadecimal
GQE	GQE	8	Block address
CAUB	CAUB	8	CAUB address
ADATE	AllocDate	19	Storage allocation timestamp
ODATE	OrphanDate	19	Storage orphaned timestamp
RETURN	ReturnAddr	10	Return address
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Data Set panel (JDS)

The Job Data Set panel allows the user to display information about SYSOUT data sets for a selected job, started task, and TSO user.

When the JDS panel is accessed from the DA, I, or ST panel, the values for all the columns are obtained from the spool data set. When the JDS panel is accessed from the H or O panel, the values for some columns are obtained from in-storage control blocks.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 47. Columns on the JDS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
DDNAME	DDNAME	8	DD name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
STEPN	StepName	8	Job step name	
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name	
DSID	DSID	4	Data set ID number	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of SYSIN/SYSOUT owner, or default values of ++++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF 1.9 and later	
OCLASS	C	1	JES output class	
DESTN	Dest	18	JES print destination name	
RECCNT	Rec-Cnt	7	Data set record count	
PAGECNT	Page-Cnt	8	Data set page count. Blanks if not page-mode data.	

Table 47. Columns on the JDS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
BYTECNT	Byte-Cnt	8	Data set byte count	
COPYCNT	CC	2	Data set copy count	
DEST	Rmt	5	JES2 print routing. Remote number if routing is not local (JES2 only).	
NODE	Node	5	JES2 print node (JES2 only)	
OGNAME	O-Grp-N	8	Output group name (JES2 only)	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of data sets	
PRMODE	PrMode	8	Data set process mode	
BURST	Burst	5	Data set burst indicator	
DSDATE	CrDate-CrTime	19	Data set creation date and time, or, if ***** N/A *****, the creation date and time were not available.	
FORMS	Forms	8	Output form number	
FCBID	FCB	4	Output FCB ID	
UCSID	UCS	4	Output UCS ID	
WTRID	Wtr	8	Output special writer ID or data set ID	
FLASHID	Flash	5	Output flash ID	
FLASHC	FlashC	6	Flash count	
SEGID	SegID	5	Data set segment number	
DSNAME	DSName	44	Output data set name	
CHARS	Chars	20	Character arrangement table names	
CPYMOD	CpyMod	6 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	Copy modification module name	
CPYMODFT	CpyModFT	8	Copy modification table reference character (JES2 only)	
PAGEDEF	PageDef	7	Library member used by PSF to specify print characteristics such as page width	X
FORMDEF	FormDef	7	Library member used by PSF to specify print characteristics such as overlays	X
ODTITLE	Title	20	Report title to be printed on separator pages . This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODNAME	Name	20	Name to be printed on separator pages . This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODBLDG	Building	10	Building identification to be printed on separator pages . This column can be expanded to 60.	X

Table 47. Columns on the JDS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
ODDEPT	Department	10	Department identification to be printed on separator pages . This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODROOM	Room	10	Room identification to be printed on separator pages. This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODADDR	Address-Line1	20	Address to be printed on separator pages . This column can be expanded to 60	X
ODADDR2	Address-Line2	20	Output address line 2. This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODADDR3	Address-Line3	20	Output address line 3. This column can be expanded to 60.	X
ODADDR4	Address-Line4	20	Output address line 4. This column can be expanded to 60.	X
OUTBIN	OutBn	5	Output bin	X
COMSETUP	ComSetup	8	Setup options for microfiche printers	X
FORMLEN	FormLen	10	Form length	X
COLORMAP	ColorMap	8	AFP resource for the data set containing color translation information	X
INTRAY	ITy	3	Paper source	X
OVERLAYB	OverlayB	8	Overlay for the back of each sheet	X
OVERLAYF	OverlayF	8	Overlay for the front of each sheet	X
OFFSETXB	OffsetXB	13	Offset in the x direction from the page origin for the back of each page	X
OFFSETXF	OffsetXF	13	Offset in the x direction from the page origin for the front of each page	X
OFFSETYB	OffsetYB	13	Offset in the y direction from the page origin for the back of each page	X
OFFSETYF	OffsetYF	13	Offset in the y direction from the page origin for the front of each page	X
PORTNO	Port	5	Number of the TCP/IP port where the FSS connects to the printer	X
ODNOTIFY	Notify	17	Print complete notification message	X
ODUSRLIB	UserLib	44	Libraries containing Advanced Function Printing (AFP) resources to be used by Print Services (PSF) when processing SYSOUT data sets.	X
USERDATA	UserData1	60	User data. Access values 2-16 by typing + alone in the column.	X
AFPPARMS	AFPParms	54	Names a data set that contains the parameters to be used by the AFPPrint Distributor	X

Table 47. Columns on the JDS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
QUEUE	Queue	5	Names the JES3 queue the data set is on (TCP, BDT, HOLD, WTR) (JES3 only)	
SPIN	Spin	4	Indicates whether this is a spin data set	
SELECT	Sel	3	Indicates whether the data set is selectable	
TP	TP	3	Indicates whether SYSOUT was created by a transaction program.	
TPJNAME	TPJName	8	Job name of the transaction program that created the data set	
TPJOBID	TPJobID	8	Job ID of the transaction program that created the data set	
TPACCT	TPAcct	8	Account number of the transaction program	
TPTIMER	TRd-Time	8	Start time for entry of the transaction program. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the TRd-DateTime column.	
TPDATER	TRd-Date	8	Start date for entry of the transaction program. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the TRd-DateTime column.	
TPTIMEE	TSt-Time	8	Start time for execution of the transaction program. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the TSt-DateTime column.	
TPDATEE	TSt-Date	8	Start date for execution of the transaction program. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the TSt-DateTime column.	
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format	
SPINNABLE	W	3	Indicates if the data set is open and spinnable (JES2 only)	
OCOPYCNT	OCopyCnt	8	Copy count specified with COPYCNT. Used by InfoPrint printers.	X
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length	
TPDATETIMER	TRd-DateTime	19	Start date and time for entry of the transaction program. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the TRd-Date and TRd-Time columns.	
TPDATETIMEE	TSt-DateTime	19	Start date and time for execution of the transaction program. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the TSt-Date and TSt-Time columns.	
STEPNUM	StepNum	5	Step number (JES2 only)	
OUTDISP	ODisp	5	JES output disposition (JES3 only)	
COPYGRP	CopyGroups	32	Number of copies of each page to be printed	

Table 47. Columns on the JDS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
COMPRESS	Compressed	10	Compression status (yes or no, JES2 only)	
ENCRYPT	Encrypted	9	Encryption status (yes or no, JES2 only)	
KEYLABEL	KeyLabel	64	Key-label for encryption (JES2 only)	
NCOMPSIZE	NCompByteSize	13	Data set byte size before compression (JES2 only)	
COMPSIZE	CompByteSize	12	Data set byte size after compression (JES2 only)	
COMPPCT	Comp%	6	Data set compression percentage (JES2 only)	
AFPSTATS	AFPStats	8	AFP statistics report option	X
RETAINS	RetainS	10	Retain time for successful transmissions	X
RETAINF	RetainF	10	Retain time for unsuccessful transmissions	X
RETRYL	RetryL	5	Maximum number of retries	X
RETRYT	RetryT	10	Time between retries	X
PRINTO	Print-Options	16	Entry in PrintWay options data set	X
PRINTQ	Print-Queue	60	Print queue name	X
IPDEST	IP-Destination	60	IP address or TCP/IP name	X
MAILCC	EMailCC	60	Email copy list	X
MAILBCC	EMailBCC	60	Email blind copy list	X
MAILFROM	EMailFrom	60	Email sender	X
MAILTO	EMailTo	60	Email recipient list	X
MAILFILE	EMailFileName	60	Email attachment file name	X
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Job Delay panel (JY)

The Job Delay panel allows the user to view reasons why the job might be delayed.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 48. Columns on the JY Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DESC	TYPE	32	Delay description. It is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SOURCE	Src	3	Source of this sample information (WLM or RMF)
SAMP	Samples	7	Number of samples in the interval that correspond to this delay

Table 48. Columns on the JY Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PERCENT	Percent	7	Percent of samples in the interval that correspond to this delay
INTERVAL	Interval	8	Sampling interval for WLM delays (milliseconds)
MINTIME	MinTime	8	Length of RMF sampling interval in seconds
FIRSTSMP	First-Sample	19	Time stamp of the first sample in the interval
LASTSAMP	Last-Sample	19	Time stamp of the last sample in the interval
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Dependency panel (JP)

The Job Dependency panel allows authorized users to view, for a selected job, the jobs that it is dependent on and the jobs that have dependencies on it, or, for a selected job group, all of the dependencies in the job group. The panel shows the conditions for each dependency.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 49. Columns on the Job Dependency Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. It is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID
DEPEND	Dependency	10	Type of dependency the job has with the job or jobset
DJOBNAME	DJobName	8	Name of the job on which this job is dependent
DJOBID	DJobID	8	ID of the job on which this job is dependent
TIME	Time	19	Date and time associated with a HOLDUNTIL or STARTBY dependency
WHEN	When	64	Condition tested for the dependency
ACTION	Action	7	Action taken when the condition is met
OTHERWISE	Otherwise	9	Action taken when the condition is not met
STATUS	Status	8	Status of the dependency

Table 49. Columns on the Job Dependency Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Device panel (JD)

The Job Device panel allows the user to display information about devices that a job is using.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 50. Columns on the JD Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	16	DDNAME, CF connection name, or TCP/IP server name. It is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQUENCE	Seq	3	DD allocation sequence (DDs only)
TYPE	Type	4	Type of row item (DD, IP or CF)
STATUS	Status	8	Current status
DSNAME	DataSetName	54	Data set name (or path name) (DDs only)
STRNAME	StrName	8	CF structure name (CFs only)
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial or CF name (CFs and DDs only)
UNIT	Unit	4	Unit address. Only the first one is displayed. For subsystem data sets, displays the subsystem name. 'DMY', 'HFS' or 'SMS' may be displayed for applicable data sets as well.
UNITCT	UnitCt	6	Unit count
IPADDR	IPAddr	24	IP address. IP address and Port are the local address for connections with a status of 'Listen' and the remote address for other status values. (TCP/IP connections only)
PORT	Port	5	Port. IP address and Port are the local address for connections with a status of 'Listen' and the remote address for other status values. (TCP/IP connections only)
RECFM	RecFM	5	Record format
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	5	Block size
INBUFSZ	InBufSz	5	Receive buffer size (TCP/IP connections only)

Table 50. Columns on the JD Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
OUTBUFSZ	OutBufSz	8	Send buffer size (TCP/IP connections only)
DISP1	Disp1	5	Disposition status (OLD, NEW, SHR, MOD) (DDs only)
DISP2	Disp2	5	Normal termination disposition (KEEP, DELETE, PASS, CATLG, UNCATLG) (DDs only)
DISP3	Disp3	5	Abnormal termination disposition (KEEP, DELETE, PASS, CATLG, UNCATLG) (DDs only)
EXCPCT	EXCP-Cnt	5	Number of requests (e.g. EXCPs or bytes, for TCP/IP connections) (DDs only and TCP/IP connections only)
BYTESIN	BytesIn	8	Number of bytes received on connection (TCP/IP connections only)
BYTESOUT	BytesOut	8	Number of bytes sent on connection (TCP/IP connections only)
OPEN	Open	5	Open count (DDs only)
POLICY	Policy	8	CF policy name (CFs only)
STIME	Start-Time	19	Connection start time (TCP/IP connections only)
LASTIME	Last-Time	19	Connection last activity time (TCP/IP connections only)
RESID	ResourceId	19	Resource ID (TCP/IP connections only)
STACK	Stack	8	Stack name (TCP/IP connections only)
APPL	Appl	8	TELNET target application name (TCP/IP connections only)
LUNAME	LUName	8	TELNET client LU name (TCP/IP connections only)
CLIENT	Client	8	TELNET client user ID (TCP/IP connections only)
APPLDATA	ApplData	40	Application data associated with the request (TCP/IP connections only)
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization (requires SDSFAUX)
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator: YES if data set is SMS managed (requires SDSFAUX)
CONNECT	ConnectTime	11	Device connect time in milliseconds (requires SDSFAUX)
AVGCONN	AvgConnTime	11	Average device connect time in milliseconds (requires SDSFAUX)
CONDISP	ConDisp	6	Connection disposition (keep or delete)
CONSTATE	ConState	18	Connection state (active, failed-persistent, disconnecting, failing)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job DDName panel (JDDN)

The Job DDName (JDDN) panel is a secondary panel that shows the data set allocations associated with a job. It is similar to the Job Device (JDD) panel, except that only allocations are shown. That is, there are no rows for TCP/IP connections or coupling facility structures. You access the JDDN panel using the JDD action character from the DA, AS, I, ST, INIT, or NS panels.

You can use the **SRCH** command to locate a member within the allocations. You can ISPF browse, edit, and view MVS data sets. (Browse is not supported for JES, subsystem, or file system data sets.)

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown.. The command accepts two parameters. The first parameter is a DDNAME pattern and the second parameter is the data set name pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 51. Columns on the JDDN Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	DDNAME. It is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQUENCE	Seq	3	DD allocation sequence.
STATUS	Status	8	Status.
DSNAME	DataSetName	54	Data set name or path name.
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial.
UNIT	Unit	4	Unit address. Only the first one is displayed. For subsystem data sets, displays the subsystem name. 'HFS' or 'SMS' may be displayed for applicable data sets as well.
UNITCT	UnitCt	6	Unit count.
RECFM	RecFM	5	Record format.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length.
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Block size.
DISP1	Disp1	5	Disposition status (OLD, NEW, SHR, MOD).
DISP2	Disp2	7	Normal termination disposition (KEEP, DELETE, PASS, CATLG, UNCATLG).
DISP3	Disp3	7	Abnormal termination disposition (KEEP, DELETE, PASS, CATLG, UNCATLG).
EXCPCT	EXCP-Cnt	8	Number of requests.
OPEN	Open	5	Open count.
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization.
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator: YES if data set is SMS managed.
CONNECT	ConnectTime	11	Device connect time in milliseconds.
AVGCONN	AvgConnTime	11	Average device connect time in milliseconds.
APF	APF	3	APF indicator (yes, no, or blank if not a loadlib data set).
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MVS system name.

Table 51. Columns on the JDDN Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Group panel (JG)

The Job Group panel allows the user to view JES2 job groups, or execution zones. Execution zones are created when JCL is submitted that describes a relationship between a set of jobs.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 52. Columns on the JG Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBGROUP	JOBGROUP	8	Job group name. It is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JOBGRPID	JobGrpID	8	Group ID – JobId(job number) of associated logging job for the group
OWNER	Owner	8	User ID of the owner of the job group
STATUS	Status	10	Status of the job group
CRETCODE	Current-CC	10	Completion code of the job group.
SYSAFF	SAff	5	List of JES members (affinity mask) where jobs in the zone (group) can run
SCHENV	Scheduling-Env	16	Scheduling environment where jobs in the group can run
ONERR	OnError	7	Action to take when a job group is determined to be in error.
ERRSTAT	ErrStat	7	Current error status
ERRCOND	ErrorCond	18	Error condition
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label associated with the job group
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Memory panel (JM)

The Job Memory panel allows the user to view the system memory being used by a job.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 53. Columns on the JM Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TYPE	TYPE	8	Type of storage (for example, Private or LSQA). This is a fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SUBPOOL	SP	3	Subpool number
KEY	Key	3	Storage key
FIXED	Fix	4	The default page-fix status of the subpool (YES, NO, or DREF)
FPROT	FP	4	The default fetch-protect status of the subpool (YES or NO)
TOTAL	Total	8	Total amount of allocated storage with the specified characteristics (Type/SP/Key)
TOTAL24	Total-24	8	Total 24-bit storage
TOTAL31	Total-31	8	Total 31-bit storage
TOTAL64	Total-64	8	Total 64-bit storage
COUNT	Count	8	Total number of allocated storage segments with the specified characteristics
LARGEST	LargestA	8	Size of the largest segment of allocated storage with the specified storage characteristics
LARGESTF	LargestF	8	Size of the largest segment of free storage with the specified storage characteristics
FRAG	Frag	8	Total number of allocated and free storage segments
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Memory Objects panel (JMO)

The Job Memory Objects (JMO) panel is a secondary panel that shows all memory objects allocated for an address space. You access it by using the JMO action character from the DA or AS panels. Rows that represent fetch-protected objects are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown.. The command accepts a single parameter for the type of memory object.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 54. Columns on the JMO Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TYPE	TYPE	7	Memory object type (private or common). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro. Control characters are translated to periods.
START	Start-Address	17	Starting address of object.

Table 54. Columns on the JMO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
END	End-Address	17	Ending address of object.
SIZE	Size	6	Object size (bytes).
KEY	Key	3	Storage key.
GUARD	Guard	10	Guard area definition (none, default, or nondefault).
FPROT	FProt	5	Fetch protected (yes or no).
SHARED	Shared	6	Shared (yes or no).
LARGE	Large	5	Object backed by large pages (yes or no).
CRDATE	CrDate	19	Object creation timestamp.
CRRETADR	PgmRetAddr	17	Return address of program creating object.
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name.
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID.
ASID	ASID	5	Address space ID.
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space ID (hexadecimal).
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Module panel (JC)

The Job Module panel allows authorized users to list the loaded modules for an address space.

You access the Job Module panel using the JC action character from the DA or AS panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 55. Columns on the Job Module Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MODNAME	MODULE	8	Module name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
MAJOR	Major	8	Major name if module is an alias
MODEPA	EPA	8	Module entry point address
MODLEN	ModLen	8	Module length (if known)
SUBPOOL	SP	3	Storage subpool for module
TCB	TCB	8	TCB address of the module
PROGRAM	Program	8	TCB program associated with the module
JPAQ	JPAQ	4	Indicates whether module is in the job pack area

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
LPDE	LPDE	4	Indicates whether module is in the link pack directory entry
USECOUNT	Use	3	Current use count for module
SYSUSE	SysUse	6	System use count for module
AUTHCOD	AC	2	Authorization code for module
AMODE	AM	2	Addressing mode (AMODE)
RMODE	RM	2	Residency mode (RMODE)
APF	APF	3	APF indicator (yes or no)
RENT	Rent	4	Reenterable indicator (yes or no)
REUS	Reus	4	Reusable indicator (yes or no)
CDATTR	Attr	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 1 in hexadecimal.
CDATTR2	Attr2	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 2 in hexadecimal.
CDATTR3	Attr3	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 3 in hexadecimal.
CDATTR4	Attr4	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 4 in hexadecimal.
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
CDATTR3	Attr3	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 3 in hexadecimal.
CDATTR4	Attr4	5	CSVINFO attribute byte 4 in hexadecimal.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Step panel (JS)

The Job Step panel allows the user to view information about the steps for a job.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 56. Columns on the JS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STEPNAME	STEPNAME	8	Step name (fixed field)
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step name
PGMNAME	Pgm-Name	8	Program name
RETCODE	Step-CC	10	Step completion code

Table 56. Columns on the JS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STEPNUM	StepNum	5	Step number
ABENDRSN	AbendRsn	8	Abend reason
ELAPSED	Elapsed	11	Elapsed time for the step (SMF)
CPUTIME	CPU-Time	11	Total CPU time used by this step (SMF)
SRBTIME	SRB-Time	11	Total SRB time used by this step (SMF)
EXCP	EXCP-Cnt	10	Total EXCP count (SMF)
CONN	Conn	11	Total device connect time (SMF)
SERV	Serv	10	Total service units (SMF)
WORKLOAD	Workload	8	Workload name (SMF)
PAGE	Page	10	Number of pages paged in/out from auxiliary storage (SMF)
SWAP	Swap	10	Pages swapped in from auxiliary storage to central (SMF)
VIO	VIO	10	Number of VIO page-ins and page-outs for this step (SMF)
SWAPS	Swaps	10	Number of address space swap sequences (SMF)
REGION	Region	8	REGION for this step (SMF)
REGIONU	Rgn-Used	8	Amount of private storage used (high-water mark) (SMF)
MEMLIMIT	MemLimit	8	MEMLIMIT for this step (SMF)
MEMLIMU	MLim-Used	9	Amount of 64-bit private storage used (high-water mark) (SMF)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	The system name of the system on which the step ran
BEGINTME	Step-Begin	22	Step Begin Time
ENDTIME	Step-End	22	Step End time
ZIIPTIME	zIIP-Time	9	Total time spent on zIIP (SMF)
ZIIPCPTM	zICP-Time	9	Eligible zIIP time spent on CP (SMF)
ZIIPNTIM	zIIP-NTime	10	Normalized zIIP time (SMF)
HICPUPCT	HiCPU%	6	Largest percentage of CPU time used by any task in this address space, rounded to the nearest integer, as reported by interval records associated with this step
HICPUPGM	HiCPUPgm	8	Program name associated with the HiCPU% value
TIOTHWM	TIOTHWM	7	High water mark for TIOT entries used (bytes, SMF).
TIOTUSED	TIOTUsed	8	Current TIOT space used for entries (bytes). Applies only to interval records (SMF).
TIOTAVAIL	TIOTAvail	9	Size of TIOT available for entries (bytes, SMF).

Table 56. Columns on the JS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job Tasks panel (JT)

The Job Tasks panel shows the TCBs and RBs for an address space.

You access the Job Tasks panel using the JT action character from the DA or AS panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 57. Columns on the JT Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TCBADDR	TCB	24	TCB address formatted based on task level for as many levels that fit. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
RB	RB	8	RB address
TYPE	Type	8	RB type
PROGRAM	Program	8	Module associated with TCB
STORAGE	Storage	7	TCB storage in bytes
FREESTOR	FreeStor	8	TCB free storage in bytes
CPUTIME	CPU-Time	10	CPU time (seconds)
TCBCMP	TCBCMP	8	TCB completion code
TCBFLAGS	TCBFlags	8	TCB flags (TCBFLGS1 through TCBFLGS8)
INTCOD	IntC	4	Interrupt code from RBINTCOD
STCB	STCB	8	Secondary TCB address
XSB	XSB	8	XSB address
OPSW	OPSW	17	Old PSW from RB
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal
TCB	TCBPtr	8	TCB address (hexadecimal)
LEVEL	Level	5	TCB or RB level
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system

Table 57. Columns on the JT Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Job 0 (J0)

The Job 0 panel allows the user to display information about SYSOUT data sets for a JES3 job 0.

The values for all the columns are obtained from the spool data set.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 58. Columns on the J0 Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	DSPNAME	8	DSP that created the data. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DSID	DSID	4	Data set ID number
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of SYSIN/SYSOUT owner, or default values of ++++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF 1.9 and later
OCLASS	C	1	JES3 output class
COPYCNT	CC	2	Data set copy count
PRMODE	PrMode	8	Data set process mode
BURST	Burst	5	Data set burst indicator
FORMS	Forms	8	Output form number
FCBID	FCB	4	Output FCB ID
UCSID	UCS	4	Output UCS ID
WTRID	Wtr	8	External writer name
FLASHID	Flash	5	Output flash ID
FLASHC	FlashC	6	Flash copies
SEGID	SegID	5	Data set segment number
CHARS	Chars	21	Character arrangement table names
CPYMOD	CpyMod	8	Copy modification module name
QUEUE	Queue	5	Queue the data set is on (TCP, BDT, HOLD, WTR)
DESTN	Dest	18	SYSOUT destination
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label
DSDATE	CrDate-CrTime	19	Data set creation date and time, or, if ***** N/A *****, the creation date and time were not available.
SPIN	Spin	4	Indicates whether this is a spin data set

Table 58. Columns on the J0 Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SELECT	Sel	3	Indicates whether the data set is selectable
RECCNT	Rec-Cnt	7	Data set record count
PAGECNT	Page-Cnt	8	Data set page count. Blank if not page-mode data.
BYTECNT	Byte-Cnt	8	Data set byte count
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
DDNAME	DDName	8	DD name
DSNAME	DSName	44	Data set name
STEPN	StepName	8	Job step that created the SYSOUT
PROCS	ProcStep	8	Procedure step that created the SYSOUT
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Lines panel (LI)

The Lines panel allows the user to display information about JES lines and their associated transmitters and receivers.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 59. Columns on the LI Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	DEVICE	12	Device name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Line status
UNIT	Unit	5	Line address or type
NNODE	Node	8	Node that the line is connected to
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID
JTYPE	JType	5	Type of address space
JNUM	JNum	6	JES job number
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of owner
RECPRT	Proc-Lines	10	Number of lines processed for the job.
RECCNT	Tot-Lines	10	Number of lines in the job.
TYPE	Type	4	Type of line
LINELIM	Line-Limit	13	Line limit for the line (JES2 only)
PAGELIM	Page-Limit	13	Page limit for the line (JES2 only)

Table 59. Columns on the LI Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PRTWS	Work-Selection	14	Line work selection criteria (JES2 only)
SESSION	Session	8	Session name (JES2 only)
TOTERRS	Tot-Errs	8	Error count (JES2 only)
AUTODISC	ADisc	5	Line disconnect option
CODE	Code	4	BSC adaptor code
COMPRESS	Comp	4	BSC data compression option
APPLID	ApplID	8	Application name for NJE line (JES2 only)
DUPLEX	Duplex	6	BSC line mode
INTERFAC	Intf	4	BSC adapter interface
LINECCHR	LineCChr	8	BSC line control characters configuration (JES2 only)
LOG	Log	3	Message logging option (JES2 only)
REST	Rest	4	Resistance rating of line (JES2 only)
SPEED	Speed	5	Speed of the line
PTRACE	Tr	3	Trace I/O option
TRANSPAR	Transp	6	BSC transparency feature
PSWD	Password	8	Password
DISC	Discon	9	Disconnect status: NO, INTERRUPT, or QUIESCE (only for active lines).
RMTSHR	RmtShr	6	Indicates whether the line is allowed to be dedicated (JES2 only)
JRNUM	JRNum	7	Job receivers associated with the line, either a count or D, for default (JES2 only)
JTNUM	JTNum	7	Job transmitters associated with the line, either a count or D, for default (JES2 only)
SRNUM	SRNum	7	SYSOUT receivers associated with the line, either a count or D, for default (JES2 only)
STNUM	STNum	7	SYSOUT transmitters associated with the line, either a count or D, for default (JES2 only)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System Name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES2 level
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)
SOCKETN	SocketN	8	Socket name (JES2 only)
IPADDR	IPAddr	24	IP address (JES2 only)
IPNAME	IPName	32	IP name (JES2 only)

Table 59. Columns on the LI Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PORT	Port	5	TCP/IP port number (JES2 only)
PORTNAME	PortName	8	TCP/IP port name. Blank if a port number has been set explicitly. (JES2 only)
SECURE	Secure	6	Secure socket (JES2 only)
NSNAME	NSName	8	Network server name (JES2 only)
ANODE	ANode	8	Adjacent node (JES2 only)
LINELIML	Line-Lim-Lo	11	Line limit, minimum (JES2 only)
LINELIMH	Line-Lim-Hi	11	Line limit, maximum (JES2 only)
PAGELIML	Page-Lim-Lo	11	Page limit, minimum (JES2 only)
PAGELIMH	Page-Lim-Hi	11	Page limit, maximum (JES2 only)
CTRACE	CTr	3	Common tracing (JES2 only)
VTRACE	VTr	3	Verbose tracing (JES2 only)
JTRACE	JTr	3	JES tracing (JES2 only)
CONNECT	Connect	7	Connect line automatically (JES2 only)
CTIME	Conn-Int	10	Connection interval in minutes (JES2 only)
RESTART	Restart	8	Restart line automatically (JES2 only)
RTIME	Rest-Int	10	Restart interval, in minutes (JES2 only)
SODISP	SODsp	5	Selection output disposition 1 (JES2 only)
SODISP2	SODsp2	5	Selection output disposition 2 (JES2 only)
SODISP3	SODsp3	5	Selection output disposition 3 (JES2 only)
SODISP4	SODsp4	5	Selection output disposition 4 (JES2 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Notes on the table:

1. JNUM is not included in the default field list.

Link List sets panel (LLS)

The LLS panel displays link list sets that are defined in the sysplex. Only data sets in the current link list set are shown.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 60. Columns on the LLS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SETNAME	NAME	4	Link list set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.

Table 60. Columns on the LLS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STATUS	Status	16	Link list status
NUMASID	NumASID	7	Number of address spaces using link list set
NUMDATASETS	NumDataSets	11	Number of data sets in the link list set
LLA	LLA	3	Link list lookaside managed link list set (YES or NO)
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Link List panel (LNK)

The LNK panel displays the data sets in the link list (lnklst) for each system in the sysplex. Only data sets in the current lnklst set are shown.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 61. Columns on the LNK Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Data set block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator. YES if the data set is SMS managed. Otherwise, NO.
APF	APF	3	APF indicator. YES if the data set is APF authorized. Otherwise, NO.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last referenced date
SETNAME	SetName	16	Link list set name

Table 61. Columns on the LNK Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Link Pack Area panel (LPA)

The LPA panel shows the data sets in the link pack area (LPA) for each system in the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 62. Columns on the LPA Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Data set block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator. YES if the data set is SMS managed. Otherwise, NO.
APF	APF	3	APF indicator: YES if the data set is APF authorized. Otherwise, NO.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last referenced date
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level

Link Pack Directory panel (LPD)

The Link Pack Directory (LPD) panel shows details of the modules in the link pack area.

Rows representing major names (that is, non-alias names) are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the module name.

This panel uses the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown on the panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 63. Columns on the Link Pack Directory Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MODNAME	MODNAME	8	Module name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
MAJOR	Major	8	Major name when name is an alias.
MODEPA	EPA	17	Entry point address.
MODLOADPT	LoadPt	17	Load point address.
LOCATION	Location	16	Module location.
MODSIZE	ModLen	8	Module length if available.
TYPE	Type	7	Link pack directory type.
AUTHCOD	AC	2	Authorization code.
AMODE	AM	2	Address mode (amode).
APF	APF	3	APF authorization (yes or no).
SEQ	Seq	5	Search sequence number.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Multi-Access Spool panel (MAS) and JESPLEX (JP) panel

The Multi-Access Spool (MAS) panel simplifies the display and control of members in a JES2 MAS. The analogous JES3 JESPLEX panel simplifies the display and control of members in a JES3 JESPLEX. They share a single field list.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 64. Columns on the MAS and JP Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Panel	Description
NAME	NAME	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	MAS, JP	Member name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	12	MAS, JP	Member status
SYSID	SID	3	MAS	The system ID number

Table 64. Columns on the MAS and JP Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Panel	Description
PREVCKPT	PrevCkpt	8	MAS	Number of seconds elapsed since the previous checkpoint (ss.hh format)
CKPTHOLD	Hold	8	MAS	Checkpoint hold in hundredths of seconds
ACTHOLD	ActHold	8	MAS	Actual checkpoint hold in hundredths of seconds
DORMANCY	Dormancy	11	MAS	Checkpoint dormancy (minimum,maximum). Format in hundredths of seconds.
ACTDORM	ActDorm	7	MAS	Actual checkpoint dormancy in hundredths of seconds
SYNCTOL	SyncTol	7	MAS	Checkpoint synchronization tolerance in seconds
SYSMODE	Ind	3	MAS	Independent mode
RSYSID	RSID	4	MAS	Name of member performing a $ESYS
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MAS, JP	System name of the MVS image on which this JES system is active
VERSION	Version	8	MAS, JP	JES version the system is running
LASTCKPT	Last-Checkpoint	22	MAS	Last date and time checkpoint was taken
COMCHAR	C	1 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	MAS, JP	Command character
JESNAME	JESN	4	MAS, JP	JES subsystem name
SLEVEL	SLevel	6	MAS, JP	JES service level
BOSS	Boss	4	MAS	Indicates if this member is a manager or "boss" of WLM service class queues
GLOBAL	Global	6	JP	JES3 Global member indicator
COMMAND	Command	8	MAS	Command in progress
TYPE	Start-Type	18	MAS, JP	Last start type for the member
DATEE	Start-Date-Time	19	MAS, JP	Date and time the member was started
LASTGCON	LastGCon-Date-Time	18	JP	Last time the global was contacted
PTRACK	PrimTG	6	JP	Primary track group allocation
STRACK	SecTG	6	JP	Secondary track group allocation
WTOLIM	WTOLim	6	JP	WTO message limit
WTOINT	WTOInt	6	JP	WTO message interval
PCSALIM	PBufCSA	7	JP	Protected buffer CSA limit

Table 64. Columns on the MAS and JP Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Panel	Description
PAUXLIM	PBufAux	7	JP	Protected buffer JES3 auxiliary limit
PFIXED	PBufFixed	9	JP	Fixed protected buffers
USRPAGE	UserPages	9	JP	User pages per open SYSOUT dataset
SELMNAME	SelectModeName	14	JP	Selection mode name
SPARTN	PartName	8	JP	Spool partition name
MSGPRF	MsgPrefix	11	JP	Message prefix
MSGDEST	MsgDest	7	JP	Message destination
CONSTAT	ConnStat	13	JP	Connect status
ATTSTAT	AttStat	11	JP	Attach status
CKPTLEV	CkptLevel	9	MAS, JP	JES2 checkpoint level ($ACTIVATE level).
ISFEND	.END	4	MAS, JP	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Memory contents panel (MEM)

The Memory contents (MEM) panel allows authorized users to browse the memory contents for any address space within the sysplex, including common storage and 64-bit memory objects.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 65. Columns on the MEM Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	7	The memory address. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
OFFSET	Off	4	Offset from the starting address in hexadecimal
CONTENTS	Contents	35	Memory contents in hexadecimal
EBCDIC	EBCDIC	16	The EBCDIC character translation of storage for the row
KEY	Key	3	The storage protection key
FPROT	FProt	5	Whether the storage is fetch protected
ASCII	ASCII	16	The ASCII character translation of storage for the row
JNAME	JobName	8	The job name of the current ASID whose memory is shown
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier in decimal
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier in hexadecimal

Table 65. Columns on the MEM Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSNAME	SysName	8	The system name where the memory contents were gathered
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Network Activity panel (NA)

The Network Activity (NA) panel allows authorized users to show all TCP/IP activity for all stacks in the system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the NA panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 66. Columns on the NA Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Status
IPADDR	IPAddr	24	IP address
PORT	Port	5	Port number
INBUFSZ	InBufSz	7	Receive buffer size
OUTBUFSZ	OutBufSz	8	Send buffer size
EXCPCT	EXCP-Cnt	8	Number of requests
BYTESIN	BytesIn	8	Number of bytes received
BYTESOUT	BytesOut	8	Number of bytes sent
APPL	Appl	8	Application name
LUNAME	LUName	8	Logical unit name
CLIENT	Client	8	Client user ID
APPLDATA	ApplData	40	Application data
STACK	Stack	8	Stack name
ASID	ASID	5	Address space identifier
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space identifier (hexadecimal)
RESID	ResourceID	10	Resource ID
STIME	Start-Time	19	Connection start time
LASTTIME	Last-Time	19	Connection last activity time

Table 66. Columns on the NA Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
IPADDRLOCAL	IPAddrLocal	24	Local IP address
PORTLOCAL	PortLocal	9	Local port number
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Network Connections (NC)

The Network Connections panel allows the user to display information about JES networking connections to an adjacent node.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 67. Columns on the NC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	DEVICE	10	Name of the connection, transmitter or receiver. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Device status
TYPE	Type	4	Connection type (SNA, BSC, TCP)
ANODE	ANode	8	Adjacent node
JNAME	Jobname	8	Job name of job being processed
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID of job being processed
JTYPE	JType	8	Type of address space being processed
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job creator
RECPRT	Proc-Lines	10	Number of lines processed for the job
RECCNT	Tot-Lines	10	Number of lines in the job
LINE	Line	5	Number of line to use (JES2 only)
UNIT	Unit	5	Unit associated with line
JRNUM	JRNum	5	Job receiver count
JTNUM	JTNum	5	Job transmitter count
SRNUM	SRNum	5	SYSOUT receiver count
STNUM	STNum	5	SYSOUT transmitter count
CONNECT	Connect	7	Connect automatically (JES2 only)
CTIME	Conn-Int	8	Connection interval (JES2 only)
PTRACE	Tr	3	Tracing (JES2 only)

Table 67. Columns on the NC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
CTRACE	CTr	3	Common tracing
JTRACE	JTr	3	JES tracing
VTRACE	VTr	3	Verbose tracing
LOGMODE	LogMode	8	Logon mode table entry (JES2 only)
REST	Rest	5	Resistance of the connection (JES2 only)
COMPACT	Compact	8	Compaction table name (JES2 only)
IPADDR	IPAddr	24	IP address (JES2 only)
IPNAME	IPName	32	IP host name
PORT	Port	5	TCP/IP port number
PORTNAME	PortName	16	TCP/IP port name (JES2 only)
SECURE	Secure	6	Secure (TLS) connection
LOGON	Logon	5	Number of the associated LOGON device (JES2 only)
NETSRV	Netsrv	5	Number of the associated NETSRV device (JES2 only)
RELCONN	RelConn	8	Related connection name
SRVNAME	SrvName	10	Name of the associated server device
DSECLABEL	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the adjacent node (JES2 only)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES version and release
PRTWS	Work-Selection	14	Work selection criteria (JES2, transmitters and receivers)
LINELIM	Line-Limit	13	Line limit for selection (JES2, transmitters and receivers)
PAGELIM	Page-Limit	13	Page limit for selection (JES2, transmitters and receivers)
LINELIML	Line-Lim-Lo	11	Line limit, minimum (JES2 only)
LINELIMH	Line-Lim-Hi	11	Line limit, maximum (JES2 only)
PAGELIML	Page-Lim-Lo	11	Page limit, minimum (JES2 only)
PAGELIMH	Page-Lim-Hi	11	Page limit, maximum (JES2 only)
SODISP	SODsp	5	Selection output disposition (JES2 only)
SODISP2-4	SODsp2-4	6	Selection output disposition 2-4 (JES2 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Network Servers (NS)

The Network Servers panel allows the user to display information about JES server-type networking devices on the node.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 68. Columns on the NS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	DEVICE	10	Name of the network server. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Device status
DSPNAME	DSPName	8	Dynamic support program name (JES3 only)
APPL	Appl	8	Application name (JES2 only)
SOCKET	Socket	8	Socket name (JES2 only)
STACK	Stack	8	Name of the TCP/IP stack
RESTART	Restart	8	Restart the device automatically (JES2 only)
RTIME	Rest-Int	10	Restart interval (minutes) (JES2 only)
PTRACE	Tr	3	Tracing (JES2 only)
CTRACE	CTr	3	Common tracing
VTRACE	VTr	3	Verbose tracing
JTRACE	JTr	3	JES tracing
LOG	Log	3	Log activity (JES2 only)
ASID	ASID	5	ASID of the network server
SRVJOBNM	SrvJobNm	8	Job name of the network server address space
PASSWORD	Password	8	Password (SET or NOTSET) (JES2 only)
IPNAME	IPName	32	Local TCP/IP host name
PORT	Port	5	Local TCP/IP port number
PORTNAME	PortName	16	Local TCP/IP port name (JES2 only)
SECURE	Secure	6	Secure (TLS) socket
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES level
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)
NSECURE	NSecure	10	Netserv secure option (required, optional, use_socket)

Table 68. Columns on the NS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Nodes panel (NO)

The Nodes panel allows the user to display information about JES nodes.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 69. Columns on the NO Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NUMBER	NUMBER	5	Node number (JES2 only). For JES2, this is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
NODENAME	NodeName	8	Node name. For JES3, this is the fixed field, and is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	21	Node status, By default, this shows status for the first path. Increase the width (up to 43) to show the status for the second path.
AUTH	Authority	17	Authority of the node (JES2 only)
TRANS	Trans	6	What the local node transmits to the specified node (JES2 only)
RECV	Recv	6	What the local node receives from the specified node (JES2 only)
HOLD	Hold	4	Job hold indicator for the local node
NETHOLD	NHold	5	Process inbound SYSOUT in NETDATA format (JES3 only)
PENCRYPT	PEn	3	Password encryption indicator (JES2 only)
ENDNODE	End	3	Eligibility for store-and-forward operations (JES2 only)
RESIST	Rest	4	Resistance rating of the connection (JES2 only)
SENTREST	SentRs	6	Whether the resistance from an adjacent node is used in calculating the resistance of an adjacent connection (JES2 only)
COMPACT	Cp	2	Compaction table number for outbound compaction when communicating with this node (JES2 only)
LINE	Line	4	Line dedicated to the NJE session for with this application (JES2 only)
LNAME	LineName	8	Line dedicated to NJE for this node (JES3 only)

Table 69. Columns on the NO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
LOGMODE	LogMode	8	Logon mode table entry for this application (JES2 only)
PATHMGR	PMg	3	Indicator of whether NCC records relevant to the path manager should be sent to this node (JES2 only)
PRIVATE	Prv	3	Private indicator for the connection between this node and an adjacent node (JES2 only)
SUBNET	Subnet	8	Name of the subnet that should include this node (JES2 only)
NTRACE	Tr	3	Trace option (JES2 only)
VERIFYP	VerifyP	8	Password received from the node
SENDP	SendP	8	Password sent to the node
LOGON	Logon	5	Number of the local logon DCT (1-999) which should be use when specifying connections to the application. The default value of 0 indicates that the logon DCT defined with the lowest number is to be. (JES2 only)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	JES version and release
NETSRV	NetSrv	6	Network server number (JES2 only)
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)
MAXRETR	MaxRetries	6	Number of retries to attempt before ending the BSC NJE line (JES3 only)
PATH	Path	8	Name of the adjacent node in the path (JES3 only)
PTYPE	PType	5	Protocol type (JES3 only)
BDTNAME	BDTName	8	Bulk Data Transfer (BDT) ID (JES3 only)
PARTNAM	PartName	8	Name of the spool partition to which JES3 writes spool data for all jobs from that node (JES3 Only)
MAXLINES	MaxLines	3	Maximum number of lines for the node. (JES3 Only)
DIRECT	Direct	6	Specifies whether the node can be directly attached only
SSIGNON	SSignon	7	Specifies whether secure signon protocol is to be used
JTNUM	JTNum	5	Number of job transmitters associated with the TCP/IP node (JES3 only)
JRNUM	JRNum	5	Number of job receivers associated with the TCP/IP node (JES3 only)
STNUM	STNum	5	Number of SYSOUT transmitters associated with the TCP/IP node (JES3 only)

Table 69. Columns on the NO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SRNUM	SRNum	5	Number of SYSOUT receivers associated with the TCP/IP node (JES3 only)
SECURE	Secure	6	Use secure (TLS) socket (JES3 only)
PWCNTL	PwCntl	8	Password encryption control (JES3 only)
XNAMEREQ	XNameReq	8	Specifies whether inbound SYSOUT can be held for processing by an external writer if no external writer name was supplied (JES3 only)
CONNECT	Connect	7	Automatically connect (JES2) or reconnect (JES3)
CTIME	Conn-int	8	Connection interval (minutes)
BUFSIZE	BufSz	5	Buffer size (JES3 only)
STREAM	Strm	4	Number of concurrent streams (JES3 only)
PRTDEF	PrtDef	8	Print class default for networking output received at the home node (JES3 only)
PRTTSO	PrtTSO	8	TSO data set default class for networking output received at the home node (JES3 only)
PRTXWTR	PrtXwtr	8	External writer data set default class for networking output received at the home node (JES3 only)
PUNDEF	PunDef	8	Punch class default for networking output received at the home node (JES3 only)
NETPR	NetPr	5	Number of logical network printers on the home node (JES3 only)
NETPU	NetPu	5	Number of logical network punches on the home node (JES3 only)
CTCNODE	CTC	5	Channel to channel node (JES3 only)
VFYPATH	VfyPath	7	Verify path (JES2 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

OMVS options panel (BPXO)

The OMVS options (BPXO) panel shows the Unix system services (USS) options that are in effect.

Note: You access the panel with the **BPXO** command because SDSF interprets the OMVS command as the output panel (O) with classes M, V, and S.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the USS option.

This panel uses the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown on the panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 70. Columns on the OMVS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	16	USS option name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
NUMVALUE	NumericValue	12	Option value when format is numeric
VALUE	Value	32	Option value when format is character (up to a maximum of 127 characters). For the MAXFILESIZE option, any value greater than 522248 indicates there is NOLIMIT.
STATUS	Status	8	Additional status related to option
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name where console is active
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command

Output Queue panel (O)

The Output Queue panel allows the user to display information about SYSOUT data sets for jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on any *nonheld* JES output queue.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 71. Columns on the O Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID or work ID	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of SYSIN/SYSOUT owner, or default values of ++++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF	
DPRIO	Prty	4	JES output group priority	
OCLASS	C	1	JES output class	
FORMS	Forms	8	Output form number	
DESTN	Dest	18	JES print destination name	
RECCNT	Tot-Rec	9	Output total record count (lines). Blank for page-mode data.	
RECPRT	Prt-Rec	9	The number of lines printed. Blank for page-mode data. (JES2 only)	
PAGECNT	Tot-Page	9	Output page count. Blank if not for page-mode data.	

Table 71. Columns on the O Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
PAGEPRT	Prt-Page	9	Output pages printed. Blank if not for page-mode data. (JES2 only)	
DEVID	Device	18	Output device name (only if it is printing)	
STATUS	Status	11	JES job status	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of output group	
DSYSID	SysID	5	System on which the output is printing (only if it is printing) (JES2 only)	
DEST	Rmt	5	JES2 print routing. Remote number if routing is not local. (JES2 only)	
NODE	Node	5	JES2 print node (JES2 only)	
OGNAME	O-Grp-N	8	Output group name (JES2 only)	
OGID	OGID1	5	Output group ID 1 (JES2 only)	
OGID2	OGID2	5	Output group ID 2 (JES2 only)	
JPRIO	JP	2	JES job priority	
FCBID	FCB	4	Output FCB ID	
UCSID	UCS	4	Output UCS ID (print train required)	
WTRID	Wtr	8	Output external writer name	
FLASHID	Flash	5	Output flash ID	
BURST	Burst	5	3800 burst indicator	
PRMODE	PrMode	8	Printer process mode	
OUTDISP	ODisp	5	JES2 output disposition	
DSDATE	CrDate	10	Output creation date. Length can be changed to 19 to produce the date and time. (JES2 only)	
OHREASON	OHR	3	Output hold reason code	
OHRSNTXT	Output-Hold-Text	37	Output hold reason text	
OFFDEVS	Offs	4	List of offload devices for a job or output that has been offloaded (JES2 only)	
RETCODE	Max-RC	10	Return code information for the job	
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space	
ROOMN	RNum	8	JES2 job room number	X
PNAME	Programmer-Name	20	JES programmer name field	X
ACCTN	Acct	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES account number	X
NOTIFY	Notify	8	TSO user ID from NOTIFY parameter on job card	X

Table 71. Columns on the O Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
ISYSID	ISys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES input system ID	X
TIMER	Rd-Time	8	Time that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
DATER	Rd-Date	8	Date that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
ESYSID	ESys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system ID	X
TIMEE	St-Time	8	Time that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
DATEE	St-Date	8	Date that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
TIMEN	End-Time	8	Time that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
DATEN	End-Date	8	Date that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
ICARDS	Cards	5	Number of cards read for job	X
JCLASS	JC	1 or 8	JES input job class. Default width expands to 8 if there are long class names in the MAS.	
MCLASS	MC	2	Message class of job	X
SUBGROUP	SubGroup	8	Submitter group	X
JOBACCT1	JobAcct1[1]	20	Job accounting field 1	X
JOBACCT2	JobAcct2[1]	20	Job accounting field 2	X
JOBACCT3	JobAcct3[1]	20	Job accounting field 3	X
JOBACCT4	JobAcct4[1]	20	Job accounting field 4	X
JOBACCT5	JobAcct5[1]	20	Job accounting field 5	X
JOBCORR	JobCorrelator	32	User portion of the job correlator (JES2 only)	
DATETIMER	Rd-DateTime	19	Date and time that the job was read in. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the Rd-Date and Rd-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEE	St-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution began. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the St-Date and St-Time columns.	X

Table 71. Columns on the O Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
DATETIMEN	End-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution ended. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the End-Date and End-Time columns.	X
BERTNUM	BERTNum	7	Number of BERTs used by this JOE (JES2 only)	
JOBCRDATE	JobCrDate	19	Job creation date (JES2 only).	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

Page panel (PAG)

The PAG panel shows the paging data sets in use for each system in the sysplex.

Note: RMF and the RMF Monitor 1 tasks must be active in order to see rows on the SDSF PAG display. When this requirement is not met, messages HSF0030E and HSF0028E are seen during SDSFAUX initialization.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 72. Columns on the PAG Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
TYPE	Type	6	Type of data set
SLOTS	Slots	8	Number of slots defined
USENUM	Used	8	Number of slots used
USEPCT	Use%	4	Percentage of total slots in use
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
STATUS	Status	8	Data set status
VIO	VIO	3	VIO indicator. YES if data set eligible for VIO.
TOTERRS	IOError	7	Number of I/O errors
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level

Table 72. Columns on the PAG Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
UNIT	Unit	4	Data set unit address
DEVNAME	DevName	8	Data set device name
CUNAME	CUName	8	Data set control unit name
SUBCHAN	SubChanSet	10	Data set subchannel set
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

PARMLIB panel (PARM)

The PARM panel shows the data sets in the PARMLIB concatenation for each system in the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 73. Columns on the PARM Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Data set block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator. YES if the data set is SMS managed. Otherwise, NO.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last referenced date
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

PC Routines panel (PC)

The PC Routines (PC) panel displays the currently defined system linkage indexes (LX) PC routines.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 74. Columns on the PC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PCNUM	PCNUM	5	PC number. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
MODULE	Module	8	Module name
EPA	EPA	17	Entry point address
DESC	Description	30	Description
EXECKEY	Key	6	Execution key
SSWITCH	SSwitch	7	Address space switch
AMODE	AMode	5	Addressing mode
ASC	ASC	5	ASC mode
TYPE	Type	8	PC type
MODE	Mode	4	Execution mode
SEQNUM	SeqNumX	8	PC sequence number
LATENTPARM	LatentParm	17	Latent parameter address
AKM	AKM	8	Access key mask
EKM	EKM	8	Execution key mask
PKM	PKM	7	PSW key mask method
EAX	EAX	4	Extended authorization index
SASN	SASN	4	Secondary ASID setting
JNAME	JobName	8	Target job name for PC-ss
ASID	ASIDX	5	Target ASID for PC-ss
LOCATION	Location	16	Module location
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Printer panel (PR)

The Printer panel allows the user to display information about JES printers printing job, started task, and TSO user output.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 75. Columns on the PR Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
DEVNAME	PRINTER	10 [1]	Printer name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored in an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
STATUS	Status	8	Printer status	
GROUP	Group	9	Device group (JES3 only)	
SFORMS	SForms	8	Printer selection form number	
SFORM2-8	SForm2-8	8	Printer selection form names (JES2 only)	
SCLASS	SClass	15	Printer output selection classes	
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name	X
JNUM	JNum[2]	6	JES job number	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID or work ID	X
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job owner, or default values of ++ ++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF	
RECCNT	Rec-Cnt	7	Number of line-mode records	
RECPRT	Rec-Prt	7	Number of line-mode records printed	
PAGECNT	Page-Cnt	8	Number of output pages	
PAGEPRT	Page-Prt	8	Number of output pages printed	
JPRIO	JP	2	JES job priority	
DPRIO	DP	3	Output data set priority	
OCLASS	C	1	JES output class	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of the output group	
FORMS	Forms	8	Output form number	
FCBID	FCB	4	Output FCB ID	
UCSID	UCS	4	Output UCS ID (print train required)	
WTRID	Writer	8	Output special writer ID or data set ID (JES2 only)	
FLASHID	Flash	5	Output flash ID	
DESTN	Dest	8	JES print destination name (JES2 only)	
BURST	Burst	5	3800 burst indicator	
SEP	Sep	3	Separator page between output groups (JES2 only)	
SEPDS	SepDS	5	Separator page between data sets	
PRMODE	PrMode	8	Printer process mode	
SFCBID	SFCB	5	Printer selection FCB ID	
SUCSID	SUCS	4	Printer selection UCS ID	
SWTRID	SWriter	8	Printer selection writer ID (JES2 only)	

Table 75. Columns on the PR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SFLASHID	SFlh	5	3800 Printer selection flash ID	
PRTWS	Work-Selection	40	Printer work selection criteria	
SBURST	SBurst	6	3800 output selection burst mode	
SPRMODE1	SPrMode1	8	Output selection process mode 1	
SPRMODE2	SPrMode2	8	Output selection process mode 2	
SPRMODE3	SPrMode3	8	Output selection process mode 3	
SPRMODE4	SPrMode4	8	Output selection process mode 4	
SDESTN1	SDest1	8	Printer selection destination name 1 (JES2 only)	
SDESTN2	SDest2	8	Printer selection destination name 2 (JES2 only)	
SDESTN3	SDest3	8	Printer selection destination name 3 (JES2 only)	
SDESTN4	SDest4	8	Printer selection destination name 4 (JES2 only)	
SJOBNAME	SJobName	8	Printer selection job name (JES2 only)	
SOWNER	SOwner	8	Printer selection creator ID. Use with the CREATOR work selection criteria. (JES2 only)	
SRANGE	SRange	22	Printer selection job number range (JES2 only)	
SEPMK	M	3	3800 mark forms control	
NPRO	NPro	4	Nonprocess run-out time in seconds (FSS only). This column is not overtypeable when the printer is active.	
MODE	Mode	4	Control mode of printer (FSS only)	
CKPTLINE	CkptLine	8	Number of lines per logical page (JES2 only)	
CKPTREC	CkptRec	7	Number of logical records per checkpoint (JES3 only)	
CKPTPAGE	CkptPage	8	Number of logical pages per checkpoint	
CKPTSEC	CkptSec	7	Default checkpoint interval (3800-FSS) in seconds	
CKPTMODE	CkptMode	8	Checkpoint mode indicator (take checkpoints based on pages or seconds)	
CPYMOD	CpyMod	7	Copy modification module ID for the 3800 printer	
UNIT	Unit	5	Printer unit name	
PSEL	PSel	4	Preselection option (JES2 only)	
OGNAME	O-Grp-N	8	Output group name for the active job on the printer (JES2 only)	

Table 75. Columns on the PR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
LINELIM	Line-Limit	21	Printer line limit, *m-n*. An * indicates maximum value. (JES2 only)	
PAGELIM	Page-Limit	21	Printer page limit, *m-n*. Not shown for remote printers. (JES2 only)	
DEVFCB	DFCB	5	Device default FCB name or RESET	
PSETUP	Setup	6	Printer setup mode	
COPYMARK	CopyMark	8	Copymark indicator. Shown only for non-impact or FSS controlled printers.	
PAUSE	Pau	3	Pause mode. Not shown for remote printers.	
PSPACE	K	1	Printer spacing. Not shown for remote printers. (JES2 only)	
PTRACE	Tr	3	Printer tracing	
SEPCHARS	SepChar	7	Separator character value. Not shown for remote printers. (JES2 only)	
UCSVERFY	UCSV	4	UCS verification option. Not shown for remote printers. (JES2 only)	
DEST	Rmt[2]	5	JES print routing (JES2 only)	
NODE	Node[2]	4	JES print node (JES2 only)	
FSSNAME	FSSName	8	FSS defined for the printer	
FSSPROC	FSSProc	8	Name of the proc used to start the FSS	
FSATRACE	FSATrace	8	Internal rolling trace for an FSS printer (JES2 only)	
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name	
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES member name (JES2 only)	
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name	
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	JES level	
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)	
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space	
OGID1	OGID1	5	Output group ID1 for job on printer (JES2 only)	
OGID2	OGID2	5	Output group ID2 for job on printer (JES2 only)	
PTRANS	Trans	8	Data translation	
TRKCELL	TrkCell	7	De-spool the entire track cell (JES2 only)	
NEWPAGE	NewPage	7	Controls how a "skip to channel" is counted (JES2 only)	
HONORTRC	HonorTRC	8	Honor TRC (table reference character) keyword in JCL (JES2 only)	

Table 75. Columns on the PR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SVOL	SVol1	6	Spool volumes for work selection (JES2 only)	
SVOL2	SVol2	6	Spool volume 2 for work selection (JES2 only)	
SVOL3	SVol3	6	Spool volume 3 for work selection (JES2 only)	
SVOL4	SVol4	6	Spool volume 4 for work selection (JES2 only)	
CHAR1	Char1	5	Character arrangement table 1	
CHAR2	Char2	5	Character arrangement table 2	
CHAR3	Char3	5	Character arrangement table 3	
CHAR4	Char4	5	Character arrangement table 4	
FSASYSNM	FSASysNm	8	MVS system where FSA is active	
DSPNAME	DSPName	7	Dynamic support program name (JES3 only)	
DEVTYPE	DevType	8	Device type name (JES3 only)	
SDEST1	SRout1[2]	6	Selection destination 1 (JES2 only)	
SDEST2	SRout2[2]	6	Selection destination 2 (JES2 only)	
SDEST3	SRout3[2]	6	Selection destination 3 (JES2 only)	
SDEST4	SRout4[2]	6	Selection destination 4 (JES2 only)	
SNODE1	SNode1[2]	6	Selection node (JES2 only)	
SNODE2	SNode2[2]	6	Selection node 2 (JES2 only)	
SNODE3	SNode3[2]	6	Selection node 3 (JES2 only)	
SNODE4	SNode4[2]	6	Selection node 4 (JES2 only)	
LINELIML	Line-Lim-Lo	12	Printer line limit, minimum	
LINELIMH	Line-Lim-Hi	12	Printer line limit, maximum	
PAGELIML	Page-Lim-Lo	12	Printer page limit, minimum	
PAGELIMH	Page-Lim-Hi	12	Printer page limit, maximum	
DGRPY	DGrpY	5	Device cannot process data sets that are destined for any local device (JES3 only)	
DYNAMIC	Dyn	3	Device can be started dynamically (JES3 only)	
OPACTLOG	OpLog	5	Operator command actions will be logged in the output of the modified device using message IAT7066 or IAT7067 (FSS devices, JES3 only)	
CGS	CGS	3	Character generation storage (JES3 only)	
BURSTPAGE	B	1	Burst (JES3 only)	
PDEFAULT	PDefault	8	Defaults that should be applied, if not defined in the job's JCL (JES3 only)	
COPIES	Copies	6	Copy count (JES3 only)	
CLEAR	CB	2	Clear printer processing indicator (JES3 only)	

Table 75. Columns on the PR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
TRC	TRC	3	Table reference character (JES3 only)	
HFCB	HFCB	4	Use designated FCB until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HCHARS	HChars	6	Use designated CHARS until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HUCS	HUCS	4	Use designated UCS until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HCPYMOD	HCpyMod	7	Use designated Copy Mod until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HFLASH	HFlash	6	Use designated Flash until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HBURST	HBurst	6	Use designated Burst until status is changed (JES3 only)	
HFORMS	HForms	6	Use designated Forms until status is changed (JES3 only)	
ASIS	AsIs	4	Send print data as is (JES2 only)	
CCTL	CCtl	4	Data carriage control stream	
CMPCT	Cmpct	4	Compaction for SNA remote punches	
COMP	Comp	4	Compression	
COMPAC	Compact	8	Compaction table name for SNA remote punches	
FCBLOAD	FCBl	4	JES will load FCB	
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length	
SUSPEND	Sus	3	Suspend/interrupt capability (JES2 only)	
SELECT	Select	8	Send output to device type and subaddress	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table follow.

[1] The width of the PRINTER column is 7 if the shortened format of device names has been specified.

[2] This column is not included in the default field list.

Private Storage Subpool panel (USI)

The Private Storage Subpool (USI) panel allows authorized users to view private storage details for a selected subpool and key.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 76. Columns on the USI Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ADDRESS	ADDRESS	8	Storage start address. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
ADDRESSEND	AddrEnd	8	Storage end address
LENGTH	Length	8	Storage size
STATUS	Status	6	Status of storage (ALLOC or FREE)
SUBPOOL	SP	3	Subpool of storage
KEY	Key	3	Storage key
BLOCKADDR	BlockAddr	9	Block address start
BLKSIZE	BlockSize	9	Block size
PROGRAM	Program	8	Module name that obtained it
TYPE	Type	4	Storage type (PVT or LSQA)
SHARED	Shared	6	Shared storage (yes or no)
TCB	TCB	8	TCB address
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name that obtained it
ASID	ASID	5	Address space ID (decimal)
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space ID (hexadecimal)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Proclib panel (PROC)

The Proclib (PROC) panel shows the procedure libraries being used by JES. The PROC panel shows the procedure libraries for the local member only. This panel is available only in SDSF V2R2 and only when running JES2.

You can use the fast path select (S) command with a DDNAME to filter results.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 77. Columns on the PROC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DDNAME	DDNAME	8	DDName of the data set. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number for data set in list
DSNAME	DSName	44	Data set name

Table 77. Columns on the PROC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
DEFVOL	DefVol	6	Defined volume serial
STATUS	Status	8	Data set status
TSO	TSO	3	Proclib used for TSO (YES or NO)
STC	STC	3	Proclib used for started tasks (YES or NO)
STATIC	Static	6	Static allocation (YES or NO)
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of data set extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator (YES or NO). YES if SMS managed.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length for data set
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last reference date
SEQMAX	SeqMax	6	Maximum sequence number for data set in list
USECOUNT	UseCount	8	Concatenation use count
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Processes panel (PS)

The PS panel displays information about z/OS UNIX System Services processes.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 78. Columns on the PS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBNAME	DSNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
JOBID	JobID	8	Job ID of the process
STATUS	Status	32	Status of the process
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of owner
STATE	State	5	State of the process or of most recently created thread (corresponds to d omvs display)
CPU	CPU-Time	8	Compute time in hundredths of seconds
PID	PID	10	Process ID

Table 78. Columns on the PS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PPID	PPID	10	Parent process ID
ASID	ASID	5	Address space id
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	Address space id in hexadecimal
LATCHPID	LatchWaitPID	12	PID on which this process is waiting
COMMAND	Command	40	Command that created process
SERVER	ServerName	32	Server name
TYPE	Type	4	Server type (only when the process is a server)
ACTFILES	ActFiles	8	Number of active files (only when the process is a server)
MAXFILES	MaxFiles	8	Maximum number of files (only when the process is a server)
TIMEE	St-Time	8	Time process was started. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.
DATEE	St-Date	8	Date process was started. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name where process is executing
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of the process
DATETIMEE	St-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution began. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the St-Date and St-Time columns.
ZIIPTIME	zIIP-Time	9	System and user compute time on zIIP.
RUID	RUID	8	Process real user ID.
EUID	EUID	8	Process effective user ID.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Punch panel (PUN)

The PUN panel allows the user to display information about punches.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 79. Columns on the PUN Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	PUNCH	10	Device name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.

Table 79. Columns on the PUN Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STATUS	Status	8	Punch status
GROUP	Group	8	Device group name (JES3 only)
SFORMS	SForms	8	Selection form number
SFORM2	SForm2	8	Selection form number 2 (JES2 only)
SFORM3	SForm3	8	Selection form number 3 (JES2 only)
SFORM4	SForm4	8	Selection form number 4 (JES2 only)
SFORM5	SForm5	8	Selection form number 5 (JES2 only)
SFORM6	SForm6	8	Selection form number 6 (JES2 only)
SFORM7	SForm7	8	Selection form number 7 (JES2 only)
SFORM8	SForm8	8	Selection form number 8 (JES2 only)
JNAME	JobName	8	Active job name
JOBID	JobID	8	Active job ID
JTYPE	Type	5	Type of active address space
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	Active job number
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of owner
SCLASS	SClass	15	Output selection classes
RECCNT	Rec-Cnt	7	Number of line-mode records in the job
RECPRT	Rec-Prt	7	Number of line-mode records printed
PAGECNT	Page-Cnt	8	Output page count
PAGEPRT	Page-Prt	8	Output pages printed
SEP	Sep	3	Separator page between output groups (JES2 only)
SEPDS	SepDS	5	Separator page between data sets
CCTL	CCtl	4	Data carriage control stream
CMPCT	Cmpct	4	Compaction for SNA remote punches
COMP	Comp	4	Compression
COMPAC	Compact	8	Compaction table name for SNA remote punches
FLUSH	Fls	3	Blank card after each data set
SWTRID	SWriter	8	Punch selection writer ID (JES2 only)
PRTWS	Work-Selection	40	Punch work selection criteria
SPRMODE1	SPrMode1	8	Output selection process mode 1
SPRMODE2-4	SPrMode2-4	8	Output selection process modes 2-4
SDESTN1	SDest1	8	Punch selection destination name 1 (JES2 only)
SDESTN2-4	SDest2-4	8	Punch selection destination names 2-4 (JES2 only)
SJOBNAME	SJobName	8	Selection job name (JES2 only)

Table 79. Columns on the PUN Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SOWNER	SOwner	8	Selection creator ID (JES2 only)
SVOL	SVol	6	Selection volume (JES2 only)
SELECT	Select	7	Send Output To (remote punches only)
CKPTLINE	CkptLine	8	Number of lines per logical page (JES2 only)
CKPTPAGE	CkptPage	8	Number of logical pages per checkpoint (JES2 only)
CKPTREC	CkptRec	3	Number of records per checkpoint (JES3 only)
UNIT	Unit	5	Punch unit name
LINELIM	Line-Limit	21	Punch line limit (JES2 only)
SRANGE	SRange	22	Selection job number range (JES2 only)
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length of transmitted data (SNA only)
PSETUP	Setup	6	Setup option (JES2 only)
PAUSE	Pau	3	Pause mode
SUSPEND	Sus	3	Punch-interrupt feature option (BSC connection only, JES2 only)
PTRACE	Tr	3	Punch tracing
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES level
SECLABEL	Seclabel	8	Security label of the job on the device
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)
LINELIML	Line-Lim-Lo	11	Punch line limit, minimum
LINELIMH	Line-Lim-Hi	11	Punch line limit, maximum
SVOL2-4	Svol2-4	6	Selection volumes 2-4 (JES2 only)
OGNAME	O-Grp-N	8	Output group name (JES2 only)
OGID1	OGid1	5	Output group ID 1 (JES2 only)
OGID2	OGid2	5	Output group ID 2 (JES2 only)
FORMS	Forms	8	Output forms
PRMODE	Prmode	8	Output process mode
WTRID	Writer	8	Output writer name (JES2 only)
DESTN	Dest	8/18	Output destination (JES2 only)
DPRIO	DP	2	Output priority
JPRIO	JP	2	Job priority
OCLASS	C	1	Output class
DEVTYPE	DevType	8	Device type (JES3 only)

Table 79. Columns on the PUN Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSPNAME	DSPName	8	Dynamic support program name (JES3 only)
HFORMS	HForms	6	Use designated forms until status is changed (JES3 only)
COPIES	Copies	6	Copy count (JES3 only)
DYNAMIC	Dyn	3	Start device dynamically (JES3 only)
DGRPY	DGrpY	3	Device cannot process data sets that are destined for any local device (JES3 only)
BURSTPAGE	B	3	Punch burst page at end of job (JES3 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

Reader panel (RDR)

The RDR panel allows the user to display information about readers.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 80. Columns on the RDR Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	READER	10	Device name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8	Reader status
GROUP	Group	8	Device group name (JES3 only)
JNAME	JobName	8	Job name
JOBID	JobID	8	Active job ID (JES2 only)
JTYPE	Type[1]	5	Type of active address space
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	Active job number (JES2 only)
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of owner
RECCNT	Rec-Cnt	10	Number of records in the job (JES2 only)
RECPRT	Rec-Proc	10	Number of records processed
RCLASS	C	1 or 8	Default execution class. Default width expands to 8 if there are long class names in the MAS.
RHOLD	Hold	4	Job held after JCL conversion (JES2 only)
RMCLASS	MC	2	Message class (JES2 only)

Table 80. Columns on the RDR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
RPRTDST	PrtDest	18	Default destination for print output (JES2 only)
RPUNDST	PunDest	18	Default destination for punch output (JES2 only)
RSYSAFF	SAff	5	System affinity (JES2 only)
RAUTH	Authority	13	Authority of the reader (JES2 only)
PRIOINC	PI	2	Increment to selection priority (JES2 only)
PRIOLIM	PL	2	Maximum priority level that can be assigned to jobs. Any job's priority that exceeds this level is reduced to it. (JES2 only)
RUNIT	Unit	5	Reader unit name
XEQDEST	XeqDest	18	Default execution node (JES2 only)
RTRACE	Tr	3	Reader tracing (JES2 only)
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name (JES2 only)
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES level
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of the job on the reader (JES2 only)
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device (JES2 only)
DEVTYPE	DevType	8	Device type name (JES3 only)
DSPNAME	DSPName	8	Dynamic support program name (JES3 only)
ACCTREQ	AReq	3	Account number required on job card (JES3 only)
PNAMEREQ	PReq	3	Programmer name required on job card (JES3 only)
SWA	SWA	5	SWA ABOVE or BELOW (JES3 only)
BLP	BLP	3	Bypass label processing label setting is respected (JES3 only)
RPRIO	DP	2	Default job priority (JES3 only)
RMLEVEL	ML	2	Default job message level (JES3 only)
RALEVEL	AL	2	Default allocation message level (JES3 only)
RTIME	Time	10	Default time limit (JES3 only)
RREGION	Region	10	Default region size (JES3 only)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

Resource panel (RES)

The RES panel allows users to display information about WLM resources in a scheduling environment, or in the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 81. Columns on the RES Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
RESOURCE	RESOURCE	16	Resource name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
REQSTATE	ReqState	8	Required state of the resource for the scheduling environment. Displayed only if the panel is accessed with the R action character.
SYS1 to SYS32	Resolved from the actual names of the systems	8	Status of the resource on the system.
SCHENV	SchedEnv	16	Scheduling environment
DESCRIPT	Description	32	Resource description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Note: Omit the column title when coding a field list for the RES panel. For example, you would code SYS1,,8 for the first system column. Using statements, you would omit the TITLE keyword, for example:

```
FLDENT COLUMN(SYS1),WIDTH(*)
```

When there are more columns in the field list than are required for the panel, either because of the number of systems that are active or because the scope of the panel has been limited to systems in the MAS, SDSF displays only as many columns as are required.

Resource Monitor panel (RM)

The Resource Monitor panel shows information about JES2 resources. (JES2 only)

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 82. Columns on the RM Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
RESNAME	RESOURCE	8	JES2 resource name	
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name	
STATUS	Status	10	Resource status	X
LIMIT	Limit	6	Limit for the resource	X
USENUM	InUse	6	Number in use	X
USEPCT	InUse%	6	Percentage in use	X
WARNPCT	Warn%	5	Warning threshold (percentage)	X

Table 82. Columns on the RM Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
INTAVG	IntAvg	6	Average amount in use for the interval	X
INTHIGH	IntHigh	7	Highest amount in use for the interval	X
INTLOW	IntLow	6	Lowest amount in use for the interval	X
OVERWARN	OverWarn%	9	Amount in use above the warning threshold (percentage)	X
TIMEE	Time	8	Time that the interval began	X
DATEE	Date	8	Date that the interval began	X
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name	
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES2 subsystem name	
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	z/OS JES2 level	
DESCRIPT	Description	20	Descriptive resource name	
STMT	Statement	16	Resource limit statement	
KEYWORD	Keyword	20	Resource limit keyword	
SCOPE	Scope	7	Resource scope (local or JESPLEX).	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Resource Monitor Alerts panel (RMA)

The Job Resource Monitor Alerts (RMA) panel shows resource alert, notice, and track messages. These messages are issued when JES2 detects problems related to resources. (JES2 only)

The RMA panel requires use of the SDSFAUX address space for data gathering and is available only when running JES2.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown.. The command accepts a single parameter for the message-type pattern.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 83. Columns on the RMA Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TYPE	TYPE	7	Message type (alert, notice, or track). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
MEMBER	Member	8	JES2 member name.
MSGLINE1	MessageLine1	71	Message line 1.
MSGLINE1	MessageLine2	71	Message line 2.
MSGLINE3	MessageLine3	71	Message line 3.

Table 83. Columns on the RMA Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MSGLINE4	MessageLine4	71	Message line 4.
MSGTIME	MessageTime	19	Timestamp when alert recognized.
CRITICAL	Critical	8	Notice is critical (yes, no, or blank).
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES subsystem name.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MVS system name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Scheduling Environment panel (SE)

The SE panel allows the user to display information about scheduling environments.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 84. Columns on the SE Panel

Column Name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SCHENV	SCHEDULING-ENV	16	Scheduling environment name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DESCRIPT	Description	32	Description of scheduling environment
SYSTEMS	Systems	60	Systems with the scheduling environment available
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Spool Offload panel (SO)

The Spool Offload panel allows the user to display information about JES2 spool offloaders (JES2 only).

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 85. Columns on the SO Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	DEVICE	8	Device name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	9	Device status
TYPE	Type	8	Device type

Table 85. Columns on the SO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JNAME	Jobname	8	Active jobname
JOBID	JobID	8	Active JES2 job ID
JTYPE	JType[1]	5	Type of active address space
JNUM	JNum[2]	6	Active JES2 job number
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of owner
LINELIM	Line-Limit	21	Selection line limit
PAGELIM	Page-Limit	21	Selection page limit
RECPRT	Proc-Lines	10	Number of lines processed for the job.
RECCNT	Tot-Lines	10	Number of lines in the job.
SCLASS	SClass	15	Selection classes. Multi-character classes and groups shows as periods (.).
SOWNER	SOwner	8	Selection owner
SHOLD	SHold	5	Selection hold value
SJOBNAME	SJobName	8	Selection jobname
SRANGE	SRange	22	Selection job number range
SDESTN1	SDest1	18	Selection destination name
SSAFF	SSAff	5	Selection system affinity
SDISP	SDisp	6	Selection disposition
SVOL	SVol	6	Selection volume
SBURST	SBurst	6	Selection burst value
SFCBID	SFCB	4	Selection FCB
SFLASHID	SFlh	4	Selection flash
SFORMS	SForms	8	Selection forms name
SFORM2	SForm2	8	Selection forms name 2
SFORM3	SForm3	8	Selection forms name 3
SFORM4	SForm4	8	Selection forms name 4
SFORM5	SForm5	8	Selection forms name 5
SFORM6	SForm6	8	Selection forms name 6
SFORM7	SForm7	8	Selection forms name 7
SFORM8	SForm8	8	Selection forms name 8
SPRMODE1	SPrMode	8	Selection process mode
SODISP	SODsp	5	Selection output disposition
SODISP2	SODsp2	5	Selection output disposition 2
SODISP3	SODsp3	5	Selection output disposition 3
SODISP4	SODsp4	5	Selection output disposition 4

Table 85. Columns on the SO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SWTRID	SWriter	8	Selection writer name
SUCSID	SUCS	4	Selection UCS
PRTWS	Work-Selection	40	Work selection criteria
NOTIFY	Notify	6	Notification option
ODSNAME	DSName	44	Data set name
SSRVCLS	SSrvClass	9	Selection service class value for the job receiver or job transmitter
SSCHENV	SScheduling-Env	16	Selection scheduling environment value for the job receiver or job transmitter
MBURST	MBurst	6	Modification of the burst value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MDEST	MDest	18	Modification of the destination value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MFCB	MFCB	4	Modification of the FCB value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MFLASH	MFlh	4	Modification of the flash value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MFORMS	MForms	8	Modification of the forms value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MHOLD	MHold	5	Modification of the hold value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MSCLASS	MClass	8	Modification of the class value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MODISP	MODsp	5	Modification of the output disposition value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MPRMODE	MPrMode	8	Modification of the process mode value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MSAFF	MSAff	5	Modification of the system affinity value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
MUCS	MUCS	4	Modification of the universal character set (UCS) name value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.

Table 85. Columns on the SO Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
MWRITER	MWriter	8	Modification of the writer name value, for post-execution jobs and output data sets that are selected for reloading, assigned during the reload process.
LABEL	Label	5	Label
PROTECT	Prot	4	Protect option
RETENT	RtPd	4	Retention
ARCHIVE	Archive	7	Archive option
VALIDAT	Validate	8	Validation option
UNIT	Unit	14	Unit
VOLS	Vols	4	Volume count (1-255) to be used for the offload data set
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DSYSID	SysID	5	JES2 member name
JESNAME	JESN	4	JES2 subsystem name
JESLEVEL	JESLevel	8	JES2 level
DEVSECLB	DSecLabel	9	Security label of the device
CRTIME	CRTime	7	Indicates whether to restore or reset the original creation time of the output.
LINELIML	Line-Lim-Lo	11	Line limit, minimum
LINELIMH	Line-Lim-Hi	11	Line limit, maximum
PAGELIML	Page-Lim-Lo	11	Page limit, minimum
PAGELIMH	Page-Lim-Hi	11	Page limit, maximum
SCLASS1-8	SClass1-8	8	Selection classes 1-8, including multi-character classes and groups (job transmitters and receivers)
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Notes on the table:

1. JType is not included in the default field list.
2. JNum is not included in the default field list.

Spool Volumes panel (SP)

The Spool Volumes panel lets you display and control JES2 spool volumes.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 86. Columns on the SP Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEVNAME	DSNAME	6 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	Spool volume name (JES2) or DDNAME (JES3). This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	8 (JES2) 12 (JES3)	Spool status (active, starting, halting, draining, inactive) or partition status
TGPCT	TGPct	5	Spool utilization
TGNUM	TGNum	5	Total track groups
TGUSE	TGUse	5	Track groups in use
COMMAND	Command	8	Command being processed (start, format, drain, halt) (JES2 only)
SPSYSAF	SAff	5	System affinity (JES2 only)
EXTENT	Ext	3	Extent number, in hexadecimal
CYLLO	LoCyl	8	Low cylinder
TRKLO	LoTrk	16	Absolute low track number, in hexadecimal
HEADLO	LoHead	8	Low head
CYLHI	HiCyl	8	High cylinder
TRKHI	HiTrk	16	Absolute high track number, in hexadecimal
HEADHI	HiHead	8	High head
TCYL	TrkPerCyl	9	Tracks per cylinder
TREC	RecPerTrk	9	Records per track
TGTRK	TrkPerTG	8	Tracks per track group
TYPE	Type	9	Spool type (PARTITION or EXTENT)
PARTNAME	PartName	8	Partition name (JES3 only)
OVFNAME	OverFNam	8	Overflow partition name (JES3 only)
OVALLOW	OverAllow	9	Indicates if overflow from this partition to another partition is allowed (JES3 only)
OVOCCUR	OverOccur	9	Indicates if overflow from this partition to another partition occurred (JES3 only)
OVINTO	OverInto	3	Indicates if overflow into this partition from another partition is allowed (JES3 only)
PTRACKS	PTracks	8	Total tracks in the partition
PTRACKU	PTrackU	8	Tracks in use in the partition
DTRACKS	DTracks	8	Total tracks in the data set
DTRACKU	DTrackU	8	Tracks in use in the data set

Table 86. Columns on the SP Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEFAULT	Default	7	Default partition indicator (JES3 only)
STUNTED	Stunted	7	Extent is stunted (JES2 only)
STT	STT	3	Single track table indicator (JES3 only)
MARGPCT	MargPct	7	Marginal SLIM threshold percentage – shown only on the row for the partition (JES3 only)
MARGEXC	MargExc	7	Marginal threshold exceeded (JES3 only)
MINPCT	MinPct	6	Minimal SLIM threshold percentage (JES3 only)
MINEXC	MinExc	3	Marginal threshold exceeded (JES3 only)
DATASET	DataSetName	44	Data set name
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Actual volume serial upon which this spool extent resides (JES2 only)
SELECT	Sel	3	Indicates if work is selectable on this volume (JES2 only)
RESERVED	Res	3	Indicates whether this volume is reserved (active but not allocatable) (JES2 only)
LGFREE	LgFree	6	Largest number of contiguous free tracks (JES2 only)
HIGHTRK	HiUsed	6	Highest used track on the volume (JES2 only)
COMPPCT	Comp%	5	Percentage complete of the current action against the volume (JES2 only)
PHASE	Phase	12	Migration phase (JES2 only)
MIGSYS	MigSys	6	JES2 member performing the spool migration (JES2 only)
TARGET	Target	8	Volume name in JES2 where this extent is migrating to or has migrated to (JES2 only)
MIGVOL	MigVol	6	
MIGDSN	MigDSName	44	Data set name to which this extent is migrating (JES2 only)

Search panel (SRCH)

The SRCH panel shows all data sets containing the specified member pattern. The resulting table shows all data sets containing that member pattern. You can use the SRCH command from the APF, LNK, LPA, PARM, and PROC panels.

Note: SRCH provides a different capability from the SEARCH command. SRCH implements a member search using a data set list, whereas SEARCH searches the SDSF help.

The SRCH panel is not available through REXX or implemented in Java. You can use the SYSDSN function in REXX to implement this function, or implement it directly in Java.

Table 87. Columns on the SRCH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DSNAME	DSNAME	13-44 (Varies based on longest name.)	Data set name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
VOLSER	VolSer	6	Volume serial
STATUS	Status	16	Data set or member status
DSORG	DSOrg	5	Data set organization
BLKSIZE	BlkSize	7	Data set block size
EXTENT	Extent	6	Number of extents
SMS	SMS	3	SMS indicator: YES if data set is SMS managed. Otherwise, NO.
LRECL	LRecL	5	Logical record length
RECFM	RecFm	5	Record format
CRDATE	CrDate	8	Data set creation date
REFDATE	RefDate	8	Data set last referenced date
SYSNAME	Sysname	8	System name
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Search Help panel (SEARCH)

The Search Help panel shows the results of a **SEARCH** command that was entered on the command line when running SDSF under ISPF. The **SEARCH** command searches the contents of the SDSF help panels.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 88. Columns on the SEARCH Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TITLE	TITLE	5	Section title in HELP. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
LINENUM	Line	4	Line number in help text section
DESC	Help-Text	127	Help text

Table 88. Columns on the SEARCH Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

SMS Groups panel (SMSG)

The SMS Groups (SMSG) panel allows authorized users to display all storage groups in the system.

Use the SYSNAME command to limit the systems being shown. Remote systems must be running SDSF V2R3 and the SDSF address space must be active on the target system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the SMSG panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 89. Columns on the SMSG Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
STORGRP	NAME	8	Storage group name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
TYPE	Type	16	Storage group type
STATUS	Status	16	SMS status
TOTAL	TotalMB	7	Total space in megabytes (MB)
USEDPCT	Used%	5	Space used percentage
FREE	FreeMB	6	Free space in megabytes (MB)
LFREE	LargestFreeMB	13	Largest free extent in megabytes (MB)
NUMVOL	Volume	6	Number of volumes in storage group
NUMONLINE	Online	6	Number of volumes online
NUMOFFLINE	Offline	7	Number of volumes offline
NUMENABLE	Enabled	7	Number of volumes enabled
NUMDISABLE	Disabled	8	Number of volumes disabled
NUMQUIESCE	Quiesced	8	Number of volumes quiesced
USERID	LastUser	8	Last user to modify storage group definition
CHGDATE	Change-Date-Time	19	Timestamp of last change to definition
DESC	Description	120	Description
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
USED	UsedMB	7	Used space in megabytes

Table 89. Columns on the SMSG Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

SMS Volumes panel (SMSV)

The SMS Volumes (SMSV) panel allows authorized users to display all SMS volumes in the system.

Use the SYSNAME command to limit the systems being shown. Remote systems must be running SDSF V2R3 and the SDSF address space must be active on the target system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the SMSV panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 90. Columns on the SMSV Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
VOLSER	VOLSER	6	Volume serial. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
STATUS	Status	16	Volume status
TOTAL	TotalMB	7	Total space in megabytes (MB)
USEDPCT	Used%	5	Space used percentage
FREE	FreeMB	6	Free space in megabytes (MB)
LFREE	LargestFreeMB	13	Largest free extent in megabytes (MB)
DEVSTAT	Device-Status	16	MVS status
UNIT	Unit	4	Unit address if known
STORGRP	StorGrp	8	Storage group
USERID	LastUser	8	Last user to update storage group definition
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
USED	UsedMB	7	Used space in megabytes
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Status panel (ST)

The Status panel allows the user to display information about jobs, started tasks, and TSO users on the JES queues.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 91. Columns on the ST Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
JNAME	JOBNAME	8	Job name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.	
JNUM	JNum[1]	6	JES job number	
JOBID	JobID	8	JES job ID	
OWNERID	Owner	8	User ID of job owner, or default values of ++ ++++++ or ????????, if user ID not defined to RACF	
JPRIO	Prty	4	JES job queue priority	
QUEUE	Queue	10	JES queue name for job	
JCLASS	C	8	JES input class	
POS	Pos	5	Position in JES queue. The value in the POS column includes jobs that are held or duplicate. SDSF does not show a value for active jobs.	
SYSAFF	SAff	5 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system affinity (if any)	
ACTSYS	ASys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES active system ID (if job active)	
STATUS	Status	17	Status of job	
PRTDEST	PrtDest	18	JES print destination name	
SECLABEL	SecLabel	8	Security label of job	
TGNUM	TGNum	5	Track groups used by a job	
TGPCT	TGPct	6	Percentage of total track group usage	
ORIGNODE	OrigNode	8	Origin node name	
EXECNODE	ExecNode	8	Execution node name	
DEVID	Device	18	JES device name	
RETCODE	Max-RC	10	Return code information for the job. • blank - No completion information • ABENDUxxxx - Job abended or ABEND Sxxx • CANCELED - Job canceled • CC xxxx - Job ended normally • CC xxxx - Job ended by CC • CONV ABEND - Converter abended • JCL ERROR - JCL error • SEC ERROR - Security error • SYS FAIL - System failure	
SRVCLS	SrvClass	8	Service class	

Table 91. Columns on the ST Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
WLMPOS	WPos	5	Position on the WLM queue	
SCHENV	Scheduling-Env	16	Scheduling environment for the job	
DELAY	Dly	3	Indicator that job processing is delayed [2]	
SSMODE	Mode	4	Subsystem managing the job (JES or WLM)	
ROOMN	RNum	8	JES job room number	X
PNAME	Programmer-Name	20	JES programmer name	X
ACCTN	Acct	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES account number	X
NOTIFY	Notify	8	TSO user ID from NOTIFY parameter on job card	X
ISYSID	ISys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES input system ID	X
TIMER	Rd-Time	8	Time that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
DATER	Rd-Date	8	Date that the job was read in. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the Rd-DateTime column.	X
ESYSID	ESys	4 (JES2) 8 (JES3)	JES execution system ID	X
TIMEE	St-Time	8	Time that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
DATEE	St-Date	8	Date that execution began. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the St-DateTime column.	JES3 only.
TIMEN	End-Time	8	Time that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
DATEN	End-Date	8	Date that execution ended. In the SDSF task of z/OSMF, this is replaced by the End-DateTime column.	X
ICARDS	Cards	5	Number of cards read for job	X
MCLASS	MC	2	MSGCLASS of job	X
TSREC	Tot-Lines	10	Total number of spool records for job	X
OFFDEVS	Offs	4	List of offload devices for a job or output that has been offloaded (JES2 only)	
SPIN	Spin	4	Indicator of whether the job is eligible to be spun	

Table 91. Columns on the ST Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
SUBGROUP	SubGroup	8	Submitter group	X
PHASENAME	PhaseName	20	Name of the phase the job is in	
PHASE	Phase	8	Number of the phase the job is in	
JTYPE	Type	4	Type of address space	
JOBACCT1	JobAcct1[1]	20	Job accounting field 1	X
JOBACCT2	JobAcct2[1]	20	Job accounting field 2	X
JOBACCT3	JobAcct3[1]	20	Job accounting field 3	X
JOBACCT4	JobAcct4[1]	20	Job accounting field 4	X
JOBACCT5	JobAcct5[1]	20	Job accounting field 5	X
SUBUSER	SubUser	8	Submitting user ID	X
DELAYRSN	DelayRsn	32	Reason for the job delay (JES2 only) [3]. The width can be expanded to 127.	
JOBCORR	JobCorrelator	32	User portion of the job correlator (JES2 only)	
ASID	ASID	5	ASID of the active job	
ASIDX	ASIDX	5	ASID of the active job, in hexadecimal	
SYSNAME	SysName	8	MVS system name where the job is executing	
DATETIMER	Rd-DateTime	19	Date and time that the job was read in. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the Rd-Date and Rd-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEE	St-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution began. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the St-Date and St-Time columns.	X
DATETIMEN	End-DateTime	19	Date and time that execution ended. This column is displayed only with the SDSF task of z/OSMF. It combines the information in the End-Date and End-Time columns.	X
JOBGROUP	JobGroup	8	Name of the job group associated with job (JES2 only)	
JOBGRPID	JobGrpID	8	JES2 job group job ID (JES2 only)	
JOBSET	JobSet	8	Job set within the job group to which this job belongs (JES2 only)	
JGSTATUS	JGStatus	8	Status of the job within the dependency network (JES2 only)	
FLUSHACT	FlushAct	8	Flush action indicator (JES2 only)	
HOLDUNTIL	HoldUntil	19	HOLDUNTIL date and time (JES2 only)	
STARTBY	StartBy	19	STARTBY date and time (JES2 only)	

Table 91. Columns on the ST Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description	Delay
WITH	With	19	Name of the job or started task that the job must run with (on the same system) (JES2 only)	
EMAIL	EMail	48	Email address (JES2 only)	X
BEFOREJOB	BeforeJob	9	Name of job that must run before this one (JES2 only)	
BEFOREJID	BeforeJID	4	JobID of job that must run before this one (JES2 only)	
AFTERJOB	AfterJob	8	Name of job that must run after this one (JES2 only)	
AFTERJID	AfterJID	8	JobID of job that must run after this one (JES2 only)	
SCHDELAY	SchDelay	8	Job delayed due to schedule hold or after (JES2 only)	
BERTNUM	BERTNum	7	Number of BERTs used by this job (JES2 only)	
JOENUM	JOENum	6	Number of JOEs used by this job (JES2 only)	
JOEBERTNUM	JOEBERTs	7	Number of BERTs used for this job's JOEs (JES2 only)	
DUBIOUS	Dubious	7	NJE job flagged as dubious (yes or no)	
NETONHOLD	OrigNHold	9	Original number of job completions before this job can be released (JES2 only)	
NETCNHOLD	CurrNHold	9	Current number of job completions before this job can be released (JES2 only)	
NETNORM	Normal	6	Action to be taken when any predecessor job completes normally (D, F, or R) (JES2 only)	
NETABNORM	Abnormal	6	Action to be taken when any predecessor job completes abnormally (D, F, or R) (JES2 only)	
NETNRCMP	NrCmp	5	Network job normal completion (HOLD, NOHO, or FLSH) (JES2 only)	
NETABCMP	AbCmp	5	Network job abnormal completion (NOKP or KEEP) (JES2 only)	
NETOPHOLD	OpHold	6	Operator hold (YES or NO) (JES2 only)	
JOBCRDATE	JobCrDate	19	Job creation date (JES2 only).	
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.	

Notes on the table:

1. This column is not included in the default field list.

2. See the description of the $D J command in JES2 Commands at *z/OS JES2 Commands* .

3. The DelayRsn values are provided by the MVS Subsystem Interface. See *z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface* .

Subsystem panel (SSI)

The Subsystem (SSI) panel allows authorized users to display the subsystems defined to the system. Both dynamic and non-dynamic subsystems are shown.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 92. Columns on the SSI Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	4	Subsystem name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
NAMEX	NameX	8	Subsystem name in hexadecimal
TYPE	Type	8	Subsystem type (JES2 or JES3)
STATUS	Status	8	Subsystem status (active or inactive)
PRIMARY	Primary	7	Primary subsystem (yes or no)
DYNAMIC	Dynamic	7	Dynamic subsystem (yes or no)
SETSSI	SetSSI	6	Subsystem responds to SETSSI (yes or no)
EVENTRTN	EventRtn	8	Event routine indicator (yes or no)
SSCT	SSCT	8	Address of subsystem control table (SSCT)
SSCTSUSE	SSCTSUSE	8	Contents of SSCTSUSE field
SSCTSUS2	SSCTSUS2	8	Contents of SSCTSUS2 field
SSVT	SSVT	8	Address of subsystem vector table (SSVT)
FC04	FC04	4	Function code 04 active (yes or no)
FC08	FC08	4	Function code 08 active (yes or no)
FC09	FC09	4	Function code 09 active (yes or no)
FC10	FC10	4	Function code 10 active (yes or no)
FC14	FC14	4	Function code 14 active (yes or no)
FC50	FC50	4	Function code 50 active (yes or no)
FC54	FC54	4	Function code 54 active (yes or no)
FC58	FC58	8	Function code 58 active (yes or no)
FC78	FC78	8	Function code 78 active (yes or no)
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system

Table 92. Columns on the SSI Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

SVC routines and ESR panel (SVC)

The SVC panel allows you to view the SVC (supervisor call instructions) as well as the ESR (extended service routines) table entries.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 93. Columns on the SVC Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NUM	SVC	3	SVC number. This is a fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
NUMX	SVCX	4	SVC number in hexadecimal
ESRCODE	ESRCode	7	ESR code in hexadecimal
MODULE	Module	8	Module name
MACRO	Macro	16	Associated macro
EPA	EPA	8	Entry point address
LOCATION	Location	16	Storage location
AMODE	AMode	5	Addressing mode
TYPE	Type	4	SVC type
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
APF	APF	3	APF authorized
ESR	ESR	3	Extended SVC route
MAXESR	MaxESR	6	Maximum number of ESRs
ASF	ASF	3	SVC assist
AR	AR	3	AR mode
UP	Upd	3	SVC updated
NP	NonP	4	Non-preemptive
LOCKS	Locks	10	Locks required
UPDCNT	UpdCnt	6	Update count
UPDMETH	UpdMeth	8	Update method
UPDDATE	UpdDate	10	Date SVC was updated
OLDMOD	OldMod	8	Old module name
OLDEPA	OldEPA	8	Old module EPA

Table 93. Columns on the SVC Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
OLDTYPE	OldType	7	Old SVC type
OLDAPF	OldAPF	6	Old APF setting
OLDASF	OldASF	6	Old ASF setting
OLDAR	OldAR	5	Old AR setting
OLDNP	OldNP	5	Old NP setting
OLDLOCKS	OldLocks	10	Old locks
RETADDR	RetAddr	8	SVCUPDATE return address
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

System Symbols panel (SYM)

The System Symbols panel (SYM) allows authorized users to display the system dynamic and static symbols defined for each system in the sysplex. System symbols are elements that allow systems to share parmlib definitions while retaining unique values in those definitions. System symbols act like variables in a program; they can take on different values, based on the input to the program.

By default, the SYM panel is sorted by the system and symbol names. You can change the sort order with the **SORT** command.

The value of a static symbol is typically assigned through parmlib. In contrast, the value of a dynamic symbol is assigned by the system at the time the symbol is evaluated. For example, time and date symbols evaluate to the current time and date. The SYM panel shows the values of dynamic symbols at the time the panel is generated as an example of the value format. Jobs that reference a dynamic symbol may contain a different value when the symbol is evaluated.

Note: Action characters on the SYM panel generate commands to display the symbols in the syslog. Because dynamic symbols are not supported by operator commands, issuing an action against a dynamic symbol results in the message NOT VALID FOR TYPE.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 94. Columns on the System Symbols Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYMBOL	SYMBOL	16	Symbol name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
VALUE	Value	44	Symbol value. For dynamic symbols, it is the current value.
TYPE	Type	8	Symbol type (static or dynamic)
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Operating system level
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
IEASYM	IEASYM	32	IEASYMxx value

Table 94. Columns on the System Symbols Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

System panel (SYS)

The SYS panel shows information about systems in the sysplex.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 95. Columns on the SYS Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSNAME	SYSNAME	8	System name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	3	Operating system level
CPUPR	CPU%	4	CPU percent busy for the system
SIO	SIO	8	Start I/O rate EXCPs per second
AUXPCT	Aux%	4	Auxiliary storage percentage used
CSAPCT	CSA%	4	Common storage area percentage used
SQAPCT	SQA%	4	System queue area percentage used
ECSAPCT	ECSA%	5	Extended common area percentage used
ESQAPCT	ESQA%	5	Extended system queue area percentage used
UIC	UIC	5	High unreferenced interval count
SPOOLPCT	Spool%	6	Spool utilization for primary JES
CADSPCT	CADS%	5	Common Access Dataspace percentage used of maximum defined
PAGERATE	PageRate	8	Paging rate
REAL	Real	8	Number of real storage frames online
REALAFC	RealAFC	8	Real storage available frame count
REALAFCB	RealAFCB	8	Real storage available frame count below 16MB line
FIXPCT	Fix%	4	Percentage of real storage frames that are fixed
FIXBPCT	FixB%	5	Percentage of real storage frames that are fixed below the 16MB line
MAXASID	MaxASID	7	Maximum number of address spaces
FREEASID	FreeASID	8	Number of free address spaces
BADASID	BadASID	7	Number of non-reusable address spaces
STCNUM	STC	6	Number of active started tasks
TSUNUM	TSU	6	Number of active TSO users

Table 95. Columns on the SYS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
JOBNUM	Job	6	Number of active batch jobs
WTORNUM	WTOR	4	Number of outstanding WTORs
SYSPLEX	Sysplex	8	Sysplex name
LPAR	LPAR	8	LPAR name
VMUSER	VMUser	8	VM user ID
JESNAME	JES	4	Job entry subsystem name
JESNODE	JESNode	8	JES node name
SMF	SMF	4	SMF system ID
IPLVOL	IPLVol	6	IPL volume serial
IPLUNIT	IPLUnit	7	IPL unit address
IPLDATE	IPLDate	19	IPL date
IPLTYPE	IPLType	7	IPL type
IPLDAYS	IPLDays	7	Number of days since last IPL
LOADPARM	LoadParm	8	Load parameter
CVTVERID	CVTVERID	16	CVT version ID associated with system
LOADDSN	LoadDSName	44	LOAD*xx* data set name
LOADUNIT	LoadUnit	8	LOAD*xx* unit address
IEASYS	IEASYS	16	IEASYS*xx* parameters for the system
IEASYM	IEASYM	16	IEASYMxx parameters for the system
GRS	GRS	4	GRS mode
HWNAME	HWName	8	Hardware name
CPC	CPC	30	Central Processor Complex node descriptor
MSU	MSU	8	MSU rating for processor
SYSMSU	SysMSU	8	MSU rating for image
AVGMSU	AvgMSU	8	Four hour rolling MSU for system
CPUNUM	#CPU	4	Number of online CPUs
ZAAPNUM	#ZAAP	5	Number of online zAAP processors
ZIIPNUM	#ZIIP	5	Number of online zIIP processors
OSCONFIG	OSConfig	8	Operating system configuration
EDT	EDT	3	Eligible device table ID
NUCLST	NUCLST	6	NUCLST*xx* member
IEANUC	IEANUC	6	IEANUC*xx* member
IODFDSN	IODFDSName	44	IODF data set name
IODFDATE	IODFDate	19	Date and time IODF last changed

Table 95. Columns on the SYS Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
CATDSN	CatDSName	44	Master catalog data set name
CATVOL	CatVol	6	Master catalog volume serial
MLA	MLA	3	Multi-level alias setting for system
CATTYPE	CatType	7	Master catalog type
NETID	NetID	8	VTAM network ID
SSCP	SSCP	17	VTAM SSCP name
STATDATE	StatDate	19	Date and time statistics collected
IPLCUNIT	IPLCurr	7	IPL unit address (current)
IODFUNIT	IODFUnit	8	IODF unit address (original)
IODFCUNIT	IODFCurr	8	IODF unit address (current)
JESTYPE	JESType	7	JES type for primary JES (JES2 or JES3)
TZOFFSET	TimeZoneOfs	11	Timezone offset from UTC
HCSUCCESS	HCSuccess	9	Health Check success count
HCSEVLOW	HCSevLow	8	Health Check severity LOW
HCSEVMEDIUM	HCSevMed	8	Health Check severity MEDIUM
HCSEVHIGH	HCSevHigh	9	Health Check severity HIGH
BOOST	Boost	8	System Recovery Boost status
BOOSTTYPE	BoostType	10	System Recovery Boost type
BOOSTCLASS	BoostClass	10	System Recovery Boost class
BOOSTREQ	BoostReq	9	System Recovery Boost requestor
BOOSTDATE	BoostEndDate-Time	19	System Recovery Boost expected end date-time
BOOSTINT	BoostInt	8	System Recovery Boost interval until end
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

System Parameters panel (SYSP)

The SYSP panel shows the parameters that are used when the system is IPLed, including IEASYSxx PARMLIB statements and their sources.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 96. Columns on the SYSP Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
PARM	PARM	4	Parameter name. This is a fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.

Table 96. Columns on the SYSP Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
VALUE	Value	36	Parameter value
MEMBER	Member	8	Parameter member
REFNAME	RefName	8	Parameter reference name
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
DESCRIPT	Description	127	Parameter description
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	System level
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

System Requests panel (SR)

The SR panel allows the user to display outstanding system requests.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 97. Columns on the SR Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
REPLYID	REPLYID	7	Reply ID. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	Originating system name
JNAME	JobName	8	Name of the issuing job
MSGTEXT	Message-Text	127	Message text
JOBID	JobID	8	ID of the issuing job
DATEE	Date	10	Date the message was issued
TIMEE	Time	8	Time the message was issued
CONSOLE	Console	8	Target console
ROUTECD	RouteCd	7	First 28 routing codes
DESC	Desc	4	Descriptor codes
MSGTYPE	Type	6	Message type
QUEUE	Queue	5	Queue the message is on
AUTOREPLY	AutoReply	9	Automatic reply indicator
AUTODELAY	AutoRDelay	10	Message delay time until the automatic reply is done, in seconds
AUTOTIME	AutoReplyTime	19	Date and time when auto reply will be done
AUTOTEXT	AutoReplyText	16	Automatic reply text

Table 97. Columns on the SR Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Virtual Storage Map panel (VMAP)

The Virtual Storage Map (VMAP) panel allows authorized users to display the virtual storage map for the system. The map shows the starting and ending virtual addresses of each storage area in the system.

When JESPlex scoping is in effect, the VMAP panel returns data only for those systems that are in the same JESPlex as the user.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 98. Columns on the VMAP Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	16	Storage area name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
START	Start-Address	17	Starting address of area
END	End-Address	17	Ending address of area
SIZE	Size	6	Size of area (bytes)
ALLOC	Alloc	5	Size of allocated area (bytes)
ALLOCPCT	Alloc%	6	Percentage of area that is allocated
ALLOCHWM	HWM	6	Allocated storage high water mark
ALLOCHWMPC	HWM%	4	High water mark percentage
SEQ	Seq	3	Sequence number of area
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of operating system
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

WLM Policy panel (WLM)

The WLM policy (WLM) panel shows details about the current WLM policy.

No rows on this panel are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the WLM attribute name.

Because the data for this panel comes from the current WLM policy, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 99. Columns on the WLM Policy Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	32	WLM policy attribute name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
VALUE	Value	32	Policy attribute value.
DATEVALUE	DateValue	19	Policy attribute date value.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

WLM Report Class panel (REPC)

The WLM report class (REPC) panel shows details about all report classes defined in the current WLM policy.

All rows on this panel are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the report class name.

Because the data for this panel comes from the current WLM policy, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 100. Columns on the WLM Report Class Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Report class name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DESC	Description	32	Report class description.
POLNAME	Policy	8	Policy name in effect.
POLDESC	PolicyDescription	32	Policy description.
POLACTDATE	PolicyActDate	19	Policy activation timestamp
CRUSER	CrUser	8	Userid creating policydefinition.
CRDATE	CrDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition created.
UPDUSER	UpdUser	8	Userid last updating policy definition.
UPDDATE	UpdDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition was last updated.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	.System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Table 100. Columns on the WLM Report Class Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TENANT	Tenant	6	Tenant report class (yes or no).
TENANTNAME	TenantName	10	Associated tenant resource group.

WLM Resource Group panel (RGRP)

The WLM resource group (RGRP) panel shows details about all resource groups defined in the current WLM policy.

All rows on this panel are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the resource group name.

Because the data for this panel comes from the current WLM policy, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 101. Columns on the WLM Resource Group Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Resource group name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DESC	Description	32	Resource group description.
POLNAME	Policy	8	Policy name in effect.
MINSU	MinSU	8	Minimum unweighted CPU service units per second.
MAXSU	MaxSU	8	Maximum unweighted CPU service units per second.
MINLPARPCT	MinLPAR%	8	Minimum percentage of LPAR share.
MAXLPARPCT	MaxLPAR%	8	Maximum percentage of LPAR share.
MINCPUPCT	MinCPU%	7	Minimum percentage of single CPU capacity.
MAXCPUPCT	MaxCPU%	7	Maximum percentage of single CPU capacity.
MEMLIMIT	MemLimit	8	Maximum memory limit (bytes).
POLDESC	PolicyDescription	32	Policy description.
POLACTDATE	PolicyActDate	19	Policy activation timestamp
CRUSER	CrUser	8	Userid creating policy definition.
CRDATE	CrDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition created.
UPDUSER	UpdUser	8	Userid last updating policy definition.
UPDDATE	UpdDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition was last updated.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	.System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.

Table 101. Columns on the WLM Resource Group Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.
TENANT	Tenant	6	Tenant resource group (yes or no).
INCLSPEC	InclSpec	8	Include specialty processor (yes or no).
TENANTID	TenantID	8	Tenant ID.
TENANTNAME	TenantName	32	Tenant name.
SOLUTIONID	SolutionID	60	Solution ID.

WLM Service Classes panel (SRVC)

The WLM service classes (SRVC) panel shows details about all service classes defined in the current WLM policy.

Rows for service classes with an importance level greater than zero are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the service class name.

Because the data for this panel comes from the current WLM policy, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 102. Columns on the WLM Service Classes Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Service class name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
RESGROUP	ResGroup	8	Resource group.
PERIOD	Per	3	Period number.
DESC	Description	32	Service class description.
DURATION	Duration	8	Period duration in service units or zero for last period.
IMPORTANCE	Imp	3	Importance level in range 1 (most important) to 5.
CPUCRIT	CPUCrit	7	CPU critical indicator (yes or no).
STORPROT	StorProt	8	Storage protection indicator (yes or no).
IOPRIO	IOPrio	7	I/O priority group (normal or high).
HONORPRIO	HonorPrio	9	Honor priority (default or no).
MAXPERIOD	MaxPer	6	Maximum number of periods.
WORKLOAD	WorkLoad	8	Workload name.
GOAL	Goal	40	Service class goal.

Table 102. Columns on the WLM Service Classes Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
TRANSS	TranSSUse	9	Used by any transaction subsystem type (yes or no).
ASIDSS	AddrSpcSSUse	12	Used by any address space subsystem type (yes or no).
ENCSS	EncSSUse	8	Used by any enclave subsystem type (yes or no).
SYSH	SysHUse	7	Used in non-MVS logical partitions (yes or no).
CRUSER	CrUser	8	Userid creating service class definition.
CRDATE	CrDate	19	Timestamp when service class definition created.
UPDUSER	UpdUser	8	Userid last updating service class definition.
UPDDATE	UpdDate	19	Timestamp when service class definition last updated.
POLNAME	Policy	8	Policy name in effect.
POLDESC	PolicyDescription	32	Policy description.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

WLM Workload panel (WKLD)

The WLM workload (WKLD) panel shows details about all workloads defined in the current WLM policy.

All rows on this panel are highlighted. You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts a single parameter for the pattern of the workload name.

Because the data for this panel comes from the current WLM policy, the panel does not use the SYSNAME value.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 103. Columns on the WLM Workload Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	Workload name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
DESC	Description	32	Workload description.
POLNAME	Policy	8	Policy name in effect.
POLDESC	PolicyDescription	32	Policy description.
POLACTDATE	PolicyActDate	19	Policy activation timestamp
CRUSER	CrUser	8	Userid creating policy definition.
CRDATE	CrDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition created.
UPDUSER	UpdUser	8	Userid last updating policy definition.
UPDDATE	UpdDate	19	Timestamp when policy definition was last updated.

Table 103. Columns on the WLM Workload Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
SYSNAME	SysName	8	.System name.
SYSLEVEL	SysLevel	25	Level of the operating system.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

XCF Members and Groups panel (XCFM)

The XCF members and groups (XCFM) panel lists the XCF groups and members defined in the sysplex.

Rows representing active members are highlighted.

You can use the fast path select (S) and filter commands to customize the rows being shown. The command accepts two parameters: the first is a group name pattern, and the second is a member name pattern.

This panel does not use the SYSNAME value to control which systems are shown on the panel.

In REXX execs and Java programs, reference columns by name rather than by title.

Table 104. Columns on the XCF Members and Groups Panel

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
NAME	NAME	8	XCF group name. This is the fixed field. It is ignored if coded on an FLD statement or ISFFLD macro.
MEMBER	Member	16	XCF member name.
JNAME	JobName	8	Owning job name.
SYSNAME	SysName	8	System name.
STALLED	Stalled	7	Member stalled (yes or no).
SENDCNT	Sends	8	Send count.
RECVCNT	Receives	8	Receive count.
FUNCTION	Function	24	Member function.
CANRECV	CanRecv	7	IXCJOIN can receive setting (yes or no).
CANREPLY	CanReply	8	IXCJOIN can reply setting (yes or no).
GT61KMSG	GT61KMsg	8	IXCJOING GT61KMSG settings (yes or no).
CRITICAL	Critical	8	Member critical designation (yes or no).
MEMASSOC	MemAssoc	9	Member association (task, jobstep, or addrspace).
TERMLEVEL	TermLevel	9	Termination level (memassoc, addrspace, or system).
INTERVAL	Interval	8	IXCJOIN interval (0.01 seconds).
STATDATE	StatusDate	19	Last change to status timestamp.
DEFDATE	JoinedDate	19	Member joined timestamp.

Table 104. Columns on the XCF Members and Groups Panel (continued)

Column name	Title (Displayed)	Width	Description
DEACTDATE	DeactDate	19	Timestamp when member became failed or quiesced.
USERDATA	UserData	8	User data.
USERSTATE	UserState	64	User state.
ISFEND	.END	4	End of list marker. All columns that appear after this column will be hidden. Ignored if specified on the ISFFLD macro in ISFPARMS. The title and width cannot be changed using the FLDENT statement or through the **ARRANGE** command.

Chapter 5. Using SAF for security

Security for SDSF must be implemented via the Security Authorization Facility (SAF) interface, with an external security manager such as RACF, to provide security for SDSF. SAF is part of the z/OS environment and is always present. SDSF uses the SAF interface to route authorization requests to the external security manager.

Important: SDSF does not support security via the ISFPARMS mechanism. All users of SDSF 2.5 must use the Security Authorization Facility (SAF) with an External Security Manager (ESM) such as RACF, ACF2, or TSS. For information about migrating from using SDSF security with ISFPARMS (ISFPRMxx or ISFPARMS with assembler macros) to RACF security, refer to z/OS SDSF Security Migration Guide.

The benefits of using SAF for SDSF security are:

- Dynamic change of security profiles
- Single image of security information
- Simple introduction of security philosophy
- Auditability
- Granular protection

Relationship of SAF and ISFPARMS

Although you must use SAF for all SDSF security, you need ISFPARMS to control:

- Global values (ISFPMAC macro or OPTIONS statement)
- Any values for groups that are not related to security (ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement). .
- Code page (ISFTR macro or TRTAB statement)

If you want to customize the columns on SDSF panels, you also need ISFFLD macros or FLD statements.

Changing authorization dynamically

SAF security provides a dynamic means of authorizing SDSF users to issue commands and process job output. Once a user starts an SDSF session, SDSF checks user authorization for every interaction with SDSF resources. If permissions change while a user is in SDSF, it may be necessary for the user to re-access SDSF or to log on again to pick up the permissions change.

Auditing access attempts

If you are using RACF as a security product, RACF logs access attempts to protected SDSF resources according to the audit setting in the RACF profile for the resource. Logging is performed for all access attempts except for the following resource names in the SDSF class:

- ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx*
- ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*
- ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname.*DATASET.*dsname*
- ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx*
- All resource names beginning with ISFATTR.

Logging is not performed for these access attempts because the user is not specifically trying to gain access to those resources.

For RACF auditing information, refer to *z/OS Security Server RACF Auditor's Guide*.

Diagnosing security

SDSF's security trace function helps you understand and diagnose SDSF security using SAF. In response to the actions that you take, such as issuing commands or overtyping columns, it issues messages that describe the associated SAF resources. You control security trace with commands, REXX variable or Java methods.

- With the **SET SECTRACE** command, you turn security tracing on and specify how the associated messages are handled.
    - **SET SECTRACE ON** causes the trace messages to be sent to the ULOG.
    - **SET SECTRACE WTP** causes the messages to be issued as write-to-programmer messages. Use this if security prevents you from accessing SDSF or the user log.
- With the **SECTRACE** option on the **SDSF** command, you can turn security tracing on as soon as you access SDSF.
- When SDSF SECTRACE is active, SDSFAUX SECTRACE is also activated. SDSFAUX uses SECTRACE to record the results of security calls for diagnosis.
- With the ISFSECTRACE REXX special variable, you can control security tracing from a REXX exec.
- With ISFRequestSettings methods addISFSecTrace and removeISFSecTrace, you can control security tracing from a Java program.

For more information about the commands, refer to the online help. You could use the SEARCH command, for example, SEARCH SET SECTRACE. For more information about the REXX special variable and Java, refer to *z/OS SDSF User's Guide*.

SAF concepts for SDSF resources

SDSF interacts with SAF to control access to the following resources:

- Membership in SDSF groups
- SDSF panels
- SDSF authorized commands
- Use of the / command to issue MVS and JES commands and receive responses
- Overtypeable fields
- Destination names
- Operator authority by destination
- Devices and system resources, such as initiators, printers, lines, nodes and scheduling environments
- Jobs affected by action characters and overtypeable fields
- Output groups affected by action characters and overtypeable fields
- SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets for browsing and viewing
- MVS and JES commands that are generated by action characters and overtypeable fields
- Reverting to ISFPARMS in assembler macro format when the intial ISFPRMxx fails to activate or the server is started in NOPARM mode
- Use of the server MODIFY command
- Access to the log stream and the JES logical log

The SDSF resources are grouped into classes, with each resource having a resource name. SDSF translates an asterisk (*) in resource names to a plus (+).

To accomplish security through SAF, you permit or deny users access to the SDSF resources by use of their classes and resource names.

Protecting SDSF function

An SDSF function often requires access authority to more than one class and resource. In order to use the function, a user must have proper authority to all of the required resources.

For example, to overtype a field, a user must have access to the panel, to the overtypeable field, to the MVS or JES command that will be generated, and to the object (for example, the job, output group, initiator, or printer) being acted upon.

SDSF users must have authority to the resources at the correct access level (READ, CONTROL, UPDATE, or ALTER).

The classes used by SDSF must be defined to your security product. If you are using RACF you do not need to define the classes because they are already included in the IBM-supplied class descriptor table, ICHRRCDX.

The relationship of SDSF functions, classes and resources is shown in "SAF classes and resources for SDSF function" on page 215. For some resources, only the highest level qualifier is shown. Refer to Appendix B, "SDSF resource names for SAF security," on page 503 for a table of complete SDSF resource names.

You can use the CONSOLE class to restrict the use of resources in the OPERCMDS and WRITER classes to SDSF users only. The restriction is in effect for the duration of the SDSF session. Use of the CONSOLE class is described in "Using conditional access" on page 222.

Protecting SDSF function in a sysplex environment

Several of SDSF's panels can show data from all members in the MAS in a JES2 environment. In that environment, security is as follows:

- Access to the display is controlled by the profiles on the local system, that is, the system the user is logged on to.
- Access to the objects displayed on the panel (for example, printers on the PR panel) is controlled by SAF resources that include the name of the JES subsystem for the system the object is on. In this topic, the resources show a variable *jesx* which you replace with the subsystem name.
- Which systems are included on the panel is controlled by the SYSNAME command.

SAF classes and resources for SDSF function

This topic summarizes the SAF resources required to protect SDSF function.

Table 105. SDSF Classes and Resources

Class	SDSF Resource	Resource Name
JESSPOOL	Jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/ SYSOUT data sets	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid* *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.* GROUP.*ogroupid* *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.* D*dsid.dsname*
JESSPOOL	Job step information	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG.SMFSTEP *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG.STEPDATA
JESSPOOL	Access to the JES logical log, to display the SYSLOG	*nodeid*.+MASTER+.SYSLOG.SYSTEM. sysname

Table 105. SDSF Classes and Resources (continued)

Class	SDSF Resource	Resource Name
LOGSTRM	Access to the log stream, to display the OPERLOG	SYSPLEX.OPERLOG
	Access to the log stream, to display check history	*log-stream-name*
OPERCMDS	Generated MVS and JES commands	Resource name is dependent on command generated
	Server MODIFY command	Resource name is dependent on command parameters
SDSF	Membership in groups	GROUP.*groupname.servername*
	Connection to SDSFAUX	ISF.CONNECT.*sysname*
	APF data sets	ISFAPF.*datasetname*
	CF connections	ISFCFC.*connectionname*
	CF data sets	ISFCFD.*function*
	CF structures	ISFCFS.*structurename*
	Device activity	ISFDEV.*volser*
	DYNX data sets	ISFDYNX.*exitname*
	Enqueues	ISFENQ.*majorname.sysname*
	File systems	ISFFS.*filesystemname*
	Generic tracker events	ISFGT.*eventowner*
	JES job resources	ISFJRJ.*name.jobid*
	JES resource alerts	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*
	JES resource information	ISFJRI.*name.jesx*
	JES resources	ISFRM.*resname.jesx*
	Job classes	ISFJOBCL.*classname.jesx*
	Job DDnames	ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.sysname*
	Job modules	ISFJOB.MODULE.*owner.jobname.sysname*
	Job tasks	ISFJOB.TASK.*owner.jobname.sysname*
	Link list data sets	ISFLNK.*datasetname*
	Link list sets	ISFLLS.*name.setsysname*
	MAS members	ISFMEMB.*name.jesx*
	Memory	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.sysname*
	Network activity	ISFNETACT.*jobname*
	NJE connection objects (appl)	ISFAPPL.*devname.jesx*

Table 105. SDSF Classes and Resources (continued)

Class	SDSF Resource	Resource Name
SDSF (continued)	NJE connection objects (sockets)	ISFSOCK.*devname.jesx*
	NJE lines	ISFLINE.*name.jesx*
	Parmlib data sets	ISFPARM.*datasetname*
	Page data sets	ISFPAG.*datasetname*
	Proclib data sets	ISFPLIB.*proclib-name*
	SMS storage groups	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*
	SMS volumes	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*
	Spool offloaders	ISFSO.*name.jesx*
	Spool volumes	ISFSP.*name.jesx*
	Subsystems	ISFSUBSYS.*subsysname*
	System parameters	ISFSYSP.*parmname*
	System requests	ISFSR.*type.sysname.jobname*
	System symbols	ISFSYM.*symbolname.sysname*
	Systems	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*
	SDSF panels and authorized commands	ISFCMD (High-level qualifier)
	MVS/JES command line commands (/)	ISFOPER.SYSTEM
	Overtypeable fields	ISFATTR (High-level qualifier)
	Destination names	ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx* (all destinations) ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*
	Operator authority by destination	ISFOPER.DEST ISFAUTH.DEST (High-level qualifiers)
	Enclaves	ISFENC.*subsys-type.subsys-name*
	Initiators	ISFINIT.I(*xx*).*jesx*
	Job classes	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*
	Job devices	ISFJDD.*type.sysname*
	JC action character (display job module)	ISFCMD.ODSP.CDE.*system* ISFJOB.MODULE.*owner.jobname*.system
	JD action character (display job devices)	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*system* ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname*.system
	JM action character (display job memory)	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*system* ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*

Table 105. SDSF Classes and Resources (continued)

Class	SDSF Resource	Resource Name
SDSF (continued)	JY action character (display job delays)	ISFDISP.DELAY.*owner.jobname*
	JT action character (display job task)	ISFCMD.ODSP.TCB.*system* ISFJOB.TASK.*owner.jobname*.system
	MAS or JESPLEX members	ISFMEMB.*membername.jesx*
	Lines	ISFLINE.*devicename.jesx*
	Network connections	ISFAPPL.*devicename.jesx* ISFLINE.*devicename.jesx* ISFSOCK.*devicename.jesx*
	Network servers	ISFNS.*devicename.jesx*
	Nodes	ISFNODE.*nodename.jesx*
	Spool offloaders (JES2 only)	ISFSO.*devicename.jesx*
	Readers	ISFRDR.*devicename.jesx*
	JES resources (JES2 only)	ISFRM.*resource.jesx*
	Spool volumes	ISFSP.*volser.jesx*
	Spool partitions	ISFSP.*partname.jesx*
	WLM resources	ISFRES.*resource.system*
	Scheduling environments	ISFSE.*scheduling-env.system*
	z/OS UNIX processes	ISFPROC.*owner.jobname*
	System requests	ISFSR.*type.system.jobname*
	Reverting to ISFPARMS in assembler macro format	SERVER.NOPARM
	EMCS consoles	ISFEMCS.*consolename*
	JES subsystems	ISFJES.*subsysname*
	Job class members	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*
	OMVS options	ISFOMVS.*optionname*
	Resource monitor alerts	ISFRMS.*type.jesx*
	XCF groups and members	ISFXCFM.*membername*
	JESInfo resources	ISFJRI.*resourcename.jesx*
	JESInfo by job resources	ISFJRJ.*jobname.jobid*
WRITER	Printers and punches	*jesx*.LOCAL.*devicename* *jesx*.RJE.*devicename*
XFACILIT	Checks from IBM Health Checker for z/OS	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.action*

Chapter 6. SDSF and RACF

This topic provides general information about RACF security. It also demonstrates how to establish SAF security for SDSF tasks and resources using classes, resource names, and access levels.

For specific information about how to protect SDSF tasks and resources, see Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225.

Security administration

A key feature of RACF is its hierarchical management structure. The RACF security administrator is defined at the top of the hierarchy, with authority to control security for the whole system. The RACF security administrator has the authority to work with RACF profiles and system-wide settings. The RACF auditor produces reports of security-relevant activity based on auditing records generated by RACF.

RACF security administrators generally have system-SPECIAL authority. This allows them to issue any RACF command and change any RACF profile (except for some auditing specific operands).

For complete information about the authorities required to issue RACF commands, and for information on delegating authority and the scope of a RACF group, refer to *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*.

For information on the RACF requirements for issuing RACF commands, see the description of the specific command in *z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*.

Brief summary of RACF commands

Much of the RACF activity dealing with protected SDSF resources involves creating, changing, and deleting *general resource profiles*.

- To create a resource profile, use the RDEFINE command. Generally, once you have created a profile, you then create an access list for the profile using the PERMIT command. For example:

```
RDEFINE  class_name  profile_name  UACC(NONE)
PERMIT  profile_name  CLASS(class_name)  ID(user or group)
        ACCESS(access_authority)
```

This document provides examples of how to do this for SDSF-related classes.

- To remove the entry for a user or group from an access list, issue the PERMIT command with the DELETE operand instead of the ACCESS operand.

```
PERMIT  profile_name  CLASS(class_name)  ID(user or group)  DELETE
```

- If you want to change a profile, for example, changing UACC from NONE to READ, use the RALTER command:

```
RALTER  class_name  profile_name  UACC(READ)
```

- To delete a resource profile, use the RDELETE command. For example:

```
RDELETE  class_name  profile_name
```

- You can copy an access list from one profile to another. To do so, specify the FROM operand on the PERMIT command:

```
PERMIT  profile_name  CLASS(class_name)
        FROM(existing-profile_name)  FCLASS(class_name)
```

- You can copy information from one profile to another. To do so, specify the FROM operand on the RDEFINE or RALTER command:

```
RDEFINE  class_name  profile__name
         FROM(existing-profile_name)  FCLASS(class_name)
```

Note: Do not plan to do this if you are using resource group names.

- To list the names of profiles in a particular class, use the SEARCH command. The following command lists the profiles in the SDSF class:

```
SEARCH CLASS(SDSF)
```

The SDSF class must be RACLISTed. Whenever you add or change a profile in the SDSF class, you must refresh the class to pick up the change. The following command shows how to refresh the class:

```
SETR RACLIST(SDSF) REFRESH
```

Delegation of RACF administrative authority

Your installation's security plan should indicate who is responsible for providing security for SDSF.

If you do not have the system-SPECIAL attribute, you need to be given the authority to do the following RACF-related tasks:

- Define and maintain profiles in SDSF-related general resource classes. In general, this authority is granted by assigning a user the CLAUTH (class authority) attribute in the specified classes. For example, the security administrator could issue the following command:

```
ALTUSER your_userid CLAUTH(SDSF)
```

Some of the general resource classes mentioned in this document (such as OPERCMDS and JESSPOOL) affect the operation of products other than SDSF. If you are not the RACF security administrator, you may need to ask that person to define profiles at your request.

- Add RACF user profiles to the system. In general, this authority is granted by assigning an administrator the CLAUTH (class authority) attribute in the user's profile. For example, the security administrator could issue the following command:

```
ALTUSER your_userid CLAUTH(USER)
```

Whenever you add a user to the system, you must assign that user a default connect group. Assigning that user a default connect group changes the membership of the group (by adding the user as a member of the group).

For more information about RACF general resource profiles, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*. For information about the resource names used by JES2, see *z/OS JES2 Initialization and Tuning Guide*. For information about the resource names used by JES3, see *z/OS JES3 Initialization and Tuning Guide*.

SDSF resource group class

The IBM-supplied class descriptor table provides a resource *group* class (GSDSF) and a resource *member* class (SDSF). For a resource group class, each user or group of users permitted access to that resource group is permitted access to all members of the resource group. For each GSDSF class created, a second class representing the members must also be created.

Creating a resource group profile

Resource group profiles enable you to protect multiple resources with one profile. However, the resources do not have to have similar names.

A resource group profile is a general resource profile with the following special characteristics:

- Its name does not match the resource it protects.

- The ADDMEM operand of the RDEFINE command specifies the resources it protects (not the profile name itself).
- The related member class (not the resource class itself) must be RACLISTed. For example, the SDSF class must be RACLISTed, not the GSDSF class. Use the SETROPTS command with the RACLIST operand for this task.

For more information on RACF group profiles, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*.

Establishing SAF security with RACF

To accomplish security through SAF with RACF, you:

1. Activate generic processing before defining profiles, using the SETROPTS command.
2. Define profiles to protect the resources in the appropriate classes, using the RDEFINE command. (Classes are already defined for RACF. You must define them for other security products.)

   Begin with generic profiles for broad access to resources and then define generic or discrete profiles that are more restrictive.
3. Permit users to access appropriate profiles in each class with the necessary access levels, using the PERMIT command.
4. Activate the classes, using the SETROPTS command.

You should also review installation exit routines for SAF control points. Refer to Chapter 8, "Using installation exit routines," on page 349 for more information.

RACF authorization checking

When the class a resource is in is inactive, or the profile to protect the resource is not defined, the result varies with the default return code for the class:

- The SDSF and OPERCMDS classes, as defined by RACF, have a default return of 04, and return an indeterminate result. Authorization is determined by the CONNECT AUXSAF(FAILRC4|NOFAILRC4) option.
- The JESSPOOL and WRITER classes, as defined by RACF, have a default return code of 08. The request fails.

Considerations for broad access

The examples in this information typically show generic profiles that allow the user broad access to resources. The universal access authority (UACC) function of NONE is used to protect resources for all users on the system. Users of the system who are not SDSF users may be affected when trying to access those resources. The examples of WRITER class profiles have UACC(READ) so that printers can select work for all users.

If you begin by defining broad generic profiles, you can then define more restrictive generic or discrete profiles. Users permitted to access the broad profiles must also be permitted to access the more restrictive profiles if they are to retain access to all the resources.

Using RACLIST and REFRESH

The SETROPTS RACLIST command copies the base segments of generic and discrete profiles into virtual storage. The profile copies are put in their own data space. RACF uses these profile copies to check the authorization of any user who wants to access a resource protected by them. Using RACLIST for the security classes improves performance.

Once a class is RACLISTed, any changes to the profiles in the class require that the class be RACLIST REFRESHed.

See the discussions of generic profiles and the RACLIST option in *z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*.

Using RACLIST and REFRESH with the SDSF class

When running RACF, the SDSF class must be RACLISTed.

By default, SDSF and SDSFAUX fail all authorization requests that result in return code 04 (indeterminate) from SAF. You can change this by specifying AUXSAF(NOFAILRC4) on the CONNECT statement of ISFPRMxx.

If you have not already done so, you must use the SETROPTS RACLIST command for the SDSF class.

For example, assume that you issue the following command to RACLIST the SDSF class:

```
SETROPTS RACLIST(SDSF)
```

If you then change profiles in the SDSF class, you must issue a RACLIST REFRESH command for those changes to take effect:

```
SETROPTS RACLIST(SDSF) REFRESH
```

See the discussions of generic profiles and the RACLIST option in *z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*.

Using RACLIST and REFRESH with the OPERCMDS class

When using RACF, you must use the SETROPTS RACLIST command for the OPERCMDS class. If you then make changes to these OPERCMDS profiles, you must issue a SETROPTS RACLIST REFRESH command for those changes to take effect.

For example, if you issue the following command to permit GROUP1 to resources in the OPERCMDS class:

```
PERMIT jesx.** CLASS(OPERCMDS) ID(GROUP1) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

you must then use the REFRESH operand for the change to be effective:

```
SETROPTS RACLIST(OPERCMDS) REFRESH
```

See the discussions of generic profiles and the RACLIST option in *z/OS Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*.

Using conditional access

If you use generic profiles (as in the preceding examples) to give the user access to all JES and MVS commands, the profiles not only include protection for generated MVS and JES commands within SDSF, but also for those commands used outside of SDSF.

Because of this, you may want to make the user's access conditional, only in effect when he or she is using SDSF. You can provide this conditional access for the WRITER and OPERCMDS classes. With RACF, this is done with the clause WHEN(CONSOLE(SDSF)).

To use this conditional access checking, you must have the CONSOLE class active and the SDSF console defined in the CONSOLE class.

For example, you would issue the following RACF commands:

```
SETROPTS CLASSACT(CONSOLE
RDEFINE CONSOLE SDSF UACC(NONE)
```

Then, to give conditional access (to permit users to issue JES2 commands only while running SDSF):

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS JES2.** UACC NONE
PERMIT JES2.** CLASS(OPERCMDS)ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
WHEN(CONSOLE(SDSF))
```

To permit users unconditionally to issue all JES2 commands:

```
PERMIT JES2.** CLASS(OPERCMDS)ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

See also the discussions of "Action characters" on page 225, "Overtypeable fields" on page 290, "Printers" on page 333, and "Punches" on page 335.

Sample RACF commands

SDSF provides sample RACF commands for SDSF security in member ISFRAC of ISF.SISFEXEC.

Multilevel Security

SDSF supports the multilevel security in z/OS V1R5. For information on implementing multilevel security, including the resources used with SDSF, see *z/OS Introduction and Release Guide*.

Chapter 7. Protecting SDSF functions

This topic describes how to protect each of the SDSF functions, which are presented in alphabetical order. It includes discussions and RACF examples.

Access requirements for SDSF users

As of SDSF 2.5, access to SDSF requires the following:

- The SDSF server must be active.
- The user must have READ access to the ISF.CONNECT.*sysname* resource in the SDSF class. This allows the connection to the SDSF server.
- The user must map to an SDSF group. For information about group membership, see "Using SAF to control group membership" on page 17.

Action characters

Most action characters cause an interaction with two resources:

- The object of the action character, such as an initiator, printer, MAS member, job, or data set
- The MVS command that is generated by the action

When these resources are protected, a user must have authority to both resources to use the action characters. For ISPF-only actions such as browse and edit, the user must be permitted to open the data set.

A few action characters that do not cause an interaction with a resource for an object or a system command are protected as separate resources.

Protecting action characters is the same whether they are typed in the NP column or issued from the command line.

Protecting the objects of action characters

The objects of action characters are such things as initiators in the SDSF class, printers and punches in the WRITER class, and jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets in the JESSPOOL class.

The resource name that protects the object and the access level required varies from panel to panel. For information about protecting the objects of action characters, see

Protecting the generated MVS and JES commands

Most action characters generate MVS or JES commands. The resource names that protect these commands are in the OPERCMDS class. shows all the action characters and their resource names.

Controlling access authority

Access to the OPERCMDS resources can be controlled by which resources a user is authorized to access and also by which access level is given to the user. For example, an installation may create just one profile to protect all commands in the OPERCMDS class, but control a user's ability to issue commands by granting the user READ, UPDATE, CONTROL, or ALTER authority. Each authority level gives the user access to a different set of commands. Other installations may choose to define several OPERCMDS resources, and authorize users to access individual resources with the appropriate levels of access.

Permitting access only while using SDSF

Users can be conditionally permitted to access OPERCMDS resources so they are authorized to use MVS and JES commands only while they are using SDSF. See "Using conditional access" on page 222 for more information.

Protecting action characters as separate resources

Action characters that do not cause an interaction with a resource for an object or a system command are protected as separate resources. The tables that follow show the resources for specific action characters.

Table 106. SDSF Resources That Protect Action Characters.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

Replace **system** with the name of the system that the resource is using.

Action Character	Panel	SDSF Resource	Required Access
JC	AD, AS, and DA	ISFCMD.ODSP.CDE.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.MODULE.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
JCS	AD	ISFCMD.ODSP.GQE.*sysname*	READ
JD	AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
JDCC	AD	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLE.*sysname*	READ
JDD	AD, AS, DA, I, INIT, NS, and ST	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
JDNA	AD	ISFCMD.ODSP.NETACT.*sysname*	READ
JM	AD, AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
JMO	AD, AS, and DA	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
JT	AD, AS, and DA	ISFCMD.ODSP.TCB.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.TASK.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
L	CS	ISFCMD.ODSP.CSI.*sysname*	READ
L	JM	ISFCMD.ODSP.USI.*sysname*	READ
		ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	CONTROL (to force storage to be paged in)

Table 106. SDSF Resources That Protect Action Characters.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

Replace **system** with the name of the system that the resource is using.

(continued)

Action Character	Panel	SDSF Resource	Required Access
M and S	MEM	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	CONTROL (to force storage to be paged in)
		ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	READ
N	AD	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENQUEUE.*sysname*	READ

Setting up generic profiles

You can set up two generic profiles to allow use of all action characters, as shown in .

Table 107. Generic Profiles for Commands Generated by Actions Characters

Generated Commands	Resource Name	Class	Access
JES Commands	*jesx*.**	OPERCMDS	CONTROL
MVS Commands	MVS.**	OPERCMDS	CONTROL

To protect resources individually in the OPERCMDS class with more restrictive profiles, you would use the specific resource name for the command generated by the action character. See .

Note: In cases where JES issues an MVS command for processing, the user ID running JES must be authorized to access the OPERCMDS profiles protecting MVS commands, or the JES task must be running in a "trusted" state.

Examples of protecting action characters

1. To allow use of all action characters on all panels, define the following profiles:

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.** UACC(NONE)
```

   Give users CONTROL access with these commands:

```
PERMIT jesx.** CLASS(OPERCMDS) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
PERMIT MVS.** CLASS(OPERCMDS) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

2. To restrict the use of the C, CD, P, and PP action characters on the Display Active Users panel, define the restrictive profiles:

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.CANCEL.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.CANCEL.TSU.** UACC(NONE)
```

   To restrict the canceling of active APPC transaction programs define the profile:

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.CANCEL.ATX.** UACC(NONE)
```

   Giving UPDATE authority to only these three profiles will limit action character use to C, CD, P and PP on the Display Active Users panel.

Tables of action characters

SDSF action characters, the MVS and JES commands that they generate, the necessary access authorities, and the OPERCMDS class resource names are shown in Table 108 on page 229. The table shows the command that is issued, and the associated OPERCMDS resource, for the JES2 environment for each action character; if the action is available in the JES3 environment, the JES3 command and associated OPERCMDS resource are shown beneath the JES2 values.

This information is shown sorted by OPERCMDS resource names in Table 109 on page 250.

Table 108. Action Characters.				
Replace ***jesx*** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.				
Replace ***type*** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace ***type*** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.				
Replace ***hcproc*** and ***hcstcid*** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.				
When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).				

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
A	H O	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.*type*OUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
A	DA I ST	$A	*jesx*.MODIFYRELEASE.*type*	UPDATE
		*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
A	CK	F *hcstcid*,ACTIVATE	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc*.*hcstcid*	UPDATE
A	DYNX	SETPROG EXIT, MODIFY,EXITNAME=, MODNAME=, STATE=ACTIVE	MVS.MODIFY.PROG	UPDATE
A	JG	$A	*jesx*.MODIFYRELEASE.GROUP	UPDATE
A	SSI	SETSSI ACT,S=	MVS.SETSSI.ACTIVATE.*ssname*	CONTROL
A	NO	-	-	-
		*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
A	SP	-	-	-
		*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
AI	SR	SETAUTOR	MVS.SETAUTOR.AUTOR	READ
		SETAUTOR	MVS.SETAUTOR.AUTOR	READ
B	PR PUN	$B	*jesx*.BACKSP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
B*number*	PR PUN	$B	*jesx*.BACKSP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
BC	PR PUN	$B	*jesx*.BACKSP.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,*device*,C	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	
BC*number*	PR PUN	$B	*jesx*.BACKSP.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,*device*,C	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
BC*number***P**	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,*device*,C	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
BD	PR PUN	$B	*jesx*.BACKSP.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,*device*,G	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
BN	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,*device*,N	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
BN*number*	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,*device*,N	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
BN*number*P	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,*device*,N	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
C (TSU jobs)	DA I ST	C U=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
C (APPC transactions)	DA	C *jobname*,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
C	DA I ST	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.*type*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
C	H O	$C $CO	*jesx*.CANCEL.*type* *jesx*.CANCEL.*type*OUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
C	PR PUN RDR	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV	UPDATE
		*CANCEL	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	
C	H (secondary JES2)	$O,CANCEL	*jesx*.RELEASE.*type*OUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
C (held data set)	JDS	SSI [1]		
		*F U	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
C	JG	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.GROUP	UPDATE
C	JP	*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*main*	UPDATE
C	JO	-	-	-
		*F U	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
C (transmitters, receivers)	LI	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
C (lines)	LI	-	-	-
		*C	*jesx*.CANCEL.*name* *jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*name*	UPDATE
C	NC	-	-	-
		*C	*jesx*.CANCEL.TCP *jesx*.CANCEL.*devname*	UPDATE

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

| Action Character | SDSF Panel | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | OPERCMDS Required Access |
		Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
C	NS	-	-	-
		*C	*jesx*.CANCEL.*devname*	UPDATE
C (transmitters, receivers)	SO	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV	UPDATE
C (processes)	PS	C *jobname*,A= C U=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
C	SR	K C	MVS.CONTROL.C	READ
CA	DA I ST	$C,ARMRESTART	*jesx*.CANCEL.*type*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C,ARMR	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
CD (TSU jobs)	DA	$C,DUMP	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C,D	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
CD (APPC transactions)	DA	C *jobname*, DUMP,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
CD	DA I ST	$C,D	*jesx*.CANCEL.*type*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C,D	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
CDA	DA I ST	$C,D,ARMRESTART	*jesx*.CANCEL.*type*	UPDATE
		*F J=,C,D,ARMR	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
CDP	DA I ST	-	-	-
		*F J=,CO,D	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE
CG	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*C,*device*,G	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
CJ	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*C,*device*,J	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
CP	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*C,*device*,P	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
CP	JG	$C	*jesx*.CANCEL.GROUP	UPDATE
CP	DA, I, ST	-	-	
		*f j=,cp	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE
CT	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*C,*device*,T	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
C*options*	RDR	-	-	-
		*C,*device*,*options*	*jesx*.CANCEL.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
D	DA I ST	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*type*	READ
		*I J=	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
D	APF	D PROG,APF, DSNAME=	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG.	READ
D	CK	F *hcstcid*,DISPLAY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
D	CFC	D XCF,STR,STRNM=,CONNM=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
D	CFD	D XCF,COUPLE,TYPE=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
D	CFS	D XCF,STR,STRNM=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
D	DEV	D U,VOL=	MVS.DISPLAY.U	READ
D	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,EX=	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
D	EMCS	D EMCS,I,CN=	MVS.DISPLAY.EMCS	READ
D	ENQ	D GRS,HEX,RES=	MVS.DISPLAY.GRS	READ
D	FS	D OMVS,F,N=	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
D	GT	D GTZ, TRACKDATA=(OWNER=)	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
D	JC	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JOBCLASS	READ
		*I C=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.CLASS	READ
D	JES	D SSI,SUB=	MVS.DISPLAY.SSI	READ
D	JRI	$DLIMITS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ
D*option*	JG	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.GROUP	READ
D	JP	*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.MAIN	READ
D	J0	*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.U	READ
D	INIT	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.INITIATOR	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.G	
D	LI	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.L *jesx*.DISPLAY.LINE	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.D	
D	LLS	D PROG,LNKLST,NAME=	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
D	LNK	D PROG,LNKLST, NAME=	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG.	READ
D	MAS SO	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.MEMBER *jesx*.DISPLAY.DEV	READ
D	NC	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.APPL *jesx*.DISPLAY.L *jesx*.DISPLAY.LINE *jesx*.DISPLAY.SOCKET	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SOCKET	READ
D	NO	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NODE	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NJE	

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
D	NS	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NETSRV *jesx*.DISPLAY.LOGON	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NETSRV	
D	PAG	D ASM,PAGE=	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
D	PAG	D ASM,SCM	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
D	PROC	$DPROCLIB	*jesx*.DISPLAY.PROCLIB	READ
D	PR PUN	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.DEV	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.D	
D	PS	D OMVS,PID=	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
D	RDR	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.DEV	READ
		*I		
D	RES	D	MVS.DISPLAY.WLM	READ
D	RM	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*resource*[3]	READ
D	SE	D	MVS.DISPLAY.WLM	READ
D	SMSG	D SMS,SG	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
D	SMSV	D SMS,VOL	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
D	SP	$DSPL	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SPOOL	READ
		*I Q	*jesx*.DISPLAY.Q	
D	SR	D	MVS.DISPLAY.R	READ
D	SSI	D SSI,SUB=	MVS.DISPLAY.SSI	READ
D	SYM	D SYMBOLS,S=	MVS.DISPLAY.SYMBOLS	READ
D	SYS	D IPLINFO	MVS.DISPLAY.IPLINFO	READ

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
D	SYSP	D AUTOR,P D C D CEE,ALL D D,E D DEVSUP D DIAG D GRS,SYSTEM D GTZ,TRACKDATA=(ALL) D IKJTSO D IPLINFO,BOOST,STATE D IPLINFO,OSPROTECT D IPLINFO,ZAAPZIIP,STATE D IQP D IZU D LOGREC D OMVS,O D PPT,ALL D PROD,REG D PROG,APF,ALL D PROG,LNKLST D PROG,LPA,CSAMIN D SMF,O D SMS D SSI,ALL D VIRTSTOR,HVCOMMON D VIRTSTOR,HVSHARE D VIRTSTOR,LFAREA D XCF D XCF,COUPLE	MVS.DISPLAY.ALLOC MVS.DISPLAY.AUTOR MVS.DISPLAY.CEE MVS.DISPLAY.CONSOLES MVS.DISPLAY.DEVSUP MVS.DISPLAY.DIAG MVS.DISPLAY.DUMP MVS.DISPLAY.FXE MVS.DISPLAY.GRS MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ MVS.DISPLAY.ICSF MVS.DISPLAY.IEFOPZ MVS.DISPLAY.IKJTSO MVS.DISPLAY.IOS MVS.DISPLAY.IPLINFO MVS.DISPLAY.IQP MVS.DISPLAY.IZU MVS.DISPLAY.JOB MVS.DISPLAY.LOGGER MVS.DISPLAY.LOGREC MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS MVS.DISPLAY.PPT MVS.DISPLAY.PROD MVS.DISPLAY.PROG MVS.DISPLAY.SMF MVS.DISPLAY.SMFLIM MVS.DISPLAY.SMS MVS.DISPLAY.SSI MVS.DISPLAY.UNI MVS.DISPLAY.VIRTSTOR MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
D	XCFM	D XCF,GROUP, *groupname,membername*	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DA	APF	D PROG,APF,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DA	CFC	D XCF,STR,STRNM=ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DA	CFD	D XCF,COUPLE	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DA	CFS	D XCF,STR,STRNM=ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DA	DEV	D U,ALLOC	MVS.DISPLAY.U	READ
DA	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DA	FS	D OMVS,F	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
DA	GT	D GTZ,TRACKDATA=(ALL)	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
DA	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,ALL,IPP=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DA	NA	D TCPIP,*stack*,N,ALL,IPP=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DA	NS	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.APPL	READ
		-	-	-
DA	SSI	D SSI,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.SSI	READ

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
DA	XCFM	D XCF,GROUP, *groupname*,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DAA	SYS	D A,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.JOB	READ
DAI	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,ALL,IMPLICIT	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DAL	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,ALL,IPP=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DAL	NA	D TCPIP, *stack*,N,ALL, IPP=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DAL	SYS	D A,L	MVS.DISPLAY.JOB	READ
DALO	SYS	D ALLOC,OPTIONS	MVS.DISPLAY.ALLOC	READ
DB	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,BYTE,IDLETIME,IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DB	NA	D TCPIP,*stack*, N,BYTE,IDLETIME, IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DB	SYS	D IPLINFO,BOOST,STATE	MVS.DISPLAY.IPLINFO	READ
DBL	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,BYTE,IDLETIME, IPA=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DBL	NA	D TCPIP,*stack*, N,BYTE,IDLETIME, IPA=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DC	JD	D XCF,CF,CFNM=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DC	NO	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NODE	READ
		-	-	-
DC	PAG	D ASM,COMMON	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
DC	JC	-	-	-
		*I G,*main*,C,*class*	*jesx*.DISPLAY.G	READ
DC	SMSV	D SMS,CFVOL	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
DC	SYS	D C	MVS.DISPLAY.CONSOLES	READ
DCEE	SYS	D CEE,ALL	MVS.DISPLAY.CEE	READ
DD	CK	F HZSPROC,DISPLAY, CHECKS,DETAIL, DIAG,CHECK=	MVS.MODIFY.*STC.hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
DD	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,EX=,DIAG	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DD	GT	D GTZ,DEBUG	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
DD	PAG	D ASM,PAGEDEL	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
DD	PROC	$DPROCLIB,DEBUG	*jesx*.DISPLAY.PROCLIB	READ
DD	SYS	D D,E	MVS.DISPLAY.DUMP	READ

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
DE	DA I ST	-	-	-
		*I J=,E	jesx.DISPLAY.JOBE	READ
DE	FS	D OMVS,F,E	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
DE	GT	D GTZ,EXCLUDE	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
DE	LI	-	-	-
		*I	jesx.DISPLAY.T	READ
DE	PARM	D PARMLIB,ERRORS	MVS.DISPLAY.PARMLIB	READ
DEM	SYS	D EMCS	MVS.DISPLAY.EMCS	READ
DG	JC	-	-	-
		*I G,*main*,G,*group*	jesx.DISPLAY.G	READ
DG	SYS	D GRS,SYSTEM	MVS.DISPLAY.GRS	READ
DG	XCFM	D XCF, GROUP,groupname	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DH	GT	D GTZ,TRACKDATA= (HOMEJOB=)	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
DI	DEV	D U,IPLVOL	MVS.DISPLAY.U	READ
DI	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,INSTALLATION	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DI	SYS	D IOS,CONFIG	MVS.DISPLAY.IOS	READ
DIQP	SYS	D IQP	MVS.DISPLAY.IQP	READ
DL	CK	F *hcstcid*,DISPLAY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
DL	DA	$D	jesx.DISPLAY.*type*	READ
		*I A,J=	jesx.DISPLAY.A	
DL	I ST	$D	jesx.DISPLAY.*type*	READ
		*X DISPLAY,J=	jesx.CALL.DISPLAY.*type*	UPDATE
DL	EMCS	D EMCS,F,CN=	MVS.DISPLAY.EMCS	READ
DL	JRI	$DLIMITS	jesx.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ
DL	INIT	$D	jesx.DISPLAY.INITIATOR	READ
		*I	jesx.DISPLAY.G	
DL	JC	$DJOBCLASS,L	jesx.DISPLAY.JOBCLASS	READ
DL	JP	*I	jesx.DISPLAY.MAINX	READ
DL	LI	$D	jesx.DISPLAY.L jesx.DISPLAY.LINE	READ
		*I	jesx.DISPLAY.D	
DL	MAS SO	$D	jesx.DISPLAY.MEMBER jesx.DISPLAY.DEV	READ

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace ***jesx*** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace ***type*** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace ***type*** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace ***hcproc*** and ***hcstcid*** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
DL	NC	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.LINE	READ
		-	-	-
DL	NS	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NETSRV *jesx*.DISPLAY.LOGON	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NETSRV	
DL	NO	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NODE	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NJE	READ
DL	PAG	D ASM,LOCAL	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
DL	PR PUN	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.DEV	READ
		*I	*jesx*.DISPLAY.D	
DL	RDR	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.DEV	READ
DL	SMSG	D SMS,SG,LISTVOL	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
DL	SP	$DSPL,L	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SPOOL	READ
		*I Q	*jesx*.DISPLAY.Q	
DL	SYM	D SYMBOLS	MVS.DISPLAY.SYMBOLS	READ
DL	SYS	D LLA	MVS.DISPLAY.LLA	READ
DLI	JRJ	$DLIMITS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ
DLL	SYS	D LLA	MVS.DISPLAY.LLA	READ
DLO	SYS	D LOGGER	MVS.DISPLAY.LOGGER	READ
DLR	SYS	D LOGREC	MVS.DISPLAY.LOGREC	READ
DM	JP	*START	*jesx*.START.MONITOR	UPDATE
DM	SYS	D M	MVS.DISPLAY.M	READ
DMA	I ST	-	-	-
		*I S,A,J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.S	READ
DMC	SYS	D M=CPU	MVS.DISPLAY.M	READ
DMP	SYS	D MPF	MVS.DISPLAY.MPF	READ
DMR	I ST	-	-	-
		*I S,R,J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.S	READ
DMSS	I ST	-	-	-
		*I S,SS,J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.S	READ
DMSV	I ST	-	-	-
		*I S,SV,J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.S	READ

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

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Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	OPERCMDS Required Access
		Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
DMU	I ST	-	-	-
		*I S,U,J=	jesx.DISPLAY.S	READ
DN	JD	D TCPIP,procname, N,CO,APPLDATA,IPP=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DN	LNK	D PROG,LNKST, NAMES	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DN	NA	D TCPIP,stack, N,CO,APPLDATA,IPP=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DNL	JD	D TCPIP,procname, N,CO,APPLDATA, IPP=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DNL	NA	D TCPIP,stack, N,CO,APPLDATA,IPP=, FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DNP	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,NOTPROGRAM	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DO	OMVS	D OMVS,O	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
DO	SSI	D OPDATA	MVS.DISPLAY.OPDATA	READ
DO	SYS	D OMVS,O	MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ
DP	DYNX	D PROG,EXIT,PROGRAM	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DP	JD	D XCF,POL,TYPE=CFRM	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DP	CK	F hcstcid,DISPLAY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE
DP	NO	$D,PATH	jesx.DISPLAY.NODE	READ
		-	-	-
DP	PAG	D ASM,PLPA	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
DP	SYS	D PROD,REG	MVS.DISPLAY.PROD	READ
DP	I ST	$Dtype	jesx.DISPLAY.type	UPDATE
DPCD	SYS	D PCIE,DD	MVS.DISPLAY.PCIE	READ
DPCI	SYS	D PCIE	MVS.DISPLAY.PCIE	READ
DPO	CK	F hcstcid,DISPLAY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE
DR	JD	D TCPIP,procname, N,ROUTE,IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DR	NA	D TCPIP,stack,N,ROUTE,IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DRD	JD	D TCPIP,procname,N,ROUTE, DETAIL,IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DRD	NA	D TCPIP,stack ,N,ROUTE,DETAIL, IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ

		Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	OPERCMDS Required Access
Table 108. Action Characters.				
Replace ***jesx*** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.				
Replace ***type*** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace ***type*** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.				
Replace ***hcproc*** and ***hcstcid*** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.				
When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).				
(continued)				

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
DRDL	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,ROUTE,DETAIL, IPA=,FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DRDL	NA	D TCPIP, *stack*,N,ROUTE, DETAIL,IPA=, FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DRL	JD	D TCPIP,*procname*, N,ROUTE,IPA=, FORMAT=LONG	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DRL	NA	D TCPIP,*stack*,N,ALL,IPA=	MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ
DS	CK	F *hcstcid*,DISPLAY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
DS	GT	D GTZ,STATUS	MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ
DS	JD	D XCF,STR,STRNM=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DS	NS	$D	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SOCKET	READ
		-	-	-
DS	PAG	D ASM,SCM	MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ
DS	SMSV	D SMS,SG	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
DS	CFC	D XCF,STR,STRNM=	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
DSF	SYS	D SMF,O	MVS.DISPLAY.SMF	READ
DSL	SMSV	D SMS,SG,LISTVOL	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
DSL	SYS	D SLIP	MVS.DISPLAY.SLIP	READ
DSM	SYS	D SMS	MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ
DSP	DEV	DS P	MVS.DEVSERV	READ
DSQD	DEV	DS QD	MVS.DEVSERV	READ
DSQP	DEV	DS QP	MVS.DEVSERV	READ
DSS	DEV	DS S	MVS.DEVSERV	READ
DSY	SYS	D SYMBOLS	MVS.DISPLAY.SYMBOLS	READ
DT	SYS	D T	MVS.DISPLAY.TIMEDATE	READ
DTO	SYS	D IKJTSO	MVS.DISPLAY.IKJTSO	READ
DTR	SYS	D TRACE	MVS.DISPLAY.TRACE	READ
DTS	SYS	D TS,L	MVS.DISPLAY.JOB	READ
DU	LLS	D PROG,LNKLST,USERS,NAME=	MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ
DW	SYS	D WLM	MVS.DISPLAY.WLM	READ
DX	SYS	D XCF	MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ
E	CK	F *hcstcid*,REFRESH	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

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Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	OPERCMDS Required Access
		Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
E	DA I ST	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.BAT	CONTROL
		*R MAIN,J=	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*main*	
E (lines)	LI	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.LINE	CONTROL
		*R	*jesx*.RESTART.RJP	UPDATE
E (transmitters, receivers)	LI	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
E	EMCS	RESET CN()	MVS.RESET.CN	CONTROL
E	NC	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
E (subdevice)	NC	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.LINE	CONTROL
		-	-	-
E (connection)	NS	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE
		*R	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*devname*	
E (transmitters)	SO	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE
E	MAS	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.SYS	CONTROL
E	PR PUN	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE CONTROL
		*R	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
E*options*	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,*device*,*options*	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
EC	DA I ST	$E,C	*jesx*.RESTART.BAT	CONTROL
EL	NO	-	-	-
		*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
ES	DA I ST	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.BAT	CONTROL
		-	-	-
ESH	DA I ST	$E	*jesx*.RESTART.BAT	CONTROL
		-	-	-
F	JP	*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*main*	UPDATE
F	PR PUN	$F	*jesx*.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
F*number*	PR PUN	$F	*jesx*.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,*device*,R	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
FC	PR PUN	$F	jesx.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,device,R,C	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	
FCnumber	PR PUN	$F	jesx.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE
		*R,device,R,C	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	
FCnumberP	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,device,R,C	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE
FD	PR	$F	jesx.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
FN	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,device,R,N	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE
FNnumber	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,device,R,N	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE
FNnumberP	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*R,device,R,N	jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE
H	CK	F hcstcid, DEACTIVATE	MVS.MODIFY.STC.hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE
H	DYNX	SETPROG EXIT, MODIFY,EXITNAME=, MODNAME=, STATE=INACTIVE	MVS.SET.PROG	UPDATE
H	DA I ST	$H	jesx.MODIFYHOLD.type	UPDATE
		*F J=,H	jesx.MODIFY.JOB	
H	O	$TO	jesx.MODIFY.typeOUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
H	JDS	SSI[1]	None	
		*F U,J=	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
H	JG	$H	jesx.MODIFYHOLD.GROUP	UPDATE
H	JO	-	-	-
		*F U,J	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
H	NO	-	-	-
		*F	jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
H	SP	-	-	-
		*F Q	jesx.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
H	SSI	SETSSI DEACT,S=	MVS.SETSSI.DEACTIVATE.ssname	CONTROL

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace ***jesx*** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace ***type*** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace ***type*** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
HC	SP	-	-	-
		*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
HP	SP	-	-	-
		*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
I	LI	$TLINE,D=	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
		*C	*jesx*.CANCEL.*device*	UPDATE
I	PR PUN	$I	*jesx*.INTERRUPT.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
I	ENC I ST			
J	I ST	$SJ	*jesx*.START.BAT	UPDATE
		*F J=,RUN	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	
J	SP	$DJOBQ,SPL=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JST	READ
		*I Q	*jesx*.DISPLAY.Q	
J (members)	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.DISPLAY.MONITOR	READ
J	RMA	$JDMONITOR	JES2MON.DISPLAY.MONITOR	READ
JCS[4]	AD	None	None	None
JD	RMA	$JDDETAILS	JES2MON.DISPLAY.DETAIL	READ
JD (members)	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.DISPLAY.DETAIL	READ
JD [4]	AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST	None	None	None
JDD [4]	AD	None	None	None
JDCC [4]	AD	None	None	None
JDNA [4]	AD	None	None	None
JH (members)	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.DISPLAY.HISTORY	READ
JH	RMA	$JDHISTORY	JES2MON.DISPLAY.HISTORY	READ
JJ (members)	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.DISPLAY.JES	READ
JJ	RMA	$JDJES	JES2MON.DISPLAY.JES	READ
JM[4]	AD, AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST	None	None	None
JP	I JG ST	None	None	None
JS	DA H I O ST	None	None	None
JS (members)	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.DISPLAY.STATUS	READ
JS	RMA	$JDSTATUS	JES2MON.DISPLAY.STATUS	READ
JY[4]	DA	None	None	None

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

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Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
K	DA	C *jobname*,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
		C *jobname*,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	
K	NS	C	MVS.CANCEL.STC.*servername*	CONTROL
K	PR	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*fssproc.fssname*	UPDATE
			MVS.MODIFY.STC.*fssproc.fssname*	
K	PS	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.BPXOINIT.BPXOINIT	UPDATE
KD	DA	C *jobname*,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE
		C *jobname*,A=	MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	
KD	NS	C	MVS.CANCEL.STC.*servername*	CONTROL
L	DA I ST	$L	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*type*OUT	READ
		*I J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JOB	
LB, LH, LT	DA I ST	-	-	-
		*I J=	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JOB	READ
L	H O	$DO	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*type*OUT	READ
		-	-	-
L	LI	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.*device*	CONTROL
L	NS	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.DEV*devname*	CONTROL
L	PR RDR	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.DEV.*device*	CONTROL
L	PUN	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.*dspname*	CONTROL
LD	LI	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.*device*	CONTROL
LD	PR RDR	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.DEV.*device*	CONTROL
LD	PUN	-	-	-
		*FAIL	*jesx*.FAIL.*dspname*	CONTROL
LL	DA	$L	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*type*OUT	READ
LL	H O ST	$DO	*jesx*.DISPLAY.*type*OUT	READ
		-	-	-
M	ENC	None	None	None

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

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(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
N [4]	AD	None	None	None
N	DA PR PUN	$N	jesx.REPEAT.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
O	ST H	$O $TO	jesx.RELEASE.typeOUT jesx.MODIFY.typeOUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
N	OMVS	SETOMVS option=NOLIMIT	MVS.SETOMVS.OMVS	UPDATE
O (Held data set)	JDS	SSI[1]		
		*F U,J=	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
O	J0	-	-	-
		*F U,J	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
OK	H	$TO	jesx.MODIFY.typeout	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P	CK	F hcstcid,DELETE	MVS.MODIFY.STC.hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE
P	EMCS	SETCON DELETE,CN=	MVS.SETCON.DELETE	UPDATE
P (TSU jobs)	DA I ST	C U= $CT	MVS.CANCEL.type.jobname jesx.CANCEL.type	UPDATE
		F J=,C	jesx.MODIFY.JOB	
P (APPC transactions)	DA	C jobname,A=	MVS.CANCEL.type.jobname	UPDATE
		C jobname,A=	MVS.CANCEL.type.jobname	
P	DA I ST	$C	jesx.CANCEL.type	UPDATE
		*F J=,CO	jesx.MODIFY.JOB	
P	DYNX	SETPROG EXIT, DELETE,EXITNAME=, MODNAME=	MVS.SET.PROG	UPDATE
P	H O H O	$C $CO	jesx.CANCEL.type jesx.CANCEL.typeOUT	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P (Held data set)	JDS	SSI [1]		
		*F U,J=	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
P	JG	$P	jesx.CANCEL.GROUP	UPDATE
P	JP	-	-	-
		*RETURN	jesx.STOP.RETURN	CONTROL

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
P	J0	-	-	-
		*F U,J=	jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
P	SO MAS	$P	jesx.STOP.DEV jesx.STOP.SYS	UPDATE CONTROL
P	INIT	$P	jesx.STOP.INITIATOR	CONTROL
		*F	jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
P (lines)	LI	$P	jesx.STOP.LINE	CONTROL
		-	-	-
P (transmitters, receivers)	LI	$P	jesx.STOP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P	NC	$P	jesx.STOP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P	NS	$P	jesx.STOP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P	PR PUN RDR	$P	jesx.STOP.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
P (spool volumes)	SP	$PSPL	jesx.STOP.SPOOL	CONTROL
		*F Q	jesx.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
PC (spool volumes)	SP	$PSPL	jesx.STOP.SPOOL	CONTROL
		-	-	-
PC	MAS	$PCNVT	jesx.STOP.SYS	CONTROL
		-	-	-
PF	SSI	SETSSI DELETE,S=,FORCE	MVS.SETSSI.DEACTIVATE.ssname	CONTROL
PP (TSU jobs)	DA I ST	C U= $C	MVS.CANCEL.type.jobname jesx.CANCEL.type	UPDATE
PF	CK	F hcstcid,DELETE	MVS.MODIFY.STC.hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE
PF	DYNX	SETPROG EXIT, DELETE,EXITNAME=, MODNAME=, FORCE=YES	MVS.SET.PROG	UPDATE
PP (APPC transactions)	DA	C jobname,A=	MVS.CANCEL.type.jobname	UPDATE
PP	DA I ST	$C	jesx.CANCEL.type	UPDATE
PX	MAS	$P	jesx.STOP.SYS	CONTROL
	JP	*F	jesx.MODIFY.V	UPDATE

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
Q	LI	$TLINE,D=	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
		-	-	-
R	CK	F *hcstcid*,RUN	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
RRMF	DA	RESET	MVS.RESET	UPDATE
		RESET	MVS.RESET	
R	ENC	None	None	None
R	SR	R	MVS.REPLY	READ
R	SE	None	None	None
RQRMF	DA	RESET	MVS.RESET	UPDATE
		RESET	MVS.RESET	
RQ	ENC	None	None	None
S	INIT	$S	*jesx*.START.INITIATOR	CONTROL
		*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
S	SO INIT MAS	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV *jesx*.START.SYS	UPDATE CONTROL
S (members)	JP	*S	*jesx*.START.JSS	UPDATE
S (lines)	LI	$S	*jesx*.START.LINE	CONTROL
		*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	
S (transmitters, receivers)	LI	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
S	NC	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
S	NS	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	-
S	PR PUN RDR	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
		*S*device*	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	
S (spool volumes)	SP	$SSPL	*jesx*.START.SPOOL	CONTROL
Soptions	PR PUN RDR	-	-	-
		*S,*device*	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
S, SB, SE	CK CKH DA H I JDS JG JS J0 O ST	None	None	None
SBI, SBO, SEI, SEO	CK	None	None	None

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

| Action Character | SDSF Panel | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | OPERCMDS Required Access |
		Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
SC	MAS	$SCNVT	*jesx*.START.SYS	CONTROL
		-	-	-
SJ	DA H I JDS JG JS O ST	None	None	None
SL	LI	-	-	-
		*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	CONTROL
SM	JP	*CALL	*jesx*.CALL.MONITOR	UPDATE
SN	LI	$SN	*jesx*.START.NET	CONTROL
		-	-	-
SN	NO	$SN	*jesx*.START.NET	CONTROL
		*S *X	*jesx*.START.TCP *jesx*.CALL.NJE	UPDATE
SN	NC	$SN	*jesx*.START.NET	CONTROL
		*S *X	*jesx*.START.TCP *jesx*.CALL.NJE	UPDATE
SNL, SNR	LI	-	-	-
		*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	CONTROL
SR	LI	-	-	-
		*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	CONTROL
SR	SO	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
SRJP	LI	-	-	-
		*S	*jesx*.START.RJP	UPDATE
ST	SO	$S	*jesx*.START.DEV	UPDATE
ST	JC JG SE	None	None	None
SX	MAS	$S	*jesx*.START.SYS	CONTROL
T	PS	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.BPXOINIT.BPXOINIT	UPDATE
U	CK	F*hcstcid*,UPDATE	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
U	DYNX	SETPROG EXIT, UNDEFINE, EXITNAME=	MVS.SET.PROG	UPDATE
U	SP	-	-	-
		*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
V	DEV	V ONLINE	MVS.VARY.DEV	UPDATE
V	EMCS	V CN(), AUTH=	MVS.VARYAUTH.CN	CONTROL
V	JDS			

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
V	JP LI PR PUN RDR	-	-	-
		*F VARY	jesx.MODIFY.V	UPDATE
VD	SMSG	V SMS,SG,DISABLE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VD	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,DISABLE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VDN	SMSG	V SMS,SG,DISABLE,NEW	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VDN	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,DISABLE,NEW	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VE	SMSG	V SMS,SG,ENABLE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VE	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,ENABLE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VF	DEV	V OFFLINE	MVS.VARY.DEV	UPDATE
VF	JP LI PR PUN RDR	-	-	-
		*F VARY	jesx.MODIFY.V	UPDATE
VQ	SMSG	V SMS,SG,QUIESCE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VQ	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,QUIESCE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VQN	SMSG	V SMS,SG,QUIESCE,NEW	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VQN	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,QUIESCE,NEW	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VS	SMSG	V SMS,SG,SPACE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
VS	SMSV	V SMS,VOL,SPACE	MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE
W[RMF]	DA I ST	$T	jesx.MODIFY.BAT jesx.MODIFY.TSU jesx.MODIFY.STC	UPDATE
		*F J=,SPIN	jesx.MODIFY.JOB	
W	JDS	$T	jesx.MODIFY.BAT jesx.MODIFY.TSU jesx.MODIFY.STC	UPDATE
		-	-	-
X	CK CKH DA H I JDS JG JS J0 O ST			
X	NS	-	-	-
		*C	jesx.CALL.TCP	UPDATE
X	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*X,WTR,OUT=	jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE
Xoptions	PR PUN	-	-	-
		*X,WTR,OUT=	jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE

Table 108. Action Characters.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an action character does not apply in a particular environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Action Character	SDSF Panel	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	OPERCMDS Required Access
X	RDR	-	-	-
		*X CR,IN=*device*	*jesx*.CALL.CR	UPDATE
Xoptions	RDR	-	-	-
		*X CR,IN=*device*	*jesx*.CALL.CR	UPDATE
YRMF	DA	STOP	MVS.STOP.*type.jobname* MVS.STOP.*type.jobname.id*	UPDATE
		STOP	MVS.STOP.*type.jobname* MVS.STOP.*type.jobname.id*	
Z	DA	FORCE	MVS.FORCE.*type.jobname* MVS.FORCE.*type.jobname.id*	CONTROL
		FORCE	MVS.FORCE.*type.jobname* MVS.FORCE.*type.jobname.id*	
Z	INIT	$Z	*jesx*.HALT.INITIATOR	CONTROL
Z	NS	FORCE	MVS.FORCE.STC.*servername*	CONTROL
Z	PR PUN RDR	$Z	*jesx*.HALT.DEV	UPDATE
		-	-	
Z	SP	$ZSPL	*jesx*.HALT.SPOOL	CONTROL
ZM	MAS	$J	*jesx*MON.STOP.MONITOR	CONTROL
	JP	*CANCEL	*jesx*.CANCEL.MONITOR	UPDATE
?	DA H I JG J0 O ST			
//	all tabular panels			
=	all tabular panels			
+	all tabular panels			
%	all tabular panels	None	None	None
Any	Sysplex-wide panels²	ROUTE	MVS.ROUTE	READ

Notes for Table 108 on page 229:

1 SDSF uses the subsystem interface (SSI) when you enter a C, H, O, or P action character on the JDS panel. When all data sets are deleted by use of the C and P action characters on the H panel, SDSF issues $O.

2 SDSF uses the MVS ROUTE command to route commands to a system in a sysplex other than the one the user is logged on to.

3 The SAF resource varies with the JES2 resource. See "JES2 resources" on page 259.

4 Refer to "Protecting action characters as separate resources " on page 227.

RMF The DA panel must be using RMF as the source of its data.

In Table 109 on page 250, many action characters have more than one OPERCMDS resource name associated with them. The names vary according to the panel. Choose the OPERCMDS resource name that is related to the panel for which action character access is being given.

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
JES2MON.DISPLAY.DETAIL	READ	JD	$JDDETAILS	RMA
JES2MON.DISPLAY.HISTORY	READ	JH	$JDHISTORY	RMA
JES2MON.DISPLAY.JES	READ	JJ	$JDJES	RMA
JES2MON.DISPLAY.MONITOR	READ	J	$JDMONITOR	RMA
JES2MON.DISPLAY.STATUS	READ	JS	$JDSTATUS	RMA
jesx.**BACKSP.DEV**	UPDATE	B*number*	$B	PR PUN
jesx.**CALL.CR**	UPDATE	X	*X CR	RDR
jesx.**CALL.***dspname*	UPDATE	X	*X	PR PUN
jesx.**CALL.MONITOR**	UPDATE	SM	*X	JP
jesx.**CALL.NJE**	UPDATE	SN	*X	NC NO
jesx.**CANCEL.DEV**	UPDATE	C	$C	PR PUN LI SO RDR
jesx.**CANCEL.DEV.***device*	UPDATE	C	*CANCEL	LI NC NS PR PUN RDR
jesx.**CANCEL.***device*	UPDATE	C, I	*CANCEL	LI
jesx.**CANCEL.***type*	UPDATE	C C CA CD CDA P P PP	$C $CO $C,ARMRESTART $C,D $C,D,ARMRESTART $C $CO $C	DA I O ST H H O DA I ST [1] DA I ST DA I ST DA I H O ST H O DA I ST
jesx.**CANCEL.***type*	UPDATE	P	SSI	H
jesx.**CANCEL.***type*	UPDATE	PP (TSU jobs)	$C	DA
jesx.**CANCEL.GROUP**	UPDATE	C CP P	$C	JG
jesx.**CANCEL.MONITOR**	UPDATE	ZM	*CANCEL	JP
jesx.**CANCEL.TCP**	UPDATE	C	*CANCEL	NC
jesx.**DISPLAY.***resource*[4]	READ	D	$T	RM
jesx.**DISPLAY.***type***OUT**	READ	L, LL	$DO $L	H O ST DA I
jesx.**DISPLAY.***type*	READ	D, DL, DP	$D	ST I DA
jesx.**DISPLAY.A**	READ	DL	*I	DA

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
jesx.DISPLAY.APPL	READ	DA	$D	NC NS
jesx.DISPLAY.CLASS	READ	D	*I	JC
jesx.DISPLAY.D	READ	D, DL	*I	LI
jesx.DISPLAY.D	READ	D, DL	*I	PR PUN
jesx.DISPLAY.DEV	READ	D, DL	$D	PR PUN SO RDR
jesx.DISPLAY.G	READ	D, DL	*I	INIT
jesx.DISPLAY.G	READ	DC, DG	*I	JC
jesx.DISPLAY.GROUP	READ	D	$D	JG
jesx.DISPLAY.INITIATOR	READ	D, DL	$D	INIT
jesx.DISPLAY.JOB	READ	D, DL	$D	JC
jesx.DISPLAY.JOB	READ	D, L, LB, LH, LT	*I	DA I ST
jesx.DISPLAY.JOBE	READ	DE	*I	DA I ST
jesx.DISPLAY.JST	READ	J	$D	SP
jesx.DISPLAY.L	READ	D	$D	LI NC
jesx.DISPLAY.LINE	READ	D	$D	LI NC
jesx.DISPLAY.LINE	READ	DL	$D	NC
jesx.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ	D	$DLIMITS	JRI
jesx.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ	DL	$DLIMITS	JRI
jesx.DISPLAY.LIMITS	READ	DLI	$DLIMITS	JRJ
jesx.DISPLAY.LOGON	READ	D	$D	NS
jesx.DISPLAY.MAIN	READ	D	*I	JP
jesx.DISPLAY.MAINX	READ	DL	*I	JP
jesx.DISPLAY.MEMBER	READ	D	$D	MAS
jesx.DISPLAY.NETSRV	READ	D, DL	$D *I	NS
jesx.DISPLAY.NJE	READ	D, DL	*I	NO
jesx.DISPLAY.NODE	READ	D, DC, DL, DP	$D	NO
jesx.DISPLAY.PROCLIB	READ	D	$DPROCLIB	PROC
jesx.DISPLAY.PROCLIB	READ	DD	$DPROCLIB,DEBUG	PROC
jesx.DISPLAY.Q	READ	D, DL, J	*I Q	SP
jesx.DISPLAY.S	READ	DMA, DME, DMR, DMSS, DMSV, DMU	*I	I ST

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
jesx.DISPLAY.SOCKET	READ	D	$D *I	NC
jesx.DISPLAY.SOCKET	READ	DS	$D	NS
jesx.DISPLAY.SPOOL	READ	D, DL	$D	SP
jesx.DISPLAY.T	READ	DE	*I	LI
jesx.DISPLAY.U	READ	D	*I U J	J0
jesx.FAIL.DEV.device	CONTROL	L	*FAIL	NS
jesx.FAIL.DEV.device	CONTROL	L, LD	*FAIL	PR RDR
jesx.FAIL.device	CONTROL	L, LD	*FAIL	LI
jesx.FAIL.dspname	CONTROL	L, LD	*FAIL	PUN
jesx.FORWARD.DEV	UPDATE	F*number*	$F	PR PUN
jesx.HALT.DEV **jesx.HALT.INITIATOR** **jesx.HALT.SPOOL**	UPDATE CONTROL CONTORL	Z	$Z	PR PUN RDR INIT SP
jesx.INTERRUPT.DEV	UPDATE	I	$I	PR PUN
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	P, S	*F	INIT
jesx.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE	A, C, CA, CD, CDA, CDP, H, P, W	*F	DA I ST
jesx.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE	J	*F	I ST
jesx.MODIFY.type	UPDATE	W	$T	DA I JDS ST
jesx.MODIFY.typeOUT	UPDATE	A H OK	$TO	O H O H H
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	I Q	$TLINE $TLINE	LI
jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE	A, EL, H	*F	NO
jesx.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE	A, H, HC, HP, P, U	*F Q	SP
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	C, H, O, P	*F	JDS J0
jesx.MODIFY.V	UPDATE	PX, V, VF V, VF	*F	JP LI PR PUN RDR
jesx.MODIFYHOLD.type	UPDATE	H	$H	DA I ST
jesx.MODIFYHOLD.GROUP	UPDATE	H	$H	JG
jesx.MODIFYRELEASE.type	UPDATE	A	$A	DA I ST
jesx.MODIFYRELEASE.GROUP	UPDATE	A	$A	JG

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
jesxMON.DISPLAY.DETAIL	READ	JD	$J	MAS
jesxMON.DISPLAY.HISTORY	READ	JH	$J	MAS
jesxMON.DISPLAY.JES	READ	JJ	$J	MAS
jesxMON.DISPLAY.MONITOR	READ	J	$J	MAS
jesxMON.DISPLAY.STATUS	READ	JS	$J	MAS
jesxMON.STOP.MONITOR	CONTROL	ZM	$J	MAS
jesx.MSEND.CMD	READ	Any	$M	I ST
jesx.RELEASE.typeOUT	UPDATE	C O P	$O $O $O	H[1] ST H[1]
jesx.REPEAT.DEV	UPDATE	N	$N	PR PUN
jesx.RESTART.BAT	CONTROL	E (all forms)	$E	DA I ST
jesx.RESTART.DEV **jesx.RESTART.LINE** **jesx.RESTART.SYS**	UPDATE CONTROL CONTROL	E, EC E	$E	PR PUN LI SO LI MAS
jesx.RESTART.DEV	UPDATE	E	$E	NC NS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	E	*R	NS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	B, E, F	*R	PR PUN
jesx.RESTART.DEV.main	CONTROL	E	*R	DA I ST
jesx.RESTART.LINE	CONTROL	E	$E	NC
jesx.RESTART.RJP	UPDATE	E	*R	LI
jesx.START.BAT	UPDATE	J	$SJ	I ST
jesx.START.DEV	UPDATE	S	$S	NC NS PR PUN LI SO RDR
jesx.START.DEV	UPDATE	SR, ST	$S	SO
jesx.START.DEV.device	CONTROL	S	*START	LI
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	S	*START	PR PUN RDR
jesx.START.DEV.main	UPDATE	C, F	*S	JP
jesx.START.INITIATOR	CONTROL	S	$S	INIT
jesx.START.JSS	UPDATE	S	*S	JP
jesx.START.LINE	CONTROL	S	$S	LI
jesx.START.MONITOR	UPDATE	DM	*S	JP
jesx.START.NET	CONTROL	SN	$S	LI NC NO
jesx.START.SPOOL	CONTROL	SP	$S	SP

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

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Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
jesx.START.SYS	CONTROL	S	$S	MAS
jesx.START.TCP	UPDATE	SN	*S	NC
jesx.START.TCP	UPDATE	SN	*S	NO
jesx.STOP.DEV	UPDATE	P	$P	NC NS PR PUN LI SO RDR
jesx.STOP.INITIATOR	CONTROL	P	$P	INIT
jesx.STOP.LINE	CONTROL	P	$P	LI
jesx.STOP.SPOOL	CONTROL	P, PC	$P	SP
jesx.STOP.SYS	CONTROL	P	$P	MAS
jesx.STOP.RETURN	CONTROL	P	*RETURN	JP
MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE	C CD K, KD P PP	C U=*userid* C U=, DUMP C *jobname*,A=*asid* C U=*userid* C U=*userid* C *jobname*,A=*asid* [2]	DA
MVS.CANCEL.*type.jobname*	UPDATE	C	C U=*userid* C *jobname*,A=*asid*	PS
MVS.CANCEL.STC.*servername*	CONTROL	K, KD	C	NS
MVS.CONTROL.C	READ	C	K C	SR
MVS.DISPLAY.ALLOC	READ	DALO	D ALLOC,OPTIONS	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.AUTOR	READ	D	D AUTOR,P	SYSP
MVS.DEVSERV	READ	DSP	DS P	DEV
	READ	DSQD	DS QD	DEV
	READ	DSQP	DS QP	DEV
	READ	DSS	DS S	DEV
MVS.DISPLAY.ASM	READ	D	D ASM,PAGE=	PAG
	READ	D	D ASM,SCM	PAG
	READ	DC	D ASM,COMMON	PAG
	READ	DD	D ASM,PAGEDEL	PAG
	READ	DL	D ASM,LOCAL	PAG
	READ	DP	D ASM,PLPA	PAG
	READ	DS	D ASM,SCM	PAG
MVS.DISPLAY.CEE	READ	DCEE	D CEE,ALL	SYS
	READ	D	D CEE,ALL	SYSP

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
MVS.DISPLAY.CONSOLES	READ	DC	D C	SYS
	READ	D	D C	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.DEVSUP	READ	D	D DEVSUP	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.DIAG	READ	D	D DIAG	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.DUMP	READ	DD	D D,E	SYS
	READ	D	D D,E	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.EMCS	READ	DEM	D EMCS	SYS
	READ	DL	D EMCS,F,CN=	EMCS
MVS.DISPLAY.GRS	READ	D	D GRS,HEX,RES=	ENQ
	READ	DG	D GRS,SYSTEM	SYS
	READ	D	D GRS,SYSTEM	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.GTZ	READ	D	D GTZ,TRACKDATA =(OWNER=)	GT
	READ	D	D GTZ,TRACKDATA=(ALL)	SYSP
	READ	DA	D GTZ,TRACKDATA=(ALL)	GT
	READ	DD	D GTZ,DEBUG	GT
	READ	DE	D GTZ,EXCLUDE	GT
	READ	DH	D GTZ,TRACKDATA= (HOMEJOB=)	GT
	READ	DS	D GTZ,STATUS	GT
MVS.DISPLAY.IKJTSO	READ	DTO	D IKJTSO	SYS
	READ	DTO	D IKJTSO	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.IOS	READ	DI	D IOS,CONFIG	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.IPLINFO	READ	D	D IPLINFO,BOOST,STATE-SYS	SYSP
	READ	D	D IPLINFO,OSPROTECT	SYSP
	READ	D	D IPLINFO,ZAAPZIIP,STATE	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.IQP	READ	DIQP	D IQP	SYS
	READ	D	D IQP	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.IZU	READ	D	D IZU	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.JOB	READ	DTS	D TS,L	SYS
	READ	DTS	D TS,L	SYSP
	READ	DAA	D A,ALL	SYS
	READ	DAL	D A,L	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.LLA	READ	DLL	D LLA	SYS

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
MVS.DISPLAY.LOGGER	READ	DLO	D LOGGER	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.LOGREC	READ	DLR	D LOGREC	SYS
	READ	DLR	D LOGREC	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.M	READ	DM	D M	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.MPF	READ	DMP	D MPF	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.OMVS	READ	DO	D OMVS,O	SYS
	READ	DO	D OMVS,O	SYSP
	READ	D	D OMVS,F,N=	FS
	READ	DA	D OMVS,F	FS
	READ	DE	D OMVS,F,E	FS
	READ	DO	D OMVS,O	OMVS
MVS.DISPLAY.OPDATA	READ	DO	D OPDATA	SSI
MVS.DISPLAY.PARMLIB	READ	DE	D PARMLIB,ERRORS	PARM
	READ	D	D PARMLIB	PARM
MVS.DISPLAY.PCIE	READ	DPCD	D PCIE,DD	SYS
	READ	DPCI	D PCIE	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.PPT	READ	D	D PPT,ALL	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.PROD	READ	DP	D PROD,REG	SYS
	READ	D	D PROD,REG	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.PROG	READ	D	D PROG,APF, DSNAME=	APF
	READ	D	D PROG,EXIT,EX=	DYNX
	READ	D	D PROG,LNKLST, NAME=	LNK
	READ	D	D PROG,APF,ALL	SYSP
	READ	D	D PROG,LNKLST	SYSP
	READ	D	D PROG,LPA,CSAMIN	SYSP
	READ	DA	D PROG,APF,ALL	APF
	READ	DA	D PROG,EXIT,ALL	DYNX
	READ	DAI	D PROG,EXIT,ALL,IMPLICIT	DYNX
	READ	DD	D PROG,EXIT,EX=,DIAG	DYNX
	READ	DI	D PROG,EXIT,INSTALLATION	DYNX
	READ	DN	D PROG,LNKST, NAMES	LNK
	READ	DNP	D PROG,EXIT,NOTPROGRAM	DYNX
	READ	DP	D PROG,EXIT,PROGRAM	DYNX

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
MVS.DISPLAY.R	READ	D	D	SR
MVS.DISPLAY.SLIP	READ	DSL	D SLIP	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.SMF	READ	DSF	D SMF,O	SYS
	READ	D	D SMF,O	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.SMS	READ	D	D SMS	SYSP
	READ	DSM	D SMS	SYS
	READ	D	D SMS,SG	SMSG
	READ	D	D SMS,VOL	SMSV
	READ	DC	D SMS,CFVOL	SMSV
	READ	DL	D SMS,SG,LISTVOL	SMSG
	READ	DS	D SMS,SG	SMSV
	READ	DSL	D SMS,SG,LISTVOL	SMSV
MVS.DISPLAY.SSI	READ	D	D SSI,ALL	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.SYMBOLS	READ	DSY	D SYMBOLS	SYS
	READ	DL	D SYMBOLS	SYM
MVS.DISPLAY.TCPIP	READ	D	D	JD
	READ	DA	D TCPIP,stack, N,ALL,IPP=	NA
	READ	DAL	D TCPIP,stack, N,ALL,IPP=, FORMAT=LONG	NA
	READ	DB	D TCPIP,stack, N,BYTE,IDLETIME, IPA=	NA
	READ	DBL	D TCPIP,stack, N,BYTE,IDLETIME, IPA=,FORMAT=LONG=	NA
	READ	DN	D TCPIP,stack, N,CO,APPLDATA, IPP=	NA
	READ	DNL	D TCPIP,stack, N,CO,APPLDATA, IPP=,FORMAT=LONG	NA
	READ	DR	D TCPIP,stack, N,ROUTE,IPP=	NA
	READ	DRD	D TCPIP,stack, N,ROUTE,DETAIL, IPP=	NA
	READ	DRDL	D TCPIP,stack, N,ROUTE,DETAIL, IPP=,FORMAT=LONG	NA
	READ	DRL	D TCPIP,stack, N,ALL,IPP=	NA
MVS.DISPLAY.TIMEDATE	READ	DT	D T	SYS
MVS.DISPLAY.TRACE	READ	DTR	D TRACE	SYS

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace *jesx* with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace *type* with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace *type* with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
MVS.DISPLAY.VIRTSTOR	READ	D	D VIRTSTOR,HVCOMMON D VIRTSTOR,HVSHARE	SYSP
MVS.DISPLAY.XCF	READ	D	D	JD
	READ	D	D XCF,COUPLE	SYSP
	READ	D	D XCF,GROUP, *groupname, membername*	XCFM
	READ	DA	D XCF,GROUP, *groupname*,ALL	XCFM
	READ	DG	D XCF, GROUP,*groupname*	XCFM
	READ	DX	D XCF	SYM
	READ	D	D XCF,COUPLE,TYPE=*type*	CFD
	READ	DA	D XCF,COUPLE	CFD
MVS.DISPLAY.U	READ	D	D U,VOL=	DEV
	READ	DA	D U,ALLOC	DEV
MVS.FORCE.*type.jobname* **MVS.FORCE.***type.jobname.id*	CONTROL	Z	FORCE	DA
MVS.FORCE.STC.*servername*	CONTROL	Z	FORCE	NS
MVS.MODIFY.STC.*fssproc.fssname*	UPDATE	K	F	PR
MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE	A, D, DL, DP, DPO, DS, E, H, P, PF, R, U	F	CK
MVS.MODIFY.STC.BPXOINIT.BPXOINIT	UPDATE	K, T	F	PS
MVS.DISPLAY.WLM	READ	D	D	SE RES
	READ	DW	D WLM	SYS
MVS.SETCON.DELETE	UPDATE	P	SETCON DELETE,CN=	EMCS
MVS.SETOMVS.OMVS	UPDATE	N	SETOMVS *optionname*=NOLIMIT	OMVS
MVS.RESET	UPDATE	R	RESET	DA^RMF
MVS.RESET	UPDATE	RQ	RESET	DA^RMF
MVS.RESET.CN	CONTROL	E	RESET CN()	EMCS
MVS.REPLY	READ	R	R	SR
MVS.ROUTE	READ	Any	ROUTE	DA ENC INIT LI NO MAS PR PS PUN RDR SO [3]
MVS.SETAUTOR.AUTOR	READ	AI	SETAUTOR	SR
MVS.SETSSI.ACTIVATE.*ssname*	CONTROL	A	SETSSI ACT,S=	SSI

Table 109. Action Characters by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Replace **jesx** with the name of the targeted JES subsystem, for example, JES2.

Replace **type** with BAT (batch jobs), STC (started tasks), or TSU (TSO users). For APPC transactions, replace **type** with STC for transaction SYSOUT on the H and O panels, or ATX for transactions on the DA, I, and ST panels.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the JES/MVS Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	Action Character	JES/MVS Command	SDSF Panel
MVS.SETSSI.DEACTIVATE.ssname	CONTROL	H	SETSSI DEACT,S=	SSI
	CONTROL	PF	SETSSI DELETE, S=,FORCE	SSI
MVS.STOP.type.**jobname** **MVS.STOP.**type.**jobname.id**	UPDATE	Y	STOP	DA^RMF
MVS.VARYAUTH.CN	CONTROL	V	V CN(), AUTH=	EMCS
MVS.VARY.DEV	UPDATE	V	V ONLINE	DEV
	UPDATE	VF	V OFFLINE	DEV
MVS.VARYAUTH.CN	CONTROL	V	V CN(), AUTH=	EMCS
MVS.VARY.SMS	UPDATE	VD	V SMS,SG, DISABLE	SMSG
	UPDATE	VD	V SMS,VOL, DISABLE	SMSV
	UPDATE	VDN	V SMS,SG, DISABLE,NEW	SMSG
	UPDATE	VDN	V SMS,VOL, DISABLE,NEW	SMSV
	UPDATE	VE	V SMS,SG,ENABLE	SMSG
	UPDATE	VE	V SMS,VOL,ENABLE	SMSV
	UPDATE	VQ	V SMS,SG, QUIESCE	SMSG
	UPDATE	VQ	V SMS,VOL, QUIESCE	SMSV
	UPDATE	VQN	V SMS,SG, QUIESCE,NEW	SMSG
	UPDATE	VQN	V SMS,VOL, QUIESCE,NEW	SMSV
	UPDATE	VS	V SMS,SG,SPACE	SMSG
	UPDATE	VS	V SMS,VOL, SPACE	SMSV

Notes for Table 109 on page 250:

[1] This occurs only on a secondary JES system.

[2] This form of the CANCEL command is issued against APPC transaction programs.

[3] SDSF uses the MVS ROUTE command to route commands to a system in a sysplex other than the one the user is logged on to, for these panels, when they are showing sysplex-wide data: CK, ENC, INIT, LI, NO, PR, PS, PUN, RDR, RM and SO.

[4] The SAF resource varies with the JES2 resource. See "JES2 resources" on page 259.

RMF The DA panel must be using RMF as the source of its data.

JES2 resources

The following table shows the SAF resources in the OPERCMDS class for the JES2 resources displayed on the RM panel.

Table 110. OPERCMDS Resources That Protect Issuing Action Characters for JES2 Resources

JES2 Resource	OPERCMDS Resource	Required Access
BERT	*jesx*.DISPLAY.CKPTSPACE	READ
BSCB	*jesx*.DISPLAY.TPDEF	READ
BUFX	*jesx*.DISPLAY.BUFDEF	READ
CKVR	*jesx*.DISPLAY.CKPTDEF	READ
CMBS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.CONDEF	READ
CMDS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.CONDEF	READ
ICES	*jesx*.DISPLAY.TPDEF	READ
JNUM	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JOBDEF	READ
JOES	*jesx*.DISPLAY.OUTDEF	READ
JQES	*jesx*.DISPLAY.JOBDEF	READ
LBUF	*jesx*.DISPLAY.BUFDEF	READ
NHBS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.NJEDEF	READ
SMFB	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SMFDEF	READ
TBUF	Not applicable	
TGS	*jesx*.DISPLAY.SPOOLDEF	READ
TTAB	*jesx*.DISPLAY.TRACEDEF	READ
VTMB	*jesx*.DISPLAY.TPDEF	READ
ZJC	*jesx*.DISPLAY.GRPDEF	READ

Authorized program facility data sets

Protecting authorized program facility data sets

Protect authorized program facility data sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in .

Table 111. SAF Resources for Authorized Program Facility Data Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFAPF.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFAPF.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the APF panel, protect the APF command. This is described in .

Example of protecting authorized program facility data sets

To protect all authorized program facility data sets and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFAPF.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFAPF.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Authorized SDSF commands

The authorized SDSF commands are the SDSF commands that can be on the AUTH parameter in ISFPARMS, with the addition of OWNER, which can only be protected through SAF. If no SAF protection exists for the OWNER command, then all users can issue the OWNER command.

Only those SDSF panel commands (such as DA, I, and O) for which the user is authorized are displayed on the SDSF Primary Option Menu.

Protecting SDSF commands

Protect authorized SDSF commands by defining resource names in the SDSF class.

SDSF authorized commands and their resource names are listed in .

Table 112. SDSF Class Resource Names and SDSF Commands.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

Command	SDSF Class Resource Name	Class	Required Access
ACTION	ISFCMD.FILTER.ACTION	SDSF	READ
AD	ISFCMD.ODSP.AD.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
APF	ISFCMD.ODSP.APF.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
AS	ISFCMD.ODSP.AS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
BPXO	ISFCMD.ODSP.OMVS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CFC	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLE.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CFD	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLEDS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CFS	ISFCMD.ODSP.CFSTRUCT.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CK	ISFCMD.ODSP.HCHECKER.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CKPT	ISFCMD.ODSP.JESCKPT.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
CS	ISFCMD.ODSP.CS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
CSR	ISFCMD.ODSP.CSR.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFCMD.DSP.ACTIVE.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
DEST	ISFCMD.FILTER.DEST	SDSF	READ
DEV	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVACT.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
DYNX	ISFCMD.ODSP.DYNX.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
EMCS	ISFCMD.ODSP.EMCS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
ENC	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENCLAVE.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
ENQ	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENQUEUE.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
FINDLIM	ISFCMD.FILTER.FINDLIM	SDSF	READ
FS	ISFCMD.ODSP.FILESYS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
GT	ISFCMD.ODSP.TRACKER.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
H	ISFCMD.DSP.HELD.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
I	ISFCMD.DSP.INPUT.*jesx*	SDSF	READ

Table 112. SDSF Class Resource Names and SDSF Commands.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

(continued)

Command	SDSF Class Resource Name	Class	Required Access
INIT	ISFCMD.ODSP.INITIATOR.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
INPUT	ISFCMD.FILTER.INPUT	SDSF	READ
J0 (JES3 only)	ISFCMD.ODSP.JOB0.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
JC	ISFCMD.ODSP.JOBCLASS.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
JES	ISFCMD.ODSP.JES.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
JESNAME parameter on SDSF command	ISFCMD.OPT.JESNAME	SDSF	READ
JES3NAME parameter on SDSF command	ISFCMD.OPT.JES3NAME	SDSF	READ
JG (JES2 only)	ISFCMD.DSP.JGROUP.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
JP and MAS	ISFCMD.ODSP.MAS.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
JRI	ISFCMD.ODSP.JESINFO.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
JRJ	ISFCMD.ODSP.JESINFO.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
LI	ISFCMD.ODSP.LINE.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
LLS	ISFCMD.ODSP.LLS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
LNK	ISFCMD.ODSP.LNK.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
LOG	ISFCMD.ODSP.SYSLOG.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
LPA	ISFCMD.ODSP.LPA.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
LPD	ISFCMD.ODSP.LPD.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
MAS and JP	ISFCMD.ODSP.MAS.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
MEM	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.sysname*	SDSF	CONTROL (displays pages not currently paged in)
	ISFCMD.ODSP.MEM.*sysname*	SDSF	READ (displays pages already paged in)
NA	ISFCMD.ODSP.NETACT.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
NC	ISFCMD.ODSP.NC.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
NO	ISFCMD.ODSP.NODE.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
NS	ISFCMD.ODSP.NS.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
O	ISFCMD.DSP.OUTPUT.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
OWNER	ISFCMD.FILTER.OWNER	SDSF	READ
PAG	ISFCMD.ODSP.PAGE.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
PARM	ISFCMD.ODSP.PARMLIB.*sysname*	SDSF	READ

Table 112. SDSF Class Resource Names and SDSF Commands.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

(continued)

Command	SDSF Class Resource Name	Class	Required Access
PC	ISFCMD.ODSP.PC.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
PR	ISFCMD.ODSP.PRINTER.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
PREFIX	ISFCMD.FILTER.PREFIX	SDSF	READ
PROC (JES2 only)	ISFCMD.ODSP.PROCLIB.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
PS	ISFCMD.ODSP.PROCESS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
PUN	ISFCMD.ODSP.PUNCH.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
RDR	ISFCMD.ODSP.READER.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
REPC	ISFCMD.ODSP.REPC.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
RES	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESOURCE.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
RGRP	ISFCMD.ODSP.RGRP.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
RM (JES2 only)	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESMON.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
RMA	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESMON.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
RSYS	ISFCMD.FILTER.RSYS	SDSF	READ
SE	ISFCMD.DSP.SCHENV.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SMSG	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORGRP.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SMSV	ISFCMD.ODSP.SMSVOL.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SO (JES2 only)	ISFCMD.ODSP.SO.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
SP	ISFCMD.ODSP.SPOOL.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
SR	ISFCMD.ODSP.SR.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SRVC	ISFCMD.ODSP.SRVC.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SSI	ISFCMD.ODSP.SUBSYS.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
ST	ISFCMD.DSP.STATUS.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
SVC	ISFCMD.ODSP.SVC.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SYM	ISFCMD.DSP.SYMBOL.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SYS	ISFCMD.ODSP.SYSTEM.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SYSP	ISFCMD.ODSP.PARMLIB.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
SYSID	ISFCMD.FILTER.SYSID	SDSF	READ
SYSNAME	ISFCMD.FILTER.SYSNAME	SDSF	READ
TRACE	ISFCMD.MAINT.TRACE	SDSF	READ access required for all traces
ULOG	ISFCMD.ODSP.ULOG.*jesx*	SDSF	READ access is required only when the custom property Console.EMCS.UlogAuthReq is set to TRUE

Table 112. SDSF Class Resource Names and SDSF Commands.

Replace **sysname** with the name of the system that the user is logged on to.

(continued)

Command	SDSF Class Resource Name	Class	Required Access
VMAP	ISFCMD.ODSP.VIRTSTOR.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
WKLD	ISFCMD.ODSP.WKLD.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
WLM	ISFCMD.ODSP.WLM.*sysname*	SDSF	READ
XCFM	ISFCMD.ODSP.CFMEMBER.*sysname*	SDSF	READ

The DEST command is protected like any other SDSF authorized command, but you can also protect the destination names used with the DEST command. What is actually shown on the tabular SDSF panels can be affected by your destination authority, as explained in "Destination names" on page 268.

Setting up generic profiles

You can set up different levels of generic profiles to allow use of different kinds of SDSF commands:

Generic Profile	Type of Command	Protects
ISFCMD.**	All	All SDSF authorized commands
ISFCMD.MAINT.*	Maintenance commands	TRACE
ISFCMD.DSP.*	End user displays	DA, H, I, JG, O, ST, SE, SYM
ISFCMD.ODSP.*	Operator displays	AD, APF, AS, BPXO, CFC, CFD, CFS, CK, CKPT, CS, CSR, DEV, DYNX, EMCS, ENC, ENQ, FS, GT, INIT, JES, JC, JP, JO, JRI, JRJ, LI, LLS, LNK, LOG, LPA, LPD, MAS, NA, NC, NO, NS, PAG, PARM, PC, PR, PROC, PS, PUN, RDR, REPC, RES, RGRP, RM, RMA, SMSG, SMSV, SO, SP, SR, SRVC, SSI, SVC, SYS, SYSP, ULOG, VMAP, WKLD, WLM, XCFM
ISFCMD.FILTER.*	Filtering commands	ACTION, DEST, FINDLIM, INPUT, OWNER, PREFIX, RSYS, SYSID, SYSNAME
ISFCMD.OPT.**	Parameters on the SDSF command	JESNAME, JES3NAME

Examples of protecting commands

1. To protect all commands and grant access to user SHERRYF, issue the following:

   ```
   RDEFINE SDSF ISFCMD.** UACC(NONE)
   PERMIT ISFCMD.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(SHERRYF) ACCESS(READ)
   ```

2. To allow access only to the DA, H, I, JG, O, SE, ST and SYM panels, issue the following:

   ```
   RDEFINE SDSF ISFCMD.DSP.** UACC(NONE)
   PERMIT ISFCMD.DSP.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(SHERRYF) ACCESS(READ)
   ```

3. To protect the DA command, issue the following:

   ```
   RDEFINE SDSF ISFCMD.DSP.ACTIVE.jesx UACC(NONE)
   PERMIT ISFCMD.DSP.ACTIVE.jesx CLASS(SDSF) ID(SHERRYF) ACCESS(READ)
   ```

Address spaces

Protecting address spaces

Protect address spaces by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 113 on page 265.

Table 113. SAF Resources for Address Spaces

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
JC	ISFCMD.ODSP.CDE.*sysname* ISFJOB.MODULE.*owner.jobname.system*	SDSF	READ
JCS	ISFCMD.ODSP.GQE.*system*	SDSF	READ
JDCC	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLE.*system*	SDSF	READ
JDD	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*system* ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.system*	SDSF	READ
JDNA	ISFCMD.ODSP.NETACT.*system*	SDSF	READ
JM	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*system* ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	SDSF	READ
JMO	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*system* ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	SDSF	READ
JT	ISFCMD.ODSP.TCB.*system* ISFJOB.TASK.*owner.jobname.system*	SDSF	READ
N	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENQUEUE.*system*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the AD panel, protect the AD command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of address spaces

To protect an address space and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFCMD.ODSP.AD.sysname UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFCMD.ODSP.AD.sysname CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Coupling facility (CF) connections

Protecting CF connections

Protect CF connections by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 114 on page 265.

Table 114. SAF Resources for CF Connections

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFCFC.*connectionname*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFCFC.*connectionname*	SDSF	READ
DS	ISFCFC.*connectionname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the CFC panel, protect the CFC command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of CF connections

To protect a CF connection and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFCFC.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFCFC.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Coupling facility (CF) data sets

Protecting CF data sets

Protect CF data sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 115 on page 266.

Table 115. SAF Resources for CF Data Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFCFD.*function*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFCFD.*function*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the CFD panel, protect the CFD command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of CF data sets

To protect a CF data set and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFCFD.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFCFD.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Coupling facility (CF) structures

Protecting CF structures

Protect CF structures by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 116 on page 266.

Table 116. SAF Resources for CF Structures

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFCFS.*structurename*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFCFS.*structurename*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the CFS panel, protect the CFS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of CF structures

To protect an CF structure and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFCFS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFCFS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Checks on the CK and CKH panels

You can protect the checks from IBM Health Checker for z/OS that are displayed on the CK and CKH panels.

Protecting checks

Protect checks by defining resource names in the XFACILIT class. The resources are shown in Table 117 on page 267.

Table 117. Authority Required to Checks for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Panel	Resource Name	Class	Access
A action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*ACTIVATE	XFACILIT	UPDATE
D action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*QUERY	XFACILIT	READ
E action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*REFRESH	XFACILIT	CONTROL
H action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*DEACTIVATE	XFACILIT	UPDATE
P action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*DELETE	XFACILIT	CONTROL
R action character	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*RUN	XFACILIT	UPDATE
S and X action characters	CK, CKH	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*MESSAGES	XFACILIT	READ
U action character and all overtypeable fields	CK	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname.*UPDATE	XFACILIT	UPDATE

Protect access to the log stream that is used to record check history by defining a resource in the LOGSTRM class.

Table 118. Authority Required to the Log Stream Used for Check History

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
L action character on the CK panel	*log-stream-name*	LOGSTRM	READ

To protect the MVS commands generated by action characters and overtypeable fields on the CK panel, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the CK and CKH panels, protect the CK command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting checks

To protect all checks and permit a user to control the checks, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
RDEFINE XFACILIT HZS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT HZS.** CLASS(XFACILIT) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Destination names

You can protect destination names that are used on the DEST command and the IDEST parameter of ISFPARMS.

You can also give users operator authority by destination to jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets without explicitly authorizing the users to the JESSPOOL resources. For more information see "Destination operator authority" on page 269.

The DEST command is protected like any other SDSF authorized command; see "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Protecting destination names

You use two resources:

- ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx*
- ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*

You must define the ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx* resource before defining any ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname* resources. Otherwise, unexpected authorization results may occur.

The resources are described in Table 119 on page 268.

Table 119. Authority Required for Destination Names

Object	Resource Names	Class	Access
Any destination name on the DEST command or IDEST list	ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx*	SDSF	READ
Specific destination names on the DEST command or IDEST list	ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*	SDSF	READ

In the table,

jesx
 is the name of the JES subsystem. For example, it might be *JES2*, *JESA*, or, to protect all JES2 subsystems, *JES%*.

destname
 is a destination name in the standard form: ISFAUTH.DEST.N*x*.R*x*

Initializing destinations

Each SDSF user should have a set of default destinations. SDSF uses these default destinations to:

- Initialize the SDSF panels
- Respond to a DEST command that is entered with no parameters

When no default destinations are defined, the user's destination filter is set to blanks or the character string ????????, and no jobs appear on the tabular SDSF panels. To establish the default destinations you can:

- Use the IDEST parameter in ISFPARMS. Refer to "Group function parameters reference" on page 18 for more information.
- Give the user access to all destinations with the ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx* resource.
- Give the user access to specific destinations with the ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname* resource.

If you don't define default destinations with the IDEST parameter, give the user authority to issue the DEST command. DEST allows the user to define a default set of destinations. The command only has to be entered once, as SDSF saves the values across sessions.

Example of protecting destination names

To allow USER1 unlimited use of all destination names, define the following profile and give the user READ authority:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFOPER.ANYDEST.jesx UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFOPER.ANYDEST.jesx CLASS(SDSF) ID(USER1) ACCESS(READ)
```

Then, to restrict the use of the destination names for USER2, define profiles for a specific destination name and give that user READ authority to only that resource:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFAUTH.DEST.RMT1 UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFAUTH.DEST.RMT1 CLASS(SDSF) ID(USER2) ACCESS(READ)
```

Destination operator authority

You can give operators access to jobs, output groups, or SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets for a particular destination, without authorizing the operators to those jobs, output groups, or SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets through the JESSPOOL class.

To provide destination operator authority you:

1. Give the user READ authority to the ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* profile in the SDSF class. This identifies a user as a destination operator for the SDSF session.
2. Give the user authorization for the profiles that protect destinations for jobs, output groups, and data sets.

The ability to modify output descriptors (Address, Building and so on) on the JDS panel in a JES3 environment cannot be granted using destination operator authority. You must use the resources in the JESSPOOL class, as described in "Jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets" on page 278.

Protecting operator authority by destination

The resources are shown in Table 120 on page 269.

Table 120. Authority Required for Destination Operator Authority

Action Characters and Overtypeable Fields	Resource Name	Class	Access
//, =, +, ? or Q action characters on the DA, H, I, JDS, JO, O, and ST panels	No security checking is done.	N/A	N/A
S, X, or V action characters on the H, I, JDS, JO, O, and ST panels	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*.DATASET.*dsname*	SDSF	READ READ
S, X, or V action characters on the DA panel	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST..DATASET.*dsname*	SDSF	READ READ
D or L action characters on the H, I, O, and ST panels	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*	SDSF	READ READ
D or L action characters on the DA panel	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST.	SDSF	READ READ

Table 120. Authority Required for Destination Operator Authority (continued)

Action Characters and Overtypeable Fields	Resource Name	Class	Access
All others on the H, I, JDS, J0, O, and ST panels	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*	SDSF	READ ALTER
All others on the DA panel	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx* ISFAUTH.DEST.	SDSF	READ ALTER

If the user does not have authority to both of the required resources, then the user must have access to the individual job or data set defined in the JESSPOOL class.

If your installation is performing SECLABEL checking, a user must be logged on with the appropriate SECLABEL in order to access the JESSPOOL resources even if the user has operator authorization. For more information about SECLABEL checking, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide* .

The authority level (READ or ALTER) must be the same as the authority for the JESSPOOL resources, as described in "Jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets" on page 278.

Device activity information

Protecting device activity

Protect device activity by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 121 on page 270.

Table 121. SAF Resources for Device Activity

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DI	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DSP	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DSQD	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DSQP	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
DSS	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	READ
V	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	CONTROL
VF	ISFDEV.*volser*	SDSF	CONTROL

To control access to the DEV panel, protect the DEV command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting device information

To protect device information and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFDEV.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFDEV.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Dynamic exit information

Protecting dynamic exits

Protect dynamic exits by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 122 on page 271.

Table 122. SAF Resources for Dynamic Exits

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
A	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	UPDATE
D	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DAI	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DD	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DI	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DNP	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
DP	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	READ
H	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	UPDATE
P	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	ALTER
PF	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	ALTER
U	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	SDSF	ALTER

To control access to the DYNX panel, protect the DYNX command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting dynamic exits

To protect dynamic exits and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFDYNX.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFDYNX.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

EMCS consoles information

Protecting EMCS consoles

Protect EMCS consoles by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 123 on page 271.

Table 123. SAF Resources for EMCS Consoles

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	SDSF	READ
E	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	SDSF	CONTROL

Table 123. SAF Resources for EMCS Consoles (continued)

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
P	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	SDSF	UPDATE
All others	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the EMCS panel, protect the EMCS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting EMCS consoles

To protect EMCS consoles and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFEMCS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFEMCS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Enclaves

Protecting enclaves

Protect enclaves by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 124 on page 272.

Table 124. SAF Resources for Enclaves

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
R and RQ action characters and SrvClass overtype	ISFENC.*subsystem-type.subsystem-name*	SDSF	ALTER

To control access to the ENC panel, protect the ENC command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting enclaves

To protect all enclaves and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFENC.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFENC.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(ALTER)
```

Enqueue information

Protecting Enqueue Information

Protect enqueue information by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 125 on page 272.

Table 125. SAF Resources for Enqueue Information

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFENQ.*majorname.sysname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the ENQ panel, protect the ENQ command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

To protect the N action character to display enqueues from the DA panel, protect the ENQ command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261. The N action is valid only in the interactive environment. It is not supported in REXX, Java, or the z/OSMF. You can obtain this information by invoking the ENQ panel directly and implementing logic to filter by ASID.

Example of protecting enqueue information

To protect enqueue information and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFENQ.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFENQ.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

File system information

Protecting file systems

Protect file systems by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 126 on page 273.

Table 126. SAF Resources for File Systems

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFFS.*filesystemname*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFFS.*filesystemname*	SDSF	READ
DE	ISFFS.*filesystemname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the FS panel, protect the FS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting file systems

To protect file systems and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFFS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFFS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Generic tracker events

Protecting generic tracker events

Protect generic tracker events by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 127 on page 273.

Table 127. SAF Resources for Generic Tracker Events

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ
DD	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
DE	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ
DH	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ
DS	ISFGT.*eventowner*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the GT panel, protect the GT command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting generic tracker events

To protect a generic tracker event and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFGT.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFGT.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Initiators

You can protect the initiators that are displayed on the INIT panel.

Protecting initiators

Protect initiators by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 128 on page 274.

Table 128. Authority Required to Initiator Resource for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFINIT.I(*xx*).*jesx*	SDSF	READ
All others except the JD and JM action characters	ISFINIT.I(*xx*).*jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table, *jesx* is the name of the JES subsystem the initiator is on.

To protect the MVS or JES commands generated by action characters or overtypeable fields, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

No SDSF resource protects the initiator for the JD and JM action characters. Refer to "Protecting action characters as separate resources" on page 227

To control access to the INIT panel, protect the INIT command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting initiators

To protect all initiators and permit a user to control the initiators, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFINIT.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFINIT.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

JES2 resources on the RM panel

You can protect the JES2 resources that are displayed on the RM panel (JES2 only).

Protecting JES2 resources

Protect the JES2 resources by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 129 on page 275.

Table 129. Authority Required to JES2 Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action characters	ISFRM.*resource.jesx*	SDSF	READ
All others	ISFRM.*resource.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

The values for *resource* are:

BERT
block extension reuse table

BSCB
bisynchronous buffers

BUFX
extended logical buffers

CKVR
checkpoint versions

CMBS
console message buffers

CMDS
console message buffers for command processing

ICES
SNA interface control elements

LBUF
logical buffers

JNUM
job numbers

JQES
job queue elements

JOES
job output elements

NHBS
NJE header/trailer buffers

SMFB
system management facilities buffers

TGS
spool space/track groups

TTAB
trace tables

VTMB
VTAM® buffers

ZJC
JOBGROUP info CBs

To protect the MVS commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the RM panel, protect the RM command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting JES2 resources

To protect all JES2 resources and permit a user to control them, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRM.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFRM.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

JES subsystems

You can protect the JES subsystems that are displayed on the JES panel.

Protecting JES subsystems

Protect the JES subsystems by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 130 on page 276.

Table 130. SAF Resources for JES subsystems

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D	ISFJES.*subsysname*	SDSF	READ
All others	ISFJES.*subsysname*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the JES panel, protect the JES command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting JES subsystems

To protect all JES subsystems and permit a user to control them, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFJES.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJES.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Job classes

You can protect the job classes that are displayed on the JC panel.

Protecting job classes

Protect job classes by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 131 on page 276.

Table 131. Authority Required to Job Class Resource for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D, DL, and ST action characters	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*	SDSF	READ
Overtypes	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

To protect the MVS or JES commands generated by action characters or overtypeable fields, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To protect the ST action character, protect the ST command. To control access to the JC panel, protect the JC command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting job classes

To protect all job classes and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFJOBCL.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJOBCL.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Job class members

Protecting job class members

Protect job class members by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 132 on page 277.

Table 132. SAF Resources for Job Class Members

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the JCM panel, protect the JCM command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting job class members

To protect a job class member and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFJOBCL.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJOBCL.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Job devices

You can protect the job devices that are displayed on the Job Device panel.

Protecting job devices

Protect devices being used by a job by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 133 on page 277.

Table 133. SAF Resources for Job Devices

Action Characters	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D (all forms)	ISFJDD.*type.sysname*	SDSF	READ

In the table, *type* is the type of device: DD (DD allocation), IP (TCP/IP connection), or CF (coupling facility connection).

Example of protecting job devices

To protect all job devices and permit a user to display them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFJDD.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJDD.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets

JES uses the JESSPOOL class to protect SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets and the EVENTLOG, which SDSF uses to display job step information. SDSF extends the use of the JESSPOOL class to protect SDSF job and output group resources as well.

SDSF checks a user's SAF authorization to:

- Job resources on the Display Active Users, Input Queue, and Status panels
- Job groups on the Job Group panel
- Output groups on the Held Output Queue, Job Data Set, Output Queue, and Output Descriptors panels
- SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets on the Job Data Set panel, Job 0 panel, and any other panel used for browsing with the S or V action characters and printing with the X action character
- The JES EVENTLOG data set, used for job step information on the Job Step panel.

Controlling access to the commands that display jobs, job groups and output is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Protection for each type of resource can be defined separately, so that, for example, a user may be authorized to issue action characters for a job, but not be authorized to browse that job's data sets. Users can always access the JESSPOOL resources they own; they do not need additional authority to work with their own jobs and output.

Protecting jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets

If you don't want to make a distinction between types of resources, you can allow users access to everything with the following profile for USER1 on node N1:

```
RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.** UACC(NONE)
```

You may also want to allow users to access all JESSPOOL resources by giving them operator authority, as described in "Destination operator authority" on page 269. Operators do not need explicit authorization to access JESSPOOL resources if they are given operator authority.

In addition, you can use the JESSPOOL class to permit users to select other user's jobs, output, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets for browsing, viewing and printing, as described in " Permitting other users to view your data" on page 279. Also, the JESSPOOL class can be used to provide function comparable to the notify authority provided by ISFPARMS (by specifying NOTIFY for CMDAUTH and DSPAUTH) as described in "Providing function comparable to NOTIFY authority" on page 279.

Typically, when you define SAF authority for JESSPOOL resources, you will also need to define other authority for action characters and overtypeable fields. See Table 108 on page 229 and Table 150 on page 293 for the resources to define them. For most action characters, a user must be authorized for jobs or output groups. However, the S, V, and X action characters require authorization only for SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets. No security checking is made for the object when the ?, JD, JM, JP, JS, JY or Q action character is used.

Job step data

If SMF data exists for the job, SDSF attempts to use SMF records from the JES EVENTLOG data set that are protected by the *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG.SMFSTEP resource. If access to that resource is denied, or if no SMF data exists for the job, SDSF attempts to use records that are protected by the *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG.STEPDATA resource. If access to that resource is also denied, access to the JS panel is denied.

Be aware that JES only checks the resource *node.user.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG (without the last qualifier). As a result, to create profiles that work for both cases, you should do one of the following:

- Create two profiles, defined as:

- *node.user.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG
- *node.user.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG.*
- Create a single profile defined as *node.user.jobname.jobid*.EVENTLOG*.

Security label (SECLABEL) checking

If your installation is performing security label (SECLABEL) checking, a user must be logged on with the appropriate SECLABEL to access JESSPOOL resources. For more information about SECLABEL checking, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*.

Permitting other users to view your data

Users can permit others to select their jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets using the S (browse), V (view page mode), and X (print) action characters.

When using the S, V, and X action characters, the user is not automatically authorized to access all SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets within a job or output group when the user is authorized to access the job or output group itself. Security checks are made for each data set within the job or output group to verify the user's authority to access each data set, and only those SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets to which the user has at least READ authority are displayed.

To protect all of the user's jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data in the same way, use the following profile to protect resources for USER1 on node N1:

```
    RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.** UACC(NONE)
```

To just permit USER2 to browse USER1's output:

1. Define the profile:

   ```
   RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.*.*.D*.* UACC(NONE)
   ```

2. Permit USER2 to read USER1's output:

   ```
   PERMIT N1.USER1.*.*.D*.* CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(USER2) ACCESS(READ)
   ```

To provide short-term authorization, a user can overtype the DEST field with another user's user ID. This can be done on either the O or H panels.

Providing function comparable to NOTIFY authority

Note: As of SDSF 2.5, the NOTIFY value of DSPAUTH and CMDAUTH is no longer used. The following discussion describes how to use RACF to implement a similar capability.

By specifying a value of NOTIFY for the DSPAUTH and CMDAUTH parameters in the ISFGRP macros or GROUP statements, you can allow a group member to display output and issue commands, respectively, for any job that has the NOTIFY parameter on its job card set to the member's user or group ID. There is no one-to-one SAF equivalent for this authorization.

However, when using RACF, the security administrator and job owner can give a user comparable authority, under the scope of the GENERICOWNER option of the SETROPTS command, through profiles that use the JESSPOOL class, and for CMDAUTH, the OPERCMDS class.

With RACF, when GENERICOWNER processing is in effect, a security administrator can assign ownership to profiles in a general resource class, so that end users can create and/or manipulate those general resource class profiles they own, while ensuring that the end users cannot interfere with profiles created by another user. (For the impact of GENERICOWNER on the CLAUTH user attribute and on the system as a whole, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*).

For an example of providing NOTIFY authority, see "Examples of protecting jobs and output groups" on page 280.

Examples of protecting jobs and output groups

1. To protect all jobs for user ID USER1 on node N1, issue the following command:

   ```
   RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.*.* UACC(NONE)
   ```

   To permit USER2 to access the resource, issue the following command:

   ```
   PERMIT N1.USER1.*.* CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(USER2) ACCESS(ALTER)
   ```

2. To protect all output groups for user ID USER1 on node N1, issue the following command:

   ```
   RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.*.*.GROUP.* UACC(NONE)
   ```

   Then, to permit USER2 to access this resource, issue the following command:

   ```
   PERMIT N1.USER1.*.*.GROUP.* CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(USER2) ACCESS(ALTER)
   ```

   The use of the GROUP character string in the fifth qualifier of the profile name distinguishes the output group's profile from other JESSPOOL profiles.

3. To protect all SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets for jobs beginning with DPT on node N1, use the following:

   ```
   RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.*.DPT*.*.D*.* UACC(NONE)
   PERMIT N1.*.DPT*.*.D*.* CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(USER2) ACCESS(READ)
   ```

   The use of the D character string in the fifth qualifier of the profile name distinguishes the data set's profile from other JESSPOOL profiles.

4. The following example shows how a security administrator can give USER1 at node N1 authority to control access to his own output via the JESSPOOL class. USER1 can then give authority to USER2 to some or all of that output. A generic refresh for USER2 on the JESSPOOL class generic profiles is required for this support to take effect.

   The security administrator does the following:

   - Activates the GENERICOWNER option:

     ```
     SETROPTS GENERICOWNER
     ```

   - Owns the least specific JESSPOOL profile:

     ```
     RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.** UACC(NONE) OWNER(SECADM)
     RDEFINE JESSPOOL **  UACC(NONE) OWNER(SECADM)
     ```

   - Gives USER1 the ability to create JESSPOOL profiles more specific than N1.USER1.** and to control access to the jobs, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets governed by those profiles:

     ```
     RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.** UACC(NONE) OWNER(USER1)
     ```

     The above profile, along with a generic refresh, restricts a user with JESSPOOL class authorization to create and manipulate only a small subset of profiles within the JESSPOOL class (such as N1.USER1.** and any that are more specific).

     The security administrator should caution the user not to delete the *nodeid.userid.*** profile. If deleted, the user may lose control over any more specific profiles created and the access to them.

   - Gives USER1 class authorization to the JESSPOOL class:

     ```
     ALTUSER USER1 CLAUTH(JESSPOOL)
     ```

   - Effects a generic refresh so this support will take effect for newly created profiles, by either:

     Creating an STC (started task) that will automatically refresh a specific general resource class at specified intervals of time, or
     Instructing USER2, after being permitted by USER1, to log off and logon to effect the refresh. (This method will not work when the JESSPOOL class has SETROPTS RACLIST or GENLIST processing activated.)

With GENERICOWNER support in effect, USER1 can create and manipulate JESSPOOL profiles to control another user's access to his output. USER1 does this as follows:

- The profile N1.USER1.** is defined by the security administrator and USER1 has the following output groups on the Held Output Queue panel:

JOBNAME	JOBID	OWNER
JOBA	JOB123	USER1
JOBB	JOB345	USER1
JOBC	JOB678	USER1

- To permit USER2 to browse only JOB123, USER1 issues the following commands:

```
RDEFINE JESSPOOL N1.USER1.JOBA.JOB123.**
PERMIT N1.USER1.JOBA.JOB123.** CLASS(JESSPOOL) ID(USER2) ACCESS(READ)
```

- To permit USER2 to issue action characters and overtypes against JOB123, USER1 gives USER2 access of ALTER. Also, USER2 must have authority to the OPERCMDS resources for the MVS and JES commands generated, as described in "Action characters" on page 225 and "Overtypeable fields" on page 290.
- For USER2's authorization to take effect, a generic refresh is required. This will be automatic if there is an STC in effect, or USER2 can log off and logon when RACLIST or GENLIST processing for the JESSPOOL class is not in effect.

JESInfo resources

You can protect JESInfo resources that are displayed on the JRI panel.

Protecting JESInfo resources

Protect the JESInfo resources by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 134 on page 281.

Table 134. SAF Resources for JESInfo Resources

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D	ISFJRI.*resourcename.jesx*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFJRI.*resourcename.jesx*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the JRI panel, protect the JRI command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting JESInfo resources

To protect all JESInfo resources and permit a user to control them, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFJRI.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJRI.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

JESInfo by job resources

You can protect JESInfo by job resources that are displayed on the JRJ panel.

Protecting JESInfo by job resources

Protect the JESInfo by job resources by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 135 on page 282.

Table 135. SAF Resources for JESInfo by Job Resources

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D	ISFJRJ.*jobname.jobid*	SDSF	READ
DLI	ISFJRJ.*jobname.jobid*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the JRI panel, protect the JRI command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting JESInfo by job resources

To protect all JESInfo by job resources and permit a user to control them, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFJRJ.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJRJ.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Lines

You can protect the lines displayed on the LI panel.

Protecting lines

Protect lines by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 136 on page 282.

Table 136. Authority Required to Lines Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
C action character	ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	ALTER
All others	ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

device-name
    is the name of the line, transmitter, or receiver.

jesx
    is the name of the JES subsystem.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the LI panel, protect the LI command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting lines

To protect all lines, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFLINE.** UACC(NONE)
```

```
PERMIT ISFLINE.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Link list sets

Protecting link list sets

Protect link list sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 137 on page 283.

Table 137. SAF Resources for Link List Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFLLS.*name.target-sysname*	SDSF	READ
DU	ISFLLS.*name.target-sysname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the LNK panel, protect the LNK command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting link list sets

To protect all link list sets and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFLLS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFLNK.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Link list data sets

Protecting link list data sets

Protect link list data sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 138 on page 283.

Table 138. SAF Resources for Link List Data Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFLNK.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DN	ISFLNK.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the LLS panel, protect the LLS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting link list data sets

To protect all link list data sets and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFLNK.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFLNK.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

MAS and JESPLEX members

You can protect the members of a JES2 MAS, displayed on the MAS panel, and the members of a JES3 JESPLEX, displayed on the JP panel.

Protecting MAS and JESPLEX members

Protect members of a MAS or JESPLEX by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 139 on page 284.

Table 139. Authority Required to MAS or JESPLEX Members for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D, DL (JP only) and J action characters	ISFMEMB.*member-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
E action character (MAS only)	ISFMEMB.*member-name.jesx*	SDSF	ALTER
P action character (MAS only)	ISFMEMB.*member-name.jesx*	SDSF	ALTER
All others	ISFMEMB.*member-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

where *member-name* is a member name in a JES2 environment and main name in a JES3 environment.

Commands sent to target systems are routed using the MVS ROUTE command. This occurs when the generated command is for a system other than the one to which the user is logged on to.

To protect the MVS or JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the MAS and JP panels, protect the MAS and JP commands. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting MAS members

To protect all MAS members and permit a user to control the members, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFMEMB.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFMEMB.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(ALTER)
```

Membership in groups

You can control membership in groups defined by ISFPARMS using SAF. This is an alternative to using ISFPARMS to control membership in the groups.

Controlling membership in groups

Define a resource in the SDSF class. The resource is shown in Table 140 on page 284.

Table 140. Authority Required for membership in an ISFPARMS group

Function	Resource Name	Class	Access
Membership in group	GROUP.*group-name.server-name*	SDSF	READ

For more information, see "Using SAF to control group membership" on page 17.

Example of protecting membership in a group in ISFPARMS

To authorize membership in a group in ISFPARMS, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF GROUP.group-name.server-name UACC(NONE)
PERMIT GROUP.group-name.server-name CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid)
ACCESS(READ)
```

Memory contents

You can protect the memory contents for address spaces within the sysplex, including common storage and 64-bit memory objects, that are displayed on the MEM panel.

Protecting memory contents

Protect the memory contents for address spaces by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 141 on page 285.

Table 141. Authority Required to MEM for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
M	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.tsystem*	SDSF	READ
S	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.tsystem*	SDSF	ALTER

To control access to the MEM panel, protect the MEM command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting memory contents

To protect all memory contents and permit a user to control the members, you can define generic profiles as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF .** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFJOB.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

MVS and JES commands on the command line

You can control a user's authority to use the SDSF slash (/) command to issue MVS or JES commands from SDSF. SAF checks the user's authority to use the slash command, but does not check the MVS or JES command or the object of the command. MVS and JES command authorization to the OPERCMDS class is done by MVS and JES only after SDSF authorizes use of the slash command.

You should control use of the slash command as you would a console with master authority.

The character for the slash command can be changed from the default, /, to some other character with a custom property in ISFPARMS. For more information, refer to "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

For more information on the console used by SDSF to issue the command, see "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356. For more information on protecting the console, see *z/OS MVS Planning: Operations*.

Protecting the slash command

Protect the slash command by defining a resource name in the SDSF class. The resource is shown in Table 142 on page 285.

Table 142. Authority Required for the Slash Command

Command	Resource Name	Class	Access
Slash (/)	ISFOPER.SYSTEM	SDSF	READ

Note: The `WHEN(CONSOLE(SDSF))` clause for conditional access checking does not apply to commands issued from the command line.

The character for the slash command can be changed from the default, /, to some other character with a custom property in ISFPARMS. For more information, refer to "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

For more information on the console used by SDSF to issue the command, see "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356. For more information on protecting the console, see *z/OS MVS Planning: Operations*.

Slash command and User Log

The slash command can return a response to the user terminal and write a response to the User Log (ULOG). To have the response sent back to the user's terminal, the user needs authorization to the ULOG command and to the extended console. See "User log (ULOG)" on page 345 for information.

Example of protecting the slash command

To authorize use of the slash command, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFOPER.SYSTEM UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFOPER.SYSTEM CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Network activity

Protecting network activity

Protect network activity by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 143 on page 286.

Table 143. SAF Resources for Network Activity

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
DA	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DAL	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DB	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DBL	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DN	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DNL	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DR	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DRD	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DRDL	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ
DRL	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the NA panel, protect the NA command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting network activity

To protect a network activity and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFNETACT.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFNETACT.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Network connections

You can protect the network connections displayed on the NC panel.

Protecting network connections

Protect network connections by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 144 on page 287.

Table 144. Authority Required to Network Connection Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFAPPL.*device-name.jesx* (APPLs)	SDSF	READ
	ISFSOCK.*device-name.jesx* (sockets)		
	ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx* (lines, transmitters or receivers)		
All others	ISFAPPL.*device-name.jesx* ISFSOCK.*device-name.jesx* ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

device-name
　　is the name of the device.

jesx
　　is the name of the JES subsystem.

To protect the JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the NC panel, protect the NC command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting network connections

To protect all network connections, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFNC.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFAPPL.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
PERMIT ISFSOCK.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
PERMIT ISFLIINE.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Network servers

You can protect the network servers displayed on the NS panel.

Protecting network servers

Protect network servers by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 145 on page 288.

Table 145. Authority Required to Network Servers Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFNS.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
All others except the JD and JM action characters	ISFNS.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

device-name
    is the name of the device.

jesx
    is the name of the JES subsystem.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

No SDSF resource protects the network server for the JD and JM action characters. Refer to "Protecting action characters as separate resources " on page 227

To control access to the NS panel, protect the NS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting network servers

To protect all network servers, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFNS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFNS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Nodes

You can protect the nodes displayed on the NO panel.

Protecting nodes

Protect nodes by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 146 on page 288.

Table 146. Authority Required to Nodes Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFNODE.*node-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
All others	ISFNODE.*node-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

node-name
    is the name of the node.

jesx
    is the name of the JES subsystem.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the NO panel, protect the NO command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting nodes

To protect all nodes, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFNODE.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFNODE.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

OMVS options

Protecting OMVS options

Protect OMVS options by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 147 on page 289.

Table 147. SAF Resources for OMVS Options

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFOMVS.*option-name*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the OMVS panel, protect the OMVS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting OMVS options

To protect OMVS options and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFOMVS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFOMVS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

OPERLOG

The OPERLOG is a merged, sysplex-wide system message log. It is provided by a log stream, which is a collection of log data used by the MVS System Logger.

You protect the OPERLOG panel by controlling:

- Access to the LOG command, which displays the log panel. This is explained in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.
- Authorization to the log stream used for OPERLOG. The system logger, rather than SDSF, issues a SAF call to ensure the authorization.

Parameters of the LOG command allow users to choose the SYSLOG rather than the OPERLOG. For information on protecting the SYSLOG, see "SYSLOG" on page 342.

Protecting the log stream

Protect the log stream user for OPERLOG by defining a resource name in the LOGSTRM class. The resource is shown in Table 148 on page 289.

Table 148. Authority Required for Accessing the Log Stream

Function	Resource Name	Class	Access
Access to the log stream	SYSPLEX.OPERLOG	LOGSTRM	READ

Overtypeable fields

Use of an overtypeable field causes an interaction with three resources, all of which must be protected:

- The overtypeable field
- The object of the overtypeable field, such as an initiator, printer, MAS member, or job
- The MVS or JES command generated by overtyping the field

Protecting overtypeable fields is the same whether they are overtyped in the table or from the command line.

Protecting the overtypeable field

The resource names for the overtypeable fields are in the SDSF class or GSDSF class and have a high level qualifier of ISFATTR. A user must have UPDATE authority to the ISFATTR resource to overtype a field. The fields and their resource names are shown in "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

If the user is not authorized to overtype the field, the field is displayed on the panel but is not overtypeable. (The ISFFLD macros or the FLD statements of ISFPARMS can be used to control whether a field is displayed.)

Protecting the objects of overtypeable fields

The objects of the overtypeable fields are such things as jobs, output groups, initiators, MAS members, nodes, printers, and so on. For information about protecting the objects see:

- "Checks on the CK and CKH panels" on page 267
- "Destination operator authority" on page 269
- "Enclaves" on page 272
- "Initiators" on page 274
- "JES2 resources on the RM panel" on page 274
- "Job classes" on page 276
- "Jobs, job groups, output groups, and SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets" on page 278
- "Lines" on page 282
- "MAS and JESPLEX members" on page 283
- "Network connections" on page 287
- "Network servers" on page 287
- "Nodes" on page 288
- "Printers" on page 333
- "Processes (z/OS UNIX System Services)" on page 334
- "Proclibs" on page 335
- "Punches" on page 335
- "Readers" on page 336
- "Resources defined to WLM" on page 337
- "Scheduling environments" on page 338
- "Spool offloaders" on page 340
- "Spool volumes" on page 341
- "System requests" on page 345

Protecting the generated MVS and JES commands

Overtyping fields generates MVS and JES commands. The resource names that protect these commands are in the OPERCMDS class and are shown in "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293. The tables also contain the access levels required.

Permitting access only while using SDSF

Users can be conditionally permitted to access OPERCMDS resources so they are authorized to use MVS and JES commands only while they are using SDSF. See "Using conditional access" on page 222 for more information.

Generic profiles

You can set up a generic profile in the SDSF class to allow access to all overtypeable fields. To protect resources individually in the SDSF class with more restrictive profiles, use the specific resource name associated with the overtypeable field. Table 150 on page 293 contains these resource names.

Generic profiles in the SDSF class that protect different types of overtypeable fields are shown in Table 149 on page 291. For the generic profiles in the OPERCMDS class, use Table 152 on page 316.

Table 149. Generic Profiles for Overtypeable Fields

Generic Profile	Protects
ISFATTR.**	All
ISFATTR.INIT.**	JES3 initiators
ISFATTR.JOB.**	DA, I, ST (jobs)
ISFATTR.JOBGROUPS.**	JG
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.**	JDS (job data sets), J0 (JES3 job 0), H and O (output groups)
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.**	JDS (job data sets), J0 (JES3 job 0)
ISFATTR.CHECK.**	CK (checks)
ISFATTR.CKPT.**	CKPT
ISFATTR.EMCS.**	EMCS
ISFATTR.ENCLAVE.**	ENC (enclaves)
ISFATTR.JOBCL.**	JC (job classes)
ISFATTR.LINE.**	LI (lines), NC (network connections)
ISFATTR.LOGON.**	NS (network servers)
ISFATTR.MEMBER.**	MAS (members of the MAS), JP (members of the JESPLEX)
ISFATTR.MODIFY.**	SO (spool offloaders)
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.**	NC, NS
ISFATTR.NODE.**	NO (nodes), NC
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.**	SO (spool offloaders)
ISFATTR.OMVS.**	OMVS
ISFATTR.PROPTS.**	LI, NC, NS, PR (printers), PUN (punches)
ISFATTR.RDR.**	RDR (readers)
ISFATTR.RESMON.**	RM (JES2 resources)

Table 149. Generic Profiles for Overtypeable Fields (continued)

Generic Profile	Protects
ISFATTR.RESOURCE.**	RES (WLM resources)
ISFATTR.SELECT.**	INIT, LI, NC, NS, PR, PUN, SO (selection criteria for devices)
ISFATTR.SPOOL.**	SP (spool volumes)

Examples of protecting overtypeable fields

In the following examples, *jesx* is the name of the JES2 or JES3 subsystem. For example, it might be *JES2*, *JESA*, or to protect all JES2 subsystems, *JES%*.

1. To protect all overtypeable fields, the objects of the overtypeable fields, and the commands they generate, define the following profiles:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFAPPL.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFATTR.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFDISP.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFINIT.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFENC.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFJDD.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFJOBCL.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFLINE.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFNS.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFNODE.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFMEMB.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRDR.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRM.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRES.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSO.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSOCK.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSP.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE WRITER jesx.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE JESSPOOL ** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.CALL.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.RESTART.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.ROUTE.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.START.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.DISPLAY.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.MODIFY.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.RESET UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE XFACILIT HZS.** UACC(NONE)
```

2. To restrict the use of the overtypeable fields for all output groups on the Held Output Queue and Output Queue panels, define the more restrictive profiles:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFATTR.OUTPUT.** UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE JESSPOOL *.*.*.*.GROUP.* UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT UACC(NONE)
```

3. To further restrict the use to only the DEST field on the Held Output Queue and Output Queue panels, define the more restrictive profiles:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE JESSPOOL *.*.*.*.GROUP.* UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE OPERCMDS jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT UACC(NONE)
```

Tables of overtypeable fields

The following tables describe the SDSF classes and resource names for each overtypeable field and the panels on which they are valid. The table shows the command that is issued, and the associated OPERCMDS resource, for the JES2 environment for each overtypeable field; if the field is overtypeable in the JES3 environment, the JES3 command and associated OPERCMDS resource are shown beneath the JES2 values.

For an alphabetical list by field name, see Table 150 on page 293.

For an alphabetical list by OPERCMDS resource name, see Table 152 on page 316.

Appendix B, "SDSF resource names for SAF security," on page 503 contains a table of all overtypeable fields.

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.					
The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.					
When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.					
Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.					
When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).					
Overtypeable Field	**SDSF Panel**	**SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)**	**Command, JES2** / **Command, JES3**	**OPERCMDS Resource, JES2** / **OPERCMDS Resource, JES3**	**Required Access**
System	RES	ISFATTR.RESOURCE.*system*	F	MVS.MODIFY.WLM	UPDATE
ACCT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACCT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
ACTIVE	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACTIVE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
ADDRESS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ADDRESS	SSI		
			SSI		
ADISC	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.AUTODISC	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
AFPPARMS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPPARMS	SSI		
			SSI		
ALLOC	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.ALLOC	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
ANODE	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL *jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET *jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
AFPSTATS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPSTATS	SSI		
			SSI		
APPL	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.APPL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL
			-	-	-

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
APPLID	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.APPLID	$S	*jesx*.START.NET	CONTROL
			-	-	-
ARCHIVE	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.ARCHIVE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
ASIS	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.ASIS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
AUTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.AUTH	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
AUTH	EMCS	ISFATTR.EMCS.AUTH	V CN(), AUTH=	MVS.VARY.CN	UPDATE
AUTHORITY	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.AUTHORITY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
AUTHORITY	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.AUTHORITY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
B	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.BPAGE	-	-	-
			See note 3.		
BARRIER	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.BARRIER	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
BLP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.BLP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
BUILDING	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.BLDG	SSI		
			SSI		
BURST	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
BURST	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
C	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS	$TO[1]	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
C	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS	SSI[1]		
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
C	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.BAT *jesx*.MODIFY.STC *jesx*.MODIFY.TSU	UPDATE
			*F J	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE
C	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	Required Access
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
CC	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYCNT	SSI		
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
CATEGORY	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.CATEGORY	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC. *hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
CB	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CB	-	-	-
			*S, *X	See note 3.	
CCTL	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CCTL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
CHARS	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CHARS	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
CHAR1–4	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
CHAR1			See note 3.		
CKPTHOLD	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.CKPTHOLD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL
CKPTLINE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTLINE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
CKPTLINE	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTLINE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
CKPTMODE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
CKPTPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
CKPTPAGE	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
CKPTSEC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
CLASSES	INIT	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBCLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.INITIATOR	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CLASS1-8	INIT	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBCLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.INITIATOR	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CMPCT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CMPCT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

| | | | **Command, JES2** | **OPERCMDS Resource, JES2** | |
| | | | **Command, JES3** | **OPERCMDS Resource, JES3** | |

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	**SDSF Panel**	**SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)**	**Command, JES2** / **Command, JES3**	**OPERCMDS Resource, JES2** / **OPERCMDS Resource, JES3**	**Required Access**
CODE	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.CODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
COLORMAP	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. COLORMAP	SSI		
			SSI		
COMMAND	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.COMMAND	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
COMP	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.COMPRESS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
COMP	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS. COMPRESS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
COMPACT	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL	CONTROL
			-	-	-
COMPACT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COMPACT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
COMSETUP	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.COMSETUP	SSI		
			SSI		
CONNECT	LI	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CONNECT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL *jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET *jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CONNECT	NO	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CONN-INT	LI	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CONN-INT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL *jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET *jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CONN-INT	NO	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
COPIES	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPIES	-	-	-
			See note 3.		

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
COPYMARK	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
CP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CPR	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.CONDPURG	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
CPY	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.COPY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
CPYMOD	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYMOD	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
CPYMOD	JO PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMOD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*S	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	
CRTIME	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.CRTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
CTR	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
CTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
CTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	
DEBUG	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.DEBUG	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
DEFCOUNT	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.DEFCNT	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
DEPARTMENT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.DEPT	SSI		
			SSI		
DEST	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST	$TOF[1]	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
DEST	JDS JO	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST	SSI[1]		
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
DEST (secondary JES2)	H	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST	$O	*jesx*.RELEASE.BATOUT *jesx*.RELEASE.STCOUT *jesx*.RELEASE.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
DFCB	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DEVFCB	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
DGRPY	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DGRPY	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.W	UPDATE
DIRECT	NO	SFATTR.NODE,DIRECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
DORMANCY	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.DORMANCY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL
DSENQSHR	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.DSENQSHR	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
			-	-	-
DSNAME	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.DATASET	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
DUPLEX	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.DUPLEX	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
DYN	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DYN	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.W	UPDATE
EINTERVAL	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.EINTERVAL	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
END	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.ENDNODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
EXECNODE	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.EXECNODE	$R	*jesx*.ROUTE.JOBOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FCB	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FCB	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB	-	-	-
			*F U	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
FCBL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FCBLOAD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FLASH	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable ***jesx*** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace ***hcproc*** and ***hcstcid*** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

| Overtypeable Field | SDSF Panel | SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required) | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | Required Access |
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
FLASH	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
FLS	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FLUSH	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FORMDEF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMDEF	SSI		
			SSI		
FORMLEN	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMLEN	SSI		
			SSI		
FORMS	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FORMS	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS	SSI		
			*F U	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
FSATRACE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FSATRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
FSSNAME	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FSSNAME	F	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
GDGBIAS	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.GDGBIAS	$TJOBCLASS, GDGBIAS=	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
GROUP	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.GROUP	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
GROUP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.GROUP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
HOLD	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.HOLD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
HOLD	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.HOLD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
HONORTRC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.HONORTRC	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
INTERVAL	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.INTERVAL	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC. *hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
INTF	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.INTERFACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
INTIDS	EMCS	ISFATTR.EMCS.INTIDS	V CN(), INTIDS=	MVS.VARY.CN	UPDATE

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.
The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.
When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.
Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.
When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).
(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
IPDEST	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.IPDEST	SSI		
			SSI		
IPNAME	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
IPNAME	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE
ITY	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.INTRAY	SSI		
			SSI		
JCLIM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JCLIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
JESLOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JESLOG	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
JOBRC	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOBRC	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
			-	-	-
JRNL	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOURNAL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
JRNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.JRNUM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
JRNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.JRNUM	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
JTNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.JTNUM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
JTNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.JTNUM	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
JTR	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
JTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
JTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE
K	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SPACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
LABEL	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.LABEL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
LIMIT	RM	ISFATTR.RESMON.LIMIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.*resource*[2]	CONTROL

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

| Overtypeable Field | SDSF Panel | SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required) | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | Required Access |
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
LINE	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.LINE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL *jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LINE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LINE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LINECCHR	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.LINECCHR	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LINE-LIMIT	LI NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.L	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LINE-LIMIT	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
LINE-LIMIT	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
LINE-LIMIT	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
LINE-LIM-HI	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	-	-	-
			See note 3.		
LINE-LIM-LOW	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	-	-	-
			See note 3.		
LOG	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.LOG	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JLOG	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
LOG	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOG	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LOGMODE	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL	CONTROL
			-	-	
LOGMODE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LOGON	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOGON	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.APPL	CONTROL
			-	-	-
LOGON	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGON	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-

			Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	
Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
LRECL	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.LRECL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
M	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.MARK	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
MAILBCC	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILBCC	SSI		
			SSI		
MAILCC	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILCC	SSI		
			SSI		
MAILFILE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFILE	SSI		
			SSI		
MAILFROM	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFROM	SSI		
			SSI		
MAILTO	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILTO	SSI		
			SSI		
MAX-TIME	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
MAXRETRIES	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.MAXRETR	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
MBURST	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.BURST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MC	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.MCLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
MC	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGCLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
MCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MDEST	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.DEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MFCB	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FCB	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MFLH	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FLASH	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MFORMS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FORMS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MHOLD	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.HOLD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MINPCT	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.MINPCT	-	-	-
			*F Q	*jesx*,MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
MODE	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.MODE	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*,MODIFY.G	UPDATE
MODE	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

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(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
MODE	PR	ISFATTR.PRPOPTS.MODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.F	
MODSP	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.ODISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MPRMODE	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.PRMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MSAFF	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MSCOPE	EMCS	ISFATTR.EMCS.MSCOPE	V CN(), MSCOPE=	MVS.VARY.CN	UPDATE
MSGLV	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGLEVEL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
MUCS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.UCS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
MWRITER	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.WRITER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
NAME	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.NAME	SSI		
			SSI		
NSECURE	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NSECURE	$TNETSRV, SECURE=	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
NETSRV	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			-	-	-
NETSRV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.NETSRV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
NEWPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NEWPAGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
NHOLD	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.NETHOLD	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
NODE	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.NODE	$SN	*jesx*.START.NET	CONTROL
			*X	*jesx*.CALL.NJE	UPDATE
NODENAME	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.NODENAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
NOTIFY	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.NOTIFY	SSI		
			SSI		
NOTIFY	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.NOTIFY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
NPRO	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
NUMVALUE	OMVS	ISFATTR.OMVS.VALUE	SETOMVS *optionname=*	MVS.SETOMVS.OMVS	UPDATE

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
OCOPYCNT	JDS	SFATTR.OUTDESC.OCOPYCNT	SSI		
			SSI		
ODISP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ODISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
ODISP	H JDS O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.ODISP	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
OFFSETXB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OFFSETXB	SSI		
			SSI		
OFFSETXF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OFFSETXF	SSI		
			SSI		
OFFSETYB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OFFSETYB	SSI		
			SSI		
OFFSETYF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OFFSETYF	SSI		
			SSI		
OPLOG	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.OPACTLOG	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.W	UPDATE
OUT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.OUTPUT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
OUTBN	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OUTBIN	SSI		
			SSI		
OVERFNAM	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.OVFNAME	-	-	-
			*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
OVERLAYB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OVERLAYB	SSI		
			SSI		
OVERLAYF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OVERLAYF	SSI		
			SSI		
PAGEDEF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PAGEDEF	SSI		
			SSI		
PAGE-LIMIT	LI NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.L	CONTROL
			-	-	-
PAGE-LIMIT	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PAGE-LIMIT	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

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(continued)

| Overtypeable Field | SDSF Panel | SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required) | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | Required Access |
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
PAGE-LIM-HI	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	-	-	-
			See note 3.		
PAGE-LIM-LOW	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	-	-	-
			See note 3.		
PARAMETERS	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.PARM	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC. *hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
PARTNAME	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PARTNAME	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
PARTNAME	JP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.SPARTN	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
PARTNAME	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PARTNAM	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PARTNAME	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.PARTNAME	-	-	-
			*F Q	*jesx*.MODIFY.Q	UPDATE
PASSWORD	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.PASSWORD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
PASSWORD	NS	ISFATTR.LOGON.PASSWORD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL
			-	-	-
PATH	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PATH	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PAU	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PAUSE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PDEFAULT	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PDEFAULT	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.F	CONTROL
PEN	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PENCRYPT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
PGN	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.PGN	RESET	MVS.RESET	UPDATE
PGN	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGN	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
PGNM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGMRNAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
PI	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOINC	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

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(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
PL	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOLIM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PL	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PROCLIB	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
PMG	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PATHMGR	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
PORT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PORTNO	SSI		
			SSI		
PORT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
PORT	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE
PRINTO	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTO	SSI		
			SSI		
PRINTQ	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTQ	SSI		
			SSI		
PRMODE	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE	-	-	-
			*F U	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
PRMODE	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PRMODE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UPDATE
PROMORT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PROMORATE	$TJOBCLASS, PROMO=	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
PROT	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.PROTECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
PRTDEF	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTDEF	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PRTDEST	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.PRTDEST	$R	*jesx*.ROUTE.JOBOUT	UPDATE
PRTDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRTDEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PRTTSO	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTTSO	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE

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(continued)

| Overtypeable Field | SDSF Panel | SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required) | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | Required Access |
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
PRTXWTR	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTXWTR	-	-	-
			*F	jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PRTY	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.PRTY	$T	jesx.MODIFY.BAT jesx.MODIFY.STC jesx.MODIFY.TSU	UPDATE
			*F J,P	jesx.MODIFY.JOBP	UPDATE
PRTY	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRTY	$TO	jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PRV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRIVATE	$T	jesx.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
PSEL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PRESELCT	$T	jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PTYPE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PTYPE	-	-	-
			*F	jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PUNDEF	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PUNDEF	-	-	-
			*F	jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
PUNDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PUNDEST	$T	jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
PWCNTL	NO	SFATTR.NODE.PWCNTL	-	-	-
			*F	jesx.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
QHLD	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.QHELD	$T	jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
QUIESCE	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.QUIESCE	RESET	MVS.RESET	UPDATE
RECV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.RECEIVE	$T	jesx.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
REGION	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.REGION	$T	jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
RES	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.RESERVED	$T	jesx.MODIFY.SPOOL	CONTROL
			-	-	-
REST	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.REST	$T	jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
REST	NC	ISFATTR.LINE.REST	$T	jesx.MODIFY.APPL jesx.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			-	-	-

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(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
REST	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.REST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
RESTART	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
RESTART	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON *jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			-	-	-
REST-INT	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
REST-INT	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON *jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			-	-	-
RETAINF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINF	SSI		
			SSI		
RETAINS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINS	SSI		
			SSI		
RETRYL	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYL	SSI		
			SSI		
RETRYT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYT	SSI		
			SSI		
REXXHLQ	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.REXXHLQ	MODIFY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
			MODIFY	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
ROUTCDE	EMCS	ISFATTR.EMCS.ROUTCDE	V CN(),ROUT	MVS.VARY.CN	UPDATE
RST	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.RESTART	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
RTPD	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.RETENT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
ROOM	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ROOM	SSI		
			SSI		
SAFF	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.BAT *jesx*.MODIFY.STC *jesx*.MODIFY.TSU	UPDATE
SAFF	JG	ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.GROUP	UPDATE

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
SAFF	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SPOOL	CONTROL
SAFF1	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SBURST	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*S, *X	See note 3.	
SBURST	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SCHEDULING -ENV	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCHENV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
SCHEDULING -ENV	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SCHENV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.BAT	UPDATE
SCHEDULING -ENV	JG	ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SCHENV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.GROUP	UPDATE
SCLASS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SCLASS1-8	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SCN	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCAN	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
SDEPTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SDEPTH	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
SDEST1	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SDEST1	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SDEST1	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SDISP	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.DISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SECURE	NO	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SECURE	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
SECURE	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SECURE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SECURE	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SECURE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SELECT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SELECT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

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(continued)

| Overtypeable Field | SDSF Panel | SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required) | Command, JES2 | OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 | Required Access |
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
SELECTMODE NAME	JP	ISFATTR.MEMBER.SELMNAME	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
SENDP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SENDP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SENTRS	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SENTREST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SEP	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SEP	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SEPCHAR	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPCHARS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SEPDS	PR PUN RDR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SETUP	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SETUP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.W	
SETUP	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SETUP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SEVERITY	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.SEVERITY	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
SFCB	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SFCB	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SFLH	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SFLH	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*R, *S	See note 3.	
SFORMS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SFORMS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SHOLD	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.HOLD	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SJOBNAME	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBNAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

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(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
SJOBNAME	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBNAME	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SOCKET	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SOCKET	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE
SODSP	LI	ISFATTR.SELECT.OUTDISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.L	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SODSP	NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.ODISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.L	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SODSP	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.ODISP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SOWNER	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SOWNER	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SOWNER	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SPEED	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.SPEED	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SPRMODE1	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SPRMODE1	PR PUN RDR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SRANGE	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SRANGE	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SRANGE	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SRNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.SRNUM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SRNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SRNUM	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
SRVCLASS	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLASS	RESET	MVS.RESET	UPDATE
SRVCLASS	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.BAT *jesx*.MODIFY.STC *jesx*.MODIFY.TSU	CONTROL
			*F J	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
SRVCLASS	ENC	ISFATTR.ENCLAVE.SRVCLASS			
SRVNAME	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
SSAFF	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SYSAFF	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SSCHEDULING -ENV	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SCHENV	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SSRVCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SRVCLS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SSIGNON	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SSIGNON	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJE	UPDATE
STACK	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.STACK	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	
STNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.STNUM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SUBNET	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SUBNET	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
SUCS	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
SUCS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SUS	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SUSPEND	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SVOL	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SVOL	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SWA	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SWA	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
SWRITER	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.WRITER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
SWRITER	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.WRITER	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
SYNCTOL	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.SYNCTOL	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL
SYSSYM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SYSSYM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE
TDEPTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TDEPTH	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.C	UPDATE

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2 / Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2 / OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	Required Access
TITLE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.TITLE	SSI		
			SSI		
TP6	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE6	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
TP26	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE26	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
TR	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
TR	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.TRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
TR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LOGON *jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			-	-	-
TR	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
TR	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.TRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
TRANS	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRANS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.F	
TRANS	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.TRANSMIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
TRANSP	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.TRANSPARENCY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
TRKCELL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRKCELL	PR	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UCS	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UCS	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.U	UDPATE
UCSV	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UCSVERFY	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UJP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUJP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL

Table 150. Overtypeable Fields.

The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

When a set of related fields can be overtyped with the Overtype Extension pop-up, all of the fields in the set are protected by the same resource.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

When an overtypeable field does not apply in a particular JES environment, the command and OPERCMDS resource are shown as a hyphen (-).

(continued)

Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Command, JES2	OPERCMDS Resource, JES2	Required Access
			Command, JES3	OPERCMDS Resource, JES3	
UNALLOC	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.UNALLOC	-	-	-
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.G	UPDATE
UNIT	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UNIT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UNIT	SO	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
UNIT	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.UNIT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-
UNKNIDS	EMCS	ISFATTR.EMCS.UNKNIDS	V CN(), UNKNIDS=	MVS.VARY.CN	UPDATE
USERDATA1	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERDATA	SSI		
			SSI		
USERDATE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.USERDATE	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC. *hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
USERLIB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERLIB	SSI		
			SSI		
USO	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUSO	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
VALIDATE	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.VALIDATE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
VERBOSE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.VERBOSE	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC. *hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
VERIFYP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.VERIFYP	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
VFYPATH	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.VFYPATH	$TNODE, VFYPATH=	*jesx*.MODIFY.NODE	CONTROL
VOLS	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.VOLS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFFLOAD	CONTROL
VTR	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			-	-	-
VTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE
VTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL
			*F	*jesx*.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE
WARN%	RM	ISFATTR.RESMON.WARNPCT	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.*resource*[2]	CONTROL

| | | | **Command, JES2** | **OPERCMDS Resource, JES2** | |
Overtypeable Field	**SDSF Panel**	**SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)**	**Command, JES3**	**OPERCMDS Resource, JES3**	**Required Access**
WORK-SELECTION	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.L	CONTROL
			-	-	-
WORK-SELECTION	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			*R	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	
WORK-SELECTION	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			See note 3.		
WORK-SELECTION	SO	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.OFF	CONTROL
WTOTYPE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.WTOTYPE	F	MVS.MODIFY.STC.*hcproc.hcstcid*	UPDATE
WTR	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.WRITER	$TO	*jesx*.MODIFY.BATOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.STCOUT *jesx*.MODIFY.TSUOUT	UPDATE
			-	-	-
WTR	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.WRITER	SSI		
			SSI		
XBM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.XBM	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL
XEQDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.XEQDEST	$T	*jesx*.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE
			-	-	-

Notes for Table 150 on page 293:

[1] SDSF uses the subsystem interface (SSI) when you overtype the C (JES output class) or DEST (JES print destination name) on the JDS panel. You can change the class or destination without releasing the output. In order to release output when the JESSPOOL class is enabled, the user must have ALTER authority to the JESSPOOL resource. This authority is implied for the JESSPOOL resources created by the user.

[2] The SAF resource varies with the JES2 resource. Refer to "JES2 resources" on page 331.

[3] In a JES3 environment, you must also type an action character when overtyping the field. The command issued and OPERCMDS resource depend on the action character that is used with the overtype. Refer to Table 151 on page 315.

Table 151. Actions with Overtypes on the PR and PUN Panels in a JES3 Environment

Action Character	**Command**	**OPERCMDS Resource**	**Required Access**
B, E, F	*RESTART	*jesx*.RESTART.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
S	*START	*jesx*.START.DEV.*device*	UPDATE
X	*CALL	*jesx*.CALL.*dspname*	UPDATE

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
		SSI	ADDRESS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ADDRESS
		SSI	AFPPARMS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPPARMS
		SSI	AFPSTATS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPSTATS
		SSI	BUILDING	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.BLDG
		SSI[1]	C	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS
		SSI	CC	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYCNT
		SSI	COLORMAP	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.COLORMAP
		SSI	COMSETUP	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.COMSETUP
		SSI	DEPARTMENT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.DEPT
		SSI[1]	DEST	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST
		SSI	FORMDEF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMDEF
		SSI	FORMLEN	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMLEN
		SSI	FORMS	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS
		SSI	INTRAY	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.INTRAY
		SSI	IPDEST	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.IPDEST
		SSI	MAILBCC	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILBCC
		SSI	MAILCC	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILCC
		SSI	MAILFILE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFILE
		SSI	MAILFROM	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFROM
		SSI	MAILTO	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILTO
		SSI	NAME	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.NAME
		SSI	OCOPYCNT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OCOPYCNT
		SSI	OFFSETXB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETXB
		SSI	OFFSETXF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETXF
		SSI	OFFSETYB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETYB
		SSI	OFFSETYF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETYF
		SSI	NOTIFY	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.NOTIFY
		SSI	OUTBN	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OUTBIN
		SSI	OVERLAYB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OVERLAYB

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.					
The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.					
Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.					
Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.					
(continued)					
OPERCMDS Resource Name	**Required Access**	**MVS/JES Command**	**Overtypeable Field**	**SDSF Panel**	**SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)**
		SSI	OVERLAYF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC. OVERLAYF
		SSI	PAGEDEF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PAGEDEF
		SSI	PORT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PORTNO
		SSI	PRINTO	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTO
		SSI	PRINTQ	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTQ
		SSI	PRMODE	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE
		SSI	RETAINF	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINF
		SSI	RETAINS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINS
		SSI	RETRYL	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYL
		SSI	RETRYT	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYT
		SSI	ROOM	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ROOM
		SSI	TITLE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.TITLE
		SSI	UCS	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS
		SSI	USERDATA1	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERDATA
		SSI	USERLIB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERLIB
			SRVCLASS	ENC	ISFATTR.ENCLAVE.SRVCLASS
		SSI	WTR	JDS J0	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.WRITER
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	B	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.BPAGE
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	CB	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CB
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	CHAR1	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	CKPTPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	CKPTSEC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	COPIES	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPIES
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	COPYMARK	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-HI	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-LO	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.CALL.dspname	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	NPRO	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

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Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-HI	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-LO	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SBURST	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SCLASS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SEPDS	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SFCB	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SFORMS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SPRMODE1	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	SUCS	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS
jesx.**CALL**.*dspname*	UPDATE	*X. See note 3.	WORK-SELECTION	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.**CALL.NJE**	UPDATE	*X	NODE	LI NO	ISFATTR.LINE.NODE
jesx.**MODIFY**.*resource* [2]	CONTROL	$T	LIMIT	RM	ISFATTR.RESMON.LIMIT
jesx.**MODIFY**.*resource* [2]	CONTROL	$T	WARN%	RM	ISFATTR.RESMON.WARNPCT
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	ANODE	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NODE
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	COMPACT	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	CONNECT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	CONN-INT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	LINE	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.LINE
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	LOGMODE	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGMODE
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	LOGON	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOGON
jesx.**MODIFY.APPL**	CONTROL	$T	REST	NC	ISFATTR.LINE.REST
jesx.**MODIFY.BAT**	UPDATE	$T	SCHEDULING-ENV	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SCHENV
jesx.**MODIFY.BAT** *jesx*.**MODIFY.STC** *jesx*.**MODIFY.TSU**	UPDATE	$T	SAFF	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SYSAFF
jesx.**MODIFY.BAT** *jesx*.**MODIFY.STC** *jesx*.**MODIFY.TSU**	UPDATE	$T	C	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.CLASS
jesx.**MODIFY.BAT** *jesx*.**MODIFY.STC** *jesx*.**MODIFY.TSU**	UPDATE	$T	PRTY	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.PRTY

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

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(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.BAT **jesx.MODIFY.STC** **jesx.MODIFY.TSU**	CONTROL	$T	SRVCLASS	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLS
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	BURST	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO SSI[1]	C	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO SSI[1]	DEST	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	FCB	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	FLASH	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	FORMS	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	ODISP	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.ODISP
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	PRMODE	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	PRTY	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRTY
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	UCS	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS
jesx.MODIFY.BATOUT **jesx.MODIFY.STCOUT** **jesx.MODIFY.TSUOUT**	UPDATE	$TO	WTR	H O	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.WRITER
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	JESLOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JESLOG
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	LOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JLOG
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	PARTNAME	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PARTNAME
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	SDEPTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SDEPTH
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	SYSSYM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SYSSYM
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	TDEPTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TDEPTH
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	ASIS	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.ASIS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	CCTL	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CCTL
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	CHAR1–4	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

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(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CMPCT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CMPCT
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	COMP	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COMPRESS
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	COMPACT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COMPACT
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CKPTLINE	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTLINE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CKPTMODE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTMODE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CKPTPAGE	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CKPTSEC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	COPYMARK	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	CPYMOD	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMOD
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	DFCB	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DEVFCB
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	FCBL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FCBLOAD
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	FSSNAME	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FSSNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	HONORTRC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.HONORTRC
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	K	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SPACE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	LINE-LIMIT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	LRECL	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.LRECL
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	M	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.MARK
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	MODE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.MODE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	NEWPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NEWPAGE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	NPRO	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	PAGE-LIMIT	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	PAU	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PAUSE
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	PSEL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PRESELCT
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SBURST	PR SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SCLASS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SDEST1	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SELECT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SELECT
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SEP	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEP
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SEPCHAR	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPCHARS
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SEPDS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SETUP	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SETUP
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SFCB	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SFLH	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SFORMS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS
jesx.**MODIFY.DEV**	UPDATE	$T	SJOBNAME	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBNAME

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SOWNER	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SPRMODE1	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SRANGE	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SUCS	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SUS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.SUSPEND
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SVOL1	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SWRITER	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.WRITER
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	TR	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	TRANS	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRANS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	TRKCELL	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRKCELL
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	UCSV	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UCSVERFY
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	UNIT	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	WORK-SELECTION	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	FLS	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.FLUSH
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	LINE-LIMIT	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SVOL	PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	AUTHORITY	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.AUTHORITY
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	C	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.CLASS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	HOLD	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.HOLD
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	MC	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.RMCLASS
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	PI	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOINC
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	PL	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOLIM
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	PRTDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PRTDEST
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	PUNDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.PUNDEST
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	SAFF	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.SYSAFF
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	TR	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.TRACE
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	UNIT	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.UNIT
jesx.MODIFY.DEV	UPDATE	$T	XEQDEST	RDR	ISFATTR.RDR.XEQDEST
jesx.MODIFY.F	UPDATE	*F	MODE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.MODE
jesx.MODIFY.F	CONTROL	*F	PDEFAULT	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.PDEFAULT
jesx.MODIFY.F	UPDATE	*F	SETUP	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SETUP
jesx.MODIFY.F	UPDATE	*F	TRANS	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRANS
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	ALLOC	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.ALLOC
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	BARRIER	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.BARRIER

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	DEFCOUNT	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.DEFCOUNT
jesx.MODIFY.C	UPDATE	*F	GROUP	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.GROUP
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	MODE	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.MODE
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	UNALLOC	INIT	ISFATTR.INIT.UNALLOC
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	SELECTMODE NAME	JP	ISFATTR.MEMBER.SELMNAME
jesx.MODIFY.G	UPDATE	*F	PARTNAME	JP	ISFATTR.MEMBER.SPARTN
jesx.MODIFY.GROUP	UPDATE	$T	SAFF	JG	ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SYSAFF
jesx.MODIFY.GROUP	UPDATE	$T	SCHEDULING-ENV	JG	ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SCHENV
jesx.MODIFY.INITIATOR	CONTROL	$T	CLASSES	INIT	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBCLASS
jesx.MODIFY.INITIATOR	CONTROL	$T	CLASS1-8	INIT	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBCLASS
jesx.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE	*F	C	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.CLASS
jesx.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE	*F	SRVLCASS	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLS
jesx.MODIFY.JOB	UPDATE	*F	C	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.CLASS
jesx.MODIFY.JOBP	UPDATE	*F	PRTY	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.PRTY
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	ACCT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACCT
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	ACTIVE	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACTIVE
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	AUTH	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.AUTH
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	BLP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.BLP
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	COMMAND	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.COMMAND
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	CPR	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.CONDPURG
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	CPY	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.COPY
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	DSENQSHR	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.DSENQSHR
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	GDGBIAS	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.GDGBIAS
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	GROUP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.GROUP
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	HOLD	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.HOLD
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	JCLIM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JCLIM
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	JESLOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JESLOG
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	JOBRC	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOBRC
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	JRNL	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOURNAL
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	LOG	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.LOG
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	MAX-TIME	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TIME
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	MC	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGCLASS
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	MODE	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MODE
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	MSGLV	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGLEVEL

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	ODISP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.ODISP
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	OUT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.OUTPUT
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	PGN	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGN
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	PGNM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGMRNAME
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	PROMORT	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.PROMORATE
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	QHLD	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.QHELD
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	REGION	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.REGION
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	RST	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.RESTART
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	SCHEDULING-ENV	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCHENV
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	SCN	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCAN
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	SWA	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SWA
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	SYSSYM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.SYSSYM
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	TP6	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE6
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	TP26	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE26
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	UJP	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUJP
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	USO	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUSO
jesx.MODIFY.JOBCLASS	CONTROL	$T	XBM	JC	ISFATTR.JOBCL.XBM
jesx.MODIFY.L	CONTROL	$T	LINE-LIMIT	LI NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.MODIFY.L	CONTROL	$T	PAGE-LIMIT	LI NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.MODIFY.L	CONTROL	$T	SODSP	LI NC	ISFATTR.SELECT.OUTDISP
jesx.MODIFY.L	CONTROL	$T	WORK-SELECTION	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	ADISC	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.AUTODISC
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	ANODE	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NODE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CONNECT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CONN-INT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CODE	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.CODE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	COMP	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.COMPRESS
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CONNECT	LI	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CONN-INT	LI	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	CTR	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	DUPLEX	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.DUPLEX
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	INTF	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.INTERFACE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	JRNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.JRNUM
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	JTNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.JTNUM

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.					
*The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.*					
*Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.*					
*Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.*					
(continued)					

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	JTR	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	LINECCHR	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.LINECCHR
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	LOG	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.LOG
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	REST	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.REST
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	RESTART	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	REST-INT	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	SPEED	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.SPEED
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	SRNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.SRNUM
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	STNUM	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.STNUM
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	TR	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	TRANSP	LI	ISFATTR.LINE. TRANSPARENCY
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	UNIT	LI	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT
jesx.MODIFY.LINE	CONTROL	$T	VTR	LI NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	APPL	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.APPL
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	LOG	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOG
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	PASSWORD	NS	ISFATTR.LOGON.PASSWORD
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	RESTART	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	RESTART-INT	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME
jesx.MODIFY.LOGON	CONTROL	$T	TR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE
jesx.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL	$T	CKPTHOLD	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.CKPTHOLD
jesx.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL	$T	DORMANCY	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.DORMANCY
jesx.MODIFY.MASDEF	CONTROL	$T	SYNCTOL	MAS	ISFATTR.MEMBER.SYNCTOL
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	CTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	JTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	NSECURE	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NSECURE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	RESTART	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	RESTART-INT	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	SOCKET	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SOCKET
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	STACK	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.STACK
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	TR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSRV	CONTROL	$T	VTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSERV	CONTROL	*F	CTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.NETSERV	UPDATE	*F	IPNAME	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.HOSTNAME

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.**MODIFY.NETSERV**	UPDATE	*F	JTR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE
jesx.**MODIFY.NETSERV**	UPDATE	*F	PORT	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT
jesx.**MODIFY.NETSERV**	UPDATE	*F	SOCKET	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SOCKET
jesx.**MODIFY.NETSERV**	UPDATE	*F	STACK	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.STACK
jesx.**MODIFY.NETSERV**	UPDATE	*F	TR	NS	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	HOLD	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.HOLD
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	JRNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.JRNUM
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	JTNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.JTNUM
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	NHOLD	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.NETHOLD
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	MAXRETRIES	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.MAXRETR
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PARTNAME	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PARTNAM
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PATH	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PATH
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PRTDEF	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTDEF
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PRTTSO	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTTSO
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PRTXWTR	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRTXWTR
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PTYPE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PTYPE
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PUNDEF	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PUNDEF
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	PWCNTL	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PWCNTL
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	SECURE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SECURE
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	SRNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SRNUM
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	SSIGNON	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SSIGNON
jesx.**MODIFY.NJE**	UPDATE	*F	STNUM	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.STNUM
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	AUTHORITY	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.AUTHORITY
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	CONNECT	NO	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	CONN-INT	NO	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	CP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	DIRECT	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.DIRECT
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	END	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.ENDNODE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	HOLD	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.HOLD
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	LINE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LINE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	LOGMODE	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGMODE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	NODENAME	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.LOGON
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	NETSRV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.NETSRV
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	PEN	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PENCRYPT
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	PMG	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PATHMGR

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	PRV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.PRIVATE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	RECV	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.RECEIVE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	REST	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.REST
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	SENDP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SENDP
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	SENTRS	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SENTREST
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	SSIGNON	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SSIGNON
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	SUBNET	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.SUBNET
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	TR	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.TRACE
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	TRANS	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.TRANSMIT
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	VERIFYP	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.VERIFYP
jesx.**MODIFY.NODE**	CONTROL	$T	VFYPATH	NO	ISFATTR.NODE.VFYPATH
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	LINE-LIMIT	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MBURST	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.BURST
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.CLASS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MDEST	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.DEST
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MFCB	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FCB
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MFLH	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FLASH
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MFORMS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.FORMS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MHOLD	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.HOLD
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MODSP	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.ODISP
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MPRMODE	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.PRMODE
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MSAFF	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.SYSAFF
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MUCS	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.UCS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	MWRITER	SO	ISFATTR.MODIFY.WRITER
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	NOTIFY	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.NOTIFY
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	PAGE-LIMIT	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SBURST	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SCLASS1-8	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SDEST1	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SDISP	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.DISP
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SRANGE	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SFCB	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SFLH	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SFORMS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.					
The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.					
Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.					
Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.					
(continued)					

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SHOLD	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.HOLD
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SJOBNAME	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SODSP	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.ODISP
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SOWNER	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SPRMODE1	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SSAFF	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SYSAFF
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SSCHEDULING-ENV	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SCHENV
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SSRVCLASS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.SRVCLS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SUCS	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SVOL	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	SWRITER	SO	ISFATTR.SELECT.WRITER
jesx.**MODIFY.OFF**	CONTROL	$T	WORK-SELECTION	SO	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	ARCHIVE	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.ARCHIVE
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	CRTIME	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.CRTIME
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	DSNAME	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.DATASET
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	LABEL	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.LABEL
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	PROT	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.PROTECT
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	RTPD	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.RETENT
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	UNIT	SO	ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT
jesx.**MODIFY.OFFLOAD**	CONTROL	$T	VALIDATE	SO	ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.VALIDATE
jesx.**MODIFY.Q**	UPDATE	*F	MINPCT	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.MINPCT
jesx.**MODIFY.Q**	UPDATE	*F	OVERFNAM	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.OVFNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.Q**	UPDATE	*F	PARTNAME	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.PARTNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	ANODE	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NODE
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	CONNECT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	CONN-INT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	UPDATE	*F	CTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	IPNAME	NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	IPNAME	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	UPDATE	*F	IPNAME	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	UPDATE	*F	JTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	LINE	NC	ISFATTR.NODE.LINE
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	NETSRV	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV
jesx.**MODIFY.SOCKET**	CONTROL	$T	PORT	NC NS	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE	*F	PORT	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT
jesx.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL	$T	REST	NC	ISFATTR.LINE.REST
jesx.MODIFY.SOCKET	CONTROL	*F	SRVNAME	NC	ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV
jesx.MODIFY.SOCKET	UPDATE	*F	VTR	NC	ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE
jesx.MODIFY.SPOOL	CONTROL	$T	RES	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.SYSAFF
jesx.MODIFY.SPOOL	CONTROL	$T	SAFF	SP	ISFATTR.SPOOL.RESERVED
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	BURST	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	C	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	CC	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYCNT
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	CHARS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CHARS
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	CPYMOD	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYMOD
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	CPYMOD	J0	ISFATTR.PRTOPTS.COPYMOD
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	DEST	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	FCB	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	FLASH	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	FORMS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	PRMODE	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE
jesx.MODIFY.U	UPDATE	*F	UCS	JDS	ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS
jesx.MODIFY.W	UPDATE	*F	DGRPY	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DGRPY
jesx.MODIFY.W	UPDATE	*F	DYN	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.DYN
jesx.MODIFY.W	UPDATE	*F	OPLOG	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.OPACTLOG
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	B	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.BPAGE
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	CHAR1	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	CKPTPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	CKPTSEC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	COPIES	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPIES
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	COPYMARK	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-HI	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-LO	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	NPRO	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-HI	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-LO	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SCLASS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SEPDS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SFCB	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SFLH	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SFORMS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SPRMODE1	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R. See note 3.	SUCS	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS
jesx.RESTART.DEV.device	UPDATE	*R	WORK-SELECTION	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.ROUTE.JOBOUT	UPDATE	$R	EXECNODE	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.EXECNODE
jesx.ROUTE.JOBOUT	UPDATE	$R	PRTDEST	I ST	ISFATTR.JOB.PRTDEST
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S	B	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.BPAGE
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	CHAR1	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	CB	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CB
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	CKPTPAGE	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	CKPTSEC	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	COPIES	PR PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPIES
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	COPYMARK	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S	CPYMOD	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMOD
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-HI	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	LINE-LIM-LO	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	NPRO	PR	ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-HI	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM

The variable **jesx** should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

Replace **hcproc** and **hcstcid** with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.

Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.

(continued)

OPERCMDS Resource Name	Required Access	MVS/JES Command	Overtypeable Field	SDSF Panel	SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	PAGE-LIM-LO	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SBURST	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SCLASS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SEPDS	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SFCB	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SFLH	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SFORMS	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SPRMODE1	PR PUN	ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	SUCS	PR	ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS
jesx.START.DEV.device	UPDATE	*S. See note 3.	WORK-SELECTION	PUN	ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS
jesx.START.NET	CONTROL	$S	APPLID	LI	ISFATTR.LINE.APPLID
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	CATEGORY	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.CATEGORY
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	DEBUG	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.DEBUG
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	EINTERVAL	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.EINTERVAL
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	INTERVAL	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.INTERVAL
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	REXXHLQ	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.REXXHLQ
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	PARAMETERS	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.PARM
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	SEVERITY	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.SEVERITY
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	USERDATE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.USERDATE
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	VERBOSE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.VERBOSE
MVS.MODIFY.STC. hcproc.hcstcid	UPDATE	MODIFY	WTOTYPE	CK	ISFATTR.CHECK.WTOTYPE
MVS.MODIFY.WLM	UPDATE	MODIFY	System	RES	ISFATTR.RESOURCE.*system*
MVS.RESET	UPDATE	RESET	PGN	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.PGN

Table 152. Overtypeable Fields Sorted by OPERCMDS Resource Name.					
The variable *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.					
Replace *hcproc* and *hcstcid* with the IBM Health Checker for z/OS procedure name and started task ID.					
Resources apply to the JES indicated by the command in the MVS/JES Command column: the $ command character indicates a JES2 command and the * command character indicates a JES3 command.					
(continued)					
OPERCMDS Resource Name	**Required Access**	**MVS/JES Command**	**Overtypeable Field**	**SDSF Panel**	**SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)**
MVS.RESET	UPDATE	RESET	QUIESCE	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.QUIESCE
MVS.RESET	UPDATE	RESET	SRVCLASS	DA	ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLASS
MVS.ROUTE	READ	RO	Any, when the system is other than the one the user is logged on to	DA INIT MAS PR	

Notes on Table 152 on page 316:

1. SDSF uses the subsystem interface (SSI) when you overtype the C (JES output class) or DEST (JES print destination name) on the JDS panel. You can change the class or destination without releasing the output. In order to release output when the JESSPOOL class is enabled, the user must have ALTER authority to the JESSPOOL resource. This authority is implied for the JESSPOOL resources created by the user.

2. The SAF resource varies with the JES2 resource. See "JES2 resources" on page 331.

3. In a JES3 environment, the command issued and OPERCMDS resource depend on the action character that is used with the overtype. See Table 151 on page 315.

Access authority

Multiple OPERCMDS class resources are often provided for the same overtypeable field, but they are for different panels. You choose the OPERCMDS resource that you need according to the panels you are protecting. In the table, *jesx* should be replaced by the name of the targeted JES subsystem.

JES2 resources

The following table shows the SAF resources in the OPERCMDS class for the JES2 resources displayed on the RM panel.

Table 153. OPERCMDS Resources That Protect Overtyping JES2 Resources

JES2 Resource	OPERCMDS Resource	Required Access
BERT	*jesx*.MODIFY.CKPTSPACE	CONTROL
BSCB	*jesx*.MODIFY.TPDEF	CONTROL
BUFX	*jesx*.MODIFY.BUFDEF	CONTROL
CKVR	*jesx*.MODIFY.CKPTDEF	CONTROL
CMBS	*jesx*.MODIFY.CONDEF	CONTROL
CMDS	*jesx*.MODIFY.CONDEF	CONTROL
ICES	*jesx*.MODIFY.TPDEF	CONTROL
JNUM	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBDEF	CONTROL
JOES	*jesx*.MODIFY.OUTDEF	CONTROL

Table 153. OPERCMDS Resources That Protect Overtyping JES2 Resources (continued)

JES2 Resource	OPERCMDS Resource	Required Access
JQES	*jesx*.MODIFY.JOBDEF	CONTROL
LBUF	*jesx*.MODIFY.BUFDEF	CONTROL
NHBS	*jesx*.MODIFY.NJEDEF	CONTROL
SMFB	*jesx*.MODIFY.SMFDEF	CONTROL
TBUF	Not applicable	
TGS	*jesx*.MODIFY.SPOOLDEF	CONTROL
TTAB	*jesx*.MODIFY.TRACEDEF	CONTROL
VTMB	*jesx*.MODIFY.TPDEF	CONTROL
ZJC	*jesx*.MODIFY.GRPDEF	CONTROL

Page data sets

Protecting page data sets

Protect page data sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in .

Table 154. SAF Resources for Page Data Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DC	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DD	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DP	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DS	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the PAG panel, protect the PAG command. This is described in .

Example of protecting page data sets

To protect all page data sets and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFPAG.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFPAG.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

PARMLIB data sets

Protecting PARM data sets

Protect PARM data sets by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in .

Table 155. SAF Resources for PARM Data Sets

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFPARM.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ
DE	ISFPARM.*datasetname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the PARM panel, protect the PARM command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting PARM data sets

To protect all PARM data sets and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFPARM.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFPARM.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Printers

You can protect the printers displayed on the PR panel.

Authority to access the job on the printer is not checked.

Protecting printers

Protect printers by defining resource names in the WRITER class. The resources are shown in Table 156 on page 333.

Table 156. Authority Required to Printer Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local printers *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote printers	WRITER	READ
C action character	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local printers *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote printers	WRITER	ALTER
K action character, FSSName overtype	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* *jesx*.RJE.*device-name*	WRITER	CONTROL
All others	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local printers *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote printers	WRITER	CONTROL

In the table,

jesx
is the name of the JES subsystem the printer is on.

device-name
is the name of the printer.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated by action characters or overtypes, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the PR panel, protect the PR command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Permitting access only while using SDSF

Users can be conditionally permitted to access the WRITER class resources so that they only can access printers through SDSF. See "Using conditional access" on page 222 for more information.

Examples of protecting printers

In the following examples, *jesx* is the name of the JES subsystem. For example, it might be *JES2*, *JESA*, or to protect all JES subsystems, *JES%*.

1. To protect all printers and punches, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE WRITER jesx.** UACC(READ)
PERMIT jesx.** CLASS(WRITER) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(ALTER)
```

2. To restrict printers to only be used through SDSF, issue the following command:

```
PERMIT jesx.** CLASS(WRITER) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(ALTER)
WHEN(CONSOLE(SDSF))
```

You must have the CONSOLE class active, the SDSF console defined in the console class, and the user authorized to use the SDSF console through the CONSOLE class, as follows:

```
SETROPTS CLASSACT(CONSOLE)
RDEFINE CONSOLE SDSF UACC(NONE)
PERMIT SDSF CLASS(CONSOLE) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Processes (z/OS UNIX System Services)

You can protect the z/OS UNIX System Services (z/OS UNIX) processes displayed on the PS panel.

Protecting processes

Protect processes by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 167 on page 340.

Table 157. Authority Required to z/OS UNIX Processes for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFPROC.*owner.jobname*	SDSF	READ
All others	ISFPROC.*owner.jobname*	SDSF	ALTER

In the table,

owner
  is the owner of the z/OS UNIX process.

jobname
  is the jobname of the z/OS UNIX process.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229.

To control access to the PS panel, protect the PS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting processes

To protect all processes issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFPROC.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFPROC.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid)
ACCESS(ALTER)
```

Proclibs

Protecting proclibs

Protect Proclibs by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in .

Table 158. SAF Resources for Proclibs

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFPLIB.*proclib-name*	SDSF	READ
DD	ISFPLIB.*proclib-name*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the PROC panel, protect the PROC command. This is described in .

Example of protecting proclibs

To protect Proclibs and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFPLIB.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFPLIB.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Punches

You can protect the punches displayed on the PUN panel.

Protecting punches

Protect punches by defining resource names in the WRITER class. The resources are shown in .

Table 159. Authority Required to Punch Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local punches *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote punches	WRITER	READ
C action character	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local punches *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote punches	WRITER	ALTER
All others	*jesx*.LOCAL.*device-name* for local punches *jesx*.RJE.*device-name* for remote punches	WRITER	CONTROL

In the table,

jesx
    is the name of the JES subsystem.

device-name
    is the name of the punch.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the PUN panel, protect the PUN command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Permitting access only while using SDSF

Users can be conditionally permitted to access the WRITER class resources so that they only can access punches through SDSF. With RACF, the user can be permitted to access the WRITER profiles using the clause WHEN(CONSOLE(SDSF)) with the PERMIT command. See "Using conditional access" on page 222 for more information.

Example of protecting punches

To protect all punches and printers issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE WRITER jesx.** UACC(READ)
PERMIT jesx.** CLASS(WRITER) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(ALTER)
```

Readers

You can protect the readers displayed on the RDR panel.

Protecting readers

Protect readers by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 160 on page 336.

Table 160. Authority Required to Reader Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFRDR.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
C action character	ISFRDR.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	ALTER
All others	ISFRDR.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

jesx
    is the name of the JES subsystem.

device-name
    is the name of the reader.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the RDR panel, protect the RDR command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting readers

To protect all readers issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRDR.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFRDR.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Resource monitor alerts

Protecting resource monitor alerts

Protect resource monitor alerts by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 161 on page 337.

Table 161. SAF Resources for Resource Monitor Alerts

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
J	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	SDSF	READ
JD	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	SDSF	READ
JH	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	SDSF	READ
JJ	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	SDSF	READ
JS	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the RMA panel, protect the RMA command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting resource monitor alerts

To protect resource monitor alerts and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFRMA.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFRMA.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Resources defined to WLM

You can protect the WLM resources that are displayed on the RES panel.

Protecting WLM resources

Protect WLM resources by defining SAF resource names in the SDSF class. The SAF resources are shown in Table 162 on page 337.

Table 162. Authority Required to SAF Resources for WLM Resources

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFRES.*resource.system*	SDSF	READ
Overtype system	ISFRES.*resource.system*	SDSF	ALTER

To protect the MVS commands generated by action characters or overtypeable fields, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the RES panel, protect the RES command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting resources

To protect all resources and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFRES.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFRES.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(ALTER)
```

Scheduling environments

You can protect the WLM scheduling environments that are displayed on the SE panel.

Protecting scheduling environments

Protect scheduling environments by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 163 on page 338.

Table 163. Authority Required to Scheduling Environment Resource for Actions

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D, R and ST action characters	ISFSE.*sched-env.system*	SDSF	READ

To protect the MVS command generated by the D action character, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229.

To protect the R and ST action characters, protect the RES and ST commands. To control access to the SE panel, protect the SE command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting scheduling environments

To protect all scheduling environments and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSE.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSE.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

SDSF server

The SDSF server is used to process ISFPARMS statements and to provide sysplex data on the sysplex-wide device panels (PR, INIT, PUN, RDR and so on). For more information, refer to Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73.

You can protect these aspects of the SDSF server:

- Reverting from ISFPARMS in statement format to ISFPARMS in assembler macro format, when the server is not available or no ISFPARMS statements are defined.
- Use of the server operator commands.

Protecting the SDSF server

The resources related to server processing of ISFPARMS are shown in Table 164 on page 338.

Table 164. Authority Required to Server Functions

Function	Resource Name	Class	Access
Reverting to ISFPARMS in assembler macro format	SERVER.NOPARM	SDSF	READ
MODIFY *server*,DISPLAY server command	*server-name*.MODIFY.DISPLAY	OPERCMDS	READ
All other server MODIFY commands	*server-name*.MODIFY.*modify-parm*	OPERCMDS	CONTROL

In the table,

> **server-name**
> is the name of the SDSF server specified either by the ISFPMAC macro or SDSF command.

> **modify-parm**
> is one of these parameters of the MODIFY command: DEBUG, DISPLAY, FOLDMSG, LOGCLASS, LOGTYPE, REFRESH, START, STOP, TRACE, TRCLASS. The MODIFY command is described in Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73.

The server START and STOP commands are protected by MVS. The resources are MVS.START.STC.*server-name* and MVS.STOP.STC.*server-name,* respectively. Both are in the OPERCMDS class and require UPDATE authority.

Examples of protecting the SDSF server

1. To allow SDSF to revert from the ISFPARMS defined with statements to the ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF SERVER.NOPARM UACC(NONE)
PERMIT SERVER.NOPARM CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(READ)
```

2. To protect use of all MODIFY command parameters for server SDSF, issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS SDSF.MODIFY.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT SDSF.MODIFY.** CLASS(OPERCMDS) ID(userid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

SMS storage groups

Protecting SMS storage groups

Protect SMS storage groups by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 165 on page 339.

Table 165. SAF Resources for SMS Storage Groups

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	READ
DL	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	READ
VD	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE
VDN	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE
VE	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE
VQ	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE
VQN	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE
VS	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the SMSG panel, protect the SMSG command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting SMS storage groups

To protect an SMS storage group and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSTORGRP.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSTORGRP.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(UPDATE)
```

SMS volumes

Protecting SMS volumes

Protect SMS volumes by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 166 on page 340.

Table 166. SAF Resources for SMS Volumes

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	READ
DC	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	READ
DS	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	READ
DSL	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	READ
VD	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE
VDN	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE
VE	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE
VQ	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE
VQN	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE
VS	ISFSMSVOL.*volume*	SDSF	UPDATE

To control access to the SMSV panel, protect the SMSV command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting SMS volumes

To protect an SMS volume and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSMSVOL.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSMSVOL.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(UPDATE)
```

Spool offloaders

You can protect the offloaders displayed on the SO panel (JES2 only).

Protecting spool offloaders

Protect spool offloaders by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 167 on page 340.

Table 167. Authority Required to Offloader Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name	Class	Access
D action character	ISFSO.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	READ
C action character	ISFSO.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	ALTER
All others	ISFSO.*device-name.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL

In the table,

device-name
   is the name of the offloader, transmitter, or receiver.

jesx
   is the name of the JES2 subsystem.

To protect the MVS and JES2 commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the SO panel, protect the SO command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting spool offloaders

To protect all offloaders issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSO.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSO.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Spool volumes

You can protect the spool volumes displayed on the SP panel.

Protecting spool volumes

Protect spool volumes by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 167 on page 340.

Table 168. Authority Required to Spool Volume Resources for Actions and Overtypes

Action Character or Overtypeable Field	Resource Name (JES2) Resource Name (JES3)	Class	Access
D, DL and J action character	ISFSP.*volser.jesx*	SDSF	READ
	ISFSP.*ddname.jesx* ISFSP.*partitionname.jesx*		
All others	ISFSP.*volser.jesx*	SDSF	CONTROL
	ISFSP.*ddname.jesx* ISFSP.*partitionname.jesx*		

In the table,

volser
   is the volume serial of the spool volume.

ddname
   is the ddname.

partitionname
   is the name of the partition.

jesx
   is the name of the JES subsystem.

To protect the MVS and JES commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229 and "Tables of overtypeable fields" on page 293.

To control access to the SP panel, protect the SP command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting spool volumes

To protect all spool volumes issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSP.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSP.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(CONTROL)
```

Subsystems

Protecting subsystems

Protect subsystems by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 169 on page 342.

Table 169. SAF Resources for Subsystems

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSUBSYS.*subsysname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the SSI panel, protect the SSI command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting subsystems

To protect a subsystem and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSUBSYS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSUBSYS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

System parameters

Protecting subsystem parameters

Protect subsystem parameters by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 170 on page 342.

Table 170. SAF Resources for Subsystem Parameters

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSYSP.*name*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the SYSP panel, protect the SYSP command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting subsystem parameters

To protect subsystem parameters and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSYSP.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSYSP.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

SYSLOG

You can control access to the SYSLOG that is displayed on the LOG panel by controlling:

- Access to the LOG command, which displays the LOG panel. This is explained in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.
- Access to the JES logical log. JES, rather than SDSF, issues the SAF call to check user authorization.

Parameters of the LOG command allow users to choose the sysplex-wide OPERLOG rather than the single-system SYSLOG. For information on protecting the OPERLOG, see "OPERLOG" on page 289.

Protecting the logical log

Protect the logical log by defining a resource name in the JESSPOOL class. The resource is shown in Table 171 on page 343.

Table 171. Authority Required for Accessing the Logical Log

Function	Resource Name	Class	Access
Access to the JES logical log	*nodeid*.+MASTER+.SYSLOG.SYSTEM.*sysname*	JESSPOOL	READ

As an alternative to defining the JESSPOOL profiles, you can define the custom property Security.Syslog.UseSAFRecvr in ISFPARMS to force the SAF call to always succeed even when the profile is not defined. This may be useful as you migrate to using the new logical log. For more information, see "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

System Symbol information

Protecting system symbol information

Protect system symbol information by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 172 on page 343.

Table 172. SAF Resources for System Symbol Information

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSYM.*symbolname.sysname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the SYM panel, protect the SYM command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting system symbol information

To protect all system symbol information and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSYM.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSYM.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

System information

Protecting system information

Protect system information by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 173 on page 344.

Table 173. SAF Resources for System Information

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DAA	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DAL	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DALO	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DB	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DC	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DCEE	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DD	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DEM	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DG	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DI	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DIQP	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DLL	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DLO	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DLR	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DM	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DMC	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DMP	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DO	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DP	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DPCD	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DPCI	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DSF	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DSL	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DSM	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DSY	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DT	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DTO	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DTR	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DTS	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DW	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ
DX	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the SYS panel, protect the SYS command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting system information

To protect system information and permit a user to control it, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFSYS.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSYS.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

System requests

You can protect the system requests displayed on the SR panel.

Protecting system requests

Protect system requests by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 164 on page 338.

Table 174. Authority Required to System Request Resource for Action Characters

Action Character	Resource Name	Class	Access
D	ISFSR.*type.system.jobname*	SDSF	READ
C	ISFSR.ACTION.*system.jobname*	SDSF	READ
AI, R	ISFSR.REPLY.*system.jobname*	SDSF	READ

In the table,

type
    is the message type, either ACTION or REPLY.

system
    is the name of the originating system.

jobname
    is the name of the issuing job.

To protect the MVS commands generated, see "Tables of action characters" on page 229.

To control access to the SR panel, protect the SR command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting system requests

To protect all system requests issue the following commands:

```
RDEFINE SDSF ISFSR.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFSR.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid or groupid) ACCESS(READ)
```

User log (ULOG)

Users can browse the ULOG to see all system commands and responses issued during their user session, including commands generated by SDSF. If the installation activates message suppression attributes, all command responses may not be returned.

SDSF uses MVS console services to acquire an extended console for the user; all commands issued use that console identifier.

Protecting the ULOG

You protect the ULOG by:

- Controlling access to the ULOG command when the custom property Console.EMCS.UlogAuthReq is set to TRUE. This is described in "PROPLIST syntax" on page 55 and "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.
- Controlling access to the extended console that SDSF acquires. The extended console is protected by a resource in the OPERCMDS class, shown in Table 175 on page 346.

Table 175. Resource that Protects the Extended Console

Function	Resource Name	Class
Extended console	MVS.MCSOPER.*console-name*	OPERCMDS

The console name used by SDSF defaults to the user ID. When SDSF needs to activate a console and the default console name is already in use, SDSF attempts to use a modified console name, which consists of the default name plus a single-character suffix. Users can change the console name with the SET CONSOLE command.

SDSF supplies an OPERPARM with master level authority when activating the console. Since SDSF supplies the OPERPARM, the user's OPERPARM segment (defined through RACF) is ignored.

When SDSF is using an extended console and commands are issued through the / (slash) command, some subsystems (such as NetView* and CICS*) require the console name to be defined to the subsystem.

For more information on the console used by SDSF, see "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356. For more information on protecting the extended console, see *z/OS MVS Planning: Operations*.

Examples of protecting ULOG

1. To activate the OPERCMDS class and define a resource for the extended console, use the following RACF commands:

```
RDEFINE OPERCMDS MVS.MCSOPER.console-name
PERMIT MVS.MCSOPER.console-name ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

2. To refresh the OPERCMDS class, issue the following:

```
SETROPTS RACLIST(OPERCMDS) REFRESH
```

XCF groups and members

Protecting XCF groups and members

Protect XCF groups and members by defining resource names in the SDSF class. The resources are shown in Table 176 on page 346.

Table 176. SAF Resources for XCF Groups and Members

Action Characters and Overtypes	Resource Name	Class	Access Required
D	ISFXCFM.*membername*	SDSF	READ
DA	ISFXCFM.*membername*	SDSF	READ
DG	ISFXCFM.*membername*	SDSF	READ

To control access to the XCF panel, protect the XCF command. This is described in "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261.

Example of protecting XCF groups and members

To protect resource monitor alerts and permit a user to control them, define a generic profile as follows:

```
REDEFINE SDSF ISFXCFM.** UACC(NONE)
PERMIT ISFXCFM.** CLASS(SDSF) ID(userid) ACCESS(READ)
```

Chapter 8. Using installation exit routines

This topic describes how to use an installation exit routine to customize your security authorization strategy.

Note: SDSF's support for installation exits can change. With each new release of SDSF, you should review your exit routines to ensure that they still function correctly, and make changes as necessary. For the most common uses, SDSF's installation exits have been superseded by custom properties in ISFPARMS, which are significantly easier to define and maintain. For more information, see "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

As of SDSF 2.5, only the ISFUSER initialization, termination, and pre-SAF exits are called. In addition, the exits receive control in key 4, rather than key 1 as in prior releases. If you have existing ISFUSER exit routines, these environmental changes might affect their functionality and resource use (such as the storage subpool and key for any GETMAIN or FREEMAIN operations).

Important: The pre-SAF exit is driven *before* the initialization exit due to the security processing logic that is used to build the user's environment prior to SDSF initialization.

Installation exit routines

You can write installation exit routines for the set of installation exit points provided by SDSF. These routines can supplement the authorization you established with ISFPARMS and the SAF security interface. Your installation exit routines supply customized authorization processing for your installation and return to SDSF their authorization decisions.

The PROPLIST and PROPERTY statements provide an alternative to some of the customization available through the exit routines. For more information, see "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

Using the ISFUSER module

You add your installation exit routines to the ISFUSER module supplied by SDSF in member ISFUSER of the ISF.SISFSRC data set. As supplied, module ISFUSER performs no authorization functions and is always present, whether you add installation exit routines or not.

Instructions for the use of module ISFUSER are contained in the module, which indicates where you should add the code to be used for each exit point. The module also has information about the function codes and registers used in the exit point interface. Note that the pre-SAF exit will be the first exit point.

ISFUSER is called and must return in 31-bit mode, key 4, and supervisor state. To install the ISFUSER module after adding installation exit routines, perform SMP/E RECEIVE and APPLY.

You cannot share the ISFUSER module across SDSF releases. Although your implementation may be the same, you must re-install your modifications on each release running SDSF.

ISFUPRM macro

The installation exit routine can use parameters supplied in the ISFUPRM macro, which maps the user parameter area. A pointer to the user parameter area is passed to ISFUSER upon entry. The user parameter area contains such information as:

- User ID, logon procedure name, and terminal name
- User authority based on ISFGRP macro or GROUP specifications
- Prefix and group prefix information defined in ISFGRP macros or GROUP statements
- Pointers to include and exclude lists defined in ISFGRP macros or GROUP statements
- Pointers to the primary and alternate field lists defined in ISFFLD macros or FLD statements

- Pointers to destination name tables and user selected node/remote names defined in ISFNTBL macros or NTBL statements
- Trace table information
- Job information

To communicate between exits, you can establish a user data area and anchor it in field UPRUWORD. This field is passed unmodified to all exits. If you obtain storage and anchor it in UPRUWORD, you must release the storage in the termination exit.

Installation exit points

The installation exit points within SDSF link to the ISFUSER module at entry point ISFUSER. SDSF provides the following exit points for installation routines to customize authorization:

Exit Point	Use to Control
Initialization	Who can use SDSF
SDSF termination	Termination processing
Pre-SAF	How the SAF authorization decision is to be made

These exit points are described in detail in the remainder of this topic. The descriptions include input, output (if any), and return codes.

Note that the following exit points are obsolete in SDSF 2.5:

Exit Point	Previously Used to Control
Command Authority	Which commands users can issue
SYSOUT Display Authority	For which jobs users can display output
Post-SAF	Accept or ignore result of SAF authorization
SAF indeterminate	Action for SAF indeterminate responses
Table build	What is displayed on tabular panels

SAF considerations for exit points

For information about the SAF resources used for SDSF security, see Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225.

As of SDSF 2.5, the Command Authority and SYSOUT Display Authority exits are no longer taken.

Use the SDSF exits for SAF calls made by SDSF. SAF calls may be made by other components; for example, JES2 makes a SAF call for a resource in the JESSPOOL class when you browse a data set. You cannot affect SAF calls made by other components with the SDSF exits.

Initialization exit point

This exit is taken during SDSF initialization after all of the authorization parameters from ISFPARMS and the ISPF profile have been moved into the user parameter area. The initialization exit routine can control authorization to use SDSF.

The initialization exit routine also controls the source of information for the Display Active Users panel.

The initialization exit point may not be the first exit called by SDSF. In particular, security related exits such as the pre-SAF exit are called prior to the initialization exit point.

In addition, your initialization exit can set the following to B'1' to perform other functions.

Note: Many of these settings are also controlled through custom properties defined in ISFPRMxx. Using ISFPRMxx is the preferred method of enabling an option, rather than implementing the initialization exit.

Field	Description
UPRSFLAG.UPRNORMF	Derive information for the DA panel directly from MVS control blocks rather than from RMF
UPRSFLAG.UPRNORMS	Disable use of sysplex DA
UPRCKLIM	Sets the default maximum number of instances for each health check that will be read from the logstream for the CKH panel. Users can override this with the SET CKLIM command.
UPRCMDLM	Sets the number of system commands entered with the / command that SDSF stores. When the number is exceeded, the oldest command is removed from the list. The default is 1,000. System commands are stored only when using SDSF under ISPF.
UPROFLG1.UPRO1GHO	Append a generic pattern-matching character to the job specified with the H command, unless the prefix already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, if the user enters H GREER, this setting would result in a prefix of H GREER*.
UPROFLG1.UPRO1GPF	Append a generic pattern-matching character to the prefix specified with the PREFIX command, unless the prefix already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, if the user enters PREFIX JONES, this would result in a prefix of JONES*.
UPROFLG1.UPRO1GST	Append a generic pattern-matching character to the job specified with the ST command, unless the prefix already ends with a generic character or is already the maximum length (8 characters). For example, if the user enters ST GREER, this setting would result in a prefix of ST GREER*.
UPROFLG1.UPRO1LNF	Specifies the SAF logging option to use when a job's data sets are browsed from an SDSF panel, with the exception of the JDS panel. If the value is TRUE, the SAF logging setting is LOG=NOFAIL (rather than the default, LOG=ASIS).
UPROFLG1.UPRO1SFW	Controls issuing a warning message when a SAF no-decision is converted to a failure
UPROFLG2.UPRO2DNL	Affects normalization of the CPU% column on the DA panel. If the value is TRUE, the CPU% column is normalized using the LPAR value for CPU busy for the system. If the value is FALSE, the CPU% column is normalized with the MVS value for CPU busy for the system. The LPAR value takes into account several states related to PR/SM. The LPAR value requires RMF. If the LPAR value is not available, SDSF uses the MVS value to normalize the CPU% colunm. FALSE is the default.
UPROFLG2.UPRO2DU8	Controls how device names are formatted on the PUN panel. If the value is TRUE, the device names are shown in a shortened format. Otherwise, the name is shown with dots between subtypes.

Field	Description
UPROFLG2.UPRO2DR8	Controls how device names are formatted on the RDR panel. If the value is TRUE, the device names are shown in a shortened format. Otherwise, the name is shown with dots between subtypes.
UPROFLG2.UPRO2NMD	Disables modification of the console name when console activation fails due to the console being in use. A value of TRUE disables the function and a value of FALSE enables it. FALSE is the default.
UPROFLG2.UPRO2NPS	Disables point-and-shoot fields such as column titles.
UPROFLG3.UPRO3NOD	Controls whether duplicate SYSOUT data sets are included when you browse or print a job.
UPRSFLG3.UPRS3MEM	Restricts user access to jobs that have run or will run on another member in a MAS configuration
UPRSFLG3.UPRS3NOF	Bypasses all filtering for DA, H, I, O and ST, including include and exclude lists set in ISFPARMS
UPRSFLG3.UPRS3SWP	Specifies that, when browsing job data sets, SDSF should not gather data from in-core buffers if the job is swapped out. This is ignored for systems other than the one you are logged onto.
UPROFLG4.UPRO4CDP	Controls whether the size of the System Command Extension pop-up varies with the screen size of the emulator session.
UPROFLG4.UPRO4JSM	Controls scope of the SYM panel.
UPRSFLG4.UPRS4NCM	Disables use of communications between servers in a server group
UPRSFLG5.UPRS5CSX	Allows sharing of an EMCS console if it is in use but was activated in a different address space than the user. Console sharing means that commands will be issued using that console, and any responses will be directed to the ULOG for the task that has activated the console. The option to allowing sharing is effective only when console sharing is permitted. See UPRSFLAG.UPRSNOCS.
UPRSFLG5.UPRS5DSI	Specifies that the system SIO rate is included on the title line of the DA panel, but the system zAAP use is not.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6NJM	Disables use of SDSFAUX for Job Memory (JM) panel. Ignored, SDSFAUX is always used.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6NJD	Disables use of SDSFAUX for Job Device (JD) panel. Ignored, SDSFAUX is always used.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6NMT	Controls format of main menu.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6INN	Controls command generation on the initiator panel.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6NRA	Controls right alignment of values in numeric columns.
UPROFLG6.UPRO6NDA	Controls use of the SDSFAUX data gatherer for the DA panel.
UPRSFLG6.UPRS6JS3	ON if SDSF is running under JES3. [1]
UPRS6FSY	Controls the use of system symbols with filtering.
UPRSSNME	Contains the JES subsystem name for the JES that SDSF is running under. [1]

Field	Description
UPXCONSF	Names the list of suffixes to use when modifying the console name when the console activation fails due to the console being in use. The default is $#@12345.

Note:

1. SDSF invokes other exit points prior to the initialization exit point (such as the pre-SAF call). Fields listed for the initialization exit point are not available for exit points that are invoked earlier.

Input

- Function code (X'00') in register 0
- Address of user parameters (ISFUPRM) in register 1

Return codes

00
   Allows the user to use SDSF.

Nonzero
   The user is not authorized to use SDSF. Message ISF024I is issued.

SDSF termination exit point

This exit is taken during SDSF termination prior to any data sets being closed or storage being freed.

Input

- Function code (X'0C') in register 0
- Address of user parameters (ISFUPRM) in register 1

Return codes

No return codes are expected from this exit.

Pre-SAF exit point

This exit is taken prior to the call to SAF and prior to the initialization exit. It allows the installation to control how the authorization decision is to be made. It is taken only for SAF calls done by SDSF. In addition to the SAF calls done by SDSF, SAF calls may be made by other components.

Input

- Function code (X'10') in register 0
- Address of user parameters (ISFUPRM) in register 1
- SAF class name being checked is in field UPRCLASS
- Resource name area is pointed to by UPRRSCN. The first halfword is the length of the resource name which is followed by the resource name.
- Authorization required for the resource is in field UPRATTR. The values are:

   X'02'— READ
   X'04'— UPDATE
   X'08'— CONTROL
   X'80'— ALTER

Return codes

00
Perform SDSF SAF call.

04
Skip SDSF SAF call and allow access.

08
Skip SDSF SAF call and deny access.

Other
Same as return code 08, but IBM recommends that the return code be explicitly set to 08 to indicate
that access is to be denied.

Chapter 9. Installation and configuration considerations

This topic discusses special considerations for JES.

JES3 considerations

SDSF may be invoked on either a local or global processor.

SDSF retrieves information about the JES being processed, including the JES3 global system name, during initialization. As a result, if a JES3 DSI is done to move the global system, SDSF users must re-access SDSF so that initialization can take place.

ISFPARMS must be in the statement format (parmlib member ISFPRM*xx*) rather than the assembler macro format. ISFPRM*xx* is processed by the SDSF server, which must be started. If the initial ISFPRMxx fails to activate and the server falls back to ISFPARMS, SDSF will use the default ISFPARMS regardless of any modifications you have made to ISFPARMS.

SDSF security must be provided by SAF rather than ISFPARMS.

For new SDSF function to be available, both the processor from which SDSF is invoked and the JES3 global processor must have SDSF at the level that provides the new function.

Getting started running SDSF in the JES3 environment

The following tasks are associated with running SDSF in a JES3 environment.

Task	Reference Information
Prepare ISFPRM*xx*. If you are beginning with an ISFPARMS in assembler macro format, convert it to statement format.	"ISFPARMS in the JES3 environment" on page 355 "Converting ISFPARMS assembler macros to statements" on page 6
Start the SDSF server.	Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73
Implement SAF security.	Chapter 5, "Using SAF for security," on page 213

ISFPARMS in the JES3 environment

The statements in parmlib member ISFPRM*xx* are largely the same for JES2 and JES3 environments. If you have a mixed JES2 and JES3 environment, you can use a single ISFPRM*xx* parmlib member. When processing ISFPRM*xx*, SDSF ignores statements and keywords that do not apply to the current JES type, such as statements and keywords that define field lists for panels that are not supported in the JES3 environment.

A JES3NAME parameter of the OPTIONS statement allows you to specify the JES3 that is to be processed. The syntax is as follows:

```
JES3NAME (*) | (JES-name)
```

Indicates the name of the JES3 subsystem. The name can be 1 to 4 characters. The default is *, which requests the JES system the user is currently running under.

The details of the differences for the JES3 environment are included in the descriptions of the ISFPARMS statements in Chapter 2, "Using ISFPARMS for customization," on page 5.

You can use the SET SECTRACE command, or the SECTRACE parameter on the SDSF command, to view the results of all SAF calls in the ULOG.

JES2 considerations

DESTDEF considerations

The JES2 DESTDEF initialization statement controls how destination names are displayed and controlled. The values of DESTDEF control how SDSF processes destinations.

If DESTDEF SHOWUSER=WITHLOCAL is coded, then destinations of the form *local-node.userid*, which are otherwise displayed as *userid*, are displayed as LOCAL.*userid*.

If you changed the field list definitions for the PR display and you coded a default width for the destination column in the ISFFLD macro or FLD statement (that is a width of 'D'), then the length of the column will be 18 rather than 8 to accommodate the longer destination name that will be displayed.

SDSF with a secondary JES2 subsystem

SDSF can process data from a secondary JES2 subsystem. This allows you to use SDSF for JES subsystems that you may be testing.

All SDSF functions are available when processing a secondary JES, with the following restrictions:

- The LOG command displays all SYSLOG data sets on spool. Since MVS allocates the SYSLOG data sets using the primary JES, there may be no SYSLOG data sets on the secondary spool. This may lead to no data being shown when the LOG display is accessed. However, if OPERLOG is active, the LOG command will display the log data from the OPERLOG regardless of the JES being processed.
- The C, O, and P action characters, and the C and DEST overtypes will not be available on the Job Data Set (JDS) display.

SDSF considerations

SDSF does not support more than a single instance of SDSF executing under the same task control block (TCB).

SDSF makes use of 64-bit memory wherever possible. If you use the z/OS default of 2GB for all address spaces, then no action is required. If you have set a MEMLIMIT default for TSO users and batch jobs that is below 512MB, consider increasing the value to avoid any problems relating to SDSF use of 64-bit memory.

Issuing MVS and JES commands

SDSF uses a console when issuing MVS or JES commands that were entered with a / command. The console used varies.

System commands are stored in the ISPF profile for use the next time that you access SDSF. To increase the number of commands that are stored, you can allocate an ISPF table data set.

Console for issuing MVS and JES commands

SDSF uses a console when issuing MVS or JES commands that were entered with a / command. The console used varies. SDSF attempts to activate an extended console so that command responses can be returned to the user. If console activation fails, SDSF uses console ID 0 (the internal console) when issuing commands. Any command responses will appear in the SYSLOG, but will not be returned to the user.

As of SDSF 2.5, ULOG authority is no longer required to activate an extended console. The console will be activated as long as the user has READ access to the MVS.MCSOPER.*consname* resource in the OPERCMDS class.

Users can request that SDSF use a console ID of 0 with the i parameter on the / command (i/*command*). For this to be accepted, a console ID of 0 must be allowed by the setting for EMCSREQ in ISFPARMS.

Installations should control use of the / command as they would a console with master authority. For more information, see "Group function parameters reference" on page 18. For information on protecting consoles, see *z/OS MVS Planning: Operations*.

Extended console name

The name of the extended console used by SDSF defaults to the user ID. Users can change it with the SET CONSOLE command.

When SDSF needs to activate an extended console and the default console name is in use (for example, when you invoke SDSF from a REXX exec while also using SDSF interactively) SDSF attempts to activate a new console with a different name, which is derived by modifying the default console name. To modify the name, SDSF appends a single-character suffix. SDSF can try up to 32 different characters until a unique console name is obtained. The original console name must be fewer than 8 characters for the modification to occur.

You can control console name modification with:

- The SET CONMOD (ON|OFF) command, which turns console name modification on and off.
- In ISFPARMS, the custom property Console.EMCS.ConModChars, which specifies the characters to be used as the suffix. By default, the characters are $#@12345.
- In ISFPARMS, the custom property Console.EMCS.NoConMod, which turns console name modification off.
- In a REXX exec, with the ISFCONMOD special variable.
- In a Java program, with ISFRequestSettings.

Storing MVS and JES commands

System commands that are entered with the slash (/) command, along with any comments and groups, are stored on exiting SDSF, so that they can be displayed and reissued in the next SDSF session. By default, they are stored in the ISPF profile. Up to 50 commands can be stored this way.

When an ISPF table data set is allocated for that purpose, SDSF can store up to 2,000 commands, depending on an option for your installation. The default is 1,000.

The 20 most recent commands are displayed in the list on the System Command Extension pop-up. The complete list is displayed with the Details function key (PF6).

The ISPF table data set must exist before using SDSF, and have these properties:

Type
PDS or PDSE

RECFM
FB

LRECL
80

Size
A good starting point is 100 blocks using a block size of 29720. The size that is required depends on the length of the commands, comments and group names, as well as the block size of the data set. The maximum size of each command entry is approximately 500 bytes. SDSF also adds header information.

If the data set runs out of space, a system abend occurs, and commands created during that session are lost. To avoid the abend, allocate the space generously and use secondary extents.

Note: The maximum size of a command entry may change in the future.

Once the table data set is created, it must be allocated to DDNAME ISFTABL prior to accessing SDSF. For example, if the data set is ibmuser.sdsf.tabl, you could use this command:

```
alloc fi(isftabl) da('ibmuser.sdsf.tabl') shr reus
```

Like the ISPF profile, the ISFTABL data set should be unique for each user. IBM does not recommend sharing the ISFTABL data set across users.

For more information about the option to control the number of commands that are stored, refer to the description of the Command.SLASH.CommandLimit custom property in "Customized properties (PROPLIST)" on page 54.

Recovering from the system abend

About this task

If the table data set runs out of space, a system abend occurs, and commands entered during that session are lost.

You then need to perform the following.

Procedure

1. Exit SDSF
2. Free the table data set
3. Re-access ISPF
4. Allocate a data set with a larger size
5. Copy the contents of the original data set to the new data set, so that you don't lose any previously stored commands
6. Allocate the new data set to DDNAME ISFTABL.

RMF considerations

The following require that RMF Monitor I be started:

- The DA panel for all columns
- LPAR, zIIP, and zAAP statistics on the DA panel
- The PAG panel
- The DEV panel

By default, Monitor I is started when you start RMF.

Note: When RMF Monitor I is not active or RMF is not installed, the DA panel will show a small subset of all panels.

RMF Monitor I is also needed to obtain the LPAR and zAAP views of CPU utilization displayed on the title line of the DA panel, and the values for the SzAAP% and SzIIP% columns on the DA panel.

The following requires that RMF Monitor III be started:

- The Job Delay panel (accessed with the JY action character).

RMF Monitor III can be started with an operator command similar to the following, once the RMF control session has been started:

```
F RMF,S III
```

For more information, refer to *z/OS Resource Measurement Facility User's Guide*.

SDSF uses RMF to gather data for the DA, PAG, DEV, and job delay panels. Use of RMF is protected using resources in the FACILITY class. The following resources are required to allow SDSF to use RMF for data gathering:

Table 177. Required Resource Access for RMF-based Panels

User	FACILITY class resource name	Required access
SDSF server (typically userid SDSF)	ERBSDS.MON2DATA	READ
SDSF users	ERBSDS.MON3DATA ERBSDS.MON3EXIT.ISFRMFXY	READ

Access to these resources is optional. However, when the server or the user does not have the required access, the RMF-based panels are not available.

ISPF considerations

z/OS provides sample ISPF primary option menus with SDSF and other elements and features already added under option 13.14, as described in the program directory. If you want to add SDSF to your own customized ISPF menu, you should add text to the body for the SDSF menu option, for example:

```
S  SDSF         System Display and Search Facility
```

and update the ZSEL statement in the PROC section to invoke SDSF with the ISFISP entry point, as shown in the following except. The lines added for SDSF are shown in **bold**.

```
.
.
.
 7,'PGM(ISPYXDR) PARM(&ZTAPPLID) SCRNAME(DTEST) NOCHECK'
 8,'PANEL(ISRLPRIM) SCRNAME(LMF)'
 9,'PANEL(ISRDIIS) ADDPOP'
10,'PGM(ISRSCLM) SCRNAME(SCLM) NOCHECK'
11,'PGM(ISRUDA) PARM(ISRWORK) SCRNAME(WORK)'
 S,'PANEL(ISFSDOP2) NEWAPPL(ISF) SCRNAME(SDSF)'
 X,EXIT
SP,'PGM(ISPSAM) PARM(PNS)'
' ',' '
   *,'?' )
IF (&ZCMD = 'S')
   &ZSEL = 'PGM(ISFISP) NOCHECK NEWAPPL(ISF) SCRNAME(SDSF)'
IF (&ZCMD = 'S.')
   &ZSEL = 'PGM(ISFISP) NOCHECK NEWAPPL(ISF) SCRNAME(SDSF)'
```

Note: The IF statements are required. Failure to include this logic may result in an incorrect number of rows being displayed on split screens, a failure to process additional options specified on the S command, or message ISF922E. The IF statements must be added after the ZSEL statement.

If you want to be able to invoke SDSF as a command from within ISPF, you can add SDSF to the ISPF command table. This can be done using the ISPF Command Table Utility accessed with ISPF option 3.9. You can define the entry to start SDSF with an initial panel, or can specify whether ISPF is to start a new session or a new instance of SDSF running in the same session.

The following examples show different types of invocations.

Example 1: SDSF is invoked as a separate session using option S. It is assumed option S has been added to the main ISPF panel.

```
Verb  T  Action
SDSF  0  SELECT PGM(ISPSTRT) PARM(S)
```

Example 2: SDSF is invoked as a new instance. If an SDSF environment does not exist, one is created. If an environment already exists, the current instance is suspended and a new instance is created.

```
Verb  T  Action
SDSF  0  SELECT PGM(ISFISP) NEWAPPL(ISF) SCRNAME(SDSF)
```

Example 3: SDSF is invoked as in example 2, but an optional initial command can be provided when issuing the command.

```
Verb  T  Action
SDSF  0  SELECT PGM(ISFISP) NEWAPPL(ISF) PARM(&ZPARM)
```

In this example, if the command SDSF DA is issued, SDSF is invoked and accesses the DA panel.

Example 4: SDSF is invoked as in example 2, but the H panel is accessed directly.

```
Verb  T  Action
SDHQ  0  SELECT PGM(ISFISP) NEWAPPL(ISF) PARM(H)
```

In this example, the command SDHQ invokes SDSF and accesses the H panel.

Scrollable main menu and fallback

SDSF features a scrollable main menu with the ability to sort, filter, and hide unavailable options. You can revert to the old-style non-scrollable menu if you choose.

The old-style non-scrollable main menu is provided for compatibility with prior releases. You might require this menu if you have scripts or other automation that relies on the format. You can use the generic tracker event described below (and displayed with the SDSF GT command) to discover if the old-style menu is being used at your installation. However, you should take steps to remove dependencies on the old-style format.

Using the MENU command

Use the **MENU** command to display the main panel. The command can be issued from an SDSF panel and will immediately redisplay the main panel.

Forcing the use of the non-scrollable menu

You can force the use of the old style non-scrollable main panel in two ways:

- Define the **Panel.Main.DisableTable** custom property in ISFPRM*xx* to control use of the main panel table. The custom property is set at the group level. When set to TRUE, the old style non-scrollable panel is shown. When the old panel is used, not all options may be visible. Only those options that fit within the current screen depth are shown.

- Allocate the special ddname **ISFMIGMN**. This allows individual users to control whether the old style panel is shown. You can allocate **ISFMIGMN** at the user level.

  To use the special ddname from TSO, use a command similar to the following:

  ```
  alloc fi(isfmigmn) dummy reus
  ```

  Batch jobs that depend on the old-style format can include the special ddname in the JCL using a statement similar to the following:

  ```
  //ISFMIGMN  DD DUMMY
  ```

Generic tracker non-scrollable menu event

A non-scrollable main menu fallback generic tracker event occurs when the old style non-scrollable main menu is used. This occurs when the **ISFMIGMN** ddname is allocated to the session.

The generic tracker event alerts you that fallback is occurring. See _z/OS MVS Diagnosis: Tools and Service Aids_ for information on generic tracker events.

You can use the "Generic Tracker panel (GT) " on page 115 to view the generic tracker event. The generic tracker event for this condition includes the following fields:

- **OWNER** is IBMSDSF
- **EVENTDESC** is: _SDSF MENU TABLE DISABLED: ISFMIGMN ALLOCATED_
- **PROGRAM** is the SDSF module that detected the event
- **EVENTDATA** is set to zeros

ISFISP entry point

When you invoke SDSF as an ISPF dialog using the ISFISP entry point, you can specify parameters to specify an initial panel and other values. The syntax of the ISPEXEC service is as follows:

```
►►─ ISPEXEC SELECT ── PGM(ISFISP) ── PARMS ── ( ─┤ initial panel ├─►

   ┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
   ►──┴─ JESNAME ── ( ─ jes-name ─ ) ─┴─ ┴─ JES3NAME ── ( ─ jes3-name ─ ) ─┴──  ) ─►◄
```

Initial panel

```
►►─┬──────────────────────────────────────┬─►◄
   └─ panel ─┬─┤ Filters ├─┬───────────────┘
             └─ NP ── ( ── action-character ── ) ─┘
```

Filters

```
►►─┬──────────────────────────────┬─┬──────────────────────────┬─►◄
   └─ FILTER ── ( ── filters ── ) ─┘ └─ FILTERMODE ── ( ── mode ── ) ─┘
```

►►─►◄

panel
    Is the command to access a panel, for example, DA or ST.

jes-name
    Is the name of the JES2 subsystem to process.

jes3-name
    Is the name of the JES3 subsystem to process.

filters
    Is the set of filters for the panel, up to 25. This is valid only when ISPF is invoked from a web client.

    A filter consists of a column title, operand and value. The operand can be EQ (equal), NE (not equal), LT (less than), LE (less than or equal to), GT (greater than) or GE (greater than or equal to). To specify multiple filters for a single column, use the same column title with the second and subsequent filters.

    Filter criteria remain in effect until you add new filters or turn filtering off. Filter criteria are saved in the ISPF profile when SDSF ends.

mode
    Is the relationship between filters:

    AND
        The row must match all filters.

    OR
        The row must match any filter.

    This is valid only when ISPF is invoked from a web client.

action-character

> Is an action character to be applied to the tabular panel. If building the panel or applying the filters results in more than one row, or if the panel is not a tabular panel, the action character is ignored. This is valid only when ISPF is invoked from a web client.

Specifying that SDSF should process JES2

By default, SDSF determines whether to process JES2 or JES3. You can specify that SDSF should not do that determination and process JES2 by invoking it with an alternate command: use ISFISP2 rather than ISFISP in the PROC section of an ISPF panel, and SDSF2 rather than SDSF in an ISPF command table.

z/OSMF considerations

IBM® z/OS Management Facility (z/OSMF) provides a framework for managing various aspects of a z/OS system through a web browser interface. By streamlining some traditional tasks and automating others, z/OSMF can help to simplify some areas of z/OS system management.

The SDSF task of z/OSMF lets you see key summary information about your sysplex in graphical form, work with jobs and checks for IBM z/OS Health Checker, and issue system commands. It includes function that is analogous to these functions of z/OS SDSF:

- AS, DA, H, I, O, ST, Job Data Set and Output Data Set (browse) panels, for jobs and job output
- CK and Health Check History panels, for health checks
- APF, DEV, FS, LLS, LNK, LPA, SMSG, SP, NA, OMVS options (BPXO), PAG, PARM, SMSG, SMSV, SYS, CFS panels
- ULOG panel, for command and message responses issued during the current session
- Editing JCL
- Action characters for controlling jobs, devices, and checks
- Overtypeable fields, for modifying the attributes of jobs and checks
- Slash (/) command, for issuing system commands
- PREFIX, DEST, OWNER, SYSNAME, FILTER and SORT commands, for filtering and sorting tabular data
- ARRANGE command, for customizing the order and widths of columns

To select the SDSF task, double-click the SDSF icon on the z/OSMF desktop.

Requirements

The SDSF task requires a TSO logon proc and related settings, which you specify using the **Settings** option within the SDSF task. When you first access the SDSF task, you will be presented with the **Settings** dialog to provide those settings.

Note: The SDSF Settings icon on the z/OSMF desktop is no longer used.

The TSO logon proc is used to launch a TSO address space that is created on behalf of the user. For details on the settings, refer to <u>"Defining required settings for the SDSF task" on page 363</u>.

Adding the SDSF task to z/OSMF

To add the SDSF task to z/OSMF, you import a properties file through the Import Manager task of z/OSMF, which is in the z/OSMF Administration category. This process is described in the z/OSMF online help.

By default, the properties file for SDSF is /usr/lpp/sdsf/zosmf/sdsf.properties. Specify this file name in the Import dialog.

The import is generally a one-time process. The SDSF plug-in only needs to be imported the first time you are installing SDSF or after you have deleted the plug-in and want to restore it.

Defining required settings for the SDSF task

When the user launches SDSF the first time (by double-clicking the SDSF icon on the z/OSMF desktop), the **Settings** dialog is shown. The following information is required to complete the settings:

For TSO logon proc, you can specify any logon proc for which the user is authorized that is suitable for SDSF, as long as it contains either a //SYSEXEC or //SYSPROC that references data set ISF.SISFEXEC.

You do not need to create a new logon procedure for exclusive use of the z/OSMF SDSF task.

Example: The following is a sample logon proc that can be used by the SDSF task, with the minimum allocations. You may need to adjust the data set name for your installation.

```
//SDSF EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01,DYNAMNBR=500
//SYSEXEC DD DISP=SHR,DSN=ISF.SISFEXEC
```

The SDSF task does not use ISPF, so ISPF allocations are not required. If you use a logon proc that includes ISPF allocations, ensure that the allocations can be shared between the launched TSO address space and a standard TSO login. In particular, ensure that any ISPF profile allocation will allow both the launched TSO address space and the standard login to proceed.

If your logon proc invokes an initial command (using the PARM= keyword on the EXEC statement), the command must return to the TSO READY prompt. When the logon completes, SDSF waits for the TSO READY prompt before proceeding.

If the logon fails when launching the SDSF task, click the TSO Messages link to view TSO messages that were issued during logon. Common errors preventing a successful launch include a JCL error in the logon proc, an invalid account number, and a missing ISF.SISFEXEC data set in the //SYSEXEC concatenation.

Reviewing z/OS Unix System Services settings

SDSF uses the z/OS Unix System Services interprocess communications (IPC) message queue for communications between SDSF and z/OSMF. The maximum message size is controlled by the size of the queue defined by the IPCMSGQBYTES option of PARMLIB member BPXPRM*xx*.

Message sizes used by SDSF vary based on the request type and amount of data returned in the response. You should review the setting of IPCMSGQBYTES on your system (using the BPXO panel or the D OMVS,O operator command) to ensure it is large enough for the messages sent by SDSF.

For details, refer to the topic about BPXPRM*xx* in *z/OS MVS Initialization and Tuning Reference*.

Protecting SDSF function in z/OSMF

The function provided by the SDSF task in z/OSMF is protected just as z/OS SDSF is protected, with the same SAF resources.

To determine group membership, SDSF checks the SAF resource GROUP.*group-name.server-name* in the SDSF class. This is explained in detail in .

To hide SDSF functions that you are not authorized to, open the **Settings** dialog, open the User Preferences tab, and select the Hide functions option.

To use the SDSF task in z/OSMF:

- You must have access to resources in the ZMFAPLA class.

Table 178. Resources in the ZMFAPLA Class

z/OSMF Task	Resource	Access Required	Class
SDSF	*saf-prefix*.ZOSMF.IBMSDSF.SDSF.JOBS	READ	ZMFAPLA

You configure *saf-prefix* in z/OSMF. The default is IZUDFLT.

- Your user ID must be connected to the IZUUSER group.

Access to views in z/OSMF is protected in the same way as the corresponding panel command in z/OS SDSF. For a description of protecting SDSF commands with SAF, refer to "Authorized SDSF commands" on page 261. For a description of protecting SDSF commands with the AUTH parameter of ISFPARMS, refer to "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

Table 179. z/OSMF Views and Corresponding z/OS SDSF Commands

View	SDSF Command
Active jobs	DA
All jobs	ST
Input queue	I
Output queue	O
Held output queue	H
Address space memory	AS
Unix processes	PS
Job groups	JG
Spool data sets	SP
CF structures	CFS
APF data sets	APF
Page data sets	PG
Link list data sets	LNK
Link pack data sets	LPA
Parmlib data sets	PARM
OMVS options	BPXO
System parameters	SYSP
Link list sets	LLS
z/OS health checks	CK
Systems information	SYS
Network activity	NA
Devices activity	DEV
SMS storage groups	SMSG
SMS volumes	SMSV
File systems	FS

The Home view requires access to these SDSF functions:

- The DA and SP panels for the system activity graph
- The CK panel for the active health check graph
- The slash (/) command, for the system command line

Modifying values in tables or on property sheets in z/OSMF is protected in the same way as overtyping fields in z/OS SDSF. The columns have the same titles in z/OSMF as in z/OS SDSF. For more information about protecting overtyping fields with SAF, refer to "Overtypeable fields" on page 290.

Actions on tables in z/OSMF are protected in the same way as the corresponding action characters in z/OS SDSF. When using the zosmf UI, the dialog that displays actions for a selected item(s) internally generates the same SDSF action characters that are used interactively. The same SAF profiles that are already defined for SDSF are used for the zosmf UI. You can use the SECTRACE facility to determine the resources that are checked. For a complete discussion of protecting action characters with SAF, refer to "Action characters" on page 225.

Managing security for SDSF with the Security Configuration Assistant task

The z/OSMF Security Configuration Assistant is a component of z/OSMF that provides the ability to check SAF definitions. The Security Configuration Assistant task can be used to verify that security is properly configured for SAF resources that are used by SDSF.

Note: To use this functionality, SDSF APAR PH53477 must be applied.

You must first import the SDSF security descriptor file into the Security Configuration Assistant task as follows:

1. Log in to z/OSMF.
2. Launch the Security Configuration Assistant from your z/OSMF desktop, or if not present, find the tool in the App Center.
3. Once the task has been launched, click **Import**.
4. Import all files contained in the `/usr/lpp/sdsf/sca` directory.

Once the security descriptor file has been imported, you can review and validate the SAF resources that are required for SDSF.

For additional information related to using the Security Configuration Assistant task, click the question mark (help) icon on the Security Configuration Assistant task main panel. This will open the help topics that describe the Security Configuration Assistant task and its capabilities.

Diagnosing problems in z/OSMF

TSO messages: In addition to z/OSMF messages that are displayed in a message window, TSO messages may be issued in response to starting a session or other interactions. To display these messages, click **TSO Messages.**

Log files in z/OSMF: The directory of the z/OSMF log file is configurable, as described in *IBM z/OS Management Facility Configuration Guide*.

Determining the level of the SDSF plug-in: From the z/OSMF Welcome panel, click the About link. Find the IBM SDSF plug-in in the list. The associated information contains the SDSF FMID and the service level of the plug-in.

Removing the SDSF task from z/OSMF

To remove the SDSF and SDSF Settings tasks from z/OSMF, use the Import Manager task to import properties file /usr/lpp/sdsf/zosmf/sdsfDelete.properties.

Using the SDSF classic interface

SDSF function is available through the z/OSMF ISPF task. To use the ISPF task, select ISPF in the z/OS Classic Interfaces category.

You can link to SDSF function that is available through the z/OSMF ISPF task from other function in z/OSMF. To do that, register the SDSF function as an event handler for z/OSMF events. For more information, refer to *Linking z/OSMF tasks and external applications* in *z/OSMF Configuration*.

Chapter 10. SDSF messages and codes

This topic explains the messages and abend codes that SDSF issues to the terminal or console.

Displaying message help

There is a help panel for each SDSF message. To display the help for a message, in ISPF you can:

- Use the SEARCH command, for example **SEARCH ISF024I**.
- **CSRSEARCH** enables cursor-sensitive search on SDSF panels when SDSF is running under ISPF. To use **CSRSEARCH**, assign the **CSRSEARCH** command to a PF key, place the cursor under the word to be searched, and press the PF key. It is recommended that you redefine key PF6 for this purpose. Key PF6, previously used for the **BOOK** command, by default now invokes the **LOOKAT** command. You can change the default to **CSRSEARCH** using the ISFPRMxx OPTIONS CSRSEARCH parameter.

User authorization

You might see a message that you are not authorized to perform a certain task. If you should be authorized, do the following:

1. Issue the WHO command. This displays your user ID, TSO logon procedure name, terminal ID, group index, and group name of the authorization group you have been assigned to based on ISFGRP macros or GROUP statements in ISFPARMS. (The index indicates the group by a count of groups. For example, an index of 3 indicates the group defined by the third GROUP statement in ISFPARMS.)
2. Check or ask the system programmer to check your authorization group against the ISFGRP, ISFNTBL, and ISFFLD macros in ISFPARMS. The macros are described in Chapter 2, "Using ISFPARMS for customization," on page 5.
3. If SAF rejects the security check, do the following:
   a. Issue the TSO command PROFILE WTPMSG.
   b. Try the SDSF request that failed.
   c. Note the text of the ICH408I message that appears. This message identifies the profile (by name and class) that caused the authorization failure. Report the complete text of this message when asking for authorization.
4. Turn on security trace (SET SECTRACE ON) and retry the request. Review the security messages that are written to ULOG to determine the resource that has failed.

SDSF messages

This section explains the SDSF messages. The messages are in alphabetic order.

Write-to-operator messages appear at the bottom of the log panels. For information on those messages, see "Messages with ISF message numbers" on page 420.

Messages issued in response to SDSF's checks for IBM Health Checker for z/OS are described in "Messages for IBM Health Checker for z/OS" on page 483.

The entry for each message includes a brief description of the meaning of the message and a suggested response.

Routing and descriptor codes

Writer-to-operator messages use the following default routing and/or descriptor codes:

- Routing codes 2 and 10

- Descriptor code 4

When a message issues a different routing or descriptor code, the codes that are issued are provided in the message.

ACTIVE MODIFY INVALID

Explanation

An attempt to issue an action character or to modify a field for an active job, user, started task, printer or node was made. However, the action character or field modification is invalid for the active job, user, started task, or printer or node.

User response

Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or enter the RESET command.

AFD CURSOR
row,column

Explanation

A job that invokes SDSF with program name ISFAFD has encountered an error in working with an SDSF panel. The cursor is positioned at *row,column,* where *row* is the number of rows from the top of the display, and *column* is the number of characters from the left of the panel. The possible values for *row* and *column* are 1-9999.

User response:
Use the cursor location to determine the row and column in error and retry the request.

AFD ERROR
error-number

Explanation

An error has been encountered in a job that invokes SDSF with program name ISFAFD.

User response

Use the error number to resolve the error. The error numbers are:

001
A comment has not been closed. Comments should be enclosed in /* */, for example: /* This is a comment */

002
An action character or overtype has been entered on a non-tabular panel, such as a print panel.

Action characters and overtypes are valid only on tabular panels.

003
A record has exceeded the maximum length of 9999 bytes. Trailing commas are treated as a continuation character.

004
There is an error in the input syntax. Correct the syntax.

005
Input could not be processed because there are no rows on the panel. This may be because all rows have been blanked out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.

006
An attempt was made to enter an action character, but the NP column is not conditioned for input. The NP column is not conditioned for input on the OD panel. On other tabular panels, the problem may be that there are no rows because all rows have been filtered out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.

007
The specified column could not be found. Either it is not a valid column for the panel, or the column name is an abbreviation that does not uniquely identify a column on the panel. If the column name is an abbreviation, specify the full column name.

008
An attempt has been made to overtype a column that is not overtypeable. If the column is a valid overtypable column for the panel, it may be that the user is not authorized for that column either through ISFPARMS or SAF.

009
Brackets with no column or value, that is <>, were entered on a tabular panel. This syntax is valid only on non-tabular panels such as the print panels.

010
An overtype with no column name, that is <=*value*> was entered on a tabular panel. This syntax is valid only on non-tabular panels such as the print panels.

011
An attempt has been made to overtype the fixed field. The fixed field is not overtypeable.

012
The input could not be processed because there were no rows on the screen. This may be because

all rows have been filtered out by filters such as FILTER, PREFIX, DEST, and OWNER.

013

There is an error in the input syntax. Correct the syntax..

ALLOC ERROR
return-code
error-code
information-code

Explanation

Dynamic allocation of the print file failed. SDSF was unable to allocate or create a print file in response to a PRINT command, to a print action character (X), or to the processing of an open print data set panel.

An accompanying message that describes the error can also appear.

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

User response

Use the codes in the message text to determine the source of the error.

ALLOCATION
ERROR - *error-code*

Explanation

An error has occurred during the dynamic allocation of a SYSOUT data set.

User response

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

APPL NOT
AVAILABLE

Explanation

An action or overtype requires a SNA application to be associated with the object. However, no SNA application is associated with the object

User response

Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or type the RESET command.

ARR CRITERIA
DISCARDED

Explanation

SDSF detected that the arrange criteria that had been saved from a previous session is invalid. The arrange criteria were deleted from your ISPF profile.

User response

Use the Arrange pop-up or the ARRANGE command to rearrange columns.

ARRANGE
CRITERIA
OBSOLETE

Explanation

One or more of the columns saved from a previous arrange command has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition for this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, or customization of the field lists.

User response

Look at the INVALID COLUMN message displayed in the message line to see the number of obsolete columns.

ARRANGE
PENDING

Explanation

You selected a column or block of columns but did not enter the destination for it.

User response

Scroll the list to the desired column and mark the destination by typing a or b next to it.

AUTHORIZED
DEST
REQUIRED

Explanation

During SDSF initialization or DEST command processing, SDSF did not find any authorized destination names. You are not authorized to access all destinations, therefore, a valid destination list, specified by IDEST in ISFPARMS, is required. This message also appears in response to a destination query command (DEST ?) if no destination names are authorized.

User response

Enter the DEST command specifying one or more authorized destinations. Notify the SDSF or security administrator regarding the ISF005I messages issued during session initialization.

AUTHORIZED DESTINATION REQUIRED. PRESS THE HELP KEY FOR MORE INFORMATION

Explanation

This message corresponds to the current AUTHORIZED DEST REQUIRED message, and is issued when you display the Destination pop-up.

User response

Press PF1 for complete information, and contact the system programmer.

**** AUTO UPDATE - *number* SECONDS ****

Explanation

SDSF is running in automatic update mode. The interval between updates is given in seconds. (See the online help for more information on automatic update mode.)

User response

None.

BLOCK COMMAND INCOMPLETE

Explanation

You entered a block command but did not close it (the beginning of a block has been marked with //, but the end has not been marked with //). SDSF does not process pending actions until you close the block.

User response

Close the open block, or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK COMMAND INVALID

Explanation

You entered data both on the first and last rows of the block you want to repeat. Only the first or last row of the block can contain data.

User response

Blank out the changes on either the first or last row of the block, or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK INPUT REQUIRED

Explanation

You entered a block command but did not specify the action character or overtype. The first row of the block is made current to allow you to enter the action character or overtype to be repeated throughout the block.

User response

Specify the action character or overtype on either on the first or last row of the block or use the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

BLOCK IS INCOMPLETE

Explanation

You marked the beginning of a block with //, but the end has not been marked with //.

User response

Mark the end of the block with //.

BOOKMANAGER IS REQUIRED

Explanation

The command or pull-down choice requires BookManager READ/MVS.

User response

Blank out the command or pull-down choice.

**BOOKMGR
SELECT
RC=*return-code***

Explanation

The BOOK command has been issued but SDSF was unable to invoke BookManager. The message text contains the decimal return code from the ISPF select service used to invoke the BOOKMGR command.

User response

Ensure that BookManager is installed and available to your SDSF session, and then retry the BOOK command.

***BOTTOM OF
DATA
REACHED***

Explanation

A FIND command reached the bottom of the data without finding the requested character string.

User response

Use the Repeat-Find PF key, or enter an F on the command line, to resume the search at the top of the data.

**BRIF ERROR
RC=*return-code***

Explanation

An unexpected error occurred during invocation of the ISPF browse service. The message contains the decimal *return-code* from ISPF. SDSF terminates the browse request.

User response

Refer to *z/OS ISPF Services Guide*.

**BROWSE NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

The SB action character was entered to browse a data set using ISPF, but either SDSF is not running under ISPF or the ISPF level is insufficient. Instead, SDSF does the browse.

User response

Reenter the SB action character when running under the required level of ISPF.

**CANNOT MOVE
FIXED FIELD**

Explanation

You have attempted to move the fixed field with the ARRANGE command. ARRANGE can be used to move columns after the fixed field, but the fixed field itself cannot be moved.

User response

None

***number* CHARS
'*string*'**

Explanation

In response to a FIND ALL command on the ODS panel or the logs, a number of occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is displayed as 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

**CHARS '*string*'
FOUND**

Explanation

In response to a FIND command, a character string has been found. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

***number* CHARS
'*string*' FOUND**

Explanation

In response to a FIND ALL command a number of occurrences of a character string has been found. If SDSF finds more than 9,999 occurrences, *number* is displayed as 9999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

**CHECK NO
LONGER VALID**

Explanation

An attempt was made to browse a check. However, the instance of the check has changed since the CK panel was displayed, probably because the check has run.

User response

Press Enter to refresh the CK panel, then browse the check again.

**CHECKPOINT
OUT OF DATE**

Explanation

A checkpoint version has been obtained, but the data might not be current. This can indicate that JES2 is down or not responding. The panel is built using the old data.

User response

Retry the request. If the problem persists, contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the out-of-date data.

**CHECKPOINT
READ ERROR**

Explanation

An error occurred when SDSF attempted to read from the checkpoint data set in order to determine a user's authority to issue a command.

User response

Retry the command. If the problem persists, contact the system programmer.

**CHOICE NOT
AVAILABLE ON
THIS PANEL**

Explanation

The pull-down choice is not available on the current SDSF panel.

User response

Use the HELP PF key for information on the pull-down choice.

CKPT OBT ERR
*return-code-
reason-code*

Explanation

An error has occurred obtaining a checkpoint version. In the message text, *return-code* is the hexadecimal SSI return code from SSOBRETN and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code from field SSJIRETN. The version is not obtained.

User response

Contact your system programmer to determine the reason for the failure. The return and reason codes are documented in macro IAZSSJI.

CKPT REL ERR
*return-code-
reason-code*

Explanation

An error has occurred releasing a checkpoint version. In the message text, *return-code* is the hexadecimal SSI return code from SSOBRETN and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code from file SSJIRETN. The version is not released.

User response

Contact your system programmer to determine the reason for the failure. The return and reason codes are documented in macro IAZSSJI.

**CLEAR
COMPLETE**

Explanation

A request to clear commands from the list of saved system commands has been completed. The commands have been removed from the list.

User response

None required.

**CMD NOT
ISSUED – NO
CONS**

Explanation

The function that was attempted requires an EMCS console to issue a system command, and an EMCS console was not available. The command was not issued.

User response

None required.

**count CMDS
NOT ISSUED**

Explanation

A block of action characters was discarded at the request of the user. *count* is the number of action characters that were discarded. No commands were issued.

User response

None.

**COLUMN NOT
ALLOWED**

Explanation

A command has referenced a column that is not allowed. Some columns are defined by SDSF as special. Special columns have restrictions on the commands that can reference them.

For **SORT** and **FILTER**, the .END column cannot be sorted or filtered.

User response

Remove the column from the command and retry the request.

**COLUMN NOT
FOUND**

Explanation

You specified a column that does not exist for the panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name.

User response

Correct the column name and reenter the command.

**COLUMN NOT
UNIQUE**

Explanation

The column name matches more than one column on the current panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name.

User response

Reenter the column name.

**COLUMN
TRUNCATED**

Explanation

The column width specified with the Arrange function for one or more columns is shorter than the title for the column. The column will be truncated to the specified width.

User response

None required.

**COMM NO
LONGER AVAIL**

Explanation

The user is no longer communicating with the local SDSF server. SDSF will show only data for the system the user is logged on to.

User response

The system may have issued a previous message describing the error. To restore communications, correct any errors and re-access SDSF.

**COMMAND
ISSUED**

Explanation

SDSF has issued the requested MVS or JES system command.

User response

None.

**COMMAND NOT
APPLICABLE**

Explanation

The command does not apply to the current panel and so is not allowed. It may be valid only on tabular panels.

User response

Access a panel to which the command applies and try the command again. For more information, see "Where used" in the online help for the command.

COMMAND NOT AUTHORIZED

Explanation

You entered an SDSF command that you are not authorized to issue. Refer to "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

User response

Delete the command.

COMMAND NOT ISSUED

Explanation

An action character was discarded at the request of the user. No command was issued.

User response

None.

COMMAND NOT VALID

Explanation

The command is not valid on the command line of the pop-up.

User response

Correct or erase the command.

COMMAND OBSOLETE

Explanation

The command is obsolete and is no longer used. The command is accepted but has no effect. Operands are not syntax checked.

User response

Discontinue use of the command.

COMMAND SAVED

Explanation

The list of commands was updated with the command. The command was not issued. If there is already an entry in the list with the same command text and group, only the comment is updated. If there is not already an entry in the list with the same command text and group, a new entry is added to the list.

User response

None required.

COMMAND TRUNCATED

Explanation

You have overtyped more fields than can be processed in a single JES request. All fields up to the JES limit are processed.

User response

Refresh the SDSF displays and overtype the fields that were not updated.

command-count COMMANDS ISSUED

Explanation

A block command has successfully executed and *command-count* commands have been issued.

User response

None.

CONS ACT ERR *returncode-reasoncode*

Explanation

An attempt to activate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal return code and reason code from the MCSOPER macro. Message ISF032I is also written to the ULOG display.

User response

Use the return code and reason code to determine the cause of the error. Issue the ULOG command to activate the console.

CONS ACT ERR – IN USE

Explanation

An attempt to activate an extended console has failed because the console name is in use. The MCSOPER macro return code is 4 and reason code is 0.

User response

None required. Use the SET CONSOLE command to specify a different console.

CONS DEACT ERR *returncode-reasoncode*

Explanation

An attempt to deactivate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal return code and reason code from the MCSOPER macro.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error. For the MCSOPER return and reason codes, see *z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference LLA-SDU* .

CONSOLE *console-name* **SHARED**

Explanation

An attempt has been made to activate an extended console but the console is in use. SDSF shares the console by issuing commands using its console ID. However, responses are not returned to the SDSF session issuing the commands.

If the console is in use by another SDSF session (such as through split screen), any command responses caused by the shared session is returned to that session.

Message ISF031I is written to the ULOG display.

User response

None

CONVERSION COMPLETE

Explanation

SDSF parameters in ISFPARMS have been assembled through the conversion utility and converted to ISFPARMS in statement format.

User response

You can edit the statements from the pop-up. To activate the ISFPARMS, or check their syntax, use the MODIFY command.

DATA ACCESS ERROR

Explanation

An error has occurred retrieving data to build an SDSF panel. Communications with the server may have been lost, or an error may have occurred accessing a job. Additional messages may have been issued to describe the error.

User response

See accompanying messages, if any, for more information about the problem. Retry the request.

DATA NOT AVAIL *system-name*

Explanation

A sysplex request for data has been processed, but the data from *system-name* cannot be gathered. The plus (+) character is shown if more than one system is not responding, if there is available space. The data could not be gathered because the system is not at the required level, the SDSF server is not active, XCF is not configured, or a data gatherer is not active.

An asterisk is shown after the *system-name* if the data is out of date because it could not be collected during the last data-gathering interval.

User response

None if the system is not at the required level. Otherwise, ensure that the SDSF server is started and configured to process XCF and data-gathering requests.

DATA NOT SAVED

Explanation

A user entered the SE action character to edit a data set using ISPF, and either entered the SAVE

command or made changes to the data during the ISPF session. The changes were not saved upon exit since permanent changes cannot be made.

User response

None.

DATA SET ALLOCATED

Explanation

In response to a browse action, a data set has been allocated.

User response

None.

DATA SET DISPLAYED

Explanation

SDSF is displaying the requested SYSOUT data set on the Output Data Set panel.

User response

None.

**** DATA SET NOT CATALOGED DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation

The required data set is not cataloged. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information-code,* or LOCATE ERROR*return-code,* and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

User response

None.

DATA SET NOT ELIGIBLE

Explanation

The data set is not eligible for the operation. The data set is not changed. This condition can occur if the output group is in operator or system hold or is currently being processed by the SSI.

User response

Ensure that the output group is not in operator or system hold.

DATA SET NOT FOUND

Explanation

A data set entered on an SDSF panel could not be located.

User response

Either allocate the data set or change the name of the data set on the SDSF panel.

***** DATA SET NOT ON VOLUME DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation

The required data set is not on the specified volume. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information-code,* or OBTAIN ERROR*return-code,* and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

User response

None.

**** DATA SET OPEN DSNAME = *data-set-name*

Explanation

The data set *data-set-name* is open. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information-code,* and explains why dynamic allocation of the print file failed.

User response

None.

**** DATA SET UNAVAILABLE DSNAME= *data-set-name*

Explanation

The required data set is unavailable. This message accompanies the message ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information-code,* and explains why dynamic allocation of the print file failed.

User response

None.

DATA TRUNCATED FOR EDIT

Explanation

A request has been made to edit a data set using the SE action character, but the job contains a data set that exceeds the maximum record length supported by edit. The edit request is processed, but the data is truncated to the 255 character maximum.

User response

Use the S or SB action characters to display the entire record.

DEALLOCATIO N ERROR - *error-code*

Explanation

An error has occurred during the dynamic deallocation of a SYSOUT data set.

User response

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and utilities or job management.

DEST ALREADY EXISTS

Explanation

The DEST command was issued to add a destination that already exists in the current destination list.

User response

Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY to display the current destinations and correct the command.

DEST NOT FOUND

Explanation

The DEST command was issued to delete a destination that is not in the current destination list. The destination not in the list has the cursor positioned under it.

User response

Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY to display the current destinations and correct the command.

DETAIL NOT AVAIL

Explanation

A request to retrieve the enclave detail information has failed because the information is not available. The enclave may no longer be valid.

User response

None required.

DISPLAY RESET

Explanation

The logical screen size changed, causing SDSF to rebuild the display. SDSF ignored and cleared any action characters or commands you had entered but had not yet executed.

User response

None.

DSORG NOT PS OR PO

Explanation

In a PRINT ODSN command, the specified data set was not sequential, (DSORG=PS) or partitioned (DSORG=PO).

User response

Reissue the PRINT ODSN command specifying an acceptable data set name. When the data set is allocated, a data set organization of sequential or partitioned must be specified.

EDIF ERROR RC=*return-code*

Explanation

An unexpected error occurred during invocation of the ISPF edit service. The message contains the decimal *return-code* from ISPF. SDSF terminates the edit request.

User response

Refer to *z/OS ISPF Services Guide*.

EDIT NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

The SE action character was entered to edit a data set using ISPF, but SDSF is not running under ISPF. Instead, SDSF does a browse.

User response

Reenter the SE action character when SDSF is running under the required level of ISPF.

ENC IMPLICITLY QUIESCED

Explanation

An attempt was made to quiesce an enclave that is already implicitly quiesced because one or more address spaces associated with it is quiesced.

User response

None required.

END OF DATA ON MENU

Explanation

SDSF could not read a requested help panel from the SDSF help panel data set.

User response

The system programmer should check any changes that have been made to the SDSF help panel data set. If the problem cannot be found, the system programmer might want to replace the installed SDSF help panel data set with the original help panel data set on the SDSF distribution tape.

***%exec-name* ENDED**

Explanation

A REXX exec invoked with the % action character ended without returning a return code.

User response

None required.

ENGLISH HELP NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

You selected the English language but the English help panels are not available.

User response

Erase the selection or see your system programmer about the installation.

ENTER REQUIRED FIELD

Explanation

Data is missing for a required field. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

User response

Enter the requested data.

ERROR IN ASSEMBLING PARAMETERS. RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation

SDSF parameters being assembled through the conversion utility caused assembly errors.

User response

Use the return code from the assembler to help identify the problem. The conversion utility pop-up lets you edit the ISFPARMS source data set (PF4) or browse the assembler listing (PF5).

ERROR PROCESSING DATA

Explanation

SDSF could not successfully process the spool control blocks of one of the jobs on the panel.

User response

The user or system programmer could use one of the filter commands to identify which job is causing the problem.

For example, the user's panel shows these jobs: `ABLEJOB ABLEBJOB ANDJOB BJOB BBBJOB CJOB`

The user issues PREFIX A*, and the panel shows these jobs: `ABLEJOB ABLEBJOB ANDJOB`

The error message still appears on the panel, so the problem is with one of the three jobs shown. The user then issues a second PREFIX command, PREFIX ABLE*. The panel then shows: `ABLEJOB ABLEBJOB`

The error message no longer appears on the panel. The user knows that the problem is not with ABLEJOB or ABLEBJOB; the problem must be with ANDJOB.

ERROR PROCESSING LINE *line-number*: *text-of-line*

Explanation

The conversion exec has encountered an error in the indicated line.

User response

Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM

EXEC NAME REQUIRED

Explanation

The % action character was issued without an exec name and SDSF is not running under ISPF.

User response

Supply the name of the REXX exec and any arguments after the % action character, for example, %abc arg1 arg2

Alternatively, access SDSF from ISPF. Then, you can type the % action character by itself to display a pop-up on which you can supply the exec name and any arguments.

service **FAILED WITH RC=***return-code* **REASON=***ispf-message-text*

Explanation

An ISPF or TSO service, *service*, failed with the indicated return code, and text of an ISPF message if it is available.

User response

Use the return code and the message text, if any, to understand and resolve the problem. If the problem persists, follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM

FIELD INVALID

Explanation

Invalid information was typed in a field.

User response

Correct what was typed in the field or type RESET on the command line.

FIELD NOT NUMERIC

Explanation

A numeric field was overtyped with non-numeric data, or there are blanks in the numeric field. The cursor is positioned at the field in error.

User response

Enter the field using numeric data. Within a tabular panel, use the RESET command to clear any overtyped data.

FILE SIZE NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

A request has been made to view a data set, but the file size (in bytes) is not available from JES. The file size is required by SDSF to allocate the temporary file used by GDDM

FILTER CRIT DISCARDED

Explanation

SDSF detected that the filter criteria that had been saved from a previous session are invalid. The filter criteria were deleted from your ISPF profile.

User response

Use the Filter pop-up or FILTER command to define filters.

FILTER CRITERIA OBSOLETE

Explanation

One or more of the columns saved from a previous session has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition for this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, customization of the field lists in ISFPARMS, or other customization of function such as symbol support. The obsolete filter criteria are deleted.

SDSF filtered the columns using the remaining columns. Look at the INVALID COLUMN message displayed in the message line to see the number of obsolete columns.

User response

No action is required.

FILTER NOT FOUND

Explanation

An attempt was made to delete a filter that does not exist.

User response

No action is required. If the command to delete the filter was entered incorrectly, correct the command.

FILTER VALUE TRUNCATED

Explanation

A filter value entered with a previous command exceeds the 25-character length of the value field on the Filter pop-up. The value is truncated to fit the field.

User response

None required. To change the value, type the changes on the pop-up.

FILTERING IS ON|OFF

Explanation

In response to a query of the filters, the current state of filtering is displayed.

User response

If a filter is displayed on the command line, pressing Enter issues the command and makes the filter active.

GDDM ERROR *severity-msgnumber*

Explanation

An error occurred during execution of a GDDM service. *severity* is the severity code, in decimal, of the message; *msgnumber* is the GDDM message number in decimal.

The request to view a data set is ended. Other explanatory messages might have been issued by GDDM.

User response

Correct the error described by the GDDM message text and retry the view request.

GDDM LEVEL ERR *gddm-level*

Explanation:
The view function was requested, but the installed level of GDDM cannot be used by SDSF. *gddm-level* is the level of GDDM currently being accessed by SDSF. SDSF requires GDDM Version 2 Release 2 or a later release.

User response:
The system programmer should ensure that the correct level of GDDM is available to the SDSF session either through a STEPLIB or the system LINKLST.

GDDM NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation:
SDSF was unable to load the GDDM interface module, ADMASPT, in response to a view request to compose a page-mode data set. The view function is not available because GDDM services cannot be used.

User response:
The system programmer should ensure the GDDM load modules are available to the SDSF session either through a STEPLIB or the system LINKLST.

**GET ERROR
RC=*return-code***

Explanation

The GET request for the spool data for a job failed. The job's SYSOUT is not displayed. This may occur if the job was purged or if the SYSOUT data was selected from the Display Active Users (DA) panel and the job was swapped out.

User response

Try displaying the SYSOUT later. If the job was active and swapped out, the SYSOUT will be accessible. If the job was purged, the SYSOUT will not be found. For a description of the return codes, refer to *z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets*.

**GROUP NAME
NOT VALID**

Explanation

The name provided for a command group is not valid. A group name must consist of alphanumeric characters or these special characters: @ # $. : - It must begin with an alphabetic character and cannot begin with isf or ibm. Those names are reserved for use by IBM. It cannot contain embedded blanks.

User response

Type a valid name. For a list of groups, press the Prompt key (PF4) with the cursor in the field.

**GROUP *OLD-
NAME*
RENAMED TO
NEW-NAME:
COUNT
COMMANDS,
SKIP-COUNT
SKIPPED**

Explanation

Command group *old-name* has been renamed to group *new-name* and *count* commands have been changed.

The skip-count is the number of commands that were not changed because they already exist in the new group. The skipped commands remain in the old group.

User response

No response is required. If commands were skipped, review them and delete them if necessary.

**HC NOT
ACTIVE
sysname |
count SYSTEMS**

Explanation

Checks could not be displayed because z/OS is not running. If a single system reports that z/OS is not running, the system name, *sysname*, is displayed. If more than one system reports that z/OS is not running, the number of systems, *count*, is shown.

User response

For information on starting z/OS, the system programmer should refer to *IBM Health Checker for z/OS User's Guide*.

**HELP MENU
ERROR=
*member-name***

Explanation

SDSF could not find the requested help panel.

User response

The system programmer should check any changes that have been made to the SDSF help panel data set. If the problem cannot be found, the system programmer might want to replace the installed SDSF help panel data set with the original help panel data set supplied by IBM

**HEX STRING
INVALID**

Explanation

The FIND command with a hexadecimal string has been issued on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

User response

Correct the command and reissue it.

**INACTIVE
MODIFY
INVALID**

Explanation

An attempt to issue an action character or to modify a field for an inactive job, user, started task, printer or node was made. However, the action character or field

modification is invalid for the inactive job, user, started task, or printer or node.

User response

Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or enter the RESET command.

INCONSISTEN T PARAMETERS

Explanation

The FIND command has been issued with parameters that conflict.

User response

Correct the command and reissue it.

**** INCORRECT UNIT NAME SUPPLIED

Explanation

The dynamic allocation of a tape drive failed with a X'021C' return code. This return code specifies that an incorrect unit name has been supplied. The valid units that are supported are: 3480, 3400-3, 3400-5, 3400-6, and 3400-9.

User response

Specify a cataloged data set name that is on a supported tape unit.

INPUT FILE ALLOC FAILED

Explanation

An error occurred trying to allocate the input file to be composed. Additional messages describing the reason for the allocation failure is issued by the system. The file cannot be viewed using GDDM.

User response:
Contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the error.

INPUT INVALID WITH BLOCK

Explanation

An action character or overtype was entered within an open block. Data to be repeated can only be entered on the first or last row of the block. The display is positioned to the row containing the data within the block.

User response

Blank out the data on the row or enter the RESET command to cancel all pending actions.

INPUT INVALID WITHIN BLOCK

Explanation

You entered one or more characters within a block on the pop-up.

User response

Erase the character.

INT CONSOLE NOT ALLOWED

Explanation

An attempt was made to issue a system command using console ID 0 (INTERNAL), but an EMCS console is required by values specified in ISFPARMS.

User response

Reissue the command using an EMCS console. If you are issuing a command using i/, remove the i.

INVALID CALL TYPE

Explanation

During initialization, SDSF found an error processing ISFPARMS. The error is in the ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement for the user.

User response

The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement that was used to place the user in a user group.

The system programmer might also want to put the installation-defined names last in the ISFNTBL macro

or NTBL statement, as the installation-defined names can be the most likely to cause an error. When SDSF encounters an error in the destination names during initialization, it continues initialization with the destination names that were successfully processed before the error.

INVALID
CLASS *class*
ENTERED

Explanation

An invalid class was entered with the ST, I, or O command. The class is ignored. Valid class names are:

ST command:
 A-Z, 0-9, +, !, $, *,), -, ?, #, @. = and /

I command:
 A-Z, 0-9, !, $, *, #, and @

JC command:
 A-Z, 0-9, $ and #

O command:
 A-Z, 0-9, and @

User response

Retry the command with a valid class.

INVALID
CLASS NAME

Explanation

This field was updated with an invalid class name. Valid class names consist of the characters A-Z and 0-9.

User response

Type either a valid class name or a blank in the field, or type RESET in the command line.

INVALID
COLUMN:
column-info

Explanation

Column criteria for this panel were saved from a previous SDSF session, but one or more of the columns have been removed from this panel. SDSF ignores the criteria and deletes it from your SDSF profile. *column-info* is either a number of columns, or, for SORT, a list of columns. This message is issued as explanatory information with the ARRANGE, FILTER, or SORT CRITERIA OBSOLETE message.

User response

No action is required. You can establish new arrange, filter, or sort criteria.

INVALID
COMMAND

Explanation

A command or action character was entered that is not recognized by SDSF, was entered in an unsupported environment, or was entered on a panel or row for which it is invalid. The command or action character might have been entered with an invalid parameter.

User response

Correct the command or action character and retry the request. See the SDSF publications or online help for a list of valid SDSF commands and action characters. For system commands, see the appropriate MVS and JES manuals. For the AFD command, see *z/OS SDSF User's Guide* .

INVALID
DESTINATION
NAME

Explanation

The specified destination name is invalid for this system. If the destination name is an installation-defined destination name, this message might be issued because JES is not active. When JES is not active, the installation-defined destination names are not available to SDSF.

User response

Enter a valid destination name.

INVALID DSN -
LENGTH

Explanation

A data set name has been entered that is longer than 44 characters.

User response

Correct the data set name being entered.

INVALID DSN -
QUOTES

Explanation

A data set name has been entered with unmatched quotes.

User response

Correct the data set name being entered.

INVALID HEX STRING

Explanation

Invalid hexadecimal data has been entered either by overtyping a field or with a FIND command. The invalid data contains non-hexadecimal characters or has an uneven number of digits.

User response

Correct the hexadecimal string.

INVALID LEFT BOUNDARY

Explanation

The value entered for the starting column with a FIND command is greater than the logical record size or is greater than the length of the field.

User response

Correct the FIND command and reissue it.

INVALID RETURN CODE

Explanation

An invalid return code has been received after a call to an internal SDSF subroutine. The table being displayed might be incomplete.

User response

Retry the command, and if the problem persists, contact IBM

INVALID SAVED DEST

Explanation

A saved destination name from a previous SDSF session is no longer valid. This could occur if an enhanced destination name was retrieved from an SDSF session that was running on a system prior to

MVS/ESA SP-JES2 4.2.0. Use DEST ? or SET DISPLAY ON to view the current destination list.

User response

None. SDSF is initialized using any remaining saved values.

INVALID SCROLL AMOUNT

Explanation

The amount specified in the SCROLL field of the panel, or in a scroll command, is invalid.

User response

Enter one of the following valid scroll amounts:

Page
   to scroll one panel.

Half
   to scroll half of one panel.

number
   to scroll a specific number of lines or columns. *number* can be up to four digits.

Max
   to scroll to the end of the data.

Csr
   to scroll to the position of the cursor.

Data
   to scroll one line or column less than one page. This is valid only under ISPF.

If the message is accompanied by an audible alarm, it was issued by ISPF. Pressing the PF key assigned to HELP signals ISPF to display the valid scroll entries on line 3 of the display.

INVALID SELECTION

Explanation

The input is not valid for this panel.

User response

Enter a valid command or menu option.

INVALID SYNTAX

Explanation

The command entered on the command line has too many parameters, has unmatched quotes, or is an invalid range.

User response

Use the appropriate manual or online help to find the syntax of the command.

INVALID UNIT

Explanation

Either an invalid device number was entered on the PR, PUN, RDR or LI panel, or both a volume serial and a generic unit have been specified on the open print data set panel.

For the PR or PUN panel, the unit device number must consist of all hexadecimal digits. Leading zeros are required.

For the LI panel, the unit device number must be either all hexadecimal digits or SNA. Leading zeros are required.

The device number can be preceded with a slash (/).

For the open print data set panel, only one of the fields (volume serial or unit) can be specified.

User response

Enter a valid device number or specify only one of the print panel fields.

**INVALID
UPDATE VALUE**

Explanation

The user has entered an invalid update value for an overtypeable field. Invalid values include: a semicolon, a comma when not enclosed in parentheses, or a left parenthesis if it is the first update character in a field that does not allow multiple values to be entered.

User response

Enter a valid name.

**INVALID
VALUE**

Explanation

A value has been entered that is unrecognized or not allowed on the current panel.

User response

Change the input to an allowable value.

**IRXEXEC
RC=*return-code***

Explanation

An error occurred after invocation of the IRXEXEC interface in response to a % action character. The message contains the return code from IRXEXEC.

User response

Examine the return code and associated system messages, if any. For more information on the return codes from IRXEXEC, refer to *z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference* .

**ISFTRACE DD
MISSING**

Explanation

A TRACE command has been entered, but the ISFTRACE file is not allocated. The TRACE command is not processed.

User response

Allocate the ISFTRACE file and reissue the TRACE command.

**ISPF
REQUIRED**

Explanation

The command was issued when SDSF was not operating under ISPF. Some commands are valid only when SDSF was accessed through ISPF.

User response

Access SDSF through ISPF and reissue the command.

**JAPANESE
HELP NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

The Japanese Help/Tutorial feature is not installed.

Note: As of z/OS V2R3 the help and tutorial panels are no longer translated into Japanese.

User response

See your system programmer.

JCT NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

Either the object has no job control table (JCT) or an error occurred trying to process the JCT for the object.

User response

Delete the command or type RESET on the command line.

jesx NOT ACTIVE

Explanation

The JES subsystem *jesx* is not active and one of the following has happened:

- You attempted to enter a command, select a pull-down choice, or process a pop-up that requires JES.
- SDSF attempted to obtain a checkpoint version. The checkpoint is not obtained.

User response

Exit SDSF and retry the request when *jesx* is active.

JES REQUIRED

Explanation

You issued a command, selected a pull-down choice or attempted to process a pop-up that requires JES. JES is not currently active.

User response

Contact the system programmer. When JES is active again, exit SDSF and re-access it to make all SDSF functions available.

JES REQUIRED FOR MAS

Explanation

The RES panel was accessed with the default parameter of MAS, either with the command or pull-down choice, but SDSF cannot determine which members are in the MAS. SDSF requires JES2 to determine the members in the MAS, and JES2 is unavailable. As a result, the panel shows all systems in the sysplex.

User response

None required.

JES 1.7 REQUIRED

Explanation

The function that was attempted requires z/OS V1R7 JES2. For action characters and overtypeable columns, both the user's system and the object's system must be at z/OS V1R7 JES2.

User response

Delete the action character or overtype.

JES2 ENVIRONMENT ONLY

Explanation

A command or option was entered that requires SDSF to be processing a JES2 subsystem, but SDSF is processing a JES3 subsystem. The command is rejected.

User response

None required.

JES3 ENVIRONMENT ONLY

Explanation

A command or option was entered that requires SDSF to be processing a JES3 subsystem, but SDSF is processing a JES2 subsystem. The command is rejected.

User response

None required.

JES2 REQUIRED FOR MAS

Explanation

A command included the MAS option when SDSF was processing a JES3 subsystem. The MAS option requires the JES2 environment. The option is internally converted to ALL.

User response

None required.

**JOB IS
PROTECTED**

Explanation

The P action character has been used against a protected job. The job has not been canceled.

User response

Use the PP action character to cancel a protected job.

**JOB NO
LONGER VALID**

Explanation

A command that was issued for a job failed, which may be because:

- The job has been purged
- The output group is no longer available. This could be because the characteristics have changed.
- The job is no longer active in the address space.

User response

If the output group is no longer available but the data sets still exist, re-access the panel again and try again.

**JPN HELP NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

The Japanese Help/Tutorial feature is not installed.

Note: As of z/OS V2R3 the help and tutorial panels are no longer translated into Japanese.

User response

See your system programmer.

***number* LINES
PRINTED**

Explanation

In response to a PRINT command or print action character (X), *number* lines have been printed. When you enter multiple X action characters, *number* is the lines in the last printed data set.

User response

None.

**LINE NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

An action or overtype requires a line device to be associated with the object. However, no line device is associated with the object

User response

Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or type the RESET command.

**LOCATE ERROR
*return-code***

Explanation

An attempt was made to open a print data set. A LOCATE request for the specified data set failed with return code *return-code*. The system can also issue an explanatory message.

User response

Ensure that the data set being processed is an existing data set.

**LOG BROWSE
ERR
*returncode-
reasoncode***

Explanation

An error occurred in trying to browse the log stream displayed on the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGBRWSE macro.

User response

Try issuing the LOG command again or scrolling up or down with a scroll amount of MAX. If the problem persists, use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

**LOG CONN ERR
*returncode-
reasoncode***

Explanation

An error occurred in trying to connect to the log stream when displaying the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGCONN macro.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

LOG DISC ERR
returncode-
reasoncode

Explanation

An error occurred in trying disconnect from the log stream displayed on the OPERLOG panel. The message text contains the hexadecimal return and reason codes from the IXGCONN macro.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

LOG FUNCTION
INOPERATIVE

Explanation

The SDSF SYSLOG panel is not available due to an SDSF initialization error.

User response

The system programmer should check the accompanying write-to-operator message for more information.

LOGIC ERROR
1

Explanation

SDSF could not process the command as it was entered.

User response

Delete the command or enter the correct command.

LOGIC ERROR
2

Explanation

SDSF could not process the command as it was entered.

User response

Delete the command or enter the correct command.

LOGIC ERROR
3

Explanation

An internal error has occurred processing action characters or overtypes. Some actions since the last enter might have been lost.

User response

Press Enter to refresh the display and retry the actions or overtypes. If the problem persists, contact IBM for assistance.

LOGLIM
yyyy.ddd
hh:mm:ss

Explanation

The OPERLOG is being filtered and the limit for the number of hours to search has been reached. *yyyy.ddd hh:mm:ss* is the date and time of the record being processed when the limit was reached. Processing is ended for the current request.

SDSF might have been reading forward or backward in the OPERLOG. If SDSF detected more than one limit in processing a single request, the message is issued for the last record that was processed.

User response

Enter the LOGLIM command to change the limit for the operlog display. You can also enter the LOCATE command (by date and time) the NEXT and PREV commands, or SCROLL UP or DOWN MAX commands to scroll to a new position in the OPERLOG.

LRECL TOO
LARGE FOR
GDDM

Explanation

An attempt was made to view a file using the V action character. However, GDDM could not be invoked because the input record length of the file exceeded the maximum that can be processed by GDDM. See the

GDDM documentation for the maximum record lengths acceptable to GDDM.

User response

The view request is terminated. The file can be browsed using SDSF, but not viewed using GDDM.

MEMBER NAME MISSING

Explanation

A member name was not specified on an SDSF panel, but the data set being used is partitioned.

User response

Specify a member name for the data set, or use a different data set name.

MEMBER NAME NOT ALLOWED

Explanation

A member name was specified on a command or panel, but the data set being used is sequential.

User response

Delete the member name for the data set, or use a different data set name.

MEMBER NOT FOUND

Explanation

A member of a PDS was specified on an SDSF panel, but the PDS does not contain a member with that name.

User response

Correct the member name.

MENU READ LOOP

Explanation

A loop has occurred processing the SDSF help panels under TSO.

User response

Contact IBM for assistance.

MERGE ERROR *returncode-reasoncode*

Explanation

An error occurred issuing an SJF merge request. In the message text, *returncode* is the decimal return code from the SJF merge service and *reasoncode* is the decimal reason code.

User response

Attempt to reissue the modify request. If the error persists, contact your system programmer for assistance.

MIGRAT ALLOC FAILURE

Explanation

In response to a PRINT ODSN command, the required print data set was migrated and could not be allocated.

User response

Recall the print data set and reissue the PRINT ODSN command.

MOD NOT ALLOWED FOR PDS

Explanation

An attempt has been made to allocate a print data set with MOD, but the data set is partitioned. SDSF does not support MOD for this case.

User response

Change the disposition to OLD or NEW or specify a sequential data set.

MODULE NOT FOUND

Explanation

A QUERY MODULE command was issued for a module but the module could not be located.

User response

The module named on the QUERY MODULE command must be an SDSF module that is accessible or currently loaded by SDSF.

MODIFY ISSUED-*number* DS

Explanation

A request to modify the output descriptors has been scheduled. *number* is a count of the number of data sets in the output group at the time the request was issued (leading zeros suppressed). A SWB modify request applies to all the data sets in the group.

User response

None.

MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE UPD

Explanation

The use of an action character or overtype was incompatible with the concurrent use of another overtype. For example, you cannot use the P action character on the H display while simultaneously overtyping the class field. Purge and the class change are mutually exclusive.

User response

Either restore or delete the field, or type RESET on the command line.

NO *sysid* SYSLOG FOUND

Explanation

SDSF is unable to locate any SYSLOG data sets for the SYSID being processed.

User response

Use the SYSID command to change the SYSID, for example SYSID IP01.

NO CHARS '*string*' FOUND

Explanation

The FIND command could not find the character string *string*.

User response

None.

NO COMMANDS FOUND IN GROUP *GROUP-NAME*

Explanation:
No commands were found in group *group-name* to process. The commands have been left unchanged.

User response:
No response is required.

NO COMMAND PROVIDED

Explanation

No command text was entered with the command on the System Command Extension pop-up or the / command, or no action character or overtype was entered with row numbers on the command line.

User response

None required. If you are attempting to save a command on the System Command Extension pop-up, type a command on the command line and then press the Save PF key (PF10).

To issue an action character from the command line, use this syntax:

rows action-character

To overtype a field from the command line, use this syntax:

rows column-title=value

rows can be one or more row numbers or ranges of row numbers.

NO DATA IN DATA SETS

Explanation

The data sets for the job that has been selected are all empty data sets. There is no data to browse.

User response

None.

NO DATA SETS ALLOCATED

Explanation

An allocation failure has occurred for each data set in the job to be displayed. Since no data sets were allocated, they cannot be browsed.

Additional messages describing the specific allocation failures might have been issued by the system.

User response

Use the system messages to determine the reason for the allocation failure and retry the request.

NO DATA SETS AUTHORIZED

Explanation

An attempt was made to display a job but there is no data set the user is authorized to view.

User response

If you have been denied access in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

NO DATA SETS OPENED

Explanation

An open failure occurred for each data set in the job to be displayed. Since no data sets were opened, they cannot be browsed.

Additional messages can be issued by the system describing the error.

User response

Determine the reason for the open failure using the error codes in the message.

NO DATA TO DISPLAY

Explanation

There is no data to display for the request. If you are requesting slash command details or groups, there may not be data because there are no commands in the list. The value for Show may be excluding commands from the list. If you are accessing an SDSF panel, data may not yet be available.

User response

To see command or group details, try changing the value for Show to include commands in the list. For example, a value of * includes all commands for all groups, including commands that are not assigned to a group. To see panel data, try accessing the panel again. For the main panel, use the **SET MENU ALL** command to display hidden entries.

NO DISPLAYABLE DATA

Explanation

A user has attempted to display a job's SYSOUT data, but the job has no data that can be displayed by that user.

User response

Delete the command or type RESET on the command line.

NO FILTERS AVAILABLE

Explanation

An attempt was made to turn filtering on when there are no available filters.

User response

None required. To filter the panel, type a filter command or type FILTER ? to enter a filter on the Filter pop-up.

NO HELP AVAILABLE

Explanation

SDSF could not show a help panel under TSO because it was unable to allocate or open the SDSF help panel data set.

User response

Check that the SDSFMENU data set is allocated to the SDSF help panel library. Check the MENUS and MENUVOL parameters in ISFPARMS to see that they are coded correctly.

NO OPERLOG FOUND

Explanation

You entered a LOG command to display the OPERLOG panel, but no log stream is available to display.

User response

To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

NO PREFIX
'*string*' FOUND

Explanation

The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

User response

None.

NO PREVIOUS
INPUT

Explanation

You entered a repeat command, but no modification has yet been done to repeat.

User response

Enter an action character or overtype a field prior to using the repeat command.

NO PROMPT
AVAILABLE

Explanation

The Prompt function is not available for the selected field.

User response

None required.

NO RESPONSE
FROM RMF

Explanation

SDSF has passed the timeout limit awaiting a response from RMF to display the DA panel.

User response

Retry the request. To bypass the error, use the SYSNAME command or pull-down choice to limit the number of systems being processed.

NO RESPONSE
RECEIVED

Explanation

The delay interval for a command response or sysplex data had been reached. The command response or data on the SDSF panel is not shown. Sysplex data not shown may include WTORs on the Log panel, when you

have used the SYSID command to request the log for a system other than the one you are logged on to.

User response

To see the command response, issue the ULOG command to view the user log. To increase the delay interval, use the SET DELAY command.

To increase the delay interval for sysplex data, use the SET TIMEOUT command.

You might also try limiting the amount of sysplex data being returned, with one or more of the following:

- Parameters on the panel command, for example, PR 1 to see only printer 1.
- The SYSNAME command or pull-down choice, to restrict the systems to be included.
- The DEST command or pull-down choice, to restrict the destinations to be included.
- The SELECT command, to temporarily restrict the panel based on the fixed field, for example, SELECT PRT33 to see only printer PRT33.

Note that the Filter function does not have the effect of limiting the data returned

If the problem cannot be corrected with these methods, the operator or system programmer should ensure that one or more SDSF servers has not been stopped by issuing the F `server,D,C` command.

NO STEP DATA
FOUND

Explanation

No job step data was found in response to a JS action character.

User response:
No response is required.

NO SUFFIX
'*string*' FOUND

Explanation

The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

User response

None.

NO WORD
'*string*' FOUND

Explanation

The character string *string* was not found in response to a FIND command.

User response

None.

**NOT ALL
SYMBOLS
SHOWN**

Explanation

The number of symbols exceeds the number of symbols that can be shown by the pop-up.

User response

Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

**NOT ALLOWED
- PRIOR OD**

Explanation

The % action character was used to invoke a REXX exec, but REXX execs are not allowed because the current panel was accessed from the OD (Output Descriptor) panel.

User response

Delete the action character. If possible, access the panel without first accessing OD, then try the action character again.

**NOT ALLOWED
WITH
OUTDESC**

Explanation

A value for forms, process mode, PAGEDEF, or FORMDEF has been entered along with an Output Descriptor Name. Those fields cannot be specified when Output Descriptor Name is used.

User response

Delete the value for forms, process mode, PAGEDEF, or FORMDEF if an Output Descriptor Name is to be used. Alternatively, delete the Output Descriptor Name.

**NOT AUTH TO
LOGSTREAM**

Explanation

You are not authorized to the log stream. Access to the log stream is required for this function.

User response

Contact your security administrator for authorization to the log stream.

**NOT AUTH TO
OPERLOG**

Explanation

You entered a LOG command to display the OPERLOG panel, but are not authorized to the log stream that is displayed on the OPERLOG panel.

User response

To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
BY EXIT**

Explanation

You attempted to issue a command that you are not authorized by the SDSF user exit to issue.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, the system programmer should check the SDSF user exit module, ISFUSER.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR CHECK**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue the command for the check.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR CHOICE**

Explanation

You are not authorized for the pull-down choice.

User response

Select another choice or press PF3 to close the pull-down. If your authorization has changed during the current SDSF session and the change is not yet reflected in the pull-down, either type the SDSF command associated with the choice or exit and reenter SDSF.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR CLASS**

Explanation

The user is not authorized to issue commands against the class.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR CMD**

Explanation

You attempted to issue an action character, overtype a field, or issue an MVS or JES command that you are not authorized to issue.

User response

Delete the action character, overtyped information, or MVS or JES command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR CONS**

Explanation

You attempted to activate an extended console but are not authorized to the console. The console is not

activated, and the message responses is not available to the ULOG panel or with the slash command.

User response

Contact your security administrator to grant you access to the extended console.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR DEV**

Explanation

The user is not authorized to issue commands against the device.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR DEST**

Explanation

You are not authorized for a requested destination name.

User response

Delete the destination name.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR ENC**

Explanation

The user is not authorized to issue commands for the enclave.

User response

Delete the command.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR FUNCTION**

Explanation

You are not authorized for the function provided by a
pop-up.

User response

Cancel the pop-up.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR INIT**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands to the
initiator.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR JOB**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands against the
job.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR NODE**

Explanation

The user is not authorized to issue commands against
the node.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR PROC**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands to the z/OS
UNIX process.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR PRT**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands to the
printer.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR RES**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands to the
system resource.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error,
see "User authorization" on page 367 for more
information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR SE**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands to the WLM scheduling environment.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
FOR SYS**

Explanation

You are not authorized to issue commands for the member of the MAS.

User response

Delete the command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**NOT
AUTHORIZED
TO DATA**

Explanation

The server has rejected a request for sysplex data due to an authorization failure. The data is not displayed.

User response

Exit SDSF and then re-access it.

**NOT PAGE
MODE DATA**

Explanation

A view request was entered for a data set that is not page mode. SDSF considers a data set to be page mode only if it is identified as being page mode by JES. SDSF converts the view request to browse. The data set is not be composed by the view utility, but is displayed on the ODS panel.

User response

None.

**NOT VALID FOR
TYPE**

Explanation

The action character is not a valid action against that object type.

User response

Enter the correct action character.

**NOT VALID
WHEN REXX**

Explanation

An SDSF command was issued or a command operand was used that is not valid in the REXX environment.

User response

Delete the command or operand.

Refer to *z/OS SDSF User's Guide* for more information.

**"O" ACTION
REQUIRED**

Explanation

The field modification the user has attempted requires the O action character.

User response

Issue the O action character.

OBTAIN ERROR
return-code

Explanation

An attempt was made to open a print data set. An OBTAIN request failed with return code *return-code*.

The system can also issue an explanatory message.

User response

Ensure that the data set being processed exists either on the volume pointed to by the catalog or specified on the request.

For a description of the return code, refer to *z/OS DFSMSdfp Advanced Services*.

**OFFSET NOT
ZERO**

Explanation

The number specified after the destination name in an ISFNTBL macro is not 1. The number must be

1 in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

User response

The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macros named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro.

**OLD AND NEW
NAMES MUST
BE DIFFERENT**

Explanation

A command group is being renamed but the new name is the same as the old name.

User response

Ensure that the new name is different from the old name.

**OPERLOG NOT
ACTIVE**

Explanation

You entered the LOG O command but OPERLOG is not active on the system to which you are logged on. The OPERLOG panel is displayed, but may not contain messages from the system to which you are logged on.

User response

To see messages from the system to which you are logged on, type LOG or LOG S.

**OPTION
LOCALLY
DISABLED**

Explanation

The command or option has been disabled by the installation.

User response

If the command or option should be allowed, contact your system programmer to review the SDSF configuration options.

**OPTS=*mask*
REC-
CNT=*record-
count*
DSNAME=*data-
set-name***

Explanation

This message is issued to the message line in response to a TRACE command. *mask* is the event mask used for tracing; *record-count* indicates the number of records written to the trace data set; *data-set-name* is the name of the trace data set.

User response

None.

****** OS CVOL
ERROR**

Explanation

This message accompanies the ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information code* message.

User response

None.

**OUTADD
ERROR *return-
code-reason-
code***

Explanation

An error occurred creating an output descriptor for the PRINT command. *return-code* is the decimal return code from the OUTADD macro, and *reason-code* is the hexadecimal reason code. The PRINT request is not executed.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

**OUTPUT DESC
NOT AVAIL
*return-code***

Explanation

An error occurred trying to obtain the output descriptors for at least one data set being displayed on the JDS panel. The output descriptor fields begin with the PageDef column in the default field list (PageDef, FormDef, Title, Name, and so on) in the default field list. See "Job Data Set panel (JDS)" on page 134.

In the message text, *return-code* is a reason code describing the source of the error, as follows:

01
    SJF service error

02

　SWBIT block validation error

03

　SWBIT job or data set key validation error

04

　SWBIT read I/O error.

The output descriptors for the data set are not shown. If the reason code is 01, message ISF027I is also issued to further identify the data set and error that occurred.

User response

Contact your system programmer to determine the cause of the error.

**OVERTYPE
VALUE TOO
LONG**

Explanation

The value typed on an overtype extension pop-up is longer than the maximum width for the field.

User response

Correct the value.

number **PAGES
PRINTED**

Explanation

In response to a PRINT command, *number* pages were printed.

User response

None.

PARM INVALID

Explanation

You entered a command with an invalid parameter, invalid printer name, invalid row number or row number range, invalid action character, or the parameter is not allowed in the current environment. The cursor is positioned under the parameter in error.

User response

Correct the invalid parameter.

**PARM NOT
ACCEPTABLE**

Explanation

The command that was entered is not valid in the current environment. It may have been rejected because of a setting in the SDSF configuration parameters, ISFPARMS.

User response

Correct the invalid parameter.

**PARTIAL DATA
SHOWN**

Explanation

While generating the PR panel, SDSF detected that printers were being added dynamically. SDSF was unable to build a complete printer list because the list exceeded a table retry limit. The printer list is incomplete.

User response

Refresh the PR panel after dynamic addition of printers is complete.

**POINT ERROR
RC=*return-code***

Explanation

The POINT request for the spool data for a job failed. The job's SYSOUT is not displayed. This may occur if the job was purged or if the SYSOUT data was selected from the Display Active Users (DA) panel and the job was swapped out.

User response

Try displaying the SYSOUT later. If the job was active and swapped out, the SYSOUT will be accessible. If the job was purged, the SYSOUT will not be found. For a description of the return codes, refer to *z/OS DFSMS Macro Instructions for Data Sets*.

number
PREFIX *string*

Explanation

In response to a FIND command, a number of occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

PREFIX INVALID

Explanation

The PREFIX parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the SYSLOG or ODS panel. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

PRINT ABEND *abend-code*

Explanation

An abend occurred during an SDSF print request. *abend-code* is the abend completion code in hexadecimal. The print operation is terminated and the print file is closed.

User response

Use the abend code to determine the reason for the abend. Additional explanatory messages might have been issued by the system to further describe the abend.

PRINT ALREADY OPEN

Explanation

An attempt has been made to open a previously opened print file.

User response

If a different print file is to be used, issue a PRINT CLOSE command to close the current file.

If the current print file is to be used, use the PRINT command or print action character (X) to print to the file.

PRINT CLOSED *number* LINE

Explanation

In response to a PRINT CLOSE command or a print action character, *number* lines were printed before the print file was closed.

User response

None.

PRINT ENDED — LOOP COND

Explanation

An attempt was made to print an open print data set. The data set was not printed. This error occurs if you are trying to print an active print file or trying to print the active SDSF trace data set.

User response

Data sets other than the open print data set belonging to the user's TSO session can be printed individually from the JDS panel. Issue a PRINT CLOSE or TRACE OFF command before printing.

PRINT FILE ERROR

Explanation

The *ddname* you specified for printing cannot be found.

User response

Allocate a *ddname* and retry the request.

PRINT NOT OPENED

Explanation

A command requiring an open print data set was issued, but the print data set has not been opened.

User response

Issue either the PRINT OPEN or PRINT ODSN command to retry the request. For information on printing, see the online help.

PRINT OPEN ERROR

Explanation

The PRINT OPEN command or print action character failed.

User response

See the online help to diagnose the cause of error.

PRINT OPENED

Explanation

The print file has been successfully opened.

User response

None.

PRINT SCREEN UNAVAILABLE

Explanation

Another print job was in progress when you requested the print screen panel.

User response

Retry the command.

**** PRIVATE CATALOG ERROR

Explanation

This message accompanies the ALLOC ERROR*return-code error-code information-code* or LOCATE ERROR*return-code* message, and explains why the allocation of the print file failed.

User response

Ensure that the data set used in the PRINT ODSN command is an existing data set.

PROFILE DESCRIPTION S CREATED.

Explanation

The first step of the ISFPARMS-to-RACF conversion is complete. Profile descriptions have been created for the ISFPARMS.

User response

Review the profile descriptions for completeness and appropriateness. In particular, look for lines marked CHANGE. These lines need to be edited.

PROFILE DESCRIPTION S DATA SET MUST BE ALLOCATED.

Explanation

The menu option that has been selected requires the profile description data set, but the data set has not been allocated. The data set is named on the conversion utility profile pop-up, which you display with option 1 of the conversion utility menu.

User response

Choose another menu option, or allocate the profile description data set. It must be a sequential file with record length of at least 80.

PROMPT NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

The Prompt function is not available. It may have been disabled by the installation.

User response

None required. You can type the desired value in the field.

RACF COMMANDS CREATED.

Explanation

Creation of the RACF commands from profile descriptions is complete.

User response

Review the RACF commands for completeness and appropriateness. In particular, look for lines marked CHANGE. These lines need to be edited.

RACF COMMANDS DATA SET MUST BE ALLOCATED.

Explanation

The menu option that has been selected requires the RACF commands data set, but the data set has not been allocated. The data set is specified in the SDSF Security Assist profile.

User response

Choose another menu option, or allocate the RACF commands data set. It must be a sequential file with record length of at least 133.

%*exec-name*
RC=*return-code*

Explanation

A REXX exec invoked with the % action character ended and returned the string *return-code*.

User response

Examine the return code and respond as appropriate.

number
RECORDS
SEARCHED

Explanation

A FIND command searched *number* SYSLOG or output data set records without finding the requested character string. The FIND ended before FINDLIM was reached.

User response

Use the Repeat-Find PF key or enter an F in the command input area to resume the search, or reset FINDLIM if authorized.

RESPONSE
NOT RECEIVED

Explanation

The timeout interval has been reached before one ore more SDSF servers responded with data. The data on the SDSF panel is incomplete.

User response

To increase the timeout interval, use the SET TIMEOUT command or pull-down choice.

You might also try limiting the amount of sysplex data being returned, with one or more of the following:

- Parameters on the panel command, for example, PR 1 to see only printer 1.
- The SYSNAME command or pull-down choice, to restrict the systems to be included.
- The DEST command or pull-down choice, to restrict the destinations to be included.

- The SELECT command, to temporarily restrict the panel based on the fixed field, for example, SELECT PRT33 to see only printer PRT33.

Note that the Filter function does not have the effect of limiting the data returned

If the problem cannot be corrected with these methods, the operator or system programmer should ensure that one or more SDSF servers has not been stopped by issuing the F *server*,D,C command. WebSphere® MQ support is obsolete as of z/OS V2R3.

number
RESPONSES
NOT SHOWN

Explanation

An action character or slash command has been entered that results in messages being displayed on the screen, and the number of message responses received exceeds the screen depth. *number* message responses could not be shown.

User response

Enter the ULOG or LOG commands to view all of the message responses.

RMF EXIT NOT
INSTALLED

Explanation

The SDSF-supplied RMF data reduction exit is not installed on all systems in the sysplex. RMF is installed and active, but the SDSF exit is not in the RMF steplib or accessible to it.

User response

Ensure that the exit is installed. Refer to "RMF considerations" on page 358 for information.

RMF III NOT
AVAILABLE

Explanation

An attempt was made to access a panel that requires RMF Monitor III, and RMF Monitor III is not started. SDSF uses RMF Monitor III to obtain data for the panel.

User response

Ensure that RMF Monitor III is started. For more information, refer to "RMF considerations" on page 358.

**RMF LOCAL
ERR**
*returncode-
reasoncode*

Explanation

An error occurred during invocation of the
RMF ERBSMFI Application Interface. *returncode-
reasoncode* is the decimal return and reason code
from the interface.

User response

Use the return code and reason code, along with
the appropriate RMF documentation, to determine the
cause of the error.

**RMF NOT
ENABLED**

Explanation

An attempt was made to access the DA panel with
RMF as the source of the data. RMF is not enabled on
your system.

User response

None required. The DA panel is displayed with
information derived from MVS control blocks rather
than RMF. To request that DA use the MVS control
blocks rather than RMF, and prevent display of this
message, the installation can use the installation
exit point of ISFUSER. For more information on the
installation exit routines, refer to Chapter 8, "Using
installation exit routines," on page 349.

RMF PLEX ERR
*returncode-
reasoncode*

Explanation

An error occurred during invocation of the
RMF ERB2XDGS Application Interface. *returncode-
reasoncode* is the decimal return and reason code
from the interface.

User response

Use the return code and reason code, along with
the appropriate RMF documentation, to determine the
cause of the error.

You can bypass the problem by typing SYSNAME with
no operands to see data for the local system.

**RMF
REQUIRED**

Explanation

An attempt was made to access the DA panel when
SDSF is processing JES3, and either RMF is not
installed or is disabled. The command is rejected.

User response

None required.

**RMF SYSPLEX
NOT ACTIVE**

Explanation

The RMF server is not active. Sysplex data cannot be
obtained for the DA display.

User response

You can bypass the problem by typing SYSNAME with
no operands to see data for the local system.

For information about the RMF server, see your system
programmer.

SAPI ERROR
*returncode -
reasoncode*

Explanation

A problem was encountered related to the SYSOUT
application programming interface (SAPI). The return
code *returncode* is from the SSOBRETN field and the
reason code *reasoncode* is from the SSS2REAS field.

User response

For a description of the return code and reason code,
see *z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface*.

**SCREEN
DEFINITION
ERROR**

Explanation

Incorrect or invalid screen dimensions have been
specified for SDSF running in batch. The dimensions
are ignored.

Possible causes of this error are:

• Dimensions out of bounds

• Non-numeric dimensions

• Syntax error specifying parameter.

User response

Correct the screen dimensions and resubmit the SDSF job.

SCREEN IMAGE PRINTED

Explanation

The contents of the screen have been printed in response to an SDSF PRINT SCREEN command.

User response

None.

SDSF ABEND
abend-code

Explanation

A recoverable abend occurred. *abend-code* is the abend completion code in hexadecimal. SDSF continues; some functions may not be available.

User response

Use the abend code and the dump to diagnose the problem.

SERVER NAME
server-name
TOO LONG

Explanation

The server name *server-name* specified on the SERVER parameter is longer than 8 characters.

User response

Correct *server-name*.

SERVER NOT COMPATIBLE

Explanation

The SDSF client attempted to connect to an SDSF server, but the level of the server is not compatible with the level of the client.

User response

Ensure the client is connecting to the correct server. To see the name of the server, issue the WHO command.

Refer to "Accessing the server" on page 74 for details on how SDSF selects a server for connection.

SERVER *server-name* NOTAVAIL

Explanation

SDSF was invoked using the SERVER keyword, but the named server is not available. SDSF continues execution using the parameters from the ISFPARMS in assembler macro format.

User response

Ensure that the named server is running and that the ISFPARMS statements have been activated.

SET COMMAND COMPLETE

Explanation

The user issued the SET command and it has been completed successfully.

User response

None.

SET SCREEN FAILED
function code

Explanation

SDSF has received an error from the ISPF dialog manager. *function* is a number indicating the ISPF dialog function that failed. The numbers and the functions they represent are:

01
   VDEFINE
02
   VGET
03
   DISPLAY
04
   VPUT
05
   VCOPY
06
   ADDPOP
07
   VREPLACE

code is the return code from the failing function. Refer to *z/OS ISPF Dialog Developer's Guide and Reference* or *z/OS ISPF Services Guide* for the meaning of the return code.

User response

The system programmer should correct the error with the ISPF function.

**SHOW VALUE
NOT VALID**

Explanation

The value provided for Show is not valid. It must be a valid group name, or a group name with the pattern matching characters (* and % by default). A group name must consist of alphanumeric characters or these special characters: @ # $. : - It must begin with an alphabetic character and cannot begin with isf or ibm. Those names are reserved for use by IBM. It cannot contain embedded blanks.

User response

Type a valid name. For a list of groups, press the Prompt key (PF4) with the cursor in the field.

**SOCKET NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

An action or overtype requires a socket to be associated with the object. However, no socket is associated with the object

User response

Remove the action character or modification from the panel by restoring or blanking the field, or type the RESET command.

**SORT COLUMN
NOT FOUND**

Explanation

A SORT command was entered specifying a column name that does not exist for this panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name that was not recognized.

User response

Correct the column name and reenter the command.

**SORT COLUMN
NOT UNIQUE**

Explanation

A SORT command was entered using an abbreviated column name that does not uniquely identify one

column in the panel. The cursor is positioned under the column name in error.

User response

Reenter the command specifying a unique abbreviation or a full column name.

**SORT COLUMN
REPEATED**

Explanation

In a sort request, a column was specified more than once.

User response

Correct the sort request so that no column is specified more than once.

**SORT
CRITERIA
OBSOLETE**

Explanation

During the current SDSF session, this is the first display of this panel. This first display uses sort criteria saved from a previous session. One or more of the saved criteria specify a column name that has been removed from the ISFPARMS definition of this panel. A column might have been removed because of security changes, release migration, or customization of the installation supplied field lists.

The obsolete criteria are deleted. If there are any valid sort criteria, the panel is sorted using only the valid criteria.

An additional message, INVALID COLUMN, is displayed in the message line and indicates the column name that no longer exists.

User response

No action is required. A new SORT command can be issued to establish new sort criteria. See the additional message in the message line for more information.

**SORT ORDER
NOT A OR D**

Explanation

A SORT command was entered, but the sort order specified is not A (for ascending sort) or D (for descending sort). The cursor is positioned under the operand in error.

User response

Correct the command and reenter it.

SPOOL DATA ERROR

Explanation

The spool data for a job became invalid while the job's SYSOUT data was being displayed. This might occur if the job was purged or if the SYSOUT data was selected from the DA panel and the job was swapped out.

User response

Try displaying the SYSOUT later. If the job was active and swapped out, the SYSOUT is accessible. If the job was purged, the SYSOUT will not be found.

SRVCLASS NAME INVALID

Explanation

The value entered for a service class was rejected by the WLM programmable service IWMERES.

User response

Refer to *z/OS MVS Programming: Workload Management Services* for more information about service classes.

SSI 82 ERR *returncode - reasoncode*

Explanation

A problem was encountered retrieving data from SSI 82. The return code is from the SSOBRETN field and the reason code is from the SSJPRETN field.

User response

For a description of the return and reason code, see *z/OS MVS Using the Subsystem Interface*.

SSI RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation

A subsystem interface (SSI) return code of *return-code* was issued when a user tried to requeue an output group from the H panel or the JDS panel or tried to overtype a field on the OD panel.

User response

The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

4
> Subsystem does not support this function

8
> Subsystem exists but is not up

12
> Subsystem does not exist

16
> Function not completed

20
> Logical error.

SSOB RETURN CODE *return-code*

Explanation

An SSOB return code of *return-code* was issued when a user tried to requeue an output group from the H panel or the JDS panel.

User response

The system programmer should see one of the following return codes:

4
> No more data sets to select

8
> Job not found

12
> Invalid search arguments

16
> Unable to process now

20
> Duplicate job names

24
> Invalid combination of job name and job ID

28
> Invalid destination specified.

STEP NAME NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

The user is trying to reset the performance group number for a started task and the step name is unavailable.

User response

None.

**STORAGE NOT
AVAILABLE**

Explanation

A request to obtain storage failed because the storage was not available.

User response

The request is not processed. If possible, increase the region size used to invoke SDSF.

In the REXX environment, use special variables or other filter options to limit the number of REXX variables needed to satisfy a request. For more information, type REXXHELP (ISPF only).

**SUBS RETURN
CODE** *return-
code*

Explanation

SDSF has issued a return code of *return-code.*

User response

The system programmer should refer to the return code for a description of the error. The return codes are:

4
　　Bad option passed

8
　　Not in an authorized state

12
　　Different JES system

16
　　Requested address space identifier not valid

20
　　Requested address space identifier not a TSO user

24
　　JES not active

28
　　Bad job key

32
　　SRB abend

36
　　Parameter invalid

40
　　User swapped out

48
　　Abend processing parameter

52
　　Bad data set key

56
　　Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR).

　　If SUBS RETURN CODE 56 appears randomly on the log, and disappears when the user presses Enter, and if the system has a high paging rate, the message might indicate a timing exposure. Press Enter when the message appears.

60
　　Buffer full

64
　　GETMAIN failed

68
　　User canceled

72
　　Attention key pressed

76
　　Cross-memory not active

80
　　Bad application copy error

84
　　Application copy level error

88
　　Application copy update error

92
　　Application copy no longer available

96
　　ECSA application copy no longer available

100
　　Invalid spool data set name call

104
　　Buffer size invalid

108
　　Dynamic printer addition overflow

112
　　JQE no longer valid

116
　　SJB/SDB invalid.

120
　　Checkpoint version error

124
　　Subsystem not defined

128
　　Invalid buffer header

132
　　Unable to obtain printer data

**number SUFFIX
'string'**

Explanation

In response to a FIND ALL command, *number* occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

**SUFFIX
INVALID**

Explanation

The SUFFIX parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

User response

Correct the command and reissue it.

**SWB ERROR
*nnnn-rea1-rea2***

Explanation

An error occurred issuing a SWB modify request. In the message text, *nnnn* is the decimal return code from the SWB modify request. *rea1* and *rea2* are the decimal reason codes.

User response

Attempt to reissue the modify request. If the error persists, contact your system programmer for assistance.

**field-name
SYNTAX
ERROR**

Explanation

An output descriptor has been overtyped, but SJF has detected a syntax error in the input for the *field-name* keyword. The variable *field-name* is the name of the output descriptor and might not necessarily be the same as the field title shown on the display.

User response

Correct the overtype.

**SYSOUT NOT
FOUND**

Explanation

An attempt to work with SYSOUT was rejected by the subsystem interface (SSI).

User response

Try the request again.

**SYSOUT
REQUEUED**

Explanation

In response to your request, SYSOUT has been requeued or purged.

User response

None.

**number
SYSOUT
REQUEUED |
PURGED**

Explanation

In response to your request, *number* SYSOUT data sets have been requeued or purged.

User response

None.

**SYSPLEX DA
NOT AVAIL**

Explanation

You requested a sysplex-wide DA display, but either the RMF ERB2XDGS interface could not be loaded, or the installation has disabled the use of RMF for the DA display.

User response

No action is required. For information about the RMF server, see your system programmer.

**SYSTEM BUSY,
RETRY**

Explanation

SDSF was unable to gather the data for a panel because a required system was busy.

User response

Refresh the panel by pressing Enter. If the problem persists, follow your local procedure for contacting IBM for service.

SYSTEM MESSAGES NOTAVAIL

Explanation

An error occurred initializing the Consoles query environment. WTORs and AMRF queue entries will not be displayed on the SR panel or the LOG panel.

User response

See your system programmer. SDSF may have previously issued a message describing the error.

SYSTEM NOT CONNECTED

Explanation

A command has been issued for a member of the MAS, but the command must be routed to the system and the system is not accessible.

User response

Retry the command when the system is connected.

TEMP FILE ALLOC FAILED

Explanation

An error occurred attempting to allocate the temporary file required by the GDDM view utility. The request to view a data set is ended.

User response

See the accompanying explanatory system message describing the error.

TEMP FILE OPEN FAILED *reason-code*

Explanation

An error occurred in the attempt to open the temporary file required by the GDDM view utility. The request to view a data set is ended. *reason-code* is one of the following:

01 —
> SDSF was unable to open the temporary file DCB. Accompanying messages can further describe the error.

02 —
> The block size of the temporary file exceeded the capacity of the DASD device on which it is allocated.

User response

Determine the reason for the failure and retry the view request. If *reason-code* is 02, the system programmer should change the unit name for the temporary file (defined by the VIO keyword in the ISFGRP macro of ISFPARMS) to a device capable of holding a copy of the page-mode data to be composed.

TOO FEW PARMS

Explanation

There were not enough parameters specified on the command. SDSF does not process the command.

User response

Correct the command and retry the request.

TOO MANY COLUMNS SELECTED

Explanation

You have selected too many columns or blocks on the pop-up.

User response

Correct the selection. For ARRANGE, you can select one column.

TOO MANY DEST NAMES

Explanation

More than four destination names were specified in an ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement that is named in the IDEST parameter of the user's ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement.

No more than four destination names can be specified in an ISFNTBL macro or NTBL statement that is named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro or GROUP statement.

User response

The system programmer should correct ISFPARMS. The user should correct or delete the DEST command so the maximum number is not exceeded.

TOO MANY FILTERS

Explanation

An attempt was made to enter more filters than are allowed. The maximum number of filters is 25.

User response

Delete the command. You can remove a filter with `FILTER -column`. Under ISPF, you can use `FILTER ?` to display the pop-up, which allows you to modify filters, or delete them by blanking them out.

TOO MANY PARAMETERS

Explanation

Too many parameters were specified with a command.

User response

Correct or delete the command.

TOO MANY PARMS

Explanation

Too many parameters were specified with a command.

User response

Correct or delete the command.

TOO MANY COLUMNS SELECTED

Explanation

You have selected too many columns or blocks on the pop-up.

User response

Correct the selection. For ARRANGE, you can select one column.

* TOP OF DATA REACHED *

Explanation

A FIND PREV or FIND FIRST command reached the top of the data without finding the requested character string.

User response

Use the Repeat-Find PF key or enter an F in the command input area to resume the search at the bottom of the data.

TRACE DCB ALREADY CLOSED

Explanation

A TRACE OFF command was entered, but the ISFTRACE file has already been closed. The TRACE OFF command is ignored.

User response

None.

TRACE DCB ALREADY OPENED

Explanation

A TRACE ON command was entered, but the ISFTRACE file has already been opened. The TRACE ON command is ignored.

User response

None.

TRACE DCB CLOSED

Explanation

In response to a TRACE OFF command, the ISFTRACE file has been closed.

User response

None.

TRACE DCB OPENED

Explanation

In response to a TRACE ON command, the ISFTRACE file has been opened.

User response

None.

TRACE NOT AVAILABLE

Explanation

SDSF is operating in split-screen mode, and the trace facility is not available in the session in which the message was issued. The trace facility is available in the other session.

User response

To use the trace facility, swap sessions.

TRACE OFF - ABEND *abend-code*

Explanation

An I/O error has caused SDSF to turn tracing off. A system abend with an abend code of *abend-code* has occurred but has been handled by SDSF.

User response

To continue tracing, allocate a new trace data set. For more information on the abend, see the appropriate system codes manual.

TRACE OFF - PERM I/O ERR

Explanation

An I/O error has caused SDSF to turn tracing off.

User response

To continue tracing, allocate a new trace data set.

TRACING IS ON|OFF

Explanation

In response to a TRACE command, the status of tracing is shown to be on or off.

User response

None.

TYPE A COLUMN NAME

Explanation

You left a field requiring a column name blank.

User response

Type a valid column name in the field.

TYPE A NUMBER IN THIS FIELD

Explanation

You typed data that was not numeric in a numeric field, or there are blanks in the numeric field. The cursor is positioned on the field in error.

User response

Enter numeric data in the field.

TYPE A OR D FOR SORT ORDER

Explanation

You typed something other than an A, D, or a blank on the Sort pop-up. The valid values are A (for ascending) or D (for descending). If the character is blank, the order is ascending.

User response

Type an A or D or blank out the character.

TYPE LINES OR TIMES AND DATES

Explanation

You pressed Enter on a Print pop-up but didn't specify either lines or times and dates to print.

User response

Type values for either lines or times and dates.

ULOG CLOSED

Explanation

A ULOG CLOSE command was issued and the user log has been successfully closed. All message responses have been deleted from the user log and the extended console has been deactivated.

User response

None.

**UNABLE TO
FIND
ORIGINAL**

Explanation

The user attempted an action on a foreign, independent enclave, but the corresponding original enclave could not be found. The original enclave may have terminated before the action was attempted.

User response

None.

**UNABLE TO
FIND OWNER**

Explanation

The user attempted an action on a dependent enclave, but the owning address space could not be found. The owning address space may have ended before the action was attempted, or may be running on a system that does not support the Enclave Reset function.

User response

None.

**UNABLE TO
MAP**

Explanation

A user has attempted to map a block of memory that is not contiguous. Possible reasons for this error are that the entire block was not available or that the storage key changed at some point between the start and end of the memory. The formatting of the map is terminated.

User response

Validate that the entire block is available in contiguous memory and that the storage key is consistent throughout.

**UNBALANCED
PARENTHESIS**

Explanation

In attempting to overtype a field, the user has omitted a required parenthesis.

User response

Enter the required parenthesis.

**UNBALANCED
QUOTES**

Explanation

An ending quotation mark is either missing or you have an extra quote at the end.

User response

Correct the quote marks or enter a new string.

**UPDATE
LENGTH TOO
LONG**

Explanation

The update interval entered with the & command is longer than three digits.

User response

Retry the & command with an interval of 999 or less.

**UPDATE NOT
AUTHORIZED**

Explanation

You have attempted to issue the & command to enter automatic update mode, but are not authorized to do so.

User response

Delete the & command.

If you have been denied authorization in error, see "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

**UPDATE TIME
TOO SMALL**

Explanation

The user has issued the & command to enter automatic update mode, but the update interval specified was less than the installation-defined minimum.

User response

Retry the & command with a larger interval.

USE EQ,NE WITH PATTERNS

Explanation

You specified an operator with less than or greater than and the value contained pattern matching.

User response

Change the operator to EQ or NE, or remove the pattern matching.

USE EQ OR NE WHEN THE FILTER VALUE INCLUDES PATTERN MATCHING

Explanation

You specified an operator with less than or greater than and the value contained pattern matching.

User response

Change the operator to EQ or NE, or remove the pattern matching.

VALUE NOT AUTHORIZED

Explanation

The value that was specified in an overtypeable field was rejected by SAF security. The value is ignored.

User response

None required. You can overtype the field with a different value. If the value should be allowed, contact your security administrator.

VALUE TOO LONG

Explanation

An attempt was made to add a value that was selected from a list to existing text. The resulting combination was too long for the field. As a result, the existing text was not changed.

User response

None required. You might change or delete the existing text and then try selecting a value from the list again.

VIIF ERROR RC=*return-code*

Explanation

An unexpected error occurred during invocation of the ISPF/PDF View service. The message contains the decimal return code from ISPF/PDF. SDSF ends the View request.

User response

See *z/OS ISPF Messages and Codes* for a description of the error codes for ISPF/PDF.

**** VOLUME NOT MOUNTED

Explanation

This message accompanies message ALLOC ERROR *return-code error-code information-code* or OBTAIN ERROR *return-code* and explains why allocation of the print file failed.

User response

Ensure that the PRINT ODSN command is issued using a valid existing data set.

WIDTH CANNOT EXCEED *maximum*

Explanation

The column width specified with the Arrange function is longer than the maximum allowed, which is *maximum*.

User response

Change the width to a number that is valid.

WIDTH CHANGE NOT ALLOWED

Explanation

An **ARRANGE** command was used to change the width of a special column. The column width for a special column such as **.END** cannot be changed.

User response

Do not use the **ARRANGE** command to change column width of a special column.

number **WORD**
'*string*'

Explanation

In response to a FIND ALL command, *number* occurrences of a character string have been found. If SDSF finds more than 999,999 occurrences, *number* is 999999+. The cursor is positioned on the character string.

User response

None.

Messages with HSF message numbers

This section describes messages issued with HSF message numbers.

A letter following the message number indicates the severity of the message:

I
Information.

W
Warning.

E
Error.

HSF0001I   **Server initializing**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server is initializing. This message is issued when the SDSFAUX server starts the SDSFAUX address space.

The SDSFAUX address space provides data collection services used by various SDSF commands and displays.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0002I   **Server initialization complete.**

Explanation

SDSFAUX server initialization is complete. This message indicates that the SDSFAUX server has finished initializing and is ready to accept requests from SDSF users.

The SDSFAUX address space provides data collection services used by various SDSF commands and displays.

WORD INVALID

Explanation

The WORD parameter was used with the FIND command on a panel other than the logs or ODS panels.

User response

None.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0003E   **Connect failed. RC=*return-code***
RSN=*reason*

Explanation

The connection request to the SDSFAUX server has failed for the indicated return and reason codes.

The SDSFAUX services are unavailable to the caller.

User response

Verify that the SDSFAUX server is active and that the caller has the required security access.

HSF0004E   **Cross-system resource *group***
version mismatch with *member*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has detected an unsupported version of SDSF on the specified member and has stopped its XCF data collection agent.

SDSFAUX cannot share XCF resources with an unsupported release of SDSF.

User response

Update to a supported release of SDSF on the member listed.

HSF0005E   **SDSFAUX server is already active on this system.**

Explanation

An attempt has been made to start the SDSFAUX server, which was already active on the system.

The SDSFAUX server attempting to start will stop.

There must only be one SDSFAUX server active at any one time.

User response

Before you restart the SDSFAUX or SDSF server, stop the current instance and ensure SDSFAUX is inactive.

HSF0006E   **Operating system level not supported.**

Explanation

An attempt has been made to start the SDSFAUX server on a system that is running an unsupported version of the operating system.

The SDSFAUX server will stop.

User response

Upgrade to a supported release of the operating system.

HSF0007I   **Joined data-sharing group *name* as *member*.**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has successfully joined the indicated XCF group. The server will use this XCF group to perform cross-system data gathering requests.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0009E   **Incorrect execution key.**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server cannot start because the execution key of the HSFSRV00 program did not match the IBM value of 4.

The SDSFAUX server will not start.

User response

Verify that all required maintenance has been applied for SDSF and confirm that there are no modifications to the SCHED*xx* PARMLIB members that override the IBM PPT entry for HSFSRV00.

HSF0010I   **Module *name* loaded successfully at address *hex*.**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server successfully loaded the indicated module at the specified address.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0011I   **Queue recovery for *jobname* ASCB(*ascb*) TCB(*tcb*) RB(*rb*)**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has attempted to recover a pending request for the indicated unit of work. The requestor's ASCB, TCB and RB addresses are listed.

This message is issued when there are problems with the task that owns the request queue in the SDSFAUX server. Typically there was an abend or server error when there were active requests.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

The requesting unit of work will be resumed with an appropriate return and reason code.

HSF0020I   **Command entered: *command***

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has received the specified operator command.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0025E   **Unknown operation**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has received an unknown operator command. Only DISPLAY and MODIFY operations are supported.

User response

Issue a supported operator command.

HSF0026I   Command accepted: *text*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has accepted the specified operator command.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0027E   Invalid command : *text*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has rejected the specified operator command because it is unrecognized or contains invalid syntax.

User response

Examine related messages and correct the operator command.

HSF0028W   RMF data collection failed ERBSMFI RC=*rc* RSN=*rsn*

Explanation

The SDSF data collection task received a non-zero return code and reason code from the RMF interface program ERBSMFI. Any SDSF commands that depend on the data collected by this RMF interface program will not be able to show any results.

User response

Ensure that RMF Monitor I has been started and that the ERBSMFI program is available to SDSFAUX.

HSF0030W   Critical error in data collection for *name*

Explanation

The named task has encountered a non-recoverable error during data collection. Any SDSF commands that depend on the data collected by this task will not be able to show any results.

User response

Look for any other earlier error messages issued by this task to determine the root cause of the problem.

HSF0031I   Keyword *keyword* updated with new value *value*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has refreshed the specified keyword with the new value.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0032W   Internal resource shortage *type* : *percent*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has detected an internal resource shortage of the specified type. The percentage of the maximum limit for the resource type is listed.

Known types:

- PRV-STOR : Private storage below 16Mb
- EPRV-STOR : Private storage above 16Mb

User response

Examine the resource type to see if there is an underlying issue that is causing the shortage.

HSF0033I   Internal resource shortage relieved for *type*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server internal resource shortage of the indicated type has been relieved.

Known types:

- PRV-STOR : Private storage below 16Mb
- EPRV-STOR : Private storage above 16Mb

User response

No response is required.

HSF0034I   Task *name* terminated RC= *rc*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server task has terminated with the specified return code.

This message is written to the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0035W   **SAF Class SDSF not active RC=** *rc*
                RSN= *rsn*

Explanation

The SDSF SAF class is required for the SDSFAUX server to protect its services. A RACROUTE REQUEST=STAT service for the class has responded with the specified return and reason code.

All protected services will return a SAF "No Decision" return code.

User response

Activate the SDSF SAF class and define the required profiles to protect the SDSFAUX services.

For more information see Chapter 5, "Using SAF for security," on page 213.

HSF0036I   **Task** *name* **initialization complete**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server task successfully initialized.

This message is written to the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0037W   **SAF Class SDSF not RACLISTed**

Explanation

The SDSF SAF class is not RACLISTed. The SDSFAUX server uses RACROUTE REQUEST=FASTAUTH to verify access to its services, and therefore, must have the SDSF class RACLISTed.

All protected services will return a SAF "No Decision" return code.

User response

RACLIST the SDSF class so that the SDSFAUX server can use the RACROUTE REQUEST=FASTAUTH service.

For more information see Chapter 6, "SDSF and RACF," on page 219.

HSF0038W   **SAF Class** *class* **not enabled for**
                GENERIC profiles

Explanation

The SDSF SAF class is not enable for generic profiles.

User response

If applicable for your security product, enable the GENERIC attribute for the SDSF SAF class so that profiles with generic masking characters can be defined.

HSF0040I   **ENF listener** *name* **installed for**
                event *code*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has successfully installed the specified module as an ENF listener for the event code.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0041I   **ENF listener** *name* **delete for event**
                code **RC=** *rc*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has attempted to delete the specified module from the ENF listeners for the event code.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

If the return code is non-zero, contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0042E   **ENF listener install for** *name* **event**
                code *num* **failed RC=** *rc*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has attempted to install the specified module as an ENF listener for the event code, and the operation has failed with the indicated return code.

User response

Contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0044E   **Command** *name* **install failed RC=**
                RC **RSN=** *rsn*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has attempted to install the specified command and the operation has failed with the indicated return and reason code.

The command and its associated data gathering service will be unavailable.

User response

Contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0045I	Command *name* installed successfully

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has successfully installed the specified command.

This command and its associated data gathering service will be available.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0047I	Left data-sharing group *name*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server has left its data-sharing group.

All cross-system services for this SDSFAUX server are now marked unavailable.

This message appears only in the HSFLOG output.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0048I	No active users

Explanation

During shutdown, the SDSFAUX server determined that there are no connected users. Shutdown will proceed without delay.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0049E	Required SDSF server not active

Explanation

During startup the SDSFAUX server has determined that the SDSF server is not active.

The SDSFAUX server will stop.

User response

The SDSFAUX server is typically started automatically by the SDSF server. Restart the SDSF server.

HSF0050I	Sectoken \ *userid lvl* access to *name* class profile *res*

Explanation

This message appears in the HSFTRACE output when the SDSFAUX security trace is active.

The userid has requested the indicated level of access to the SAF class profile.

The result of this access request will be described by a subsequent HSF0061I message that uses the same sectoken value.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0051I	SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE *Sysname JES Version Status*

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY JES operator command.

The "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the systems, JES subsystems and versions that are known by the SDSFAUX server.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0052I	SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE *Jobname ASID TCB Connect UCON*

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY USER operator command.

A "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the active SDSFAUX users and their connect date stamps.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0053I   **SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE Task*TCB RXTA Flag Samples CPU***

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY TASK operator command.

A "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the active SDSFAUX tasks and their resource consumption.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued..

User response

No response is required.

HSF0054I   **SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE *Name Active Get Free Lost RXBP***

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY BPOOL operator command.

A "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the SDSFAUX buffer pools.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0056I   **SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE *Name EPA Invoke Normal Return Abend***

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY EXIT operator command.

A "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the system exits installed by SDSFAUX.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0057I   **SDSFAUX RESPONSE IN PROGRESS / RESPONSE COMPLETE Name *Jobname TCB CPU-SRB CPU-TCB***

Explanation

This message is produced in response to the SDSFAUX DISPLAY ZIIP operator command.

A "RESPONSE IN PROGRESS" message will be followed by a list of the zIIP offload environments managed by SDSFAUX.

After all responses are sent, the "RESPONSE COMPLETE" message is issued.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0060E   **SDSFAUX must be started under SDSF server control**

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server address space has been started with a native z/OS **START** operator command (for example, **S SDSFAUX**). The SDSFAUX server address space must be started under the control of the main SDSF server address space using the **F SDSF,S AUX** operator command.

User response

Use the **F SDSF,S AUX** operator command to start the SDSFAUX server address space.

HSF0061I   **Sectoken *token* SAF RC= *safrc* RACF RC= *rc* RACF RSN= *rsn***

Explanation

This message appears in the HSFTRACE output when the SDSFAUX security trace is active.

This trace message qualifies an earlier HSF0050I message with the same internal sectoken value. The HSF0050I message will describe the access request details.

The message specifies the SAF return code and the RACF return and reason codes from the RACROUTE REQUEST=FASTAUTH service.

User response

No response is required.

HSF0062I   **Server shutdown waiting for users to disconnect**

Explanation

During shutdown, the SDSFAUX server will wait for connected users to gracefully disconnect before shutdown proceeds.

The SDSFAUX server lists any connected users in a ISF352I message.

The SDSFAUX waits for a short period of time for users to disconnect and then shuts down.

User response

No response is required.

Descriptor code:
7,11

HSF0063E   *level* **access to** *name* **class profile** *resource* **failed**

Explanation

The SDSF server does not have sufficient access to the specified resource in the named class and cannot gather the associated data. This error can cause data to be missing from SDSF command displays that reply on the SDSF server successfully extracting data protected by the indicated security resource.

User response

Permit the user ID associated with the SDSF server to access the indicated resource.

HSF0064E   **Service** *name* **failed RC=** *rc* **RSN=** *rsn*

Explanation

The named service failed with the specified return and reason code.

This is a generic message that is used to present non-zero return codes from both internal SDSF services and other external programs and interfaces.

User response

When the service name is clear, refer to the return and reason codes in the appropriate manual for the owning software product.

If the cause is unclear, contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0065E   **Data not available for** *name* **task**

Explanation

The SDSF server task cannot gather some or all of the expected data. Missing data in the SDSF server can cause SDSF command displays to have empty values in certain columns.

User response

Examine previous error messages to discover the cause of the failure to collect the data. If the cause is unclear, contact IBM support.

HSF0067E   **CSVDYLPA add for module** *name* **failed RC=** *rc* **RSN=** *rsn* **DIAG=** *code*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server failed to dynamically add the specified module into LPA.

After this error, the SDSFAUX server issues a user abend and stops.

User response

Refer to the return and reason codes for the CSVDYLPA service in *z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference LLA-SDU*.

If the cause is unclear, contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0072I   **Server shutdown proceeding**

Explanation

During shutdown processing, SDSF has determined that no users are connected or that the time allowed for users to disconnect has been exceeded.

Shutdown processing continues and any user who is still connected will receive an error response when they resume processing.

User response

No response is required.

HSF00741I   **CSVDYLPA delete for** *type* **module** *name* **RC=** *rc* **RSN=** *rsn*

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server attempted to delete the specified module from LPA and it completed with the indicated return and reason code.

User response

If the return code is non-zero, refer to the return and reason code descriptions for the CSVDYLPA service in *z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference LLA-SDU*.

If the cause is unclear, contact IBM Software Support.

HSF0078I   **RMF Monitor I not active – some data may not be available**

Explanation

The SDSF server has detected that RMF Monitor I is not active. Any SDSF commands that depend on the data collected by RMF will not be able to show any results.

User response

Ensure that RMF Monitor I has been started and that the ERBSMFI program is available to SDSFAUX.

HSF0079I   **RMF Monitor I data now available**

Explanation

After previously being unavailable, RMF Monitor I data that is required for various SDSF displays is now available.

User response

None.

HSF0080I   **Event : *text***

Explanation

The SDSFAUX server is logging the occurrence of a specific event in the HSFLOG output for diagnostic purposes.

User response

No response is required.

Messages with ISF message numbers

This section describes messages issued by SDSF with message numbers.

A letter following the message number indicates the severity of the message:

I
Information.

W
Warning. The command will be processed, or the ISFPARMS will be activated. For ISFPARMS, SDSF has found an inconsistency and may have changed a value for a parameter.

E
Error. A command will not be processed, or the ISFPARMS will not be activated.

ISF005I   **INVALID IDEST FOR *userid entry reason***

Explanation

During initialization for *userid*, SDSF found an error processing *entry* in the ISFNTBL macro named in the IDEST parameter of the ISFGRP macro. The ISFGRP macro is in the ISFPARMS module.

The values for *reason* are:

INVALID CALL
means that a logic error exists in SDSF. Follow your local procedure for calling IBM. Have the following documentation of the problem ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the message was received
- A record of the message

- The name of the module that issues the message

INVALID DEST
means that the destination name is invalid for this system. If the name is an installation-defined name, the error could be caused by the JES system not being active during the installation of SDSF.

NAME NOT AUTH
At SDSF initialization, SDSF found the user was not authorized to access one or more destination names specified in the ISFNTBL macro for the IDEST parameter in the user's ISFGRP macro. If both the IDEST and DEST parameters are coded, the destination names in the IDEST ISFNTBL macro must also be in the DEST ISFNTBL macro in order for the user to be authorized.

If this is not the problem, a logic error might exist in SDSF. Follow your local procedure for calling IBM and have the following documentation of the problem ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the message was received
- A record of the message
- The name of the module that issues the message

nnnn NOT SPECIFIED

During SDSF initialization or DEST command processing, SDSF did not find any authorized destination names. The user is not authorized to access all destinations, therefore, a valid authorized destination list is required. *nnnn* is the number of destinations.

This message also appears in response to a destination query command (DEST ?) if no destination names are authorized.

The system programmer or security administrator should either add an IDEST parameter to the user's ISFGRP macro, or authorize the user to access the ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx* resource. If these conditions are not met, the user's destination filter is set to blanks or the character string QQQQ, and no jobs appear on the panels.

OFFSET NOT ZERO

means that the number specified after the destination name in the ISFNTBL macro is not 1. This number must be 1 in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

TOO MANY DESTS

means that more than four destination names were specified. No more than four destination names can be specified in ISFNTBL macros that are named in the IDEST parameter.

User response

The system programmer should check the ISFNTBL macros named in the IDEST parameter of the user's ISFGRP macro. The ISFGRP macro is described in "Group authorization parameters (GROUP or ISFGRP)" on page 17.

The system programmer might also want to put the installation-defined names last in the ISFNTBL macros, as the installation-defined names can be the most likely to cause an error. When SDSF encounters an error in the destination names during initialization, it continues initialization with the destination names that were successfully processed before the error.

ISF006I   **ERROR PROCESSING INITIAL CHECKPOINT REQUEST FOR SUBSYSTEM *subsystem-name*, CODE=*error-code*, REASON=*reason-code***

Explanation

An error occurred during SDSF initialization attempting to obtain checkpoint data from *subsystem-name*. The *error-code* contains the reason for the failure and is listed below. If the error occurred processing a checkpoint version, *reason-code* indicates the return code (SSJIRETN) from the checkpoint version obtain request.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

4

Bad option passed

8

Not in an authorized state

12

Different JES system

16

Requested address space identifier not valid

20

Requested address space identifier not a TSO user

24

JES not active

28

Bad job key

32

SRB abend

36

Parameter invalid

40

User swapped out

48

Abend processing parameter

52

Bad data set key

56

Bad member-track-track-record (MTTR)

60

Buffer full

64

GETMAIN failed

68

User canceled

72

Attention key pressed

76

Cross-memory not active

80

Bad application copy error

84
　　Application copy level error
88
　　Application copy update error
92
　　Application copy no longer available
96
　　ECSA application copy no longer available
100
　　Invalid spool data set name call
104
　　Buffer size invalid
108
　　Dynamic printer definition overflow
112
　　JQE no longer valid
116
　　SJB/SDB invalid.
120
　　Checkpoint version error
124
　　Subsystem not defined

ISF008I	DYNAMIC ALLOCATION ERROR RC=*return-code* EC=*error-code* IC=*information-code* DDN=*ddname* VOL=*volume-serial* DSN=*data-set-name* *****

Explanation

An error has occurred during the dynamic allocation of a data set.

User response

For information on dynamic allocation return, error, and information codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF009I	SDSF TRACE I/O ERROR

Explanation

An error occurred while writing a record to the trace output data set. Trace is no longer available for this SDSF session.

User response

Allocate a new trace output data set.

ISF011I	OPEN ERROR *ddname*

Explanation

An error occurred trying to open the indicated *ddname*, which is SDSFMENU, the SDSF help panel data set.

User response

Verify the *ddname* is allocated to the proper data set.

ISF012I	SDSF ABEND USER|SYSTEM *abend-code* AT *address* IN MODULE *module-name* OFFSET *offset*

Explanation

SDSF has abended with the user or system abend code *abend-code*. User abend codes are in decimal; system abend codes are in hexadecimal.

If the abend address is not in module *module-name*, UNKNOWN is displayed for *address*.

User response

The system programmer should see "SDSF user abend codes" on page 493 for information on the user abend codes, or the appropriate system codes manual for information on the system abend codes.

ISF013I	R*x*-R*y* *rega_rega regb_regb regc_regc regd_regd*

Explanation

The registers listed here are displayed in conjunction with ISF012I. R*x*-R*y* indicates the range of registers and *rega_rega regb_regb regc_regc regd_regd* is the contents of those registers.

User response

None.

ISF014I	TEA=*tea* BEA=*bea* IN MODULE *module-name* OFFSET *offset*

Explanation

This message is displayed in conjunction with ISF012I. TEA is the translation exception address and BEA is the breaking event address. If they cannot be displayed, the message shows N/A.

User response

None.

| **ISF015I** | **ISF015I SDSF COMMAND ATTEMPTED\|EXECUTED** *command userid logon-proc terminal-name* |

Explanation

For COMMAND EXECUTED, a user issued an MVS or JES system command. For COMMAND ATTEMPTED, a user attempted to issue an MVS or JES system command that the user is not authorized to issue. *command* is the first 42 characters of the command text. If the text exceeds 42 characters, the text ends with a plus sign (+).

User response

For COMMAND ATTEMPTED, the operator should take whatever action is appropriate according to the installation's procedures.

Note: If the command attempted or executed is the REPLY command, the command field of this message contains "REPLY *nn* TEXT of REPLY IS SUPPRESSED". The text of the REPLY command is suppressed to prevent confidential data from being logged.

| **ISF019I** | **OUTPUT REQUEUE\|RELEASE\| PURGE ATTEMPTED\|SUCCESSFUL JOBNAME=***jobname* **JOBID=***jobid* **CLASS=***class* **DEST=***dest userid logon-proc terminal-name* |

Explanation

A user *userid* running with logon procedure *logon-proc* on terminal *terminal-name* has requested that the indicated job (*jobname* and *jobid*) be requeued to the class *class* and destination *dest,* or released to the output queue to the class *class* and destination *dest*, or purged. If the message indicates the requeue was attempted rather than successful, the user was not authorized to make the request.

User response

None.

Routing code:
9

Descriptor code:
7

| **ISF020E** | **SDSF LEVEL ERROR FOR MODULE** *module,* **SDSF ASSEMBLED FOR** *module_level* **BUT** *name* **IS AT** *name_level* |

Explanation

SDSF has determined that the assembly level *module_level* of the indicated module *module* does not match the named execution level *name-level*. SDSF initialization continues and the message is written to ULOG.

User response

The system programmer should verify that SDSF has been installed correctly and that the current runtime data sets are not from other releases of SDSF or local copies of SDSF members from other releases.

Routing code:
11

Descriptor code:
7

| **ISF023I** | **I/O ERROR** *text* |

Explanation

An I/O error occurred while SDSF was creating the temporary file used as input for the GDDM view utility. In the message, *text* describes the type of error.

All records up to the record causing the error are passed to the view utility. Other records are ignored. Because only partial data is passed to the view utility, formatting errors can occur.

User response

Ensure that the data set being viewed contains the correct data streams for the view utility.

| **ISF024I** | **USER** *user-id* **NOT AUTHORIZED TO SDSF,** *reason* |

Explanation

An unauthorized user, *user-id*, has attempted to use SDSF.

User response

Contact the system programmer or the Help Desk to find out if the user should be authorized to use SDSF.

A user is not authorized to use SDSF for one of these reasons:

- COMMAND OPTION ERROR. A failure occurred in parsing the parameters passed to SDSF. Initialization failed. If this problem persists, contact IBM support.
- CONNECT FAILED. SDSF was unable to connect to the SDSF server, possibly because the task is

already connected. Additional messages may have been issued by the server.

- **CONNECT NOT AUTHORIZED.** SDSF was unable to connect to the server because the user is not authorized. Additional messages may have been issued by the server

- **DENIED BY EXIT.** An initialization exit routine has denied authority.

- **INVALID BCP LEVEL.** SDSF was invoked under an unsupported level of the BCP. Initialization failed. Be sure the appropriate level of SDSF is being used with the level of operating system that you are running.

- **NO GROUP ASSIGNMENT.** The user does not fall into any group of users defined by ISFPARMS. For more information, see "Group authorization parameters (GROUP or ISFGRP)" on page 17.

- **PRODUCT NOT ENABLED.** SDSF has attempted to register its invocation on a z/OS system, and the registration has failed. If SDSF should be enabled for execution, check the IFAPRD*xx* member of your parmlib concatenation for an entry for SDSF.

- **REXX INIT FAILED.** Initialization of the REXX environment failed.

- **SERVER NOT AVAILABLE.** The SDSF server is required for ISFPARMS but is not active. The server is required for ISFPARMS when the user is not authorized to revert to an ISFPARMS defined with assembler macros. For more information, see Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73.

- **STORAGE NOT AVAIL.** The amount of storage available was insufficient to complete the request.

- **UNEXPECTED INIT FAIL.** SDSF has encountered an unrecoverable error during execution. Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

- **NOPARM DENIED.** The SDSF server is running in NOPARM mode, but the user does not have access to the SERVER.NOPARM resource in the SDSF class. The SDSF server runs in NOPARM mode when either the initial ISFPRMxx encounters a syntax error or the server is started in NOPARM mode. When the server is in NOPARM mode, the user must be authorized to the SERVER.NOPARM resource in the SDSF class. Either grant the user access to the resource or correct the syntax error in ISFPRMxx.

| **ISF025E** | **SDSF TERMINATING DUE TO ISFPARMS VERIFICATION FAILURE, REASON=*reason-code*** |

Explanation

SDSF failed to initialize because SDSF detected that ISFPARMS is invalid. The reason code describes the verification failure, as follows:

Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description
00000004	ISFPMAC is not at current release level
00000008	ISFPMAC is not at current feature level
0000000C	ISFGRP length incorrect
00000010	ISFGRP version incorrect
00000014	ISFPMAC version incorrect

This problem is generally caused by using a copy of ISFPARMS from a different SDSF release or failing to reassemble ISFPARMS using the current SDSF macros.

SDSF terminates with a U0083 abend.

User response

Ensure that the correct level of ISFPARMS is being used and reassemble using the current SDSF macros if necessary. Consider migrating to ISFPRM*xx* rather than using ISFPARMS.

Routing code:
11

| **ISF027I** | **ERROR OCCURRED PROCESSING OUTPUT DESCRIPTORS FOR *jobname, procstep, stepname, ddname*, RC=*return-code reason-code*** |

Explanation

An error occurred retrieving the output descriptors for job *jobname,* procedure step *procstep*, step *stepname*, and ddname *ddname*. The scheduler JCL facility (SJF) SWBTUREQ service failed with return-code *return-code* and reason-code *reason-code*.

The output descriptors for the indicated data set are not shown on the JDS panel. The message OUTPUT DESC NOT AVAIL is issued in the SDSF message area.

User response

The meanings of the return and reason codes are documented in the SJF macro IEFSJTRC. Use the SDSF TRACE command to trace the SJF service calls to obtain additional information about the problem.

| **ISF028E** | **ISFGRP INDEX *return-code* HAS AN INVALID ISFNTBL SPECIFICATION for *listname*.** |

Explanation

During SDSF initialization, an include or exclude list was being processed for a non-destination list. However, an ISFNTBL TYPE=DEST macro was used to specify the list. In the message text, *return-code* is the index number of the ISFGRP macro being processed, and *listname* is the name of the ISFGRP list that was being processed. (The index indicates the group by a count of groups. For example, an index of 3 indicates the group defined by the third GROUP statement in ISFPARMS.)

Initialization is terminated with a U0016 abend after the remaining include and exclude lists are processed.

User response

Correct the ISFNTBL macro pointed to by the indicated ISFGRP statement.

ISF029I	SWB MODIFY ATTEMPTED| EXECUTED *data-set-name userid logon-proc terminal-name*

Explanation

A user *userid* running with logon procedure *logon-proc* on terminal *terminal-name* has requested that output descriptors for data set *data-set-name* be modified.

If the message indicates ATTEMPTED, the user was not authorized to make the request. If the message indicates EXECUTED, the request has been scheduled for execution.

User response

None.

ISF031I	CONSOLE *console-name (migration-id)* ACTIVATED *(share-status)*

Explanation

A user log has been started using console *console-name*. If a migration identifier has been assigned, *migration-id* contains the ID being used. If the console is being shared, the *share-status* is (SHARED).

User response

None.

ISF032I	CONSOLE *console-name* ACTIVATE FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*

Explanation

An attempt to activate an extended console has failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPER macro.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error. For the MCSOPER return and reason codes, see *z/OS MVS Programming: Authorized Assembler Services Reference LLA-SDU* .

ISF033I	*console-name* MESSAGE RETRIEVAL FAILED, MCSOPMSG RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*

Explanation

An attempt to retrieve a message from the extended console *console-name* failed. The message text contains the hexadecimal *return-code* and *reason-code* from the MCSOPMSG macro. Some messages might have been discarded by consoles.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error. You can reset the console by issuing a ULOG CLOSE command, followed by a ULOG command.

ISF034I	ULOG IS EMPTY

Explanation

An attempt has been made to access the user log, but it contains no records.

User response

If the ULOG is inactive, issue the ULOG command to activate it.

ISF035I	SDSF TDUMP FAILED, RETURN CODE=*return-code* REASON=*reason-code*

Explanation

SDSF failed to take a transaction dump (TDUMP). The IEATDUMP return and reason codes are shown in the message.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error. For more information, refer to

ISF036I   **NO RECORDS TO DISPLAY**

Explanation

A LOG command has been entered to display the OPERLOG panel, but there are no log records to display.

User response

To display the SYSLOG panel, which contains messages for a single system, type LOG S.

ISF037I   *dump-type* **NOT TAKEN, SUPPRESSED BY DAE**

Explanation

SDSF attempted to take a *dump-type,* but it has been suppressed by the Dump Analysis and Elimination (DAE) component.

User response

None.

ISF039I   **ERROR PROCESSING ISPF** *service* **RC=***return-code***:** *message-text*

Explanation

An error has been encountered in using the ISPF service *service*. The return code from the service and the text of the ISPF short and long message is displayed.

User response

Use the return code and message text to understand and resolve the problem. If the problem persists, follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

If the error is a system abend due to an out-of-space condition (such as SB37, SD37, or SE37) for table ISFACMTB, the table data set allocated to DDNAME ISFTABL is too small to store all of the commands. Reallocate the data set to a larger size. After the abend, the data set may still be in use by ISPF; exit ISPF to free it. When allocating the new data set, copy the existing ISFACMTB table to the new table to preserve your stored commands. Due to the abend, commands added during the current session are not preserved. For more information, refer to "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356.

ISF040I   **INVALID MDB DISCARDED FOR BLOCKID** *blockid*

Explanation

SDSF encountered an invalid message data block (MDB) in the log stream when displaying the OPERLOG panel. The MDB is discarded. The ID of the block in which the MDB was found is *blockid*.

User response

None.

Routing code

ERLOG

ISF041I   **CONSOLE** *console-name* **IS IN USE**

Explanation

SDSF needed to activate an extended console and the default console name was already in use. As a result, SDSF activated a console with a unique name generated by modifying the default name.

User response

None.

ISF042I   **CONSOLE** *console-name* **IS IN USE**

Explanation

SDSF attempted to activate an extended console but the console name was in use. The console was not activated. The console will be shared by SDSF if sharing has not been disabled.

User response

Use the SET CONMOD ON command to allow SDSF to retry the activation using a modified console name, or change the console name with the SET CONSOLE command.

For more information, refer to "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356.

ISF045W   **UNABLE TO OPEN TABLE LIBRARY ISFTABL, NUMBER OF SAVED COMMANDS MAY BE LIMITED.**

Explanation

SDSF could not open the table library that uses DDNAME ISFTABL, which is used to store system commands. The number of stored commands is limited to those saved in the ISPF profile. This

message appears in the user log only when the STORELIMIT warning option is in effect. STORELIMIT is displayed below the command line on the System Command Extension pop-up.

User response

None required. To allow more commands to be stored, allocate the table library ISFTABL. To suppress the message, use the Options pull-down to turn the store limit warning off.

For more information, refer to "Issuing MVS and JES commands" on page 356.

ISF050I	USER=*user* GROUP=*group* PROC=*proc* TERMINAL=*terminal*

Explanation

Tracing of messages related to security has been requested, or the user has been assigned to a group in ISFPARMS. The message identifies the user by user ID, group in ISFPARMS, logon procedure and terminal.

User response

None required.

ISF051I	SAF *authorization* SAFRC=*saf-rc* ACCESS=*access* CLASS=*class* RESOURCE=*resource* RECVR=*userid*

Explanation

A SAF check has been performed.

authorization
    describes the decision by SAF.

saf-rc
    is a return code from SAF, or N/A, when the pre-SAF exit is being used.

access
    is the access mode that was requested.

class
    is the SAF class.

resource
    is the SAF resource.

userid
    is the user's ID. RECVR= is included only if it is specified by this SAF check.

User response

None required. For more information on SAF resources used by SDSF, refer to Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225.

Routing code:
11

Descriptor code:
7

ISF052I	ISFUSER *exit-type* *authorization* EXITRC=*exit-rc* SAFRC=*saf-rc* ACCESS=*access* CLASS=*class*RESOURCE=*resource* RECVR=*userid*

Explanation

A SAF check has been performed.

exit-type
    is the type of exit.

authorization
    describes the security decision.

exit-rc
    is a return code from the exit.

saf-rc
    is a return code from SAF, or N/A, when the pre-SAF exit is being used.

access
    is the access mode that was requested.

class
    is the SAF class.

resource
    is the SAF resource.

userid
    is the user's ID. RECVR= is included only if it is specified by this SAF check.

User response

None required. For more information on SAF resources used by SDSF, refer to Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225. For more information on user exit routines, refer to Chapter 8, "Using installation exit routines," on page 349.

ISF053I	COMMAND=*command* *authorization*

Explanation

A check of ISFPARMS security for an SDSF command has been performed.

command
    is the command.

authorization
    describes the security decision.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to the AUTH parameter in "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

ISF054I   **DEST=** *destination authorization*

Explanation

A check of ISFPARMS security for a destination has been performed.

destination
    is the destination.

authorization
    describes the security decision.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to the DEST parameter in "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

ISF055I   **ACTION=***action-character authorization* **USERLEVEL=***user-level* **REQLEVEL=***required-level jobname jobid* **RSN=***reason*

Explanation

A check of ISFPARMS security for an action character has been performed.

action-character
    is the action character.

authorization
    describes the security decision.

user-level
    is the user's command level.

required-level
    is the required command level.

jobname
    is the job name, if applicable.

jobid
    is the job ID, if applicable.

reason
    is the reason that authorization was denied. It is included only if authorization is denied. The reasons are:

RSN=01 Job no longer valid
    Either the job has been purged or the output group is no longer available.

RSN=02 CMDAUTH ALL was not specified
    The action requires a value of ALL for CMDAUTH in ISFPARMS.

RSN=03 Not authorized for INIT command
    The user is not authorized to the INIT command.

RSN=04 Destination not specified
    A destination that is required was not specified.

RSN=05 Not a JES command
    The command that was issued must be a JES command but was not.

RSN=06 Not authorized for command
    The user is not authorized for the command.

RSN=07 Job name not in include list
    An include list is defined with Ixxx parameters in ISFPARMS.

RSN=08 Job name in exclude list
    An exclude list is defined with Xxxx parameters in ISFPARMS.

RSN=09 Command authority insufficient
    The user does not have the required command authority.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to the CMDLEV parameter in "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

ISF056I   **ISFUSER=***exit-type authorization* **ACTION=***action-character* **EXITRC=***exit-rc jobname jobid*

Explanation

An exit has made a security check for an action character.

exit-type
    is the type of exit.

authorization
    describes the security decision.

action-character
    is the action character.

exit-rc
    is the return code from the exit.

jobname
    is the job name, if applicable.

jobid
    is the job ID, if applicable.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to Chapter 8, "Using installation exit routines," on page 349.

ISF057I	GROUP=*group authorization* USERAUTH=*user-authorization* REQAUTH=*req-authorization* RSN=*reason*

Explanation

A security check has been made for a group in ISFPARMS.

group
is the name of the group.

authorization
describes the security decision.

user-authorization
is the list of user authority (OPER, ACCT, JCL, MOUNT).

req-authorization
is the authority that is required by the group.

reason
is the reason authorization was denied. It is included only if authorization was denied. The reasons are:

RSN=01 User has insufficient authority
The user does not have the required authority.

RSN=02 User ID is not in include list (IUID)
The include list is defined with the IUID parameter in ISFPARMS.

RSN=03 user ID is in exclude list (XUID)
The exclude list is defined with the XUID parameter in ISFPARMS.

RSN=04 logon proc is not in include list (ILPROC)
The include list is defined with the ILPROC parameter in ISFPARMS.

RSN=05 logon proc is in exclude list (XLPROC)
The exclude list is defined with the XLPROC parameter in ISFPARMS.

RSN=06 terminal is not in include list (ITNAME)
The include list is defined with the ITNAME parameter in ISFPARMS.

RSN=07 terminal is in exclude list (XTNAME)
The exclude list is defined with the XTNAME parameter in ISFPARMS.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

ISF058I	COLUMN *column authorization* USERLEVEL=*user-level* REQLEVEL=*required-level*

Explanation

A security check has been made for an overtypeable column.

column
is the column title, or, for REXX, the column name.

authorization
describes the security decision.

user-level
is the user's authority, specified by the CMDLEV parameter in ISFPARMS.

required-level
is the required authority.

User response

None required. For more information, refer to the CMDLEV parameter in "Group function parameters reference" on page 18.

ISF059I	SAF ACCESS *auth* SAFRC=*(rc, rrc, rrs)* ACCESS=*access* CLASS=*class* RESOURCE=*resource*, REQSTOR=*requestor*

Explanation

A security check was performed by the SDSFAUX address space on behalf of the user.

auth
describes the security decision.

rc,rrc,rrs
is the SAF return code, RACF return code, and RACF reason code.

access
is the access level requested.

resource
is the resource name being checked.

Note: This message may be truncated if the resource name or requestor are lengthy.

User response

No response is required.

Routing code:
11

Descriptor code:
7

ISF060I	Access *access-result* for CLASS=*class-name* RESOURCE=*resource-name* due to *fail-rc* option.

Explanation

This message is issued when security tracing is active to describe the action taken when SAF returns an indeterminate (no decision) result. In the message text, *access-result* is allowed or denied, *class-name* and *resource-name* are the SAF resources being checked, and *fail-rc* is the AUXSAF FAILRC4 or NOFAILRC4 server option in effect.

User response

No response is required.

ISF099I   **SDSF copyright statement**

Explanation

The current SDSF copyright statement is shown.

User response

No response is required.

ISF101E   **SDSF INTERNAL ERROR OCCURRED IN MODULE** *module*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** *additional-information*

Explanation

An error occurred in SDSF or in a system service required by SDSF.

User response

Use the reason code and additional information (if any) to determine the cause of the error.

The reason codes are:

101
The execution environment was not recognized.

104
The SVT for the server failed a validity check.

105
A call to the IFAEDREG service failed.

106
A call to the IFAEDDRG service failed.

110
The system symbol service ASASYMBM failed.

111
The output area provided for the system symbol service ASASYMBM is too small.

120
A ENFREQ listen request has failed.

121
A ENFREQ delete listen request has failed.

124
The console query service CNZQUERY has failed.

130
The level was invalid for the name/token service.

131
The persist indicator was invalid for the name/token service.

132
A name/token service call has terminated with an error.

142
The IXCARM register service has failed.

143
The IXCARM ready service has failed.

144
The IXCARM deregister service has failed.

160
The SAF encryption service has failed.

161
The encryption key is invalid.

176
An error occurred during the AXSET service.

178
An error occurred establishing an ESTAE.

179
An error occurred deleting an ESTAE.

180
An error occurred during the ATTACH service.

182
An error occurred attempting to ENQ a resource.

184
An error occurred attempting to DEQ a resource.

185
The CIB contained an unexpected command verb.

186
An error occurred during execution the QEDIT service.

187
An error occurred creating a resource termination manager.

188
An error occurred deleting a resource termination manager.

189
An error occurred obtaining the current task token.

190
An error occurred obtaining the job step task token.

192

An error occurred attempting to issue an ETDES service.

197

An error occurred invoking the DEVTYPE service.

211

TCB address not found in task management table.

301

A required REQ address was not provided.

302

An unexpected request was sent to a routine.

303

A request level is not supported by the current version.

511

An invalid parameter value was detected by a routine.

512

An invalid function code was detected by a routine.

513

A service was invoked in an invalid environment, such as a client request in the server environment.

514

A required storage area does not exist.

515

A storage area is not accessible or is in the wrong key.

516

An unexpected condition was detected which indicates a logic error.

517

A mutually exclusive value was detected which indicates a logic error.

519

An invalid sub-type code was detected by a routine.

520

A required module was not loaded or available.

530

An error occurred during execution of the STIMERM service.

531

An error occurred during execution of the STIMER service.

532

An error occurred during execution of the TTIMER service.

533

A failure occurred during termination of a server subtask.

555

An error occurred in setting the CIB count using QEDIT.

557

The LX system token contains an invalid LX value.

558

Unable to reserve a system LX.

559

Unable to create an entry table.

560

Unable to connect an entry table.

561

The ALESERV extract service has failed.

562

The ALESERV add service has failed.

563

The ALESERV delete service has failed.

564

The ALESERV search service has failed.

576

Unable to insert a node in a linked list.

577

An error occurred during processing of a DETACH macro.

578

Unable to delete a node from a linked list.

583

Unexpected token passed to a parse action routine.

584

Unrecognized parse token.

585

Invalid display type key.

586

A buffer is too small.

587

A required buffer is not provided or the buffer length is zero.

601

A default CSCA was not found on the CSCA chain.

602

A local server was not found in the server group.

603

No servers were found in the server group.

604

A communications protocol was not specified for a server in a server group.

605

A communications protocol type was invalid.

606

The request queue name was not provided.

607

An index into the server status table was invalid.

608

A request requires the server status table but it is not defined.

609

The server status table is not marked active.

610

Unable to build the server status table.

611

An error occurred receiving a message.

612

The associated data retrieval routine for a request was not assigned.

613

Field offsets within the request were not assigned.

614

The transmission length for a request is zero.

615

The transmission length for a request is greater than the total length of the request.

616

The request origin is invalid in the current context. The request may have been forwarded but is not trusted.

617

The request is rejected because the request has already been marked as failed.

618

The request queue name is invalid, possibly because it is too long.

619

A server status value is incorrect.

620

A server status value is not expected in the current state.

621

A server request is not expected with the current server status.

622

The platform code for a queue manager is unacceptable.

623

The req fixed length is zero or greater than the total req length.

624

An invalid action character was detected.

625

An unsupported field was overtyped.

626

A base64 encoding has failed.

627

A data compression request has failed.

628

A data masking request has failed.

650

A JSON parse has failed.

ISF102E	**I/O ERROR DETECTED BY** *module* **ON** *I/O request* **FOR DDNAME** *ddname*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*, *additional-information*.

Explanation

An error occurred in an input or output function requested by SDSF.

User response

The additional information (if any) may include system messages for the requested I/O function. See the appropriate system messages manual for more information.

ISF103E	**MEMBER** *member-name* **NOT FOUND, DDNAME** *ddname*.

Explanation

A member name specified as input to the server could not be found.

User response

Correct the member name and retry the request.

ISF104E	**ALLOCATION OF LOGICAL PARMLIB FAILED, RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON** *reason-code*

Explanation

An error occurred attempting to allocate the logical parmlib using the IEFPRMLB service.

User response

Use the return and reason codes from the service to determine the cause of the error.

ISF105E	**DEALLOCATION OF LOGICAL PARMLIB FAILED, RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON** *reason-code*

Explanation

An error occurred attempting to deallocate the logical parmlib using the IEFPRMLB service.

User response

Use the return and reason codes from the service to determine the cause of the error.

ISF106W	**SDUMP ERROR OCCURRED IN MODULE** *module*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

An error in taking an SDUMP occurred in module *module* with the indicated return and reason codes.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to determine the cause of the error.

ISF108E	**DCB SYNAD INFORMATION** *synad-text*.

Explanation

An I/O error has occurred on an input or output function requested by SDSF. The DCB SYNAD information returned as a result of the error is listed in *synad-text*.

User response

Use the text to determine the cause of the error.

ISF109E	**DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF DDNAME** *ddname* **FAILED, RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON** *reason-code*, **INFO CODE** *information-code*.

Explanation

SDSF attempted to allocate ddname *ddname*, but the allocation failed.

User response

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF110I	**LOGGING TO DDNAME** *ddname* **SUSPENDED, MESSAGES WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE HARDCOPY LOG.**

Explanation

SDSF encountered an error using *ddname* as the server log. All server messages that are written to the log will be directed to the hardcopy log.

User response

None required. If you want server messages to be written to the server log, stop and start the server, being sure you have a server log allocated. If you do not want logging, allocate the server log to a dummy data set.

ISF111E	**DYNAMIC ALLOCATION OF** *dataset-name* **FAILED, RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON** *reason-code*, **INFO CODE** *information-code*

Explanation

SDSF attempted to allocate data set *dataset-name*, but the allocation failed.

User response

For information on dynamic allocation error codes, see the appropriate manual concerning system macros and facilities, or job management.

ISF112I	**SDSF ABEND** *ab-code* **REASON** *code* **SERVER** *server-name* **MODULE** *x* **OFFSET** *y* **LEVEL** *z* **PSW** *psw* **CAB** *cab* **TEA** *tea* **BEA** *bea* **MODULE** *x* **OFFSET** *y* *contents-of-registers*

Explanation

SDSF has abended with the user or system abend code *ab-code*. User abend codes are in decimal; system abend codes are in hexadecimal. Variable *tea* is the translation exception address; *bea* is the breaking event address. The contents of registers, *contents-of-registers*, are displayed two registers per line, in the format *access-register/ general-purpose-register*.

User response

The system programmer should refer to "SDSF user abend codes" on page 493 for information on the user abend codes, or the appropriate system codes manual for information on the system abend codes.

ISF115E	SECURITY ERROR DETECTED BY*module-name* ON OPEN FOR DDNAME *ddname resource-name*

Explanation

An error occurred in an OPEN operation. In response to a SAF check from JES, SAF denied access to a SYSOUT data set.

User response

See your security administrator.

ISF116E	UNABLE TO LOCATE REQUESTED *jes-type* SUBSYSTEM NAMED *subsystem-name.*

Explanation

SDSF is attempting to process the JES2 or JES3 subsystem *subsystem-name* but it is not defined to the system. SDSF initialization is terminated with a U0080 abend.

User response

Ensure that the subsystem has been specified correctly on the OPTIONS statement in ISFPRM*xx*, the JESNAME or JES3NAME command invocation options, or the isfjesname and isfjes3name REXX special variables.

ISF120E	REQUEST FAILED, MODULE *module-name* WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN *number* BYTES OF STORAGE FOR *area-name.*

Explanation

A request to obtain storage by SDSF *module-name* for *area-name* failed because the indicated bytes of storage were not available.

User response

The request is not processed. If possible, increase the region size used to invoke SDSF.

In the REXX environment, use special variables or other filter options to limit the number of REXX variables needed to satisfy a request. For more information, type REXXHELP (ISPF only).

ISF121I	MODULE ISFSM64 WAS UNABLE TO OBTAIN *number* BYTES OF STORAGE (*nnn* SEGMENTS). CHECK MEMLIMIT VALUE.

Explanation

SDSF attempted to obtain storage that is above the bar (above the 2-gigabyte line) but the amount of storage was not available. The value for MEMLIMIT for the user ID may be too low. This message is issued only once per session.

System action

SDSF attempts to obtain storage below the bar.

User response

Contact your system programmer. If SDSF could not obtain the required storage below the bar, the request is not processed and an additional message is issued.

ISF130E	UNABLE TO ADD *check-name* HEALTH CHECK, HZSADDCK RETURN CODE *return-code* REASON CODE *reason-code.*

Explanation

SDSF is attempting to add the check *check-name* to IBM Health Checker for z/OS. The HZSADDCK service has failed with the indicated return and reason codes. The check is not added. .

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error. They are described in *IBM Health Checker for z/OS User's Guide*.

ISF137I	SDSF SDUMP NOT TAKEN, SUPPRESSED BY DAE.

Explanation

SDSF attempted to take an SDUMP, but it has been suppressed by the Dump Analysis and Elimination (DAE) component.

User response

None.

ISF138E	POINT FAILED READING *dataset-name*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, RPLFDBK *feedback-code*, RPLRBAR *rba.*

Explanation

A POINT request failed in an attempt to read *dataset-name* with the indicated return code, RPL feedback

and relative block address. SDSF is unable to read the file.

When SYSLOG is being processed, *dataset-name* may be a logical data set name of the form *sysname*.SYSLOG.SYSTEM, where *sysname* is the MVS system name for the SYSLOG being processed. SDSF uses the current value of the SYSID command to derive the system name.

In a JES3 environment, a value of FF04FFFFFFFFFFFF for *rba* might indicate the SYSLOG data set is empty. This is to be expected if the SYSLOG is on a JES3 local system and no records have been written to it. In that case, you can issue the command SYSID * to specify the global system. The global SYSLOG is processed regardless of which system you are logged on to.

User response

Use the return code and feedback to diagnose the error. If the SYSLOG was being processed, verify that the value of SYSID is correct for the SYSLOG you want to process.

ISF139E	GET FAILED READING *dataset-name*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, RPLFDBK *feedback-code*.

Explanation

A GET request failed in an attempt to read *dataset-name* with the indicated return code and RPL feedback. SDSF is unable to read the file.

User response

Use the return code and feedback to diagnose the error.

ISF142E	DEVICE NAME CONVERSION ERROR OCCURRED FOR DEVICE ID *device-id*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON *reason-code*, INFO CODE *info-code*.

Explanation

An error occurred during the invocation of the JES device name conversion SSI. In the message text, the device id is the JES internal device being converted, the return code is from IEFSSREQ, the reason code is from SSOBRETN, and the info code is from SSJIRETN.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error, and then follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for support.

ISF144E	UNABLE TO OBTAIN HEALTH CHECKER CHECK INFORMATION ON SYSTEM *system*, HZSQUERY CHECKINFO RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON *reason-code*.

Explanation

An attempt to gather IBM Health Checker for z/OS data was unsuccessful because the HZSQUERY CHECKINFO service failed.

User response

See *IBM Health Checker for z/OS User's Guide* and use the return and reason codes from the HZSQUERY CHECKINFO service to diagnose the error. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for calling IBM for service.

ISF145E	REXX REQUEST SERVICE *service-name* FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON *reason-code*.

Explanation

An invocation of the REXX service *service-name* failed with the indicated return and reason code.

User response

The request is not processed. Use the return and reason codes from the service to diagnose the error.

ISF146I	REXX VARIABLE *variable-name* SET, RETURN CODE *return-code*, VALUE IS '*value*'.

Explanation

The indicated REXX variable has been assigned the indicated value. The return code corresponds to the SHVRET field returned by the IRXEXCOM service. This message is issued only in verbose mode.

User response

None.

ISF147I	REXX VARIABLE *variable-name* FETCHED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, VALUE IS '*value*'.

Explanation

The indicated REXX variable has been obtained and contains the indicated value. The return code corresponds to the SHVRET field returned by the

IRXEXCOM service. This message is issued only in verbose mode.

User response

None.

ISF148E   **UNABLE TO OBTAIN SUBSYSTEM INFORMATION FOR SUBSYSTEM** *subsystem-name*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

SDSF has attempted to obtain information about *subsystem-name* using the subsystem version information (SSVI) subsystem interface call but the SSI has failed. In the message text, *return-code* is the return code from IEFSSREQ and *reason-code* is the reason code in SSOBRETN.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error or follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF149E   **UNABLE TO OBTAIN** *ssi-request* **DATA FOR SUBSYSTEM** *subsystem-name*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **SSOBRETN** *ssob-return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

A subsystem request directed to *subsystem-name* failed for *ssi-request* data with the referenced SSI return code and SSOB return code. The reason code is for the specific SSI function being performed. The SDSF function that required the SSI data cannot be performed.

User response

Use the request type and return codes to diagnose the error.

ISF150E   **COMMUNICATIONS ERROR OCCURRED PROCESSING** *service-name,* **RETURN CODE** *return-code,* **REASON CODE** *reason-code*. **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:** *additional information*

Explanation

A error occurred while processing the indicated communications service. The required communication is not completed.

User response

If the service name begins with MQ, a WebSphere MQ service has failed. Use the WebSphere MQ service return and reason codes, and the additional information to determine the cause of the error.

ISF151E   **MESSAGE REJECTED FROM UNSUPPORTED PLATFORM, PLATFORM CODE** *code*, **PLATFORM NAME** *name*

Explanation

An error occurred in communications between SDSF servers. A message was received from a platform that is not supported. The message is ignored.

User response

If the message has been received in error, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF152E   **MESSAGE REJECTED FROM USER** *user-identity* **DUE TO UNEXPECTED FORMAT NAME** *format-name*.

Explanation

A server request has been rejected due to an incorrect format name. The format is not recognized. The server does not process the request.

User response

None required. If the message has been received in error, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF153E   **MESSAGE REJECTED FROM USER** *user-identity* **DUE TO INCORRECT APPLICATION IDENTITY.**

Explanation

A server request has been rejected due to invalid data in the application identity data section of the message context. The request is not processed

User response

If the message is issued in error, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for support.

ISF154E   **REQUEST REJECTED, TARGET JES UNACCEPTABLE FOR REQUESTOR.**

Explanation

A request for data has been processed by the server, but the target JES is not in the same MAS as the requestor. The request is rejected.

User response

Ensure that the server group definition references only those JES subsystems in the same MAS as the client. If the problem persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF155E   **REQUEST REJECTED, TARGET SYSPLEX UNACCEPTABLE FOR REQUESTOR.**

Explanation

A request for data has been processed by the server, but the target sysplex is not in the same sysplex as the requestor. The request is rejected.

User response

Ensure that the server group definition references only those systems in the same sysplex as the client. If the problem persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF156I   **UNABLE TO OBTAIN SYSPLEX INFORMATION, IXCQUERY *function-name* FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

Explanation

An error occurred using the IXCQUERY service to gather sysplex information. The sysplex information is not shown.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

ISF160E   **IXCSEND TO SERVER *server-name* FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

Explanation

The IXCSEND service has failed sending a message to *server-name* with the indicated return and reason code. The request is not processed.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the problem. Refer to *z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference*. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF161E   **IXCSEND FROM SERVER *server-name* FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

Explanation

The IXCSEND service has failed receiving a message to *server-name* with the indicated return and reason code. The request is not processed.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the problem. Refer to *z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference*. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF162E   **START SERVER *server-name* FAILED, IXCSRVR RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

Explanation

The IXCSRVR start service has failed processing *server-name* with the indicated return and reason code. The request is not processed.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the problem. Refer to *z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex Services Reference*. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

ISF163E   **STOP SERVER *server-name* FAILED, IXCSRVR RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.**

Explanation

The IXCSRVR stop service has failed processing *server-name* with the indicated return and reason code. The request is not processed.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the problem. Refer to *z/OS MVS Programming: Sysplex*

Services Reference. If the error persists, follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support.

| ISF166E | SEND FAILED, BPX4QSN RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*, msgtype *message-type*, length *length*. |

Explanation

An error occurred in sending a message using the BPX4QSN service with the indicated return and reason codes. The message type used when sending the message was *message-type*. The size of the message being sent is indicated by *length*. The message is not sent.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error.

For return code 121 reason code xxxx030B, the size of the USS interprocess communication (IPC) message queue may be too small for SDSF to put a message on the queue. The message size needed by SDSF varies based on the type of request and the size of the response. Determine the maximum size of the queue by issuing the D OMVS,O operator command and inspecting the value of the IPCMSGQBYTES option. Use the length of the message being sent from the message text to increase the size of the queue as necessary.

Refer to *z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes*.

| ISF167E | RECEIVE FAILED, BPX4QRC RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*, msgtype *message-type*. |

Explanation

An error occurred in receiving a message using the BPX4QRC service with the indicated return and reason codes. The message type used when sending the message was *message-type*. The message is not sent.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to diagnose the error. Refer to *z/OS UNIX System Services Messages and Codes* .

| ISF170I | SERVER *server-name* ARM REGISTRATION COMPLETE FOR ELEMENT TYPE *element-type*, ELEMENT NAME *element-name*. |

Explanation

The server has successfully registered with ARM with the indicated element type and name.

User response

None required.

| ISF171E | SERVER *server-name* ARM REGISTRATION FAILED FOR ELEMENT TYPE *element-type*, ELEMENT NAME *element-name*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*. |

Explanation

The server has attempted to register with ARM with the indicated element name and type. However, the registration has failed with the listed return and reason codes from the IXCARM macro.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to understand the problem. Refer to *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide* .

| ISF172E | SERVER server-name ARM DEREGISTRATION FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*. |

Explanation

The server has attempted to deregister from ARM, but the IXCARM service has failed with the indicated return and reason codes.

User response

Use the return and reason codes to understand the problem. See *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide*.

| ISF174E | *xxxx* UNABLE TO LOAD MODULE *module*, RETURN CODE *return-code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*. |

Explanation

SDSF was unable to load the indicated module.

User response

See the return and reason codes for information about the problem. If the codes indicate that the load module was not found, the libraries containing

the SDSF load modules may not have been correctly installed.

ISF175W   *xxxx* **UNABLE TO DELETE MODULE** *module*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

SDSF was unable to delete the indicated module.

User response

See the return and reason codes for information about the problem.

ISF176E   **UNABLE TO GATHER DATA FOR** *jobname*, **MODULE** *module-name* **LEVEL ERROR.**

Explanation

A request to gather data for *jobname* failed because the level of *module-name* is incompatible with the SDSF requester. The SISFLPA and SISFLOAD data sets are not at the same level.

User response

Ensure that the SISFLPA data set is at the same level as the SISFLOAD data set.

ISF177E   **UNABLE TO GATHER DATA FOR** *jobname*, **MODULE** *module-name* **NOT FOUND.**

Explanation

A request to gather data for *jobname* failed because module *module-name* was not found. This may be because the SISFLPA and SISFLOAD data sets are not at the same level.

User response

Ensure that the SISFLPA data set is at the same level as the SISFLOAD data set.

ISF180I   **TASK** *task-id* **IS BEING RESTARTED DUE TO ABEND.**

Explanation

In response to an abend, the task indicated by *task-id* is being restarted.

User response

None required.

ISF181I   **TASK (***task-name, taskid***) CANNOT BE RESTARTED DUE TO ABEND.**

Explanation

The indicated task has abended and cannot be restarted. If the task is required for SDSF server execution, the server will be terminated.

User response

Correct the problems indicated by the abend, or follow your local procedures for contacting IBM support

ISF182I   **TASK (***task-name, taskid***) HAS BEEN RESTARTED.**

Explanation

The indicated task has been successfully restarted.

User response

None required.

ISF185E   **ISF185E Internal SDSF parse error RC=***return-code* **RSN=***reason-code*

Explanation

During ISFPRMxx statement parsing an expected error was encountered. The parsing operation is abandoned and the SDSF parameters are left unchanged.

User response

Follow your local procedures for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF190E   **UNABLE TO CREATE DATASPACE** *dataspace-name*, **DSPSERV RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

A failure has occurred trying to create the named data space. WTORs will not be displayed on the SR panel or on the Log panel.

User response

Follow your local procedures for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF191E   **UNABLE TO DELETE DATASPACE** *dataspace-name* **(***dataspace-generated-name***),**

DSPSERV RETURN CODE *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

A failure has occurred trying to delete the named data space.

User response

Follow your local procedures for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF192E	**DATA NOT AVAILABLE,** *module* **RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*. *additional-information*

Explanation

A request for data could not be satisfied. The request failed with the indicated return and reason codes from the indicated module. If appropriate, additional information, *additional-information*, is added.

User response

Use the return and reason code for the indicated module, and *additional-information* if it is included, to diagnose the error.

If *additional-information* refers to the SRB, retry the request.

For information about RMF return and reason codes, refer to *z/OS Resource Measurement Facility Messages and Codes*.

ISF193E	**DATA NOT AVAILABLE,** *module* **SECURITY ERROR, RETURN CODE** *return-code*, **REASON CODE** *reason-code*.

Explanation

A request for data could not be satisfied because of SAF security. The request failed with the indicated return and reason codes from the module *module*.

User response

If you have been denied access in error, contact your security administrator.

Use the return and reason code for the indicated module to diagnose the error.

For information about RMF return and reason codes, refer to *z/OS Resource Measurement Facility Messages and Codes*.

ISF194E	**INVOCATION OF IRXEXEC FAILED PROCESSING EXEC** *exec-name*, **RETURN CODE** *return-code*.

Explanation

An unexpected error occurred after invocation of the IRXEXEC interface in response to a % action character. The message contains the return code from IRXEXEC.

User response

Examine the return code and associated system messages, if any. For more information on the return codes from IRXEXEC, refer to *z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference* .

ISF195I	**REXX EXEC** *exec-name*.

Explanation

The REXX exec *exec-name* ended without returning a return code.

User response

None required.

ISF196I	**REXX EXEC** *exec-name* **ENDED, RETURN CODE** *return-code*.

Explanation

The REXX exec *exec-name* ended with the indicated return code.

User response

Respond as appropriate, based on the return code.

ISF197E	**UNABLE TO INVOKE EXEC** *exec-name*, **NEITHER SYSPROC NOR SYSEXEC ALLOCATED.**

Explanation

A % action character was issued to invoke a REXX exec against a row in a table, but neither the SYSEXC nor SYSPROC DD was allocated. The data set containing the exec must be allocated to either SYSEXEC or SYSPROC.

User response

Allocate the data set containing the exec to either SYSEXEC or SYSPROC.

ISF198E	**UNABLE TO INVOKE EXEC** *exec-name*, **EXEC NOT FOUND.**

Explanation

A % action character was issued to invoke a REXX exec, *exec-name*, against a row in a table. No data sets allocated to SYSEXC or SYSPROC contain a member with that name.

User response

If the exec name was entered incorrectly, try the % action character again with the correct name. If the exec name is correct, ensure that the data set containing the exec is allocated to SYSEXEC or SYSPROC.

ISF199E	ABEND *abend-code* REASON CODE *reason-code* OCCURRED PROCESSING REXX EXEC *exec-name*, EXEC STOPPED.

Explanation

An abend occurred in processing a REXX exec, *exec-name*. Process of the exec stopped.

User response

Use the abend code and reason code to diagnose the problem.

ISF300E	MODIFY COMMAND IGNORED DUE TO ERRORS.

Explanation

The text of an operator MODIFY command *command* was not recognized.

User response

Correct the command and retry the request.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF301E	*value* WAS EXPECTED IN COMMAND POSITION *position* BEFORE *keyword*.

Explanation

A value, *value*, was missing in the indicated position in the command.

User response

Correct the command and retry the request.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF302E	*value* WAS SEEN IN COMMAND POSITION *position* WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED: *valid-values*.

Explanation

An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated position in the command.

User response

Correct the command using one of the listed valid values.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF303E	MODIFY COMMAND TEXT MISSING, COMMAND IGNORED.

Explanation

The MODIFY command was entered without required command text. The command is ignored.

User response

Correct the command and retry the request.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF304I	MODIFY *parameter* COMMAND ACCEPTED.

Explanation

The indicated parameter of the MODIFY command was accepted for processing.

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF305E	ABEND *abend-code* OCCURRED PROCESSING MODIFY COMMAND.

Explanation

An abend occurred in processing the MODIFY command. The command is not executed.

User response

Use the abend code to diagnose the problem.

Descriptor code:

ISF306E	MODIFY *command* COMMAND IGNORED DUE TO AUTHORIZATION FAILURE.

Explanation

A MODIFY command could not be processed because SAF checking has determined that the user is not authorized to issue the command.

User response

If you have been denied access in error, refer to "User authorization" on page 367 for more information.

Routing code:
2, 9

Descriptor code:
5

ISF307E	MODULE *module* NOT FOUND.

Explanation

A MODIFY D,MODULE command was issued for a module, but the module could not be located.

User response

Verify that the module name was entered correctly. The module must be accessible or currently loaded by SDSF.

Descriptor code:
5

ISF308E	"*value*" WAS SEEN IN COMMAND POSITION *position* BUT NOT EXPECTED.

Explanation

An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated position in the command. The command is not processed.

User response

Correct the command.

ISF309E	Operator command rejected, not issued to main SDSF server.

Explanation

An operator command was issued to the SDSFAUX address space. This is not supported. All SDSF operator commands must be issued to the main SDSF server address space.

User response

Re-issue the command to the main SDSF server address space. If you are trying to stop the SDSFAUX address space, you must use the **F SDSF,P AUX** command instead of **P SDSFAUX**.

Descriptor code:
5

ISF310I	*server-name* COMMUNICATIONS ID SERVER STATUS SYSTEM JESN MEMREQSPROC *requests-processed*BER *id server status* *system jesn member* QMGR: *qmgr* REQUESTQ: *server-q* QMGR: *qmgr* CLIENTQ: *client-q* CLUSTER/CLUSTERNL: *cluster-name*

Explanation

Information about communication between SDSF servers is displayed in response to an operator command:

id
    an identifier associated with the server

server
    name of the server

status
    status of the server

system
    system on that the server is processing

jesn
    JES2 subsystem for which the server gathers data

member
    member of the MAS for the JES2 subsystem

requests-processed
    number of requests processed

qmgr
    name of the WebSphere MQ queue manager

server-q
    name of the server request queue (shown only for the local server). The server request queue is used by the local server to get requests from the remote servers.

client-q
    name of the client request queue. The client request queue is used by the client to send messages to the local server, and by the local server to send messages to the remote servers.

cluster-name
name of the WebSphere MQ cluster or cluster name-list

User response

None required.

ISF311I **SERVER COMMUNICATIONS NOT ACTIVE.**

Explanation

A command to display information about server communication was issued, but communication between SDSF servers is not active.

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:
5

ISF312I *server-name* **DISPLAY SERVER STATUS:** *status* **DEFAULT:** *status* **COMMUNICATIONS:** *status* **PARMS:** *member/dataset-name* **XCF COMMUNICATIONS:** *xcf-status*

Explanation

In response to an operator command, information about the status of server communications is displayed. The server status codes are:

CloseQ
request queue being closed

Connected
connect to queue manager complete

Connecting
connect to queue manager in progress

CreateModelQ
create of model queue in progress

CreatedModelQ
model queue create complete

DeleteClientQ
delete of client queue in progress

DeletedClientQ
delete of client queue complete

DeleteModelQ
delete of model queue in progress

DisableClientQ
client queue being disabled

Disconnecting
disconnect from queue manager in progress

EnableClientQ
client queue being enabled

EnabledClientQ
client queue enable complete

Failed
prior initialization failed

Inactive
communications not active

OpenReqQ
request queue open in progress

OpenedReqQ
request queue open complete

OpenClientQ
client queue open in progress

OpenedClientQ
client queue open complete

SetSignal
event signal being set

Signalled
event signal complete

Starting
communications being started

Stopping
communications being stopped

TaskInit
task initialization in progress

TaskTerm
task termination in progress

TestComm
test communication in progress

The **PARMS** keyword displays *NONE* rather than the ISFPRM*xx* member name when the server is started in NOPARM mode.

Values for XCF application server status, *xcf-status*, are:

Configured
SDSF can exploit XCF for sysplex requests

Not Configured
the server is not configured to use XCF for sysplex requests

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:
4, 5

ISF313I *server-name* **MODULE DISPLAY**

NAME: *name* **EPADDR:** *entry-address*
FMID: *module-fmid* **LEVEL:** *apar-level*
COMPDATE: *date* **COMPTIME:** *time*

Explanation

The service-level information for module *name*, including its compile date and time is displayed in response to a MODIFY D,MODULE command.

User response

None.

Descriptor code:
4, 5

ISF314I	**ACCESS DENIED TO** *class-name/ resource-name* **LEVEL** *access-level* **DUE TO SAF NO DECISION.**

Explanation

An attempt to access the resource *resource-name* protected by SAF class *class-name* with a requested access level of *access-level* has been denied. The SAF authorization check has resulted in a no-decision (indeterminate) result and SDSF has consequently failed the request.

User response

In the JES3 environment, all resources must be protected through SAF. It may be necessary to define profiles so that the named resources can be accessed.

ISF315I	*server-name* **XCF COMMUNICATIONS APPLICATION SERVER NAME:** *name* **TASKS ACTIVE:** *nnn* **IDLE:** *nnn* **SENDS:** *count* **RECEIVES:** *count*

Explanation

In response to a display communications command, XCF communications data is displayed. *name* is the application server name being used by SDSF for XCF communications. A task is active if it is actively processing a request. An idle task is waiting for work. The send and receive counts indicate the number of messages sent or received by the server. The count is scaled using the K, M, G, T, and P characters or all asterisks if the count exceeds the space available.

User response

None.

Descriptor code:
4, 5

ISF349I	**SDSF Sysplex Systems** *sysname version status*

Explanation

This message is issued in response to the **F SDSF,D SYS** operator command and shows the list of known systems in the sysplex. The z/OS operating system level is displayed (if known) in addition to the sysplex status of the system. Note that if the z/OS operating system level is not displayed, then the CFRM couple data sets will require reformatting to enable the required enhanced record format.

User response

None.

ISF351I	**SDSF JES Subsystems** *Sysname JES Version Status*

Explanation

In response to a **F SDSF,D JES** operator command, SDSF displays information about each JES subsystem in the MAS. The fields in the response are as follows:

- *Sysname* - System name for JES subsystem.
- *JES* - JES subsystem name.
- *Version* - JES level.
- *Status* - Status of the subsystem.

This command and response are intended for use by IBM service personnel.

User response

None.

ISF352I	**SDSF Connected Users** *jobname ASID TCB connect group sessionID*

Explanation

In response to a **F SDSF,D USER** operator command, SDSF displays information about each connected user. The fields in the response are as follows:

- *jobname* - Job name for the user.
- *ASID* - Hexadecimal address space ID.
- *TCB* - TCB address of the task that performed the connect.

- *connect* - Date stamp of the connect (yyyy/mm/dd-hh:mm:ss).
- *group* - SDSF group name assigned to the user.
- *sessionID* - The internal session ID.

User response

None.

ISF353I   **SDSF Tasks** *Task TCB Jobname Samples CPU*

Explanation

In response to a **F SDSF,D TASK** operator command, SDSF displays information about the CPU consumption of each server task. The fields in the response are as follows:

- *Task* - The server task name.
- *TCB* - The task TCB address.
- *Jobname* - Jobname of the SDSF server where the task is running.
- *Samples* - The number of performance samples.
- *CPU* - The amount of CPU consumed by the task (seconds).

User response

None.

ISF354I   **SDSF Services** *name total first last diag*

Explanation

This message is issued in response to an **F SDSF,D SERV** command. SDSF displays information about each data collection service that has been requested.

name
> The name of the SDSF command/service requested.

total
> The total number of requests issued since SDSF server start.

first
> The date and time of the first request (yyyy/mm/dd-hh:mm:ss).

last
> The date and time of the most recent request (yyyy/mm/dd-hh:mm:ss).

diag
> Internal diagnostic field for IBM.

User response

None.

ISF355I   **SDSF XCF Communications Application server name:** *servername Name TCB RecvReq RecvData SendReq SendData*

Explanation

In response to a **F SDSF,D COMM,DETAIL** command, SDSF displays information about each XCF communications task. The fields in the response are as follows:

- *Name* - Task name.
- *TCB* - TCB address of the task.
- *RecvReq* - Total number of IXCRECV requests.
- *RecvData* - Total bytes received.
- *SendReq* - Total number of IXCSEND requests.
- *SendData* - Total bytes sent.

User response

None.

ISF356I   **SDSF Exits** *Name EPA Invoke Normal Return Abend*

Explanation

In response to an **F SDSF,D EXIT** operator command, SDSF displays information about its exits and ENF routines. The fields in the response are as follows:

- *Name* - Exit routine name.
- *EPA* - Entry point address.
- *Invoke* - Number of times the exit has been driven.
- *Normal* - Number of normal execution responses.
- *Return* - Number of times the exit returned normally.
- *Abend* - Number of times the exit abended and recovered.

User response

None.

ISF361I   **SDSF Command Help** *text*

Explanation

This message is issued in response to the **F SDSF,HELP** operator command to list the syntax of all SDSF operator commands.

User response

None.

ISF401I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS
INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS.

Explanation

The communications between SDSF servers is being initialized.

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:

3

ISF402I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS READY.

Explanation

Initialization of communications for the indicated SDSF server has completed successfully. The server is ready to begin communications with other SDSF servers.

User response

None required.

ISF403E   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS
INITIALIZATION FAILED,
COMMUNICATIONS NOT
AVAILABLE.

Explanation

Communications for the indicated SDSF server did not initialize successfully. The server is not ready to begin communications with other SDSF servers.

User response

See associated messages for an explanation of the error.

Descriptor code:

7, 11

ISF404I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS STOPPED.

Explanation

Communications for the indicated server was stopped. Communications is no longer available.

User response

Correct your server group definition in ISFPARMS and refresh them.

ISF405I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS IN USE,
SERVERGROUP DEFINITION
UNCHANGED.

Explanation

An attempt was made to modify the server group in ISFPARMS after the ISFPARMS were already being processed by the SDSF server. The request is ignored.

User response

None required. You cannot change the properties of a server group defined in ISFPARMS after the server has begun processing the ISFPARMS. To change the properties of the server group, first stop the server with the STOP command.

ISF406I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS WAITING FOR
CONNECTION.

Explanation

Communications for the indicated server are waiting for a connection. The server cannot communicate with other servers in the group, and data from that server will not be included on the SDSF panels. It may be that WebSphere MQ is not active.

User response

See accompanying messages for more information. If WebSphere MQ is not active, start it.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF407I   **SERVER** *server-name*
COMMUNICATIONS WAITING FOR
ACCESS TO REQUEST QUEUE.

Explanation

During communications initialization, the server detected that the request queue name was in use. The server requires exclusive control of the request queue. Initialization will wait until the queue name is available. If the server has been recycled, there might be a delay until the queue manager marks the queue as being available.

The server will periodically try the failing request until the queue name is accessed.

User response

See accompanying messages for more information. Verify that the queue name is not in use by any other application.

Descriptor code:

7, 11

ISF408I   **SERVER** *server-name* **DEFINING OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name*.

Explanation

SDSF is attempting to define an object using the named queue manager.

User response

None required.

ISF409E   **SERVER** *server-name* **UNABLE TO DEFINE OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name*.

Explanation

SDSF was unable to define the indicated object on the named WebSphere MQ queue manager.

User response

See additional messages for more information.

ISF410I   **SERVER** *server-name* **HAS DEFINED OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name*.

Explanation

SDSF defined the indicated object on the named WebSphere MQ queue manager.

User response

None required.

ISF411I   **RESPONSE FROM** *queue-manager: response-text*.

Explanation

The SDSF server has invoked the WebSphere MQ system command interface to perform an administrative request, such as creating a queue. The queue manager has responded with the indicated text.

User response

None required.

ISF412I   **COMMUNICATIONS WITH SERVER** *server-name* **SYSTEM** *system-name* **STOPPED.**

Explanation

Communications has been stopped with the indicated server in the server group. Requests will no longer be forwarded to the server for processing.

User response

Use the start communications command to resume processing for the server.

Descriptor code:

7, 11

ISF413E   **SERVER ID** *server-id* **NOT PROCESSED, SERVER NOT FOUND IN SERVERGROUP.**

Explanation

A command was entered to modify a server in the server group, but the server ID was not recognized. The command is not processed.

User response

Retry the command with the correct server ID. To display the server ID, use the server operator command F `server-name`,DISPLAY,C.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF414I   **SERVER** *server-name* **SYSTEM** *system-name* **NOT PROCESSED, SERVER NOT FOUND IN SERVERGROUP.**

Explanation

A command was entered to modify a server in the server group, but the server and system name patterns did not match any server. The command is not processed.

User response

Retry the command with the correct server ID. To display the server and system names, use the server operator command:

```
F server-name,DISPLAY,C.
```

ISF415I **SERVER** *server-name* **SYSTEM** *system-name* **STARTED, CURRENT STATUS IS** *status-text.*

Explanation

A server with the indicated name has been started. The status of the server is *status-text*.

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:

5

ISF416I **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS WILL BE RESTARTED.**

Explanation

Communications with *server-name* is being restarted. A restart may have been necessary because the connection was broken or was quiescing. Additional messages will be issued indicating when the restart is complete.

User response

None required.

ISF417I **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS STOPPING.**

Explanation

Communications is ending for *server-name*. No additional sysplex requests will be processed.

User response

None required.

ISF418I **COMMAND TO** *queue-manager-name***:** *command-text*

Explanation

The indicated queue manager administrative command is being sent to the queue manager for processing.

User response

None required.

ISF420I **SERVER** *server-name* **DELETING OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name***.**

Explanation

The SDSF server is deleting the indicated WebSphere MQ object on queue-manager *queue-manager-name,* because QDELETE(YES) was specified on the COMM statement in ISFPARMS for the server. The object was originally created by the SDSF server.

User response

None required.

ISF421I **SERVER** *server-name* **HAS DELETED OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name***.**

Explanation

The SDSF server has deleted the indicated WebSphere MQ object on queue manager *queue-manager-name*. The object was originally created by the SDSF server.

User response

None required.

ISF422E **SERVER** *server-name* **UNABLE TO DELETE OBJECT** *object-name* **ON QUEUE MANAGER** *queue-manager-name***.**

Explanation

The indicated WebSphere MQ object was not deleted by the SDSF server because the object was in use by WebSphere MQ. The server attempted to delete the object because QDELETE(YES) was specified on the COMM statement of ISFPARMS.

User response

See additional messages in the server joblog for more information.

ISF423I **SERVER** *server-name* **COMMUNICATIONS WAITING FOR ACCESS TO CLIENT REQUEST QUEUE.**

Explanation

During communications initialization, the SDSF server detected that the client request queue was in use. The server requires exclusive control of the client request

queue. Initialization will wait until the queue name is available. If the server has been recycled, there might be a delay until the queue manager marks the queue as being available.

The server will periodically try the failing request until the queue name is accessed.

User response

None required.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF424E	SERVER *server-name* UNABLE TO DEFINE OBJECT *object-name* ON QUEUE MANAGER *queue-manager-name*, OBJECT ALREADY EXISTS.

Explanation

The SDSF server was unable to create the indicated WebSphere for MQ object on the named queue manager because the object already exists.

User response

To have the object redefined by the server, specify QREPLACE(YES) on the COMM statement for the server in ISFPARMS.

ISF425I	SERVER *server-name* CLIENT QUEUE *queue-name* HAS A TARGET OF *target-queue-name* THAT DIFFERS FROM THE REQUEST QUEUE NAME OF *request-queue-name*.

Explanation

During communications initialization, the SDSF server has detected that the client request queue has been defined with a target queue that differs from the expected name. The client request queue should be a queue alias for the server request queue. Processing continues. However, the server may not receive messages sent to the client queue because the target does not match.

User response

To have the server redefine the client request queue, specify QREPLACE(YES) on the COMM statement of ISFPARMS for the server.

ISF426E	SERVER *server-name* CLIENT QUEUE *queue-name* CONFIGURED FOR CLUSTER *cluster-name* BUT

QUEUE DEFINED FOR CLUSTER *cluster-name-two*.

Explanation

The SDSF server has detected an inconsistency in the definition of WebSphere MQ queue *queue-name*. The cluster name specified on the COMM statement of ISFPARMS does not match the cluster attribute for the queue. The cluster name specified for the SDSF server in ISFPARMS must match the name associated with the queue. Communications initialization failed.

User response

Check that the cluster name on the COMM statement is correct. To have the server redefine the queue, use the QREPLACE(YES) option of the COMM statement.

ISF427E	SERVER *server-name* CLIENT QUEUE *queue-name* CONFIGURED FOR CLUSTER NAMELIST *comm-namelist-name* BUT QUEUE DEFINED FOR CLUSTER NAMELIST *queue-namelist-name*.

Explanation

The SDSF server has detected an inconsistency in the definition of WebSphere MQ queue *queue-name*. The cluster namelist specified on the COMM statement of ISFPARMS does not match the cluster attribute for the queue. The cluster namelist specified for the SDSF server in ISFPARMS must match the namelist associated with the queue. Communications initialization failed.

User response

Check that the cluster namelist on the COMM statement is correct. To have the server redefine the queue, specify QREPLACE(YES) on the COMM statement in ISFPARMS.

ISF428I	SERVER *server-name* UNABLE TO DISABLE OBJECT*object-name*.

Explanation

During server termination, a communications error prevented the server from disabling *object-name*. An object is disabled to prevent subsequent requests from being directed to it. Server communications continues.

Other servers in the server group may continue to send requests to this server. This may result in delays because the requests will timeout rather than being rejected immediately.

User response

Use any additional error messages issued by the server to determine the cause of the problem.

ISF429I   **SERVER** *server-name* **NOT DEFINING OBJECT** *object-name*, **QUEUE DEFINITION PROHIBITED.**

Explanation

The server is not defining *object-name* because the QDEFINE initialization option has been specified as NO. Initialization continues. However, if *object-name* is required by the server but has not already been defined, initialization may fail.

User response

You can change the QDEFINE initialization option on the COMM statement of ISFPARMS.

Note: The COMM statement is obsolete as of z/OS V2R3 because WebSphere MQ support is removed. The statement is accepted but not syntax checked. A diagnostic message is issued to the log.

ISF432E   **SETTINGS DESCRIPTOR COLUMNS LENGTH** *length* **EXCEEDS MAXIMUM LENGTH OF** *maximum-length*.

Explanation

The columns list provided in the settings descriptor is too long and exceeds the maximum length. The columns list is ignored. An external call environment is used by the SDSF CIM provider.

User response

Follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for service.

ISF433I   **SERVER** *server-name* **XCF CONNECTION ESTABLISHED AS SERVER** *xcf-application-server-name*.

Explanation

The SDSF server *server-name* has identified itself as *xcf-application-server-name* and is ready to process requests using XCF.

User response

None.

ISF434I   **SERVER** *server-name* **CONNECTION WITH XCF STOPPING.**

Explanation

The SDSF server *server-name* is stopping communication with XCF.

User response

None.

ISF435I   **SERVER** *server-name* **CONNECTION WITH XCF STOPPED.**

Explanation

The SDSF server *server-name* has stopped communication with XCF.

User response

None.

ISF436E   **NO SYSTEMS SATISFY SYSTEM NAME FILTER. USE THE SYSNAME COMMAND TO CHANGE THE VALUE.**

Explanation

A request for sysplex data has been processed but the current SYSNAME value does not match any system in the sysplex. The request is not processed.

User response

Use the SYSNAME command to change the system names that will be processed.

ISF437I   **DATA NOT AVAILABLE FROM SYSTEMS:** *system-name-list*.

Explanation

A sysplex request has been sent but was not completed because one or more systems could not process it. Results will be shown for the systems that were able to respond.

This condition can occur when the target system level is not at the level required by the requestor, the data returned by the system is out of date, or the timeout interval has been exceeded.

Data for a system may be out of date if SDSFAUX is not active or the required data gatherer is stopped. When the system is out of date, data from the last data

gathering interval will be shown. An asterisk will be appended to the system name in the *system-name-list* to identify the system.

User response

If the systems are not at the required level, no action is necessary. However, the request cannot be completed until all systems are at the required level.

If the system is out of date, ensure SDSFAUX is active and that all required data gatherer tasks are running. An SDSFAUX restart may be required.

If the timeout interval has been exceeded, issue the **SET TIMEOUT** command to change the interval and retry the request.

ISF438I   **XCF SERVER *server-name* NOT PROCESSED SINCE SERVER *xcf-application-name* ALREADY ACTIVE.**

Explanation

A request to start XCF communications using *server-name* has not been processed because SDSF is already connected to the XCF application server *xcf-application-name*. *server-name* cannot be changed while the application server is active.

User response

Stop SDSF XCF communications and then retry the request.

ISF439I   **SERVER *server-name* XCF CONNECTION ALREADY ESTABLISHED AS SERVER *xcf-application-name*.**

Explanation

SDSF server *server-name* has processed a request to start XCF communications, but the application server is already active as *xcf-application-name*.

User response

None.

ISF440I   **XCF SERVER *xcf-application-name* CANNOT BE UNDEFINED SINCE IT IS ALREADY ACTIVE.**

Explanation

While processing a command to refresh ISFPRM*xx*, SDSF encountered a CONNECT statement that defines XCFSRVNM(NONE) to disable the use of XCF. However,

the XCF application server is already active. The refresh is processed but there is no change to the XCF status.

User response

To undefine XCF, stop communications prior to the refresh or restart the server.

ISF441E   **DATA NOT AVAILABLE FROM ANY SYSTEM.**

Explanation

A request for sysplex data has been made, but no systems have responded within the timeout interval. The systems may be busy or unable to process the request.

User response

Review the timeout interval specified with the SET TIMEOUT command and retry the request.

ISF442I   **SERVER *server-name* XCF COMMUNICATIONS READY.**

Explanation

SDSF is ready to accept sysplex requests using XCF. *server-name* is the name of the SDSF server.

User response

None.

ISF443I   **DATA NOT AVAILABLE FROM SYSTEM *system-name*, system level too low.**

Explanation

A sysplex request has been sent but could not be completed because the target system level is too low. The level of the target system is not at the level required by the requestor, so no data is returned.

User response

None required. However, the request cannot be completed until the system is at the required level.

ISF450I   **SERVER *server-name* starting *sdsfaux-name***

Explanation

SDSF server *server-name* has determined that the SDSFAUX address space is not active and is starting *sdsfaux-name*.

User response

No response is required.

ISF451I   **SERVER** *server-name* **stopping** *sdsfaux-name*

Explanation

During the shutdown of SDSF server *server-name*, SDSF has determined that SDSFAUX address space is active and is stopping *sdsfaux-name*.

User response

No response is required.

ISF452E   **SDSFAUX COMMUNICATIONS FAILED, RETURN CODE** *0xreturn-code*, **REASON CODE** *0xreason-code*, **function** *function-name*, *additional information*

Explanation

An internal SDSF request (*function-name)* has been sent to the SDSFAUX address space but has failed with the indicated return and reason code in hexadecimal. If available, additional information may be provided that describes the error.

The return code is as follows:

Return code (hexadecimal)	Description
00	Success
04	Warning
08	Error
0C	Environment error
10	Severe error
14	Fatal error

The *reason-code* is of the form xxxxrrrr where *xxxx* is an internal identifier for the module that has detected the error and *rrrr* is the reason code. The *reason-code* is as follows:

Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response
xxxx0406	Not ready	A request could not be processed because the SDSF server is initializing or
		ISFPRMxx has not yet been activated. Reaccess SDSF and try the request later.
xxxx040A	Results truncated	SDSF was unable to complete all data gathering requests because too much data was returned. Refine your request if possible and retry.
xxxx040C	Not started	SDSF was unable to complete all data gathering requests because a required MVS service or component was not started. For the CSR panel, ensure that VSM CSA and SQA storage tracking are active. For the GT panel, ensure that the generic tracker is tracking events.
xxxx0410	Partial results	SDSF was unable to complete all data gathering requests because too much data was returned. Refine your request if possible and retry.

Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response	Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response
xxxx0411	Partial results	SDSF was unable to complete all data gathering requests because too much data was returned. Refine your request if possible and retry.	xxxx0805	Not active	A request could not be completed because a required component is not active. Verify that SDSFAUX is started and active.
xxxx0412	RMF required	SDSF was unable to complete a data gathering request because RMF is required. Verify that RMF Monitor I is active.	xxxx0806	Access denied	For function connect, verify user is authorized to the ISF.CONNECT.*system* resource in the SDSF class. For other functions, enable security tracing using the SET SECTRACE command to determine the resource for which access is needed.
xxxx0413	RMF not installed	SDSF was unable to complete a data gathering request because RMF is not installed. Verify that module ERBSMFI can be loaded.			
xxxx0415	Out of date	A data gatherer task was stopped or unavailable. The results being shown may be out of date.	xxxx080F	Timeout	A request did not complete with the timeout interval. Some requests may be delayed if they require I/O to complete or if the system is busy. You can increase the timeout interval with the SET TIMEOUT command.
xxxx0801	Not found	Ensure that the SDSFAUX address space has been started.			
xxxx0804	System level too low	A request has been directed to a target system that does not support it. The system level is too low for the request.			

Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response	Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response
xxxx0813	SDSFAUX unavailable	A request could not be processed because SDSFAUX is not started. Ensure the SDSF server is active and refresh ISFPRMxx to restart SDSFAUX.			and use the SET TIMEOUT command to increase the timeout.
			xxxx0832	SDSFAUX server down	The SDSFAUX server is down. Re-access SDSF after the server restarts and retry your request.
xxxx081B	User ID no longer valid	SDSF was unable to complete all data gathering requests. This might happen if a valid user ID does not exist or if the user ID has been revoked in the remote system.	xxxx0840	Bad ASID	The address space ID is invalid or the target job is no longer valid, possibly because the job has ended.
			xxxx0852	ASID not found	ASID not found in server for client, possibly because the client is no longer connected.
xxxx081E	Connect failed	SDSF was unable to connect to the SDSF server. This may be due to the task already being connected.			
			xxxx0858	SDSFAUX shutdown in progress	SDSFAUX is shutting down. Retry your request after SDSFAUX restarts.
xxxx082F	Send to SDSFAUX failed	SDSF was unable to gather remote data because the send using XCF failed. Verify that all target systems are available.	xxxx0880	Connect failed, no group assignment	Server connect failed because the user could not be mapped to an SDSF group.
xxxx0830	Receive by SDSFAUX failed	SDSF was unable to receive results from XCF possibly because too much data was returned or a timeout occurred. Refine your request	xxxx0896	Connect failed	Server connect failed due to failure to establish SDSF environment.
			xxxx089C	HZSQUERY failed	The z/OS Health Checker service HZSQUERY has failed.

Reason code (hexadecimal)	Description	Response
xxxx089D	Request failed	Client request failed because server not able to process request.
xxxx089E	Request failed	Client request failed because server not able to processed authorized service or user not authorized.
xxxx08A6	Not authorized to JES name	Server connect failed because client not authorized to requested JES name.
xxxx08A7	JES not available	A request was not completed because the JES subsystem is not available.
xxxx08A8	JES SSI failed	A data gathering request failed because an error was returned by the subsystem interface.
Other	Internal error	An internal error has occurred. Follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for support.

User response

Use the additional information to diagnose the error. If no information is provided or the error cannot be resolved, contact IBM Software Support.

ISF453I   *sdsfaux-name* **is already active**

Explanation

During initialization of the SDSF server or a refresh of ISFPRM*xx*, SDSF has determined that SDSFAUX is already active and does not need to be started.

Parameters related to SDSFAUX on the CONNECT statement such as AUXPROC, AUXNAME, and AUXSAF are ignored.

User response

If changes have been made to the CONNECT statement related to SDSFAUX, stop and start the SDSF server for the changes to take effect.

ISF454I   **jobname not active, STOP command ignored**

Explanation

An attempt was made to stop the SDSFAUX address space using the **F SDSF,STOP AUX** operator command. The SDSF server has determined that the SDSFAUX address space is not active and has ignored the STOP command.

User response

None.

ISF455I   **Command entered:** *opercmd*

Explanation

The *opercmd* has been entered as a modify command to the SDSF server. This message logs the command text in the HSFLOG DDname.

User response

None.

ISF456I   **Jobname** *jobname* **stopped, processing complete**

Explanation

During SDSF and/or SDSFAUX termination, this message is issued when main processing has stopped and just prior to the address space termination.

User response

None.

ISF458E   **NOT AUTHORIZED TO CONNECT TO SDSF SERVER. VERIFY READ ACCESS TO THE ISF.CONNECT.***system* **RESOURCE IN THE SDSF CLASS**

Explanation

An attempt to connect to the SDSF server has been denied. The probable cause is the user does not

have read access to the resource ISF.CONNECT.*system* in the SDSF SAF class. Connection to the server is required for access to SDSF functionality.

User response

Ensure the user has access to the SAF resource that controls connection to the SDSF server. Additional messages may have been issued by your external security manager (such as RACF) that further describe the error.

ISF488E	SDSF NOT STARTED DUE TO ERRORS IN START PARAMETERS.

Explanation

One or more parameters on the EXEC statement for the SDSF server was not recognized.

User response

Correct the parameters and retry the request.

ISF491E	*value* WAS EXPECTED IN START PARAMETER POSITION *position* BEFORE *string*.

Explanation

SDSF encountered an error in a parameter on the START command.

User response

Use the position and string values to identify the parameter in error. Retry the START command with a corrected parameter.

ISF492E	*value* WAS SEEN IN START PARAMETER POSITION *position* WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED: *list-of-values*.

Explanation

SDSF encountered an error in a parameter on the START command. The position of the error in the command string is indicated by *position*.

User response

Retry the START command using one of the valid values.

ISF493I	ABEND *abend-code* OCCURRED PROCESSING START PARAMETERS.

Explanation

An abend occurred in processing the START command. The command is executed with any parameters that were processed prior to the abend.

User response

Use the abend code to diagnose the problem. You may want to use the MODIFY command to reset server options.

ISF515E	SDSF INITIALIZATION FAILED FOR SERVER *server*.

Explanation

Initialization of server *server* failed to complete. Messages describing the reason for the failure will have been issued prior to this one.

User response

Use the error messages issued by SDSF to determine the cause of the initialization failure.

ISF517E	SDSF SERVER WAS NOT STARTED DUE TO INVALID EXECUTION ENVIRONMENT, POSSIBLE MISSING PPT ENTRY.

Explanation

The SDSF server could not start due to an incorrect execution environment. The server is not running in the correct protect key.

User response

Verify that a PPT entry has been defined in your SCHED*xx* member of the parmlib concatenation for program ISFHCTL.

ISF518E	SDSF SERVER *server* NOT STARTED, NOT ENABLED FOR EXECUTION

Explanation

The SDSF server has attempted to register its invocation on a z/OS system, but the registration has failed. The server is not initialized.

User response

If SDSF should be enabled for execution, check the IFAPRD*xx* member of your parmlib concatenation for an entry for SDSF.

ISF527E   **SDSF SERVER** *server* **NOT STARTED, START COMMAND MUST BE USED.**

Explanation

An attempt was made to start the SDSF server *server* through a batch job. The server must be started with the MVS START command.

User response

Issue the MVS START command to start the SDSF server.

ISF528E   **SDSF SERVER** *server* **NOT STARTED, INVALID OPERATING SYSTEM LEVEL.**

Explanation

The SDSF server requires a higher level of the operating system than was found. The server was not started.

User response

None.

ISF538E   **SDSF SERVER** *server* **ALREADY ACTIVE.**

Explanation

The START command was entered for an SDSF server that is already active. The command was ignored.

User response

None.

ISF540I   **SERVER** *server-name* **ASSIGNED AS DEFAULT SERVER.**

Explanation

The indicated SDSF server has been made the default server. If no server is specified in the assembler ISFPARMS, users who do not explicitly state the server name on the SDSF command will connect to this server when accessing SDSF. Any server specified in ISFPARMS will be ignored.

User response

None required.

ISF541I   **SERVER** *server-name* **UNASSIGNED AS DEFAULT SERVER.**

Explanation

The indicated SDSF server had been the default server but is no longer the default server. Either another server has been made the default server, or the server is terminating, or ISFPARMS has been refreshed with a different option on the CONNECT statement.

User response

None required.

ISF542I   **SERVER** *server-name* **NOT ASSIGNED AS DEFAULT SERVER, SERVER** *server-default-name* **ALREADY ASSIGNED.**

Explanation

The indicated SDSF server, *server-name*, was not made the default server because a default server, *server-default-name*, already has been assigned.

User response

None required. To make the server the default, regardless of whether a default has already been assigned, change the DEFAULT option on the CONNECT statement in ISFPARMS to DEFAULT(YES).

ISF543I   **SERVER** *server-name* **ALREADY ASSIGNED AS DEFAULT SERVER, ASSIGNMENT UNCHANGED.**

Explanation

Processing ISFPARMS has resulted in no change to the default SDSF server. The indicated server, *server-name*, is the default server.

User response

None required.

ISF544E   *option* **REJECTED, NOT AUTHORIZED FOR USE.**

Explanation

The named REXX option was rejected because the user is not authorized to use it.

User response

None required.

ISF546I OPTIONS NOT APPLICABLE TO
THE INITIAL COMMAND IGNORED.

Explanation

SDSF was invoked with initial command options, but
the options are not applicable to the initial panel being
invoked. The initial options are ignored.

User response

None required.

ISF595I Task *taskname* property *propname*
set to *value*

Explanation

During SDSFAUX task initialization, the *taskname* has
set the *propname* to the indicated *value*. These
properties control the performance policy for data
collection task. This message appears only in the
HSFLOG output.

User response

None.

ISF701I SDSF TRACE STARTED USING
TRACE MASK *trace-mask*.

Explanation

In response to an operator command, the current
trace mask is displayed.

User response

None required.

ISF702I SERVER *server-name* DEBUG
MODE IS ENABLED.

Explanation

In response to an operator command, the current
status for diagnostic mode is displayed.

User response

None required.

ISF703I SERVER *server-name* DEBUG
MODE IS DISABLED.

Explanation

In response to an operator command, the current
status for diagnostic mode is displayed.

User response

None required.

ISF709I SDSF TRACE IS INACTIVE, TRACE
MASK IS "*trace-mask*".

Explanation

In response to an operator command, the current
status for SDSF server trace is displayed.

User response

None required.

ISF710I SDSF TRACE IS ACTIVE USING
TRACE MASK "*trace-mask*".

Explanation

In response to an operator command, the current
status for SDSF server trace is displayed.

User response

None required.

ISF711I SDSF TRACE STARTED USING
TRACE MASK *trace-mask*.

Explanation

In response to the TRACE command, tracing has been
started with the indicated trace mask.

User response

None required.

ISF713E SDSF TRACE INITIALIZATION
FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-
code*, REASON CODE *reason-code*.

Explanation

In response to the TRACE command, initialization of
SDSF trace has failed with the indicated return and
reason codes.

User response

Use the indicated return and reason codes to diagnose
the problem.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF714I SDSF TRACE IS NOW INACTIVE.

Explanation

In response to a TRACE OFF command, SDSF trace has become inactive.

User response

None required.

ISF715I **SDSF TRACE IS ALREADY ACTIVE USING TRACE MASK** *trace-mask*

Explanation

A TRACE ON command was entered, but SDSF trace is already active, with the indicated trace mask.

User response

None required.

ISF716E **SDSF TRACE DATA SET IS NOT ALLOCATED.**

Explanation

A TRACE ON command was entered, but the SDSF trace data set could not be dynamically allocated. SDSF trace is not started.

User response

Additional system messages may have been issued to the console. See them for additional information.

ISF717I **SDSF TRACE IS ALREADY INACTIVE.**

Explanation

A TRACE OFF command was entered, but SDSF trace is already inactive. The command is ignored.

User response

None required.

ISF718E **SDSF TRACE FAILED TO INACTIVATE.**

Explanation

A TRACE OFF command was entered, but SDSF trace was not turned off. Tracing continues.

User response

Retry the request.

ISF724I **SDSF LEVEL** *fmid* **INITIALIZATION COMPLETE FOR SERVER** *server***.**

Explanation

The SDSF server was successfully initialized.

User response

None.

ISF725I **SDSF SHUTDOWN IN PROGRESS FOR SERVER** *server***.**

Explanation

The SDSF server is being shut down.

User response

None.

ISF726I **SDSF PARAMETER PROCESSING STARTED.**

Explanation

The processing of the SDSF parameters has started.

User response

None.

ISF727I **SDSF PARAMETER PROCESSING STARTED IN TEST MODE.**

Explanation

The processing of the SDSF parameters has started in test mode. The syntax of the parameters will be checked, but the parameters will not be activated.

User response

None.

ISF728I **SDSF PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVATED.**

Explanation

The processing of the SDSF parameters was successful and the parameters are now active.

User response

None.

ISF729I **NO ERRORS DETECTED IN SDSF PARAMETERS.**

Explanation

The processing of the SDSF parameters completed with no errors.

User response

None.

ISF730I   **SDSF PARAMETERS NOT READ FROM ISFPRM*xx* DUE TO NOPARM INITIALIZATION OPTION.**

Explanation

SDSF was started with the NOPARM initialization option, which bypasses processing of any ISFPRM*xx* PARMLIB member. SDSF will continue to initialization with a base set of default values. The SDSFAUX server will be started and data collection will be activated.

User response

No response is required.

ISF731E   **SDSF PARAMETERS NOT ACTIVATED DUE TO ERRORS.**

Explanation

Errors were found in the SDSF parameters. The parameters are not activated.

User response

Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the parameters again.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF732I   **ERRORS DETECTED IN SDSF PARAMETERS.**

Explanation

Errors were found in the SDSF parameters.

User response

Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the parameters again.

ISF733E   **UNABLE TO READ SDSF PARAMETERS DUE TO I/O ERROR.**

Explanation

An I/O error prevented SDSF from reading the SDSF parameters.

User response

See accompanying system messages for more information about the I/O error.

ISF734I   **SDSF PARAMETERS HAVE BEEN ACTIVATED, WARNINGS WERE ISSUED.**

Explanation

SDSF ISFPARMS have been activated; however, during syntax checking of the ISFPARMS, SDSF issued warning messages.

User response

Check the server log for the warning messages. If you change the ISFPARMS, activate the changes with the MODIFY command.

ISF735E   **SDSF PARAMETERS ARE NOT ACTIVE.**

Explanation

An error was detected in the SDSF parameters when the SDSF server was started. SDSF parameters are not activated.

User response

Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and activate the parameters with the MODIFY command.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF736I   **SDSF SHUTDOWN PROCEEDING FOR SERVER *server-name*.**

Explanation

A STOP command has been issued to shut down an SDSF server. The server is waiting for completion of outstanding work.

User response

None required.

ISF737E   **SDSF PARAMETERS NOT ACTIVATED DUE TO ABEND.**

Explanation

Due to an abend, SDSF parameters were not activated.

User response

Use the MODIFY command to active the parameters. The MODIFY command is described in "Server operator commands" on page 75.

Descriptor code:

7, 11

| ISF738I | ABEND *abend-code* DETECTED PROCESSING SDSF PARAMETERS. |

Explanation

While SDSF parameters were being processed in test mode, an abend was detected.

User response

Use the abend code to diagnose the problem.

| ISF739I | SDSF PARAMETERS BEING READ FROM MEMBER *member-name* OF DATA SET *dataset-name*. |

Explanation

The SDSF server is reading SDSF parameters from the indicated data set and member. A data set-name of SYS1.PARMLIB+ indicates that the logical parmlib concatenation is being used.

User response

None required.

| ISF740E | VARIABLE *variable-name* DATA VALUE *'value'* IS TOO LONG. |

Explanation

The value for the named special variable exceeds the valid length.

User response

Special variables that are associated with SDSF commands cannot exceed the SDSF command length. Adjust the value of the special variable to the valid length.

| ISF741E | ERROR PROCESSING COMMAND *'command'* ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE *variable-name*, REASON: *reason-text*. |

Explanation

The value of the special variable *variable-name* was rejected with the indicated reason text. The command is not processed.

User response

Ensure that the syntax of the special variable *variable-name* conforms to the syntax required by the SDSF command *command-name*. The syntax of the commands is described in the online help.

| ISF742E | COLUMN *column-name* NAMED IN *variable-name* VARIABLE IGNORED, NOT FOUND IN CURRENT FIELD LIST. |

Explanation

The named column was not found in the current field list. A REXX variable will not be created with its value.

User response

Ensure the column name specified in *variable-name* are valid for the current field list. If the column is valid for the panel, but is found only on the alternate field list, use the ALTERNATE option on the SDSF host command used to invoke the panel. Refer to "Issuing commands with ISFEXEC" in *z/OS SDSF User's Guide* for more information.

| ISF743E | VARIABLE *variable-name* HAS A DATA VALUE EXCEEDING *number* BYTES AND IS TOO LONG. |

Explanation

The value of the special variable*variable-name* was rejected because the data value is too long. The associated command is not processed.

User response

Ensure that the syntax of the special variable *variable-name* conforms to the syntax required by the associated SDSF command. For the syntax of an SDSF command, see the online help.

| ISF744E | UNABLE TO FETCH REXX VARIABLE *variable-name*, IRXEXCOM SHVRET RETURN CODE *return-code*. |

Explanation

SDSF was unable to read the value of *variable-name*. The IRXEXCOM service failed to fetch the variable

with return code *return-code* for field SHVRET. The associated command will not be processed.

User response

Use the return code from the IRXEXCOM service as described in *z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference* to diagnose the error.

ISF745E	ERROR PROCESSING '*command*', REASON: *reason-code*.

Explanation

SDSF was unable to run command. The error is described by *reason-code*.

User response

Use the reason code to diagnose the error. For syntax errors, correct the command format or the operands specified on a special variable. For authorization errors, ensure the user has the appropriate authority to the command.

ISF746E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, ROW TOKEN INVALID.

Explanation

A row token referenced on an ISFACT command has failed a validity check. The action is not performed.

User response

The row token is created by the ISFEXEC command and must be passed unmodified to SDSF on the ISFACT command. Some of the conditions causing the token to become invalid are:

- The token has been modified or contains an invalid character
- The token does not correspond to the display being modified. For example, the token was generated for a row on the H panel but is being used on the O panel.
- The token was generated on a different level of SDSF than the one currently being run.
- The token was generated for a different use ID than the one performing the action.

ISF747E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, ROW NOT FOUND.

Explanation

A row token referencing a row that no longer exists was encountered during processing of an ISFACT command. The requested action is not performed.

User response

None.

ISF748E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, ROW NOT UNIQUE.

Explanation

A row token that references a row that is not unique was encountered during processing of an ISFACT command. The requested action is not performed.

User response

Obtain a new row token by running the ISFEXEC command again and retrying the ISFACT request.

ISF749E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, *column-name* IS NOT MODIFIABLE.

Explanation

An attempt to modify a column that could not be modified was encountered during processing of an ISFACT command. The requested modification was not performed.

User response

Verify that the named column can be modified. You must be authorized to modify the column. For a list of columns, issue the COLSHELP command from any SDSF command line under ISPF.

ISF750E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, *column-name* NOT FOUND IN CURRENT FIELD LIST.

Explanation

A column that is not in the current field list was encountered during processing of an ISFACT command. The request was not performed.

User response

Ensure that you have included the necessary option on the ISFACT command:

- If the column is in the alternate field list, use ALTERNATE or ALTERNATE2 (when the panel is accessed from another panel with an action character)
- If the column is a delayed-access column, use DELAYED or DELAYED2.

To find which columns are available in your REXX exec, access the panel and display the contents of the ISFCOLS or ISFCOLS2 special variable.

To display a list of columns that identifies which are delayed access, type COLSHelp in SDSF's help (ISPF only).

The system programmer can specify the columns that are included in the primary and alternate field lists using ISFPARMS. Refer to "Variable field lists (FLD or ISFFLD)" on page 47 for more information.

ISF751E	COLUMN *column-name* ACTION IGNORED, NO DATA PROVIDED.

Explanation

Data to modify a column was null or all blanks when processing an ISFACT command. The request is ignored.

User response

Ensure that the data to be used to modify a column is non-blank.

ISF752E	COLUMN *column-name* ACTION REJECTED, DATA LENGTH *data-length* EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM OF *maximum-length*.

Explanation

On an ISFACT command, the data to modify column *column-name* is too long. The request is rejected.

User response

Ensure that the length of the data to be modified does not exceed the maximum width for the field.

ISF753E	ACTION REQUEST REJECTED, COMMAND *command* NOT ACCEPTABLE.

Explanation

A command, *command*, that is not acceptable to ISFACT was encountered while processing the ISFACT command.

User response

Ensure that the command used on ISFACT is a command to access a tabular panel.

ISF754I	COMMAND '*command*' GENERATED FROM ASSOCIATED VARIABLE *variable-name*.

Explanation

The SDSF command *command* was run based on the data contained in the REXX special variable *variable-name*.

User response

None.

ISF755E	HOST COMMAND NOT PROVIDED.

Explanation

The REXX SDSF host command environment was invoked but no command was provided.

User response

Ensure that a command is passed to the SDSF host command environment.

ISF756I	NO ACTIONS PERFORMED, ROW NOT MODIFIED.

Explanation

No actions were provided or accepted for the row. The row has not been modified.

User response

None.

ISF757I	VARIABLE *variable-name* BEING PROCESSED WITH VALUE '*value*'.

Explanation

The indicated special variable has been retrieved and contains the indicated value.

User response

None.

ISF758E	ERROR PROCESSING DATA ASSOCIATED WITH VARIABLE *variable-name*, REASON: *reason-text*.

Explanation

An error occurred processing the data associated with the indicated variable. The reason is given by *reason-text*.

User response

The function is not performed.

ISF759E **PRINT ERROR OCCURRED:** *error-text*.

Explanation

In the processing of a print request, an error occurred. The error is described by *error-text*.

User response

None.

ISF760I **HOST COMMAND BEING PROCESSED:** *command*.

Explanation

SDSF has been invoked to process the REXX host command *command*.

User response

None.

ISF761E **COLUMN** *column-name* **ACTION REJECTED, DATA VALUE '***value***' UNACCEPTABLE.**

Explanation

An action for a row was rejected because the modified data was unacceptable for the column. For example, the overtype extension character (+) was specified, and that is not valid in the REXX environment.

User response

Correct the data to be used to modify the column.

ISF762I **COLUMN** *column-name* **ACTION REJECTED, VALUE '***value***' EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VALUES OF** *max-values*.

Explanation

The number of values being used to modify the indicated column exceeds the maximum number of related values allowed for that column. The request is rejected.

User response

Correct the data so that the number of related values does not exceed the maximum number of values for the column. For more information, see the online help for overtyping columns on that panel.

ISF763E **COLUMN** *column-name* **ACTION REJECTED, DATA VALUE '***value***' INVALID, REASON:** *reason text*.

Explanation

An action taken against a row was rejected because the modified data failed a syntax check for the column. The reason is indicated by *reason-text*. For example, a syntax error can occur if the column is defined for numeric data but an attempt was made to modify it with non-numeric data.

User response

Correct the data to be used to modify the column.

ISF764I **COMMAND '***command***' GENERATED FROM ASSOCIATED VARIABLE** *variable-name*, **STATUS:** *status*.

Explanation

The SDSF command *command* was run based on the data contained in the REXX special variable *variable-name* with any completion status indicated in the status text.

User response

None.

ISF765I **VARIABLE** *variable-name* **NOT DEFINED, DEFAULT VALUE '***value***' BEING USED.**

Explanation

The named REXX variable was not found so the indicated value was applied as a default.

User response

None.

ISF766I **REQUEST COMPLETED, STATUS:** *completion-status*.

Explanation

An SDSF request has completed with the indicated status. The completion status is the text from the SDSF message area and also corresponds to the REXX special variable ISFMSG.

User response

None.

ISF767I   **REQUEST COMPLETED, STATUS:** *completion-status*.

Explanation

An SDSF request has completed with no additional status. The REXX special variable ISFMSG contains no data.

User response

None.

ISF768I   **COLUMN** *column-name* **NAMED IN** *variable-name* **VARIABLE IGNORED, NOT APPLICABLE IN THIS ENVIRONMENT.**

Explanation

The named column found in the current field list but is not valid in the current environment. The column is ignored. For example, the ISFEND column has no effect in the SDSF/REXX environment and is ignored.

User response

No response is required.

ISF769I   **SYSTEM COMMAND ISSUED, COMMAND TEXT:** *command-text*.

Explanation

A system command was issued with the ISFEXEC command *command* or the ISFSLASH command. The text of the command is shown in *command-text*.

User response

None.

ISF770W   **REQUEST LIMIT** *limit* **FROM VARIABLE** *variable-name* **REACHED.**

Explanation

The limit for the number of requests, *limit*, set by special variable *variable-name*, has been reached.

User response

If necessary, change the limit.

ISF771E   **VARIABLE** *variable-name* **NOT ACCESSIBLE, PROCESSING TERMINATED.**

Explanation

Variable *variable-name* does not exist or could not be fetched. Processing is stopped.

User response

Verify that the variable name is correct and exists.

ISF772I   **VARIABLE** *variable-name* **IGNORED, DOES NOT CONTAIN DATA.**

Explanation

Variable *variable-name* does not contain any data and is skipped.

User response

Verify that the variable name is correct.

ISF775E   **VARIABLE** *variable-name* **NOT ACCEPTABLE, DOES NOT CONTAIN DATA.**

Explanation

Variable *variable-name* has been fetched, but does not contain data. A value for this variable is required.

User response

Verify that the value for the variable is present.

ISF776I   **PROCESSING STARTED FOR ACTION** *action-count* **OF** *total-count*.

Explanation

When processing actions or commands, SDSF started processing the action that is number *action-count* out of the total number, *total-count.*

User response

None required.

ISF777E   **STOP TIME AND DATE INCONSISTENT WITH START TIME AND DATE.**

Explanation

A date range is not acceptable because the ending time and date is prior to the starting time and date.

User response

Correct the time and date range.

**ISF778I   STOP REQUEST BEING
                PROCESSED.**

Explanation

SDSF is processing a stop request and will end.

User response

None required.

**ISF779E   PARSING ERROR OCCURRED
                WHILE PROCESSING JSON
                REQUEST, RETURN CODE=*return-
                code*, REASON=*reason*.**

Explanation

A parsing error occurred while parsing a JSON
document as described by *return-code* and *reason*.
The document may not be well formed or may contain
a syntax error. The document is not processed. The
return-code is an internal code that can be used by
IBM to diagnose the error.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

**ISF780E   JSON PROPERTY *property-name*
                NOT RECOGNIZED OR NOT IN
                CORRECT CONTEXT.**

Explanation

A JSON document was being processed, and *property-
name* was not recognized as a valid property, or the
property is not a valid subproperty of an object. The
document is not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

**ISF781E   JSON OBJECT NESTING LEVEL
                EXCEEDED.**

Explanation

A JSON document was being processed and too many
levels of subproperties were found. The document was
not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF782W   NO ROWS SATISFY REQUEST.

Explanation

A request was received but constraints resulted in no
rows being generated for the response.

User response

None.

**ISF783E   ERROR OCCURRED GENERATING
                JSON DOCUMENT FOR REQUEST.**

Explanation

An unrecoverable error occurred in generating a
document for a JSON response.

User response

Refer to additional messages that further describe the
error.

**ISF784E   VARIABLE *variable* REQUIRES
                SPECIFICATION OF VARIABLE
                variable.**

Explanation

A variable was specified that requires another variable
that is missing. The request may fail or be processed
as if neither variable were specified.

User response

Correct the error and retry the request.

**ISF785E   VARIABLE *variable1* VALUE '*value*'
                MUST NOT BE LESS THAN
                VARIABLE *variable12* VALUE
                '*value*'.**

Explanation

The value in *variable1* is less than the value in
variable12. This is not allowed.

User response

Correct the error and retry the request.

**ISF786E   VARIABLE ISFFIND VALUE '*string*'
                WITH LENGTH *length* IS TOO LONG
                FOR SPECIFIED COLUMN RANGE
                start-column TO *end-column*.**

Explanation

The string specified in the ISFFIND variable is too long to fit within the specified column range.

User response

Correct the error and retry the request.

ISF787E	VARIABLE *variable* VALUE '*value*' EXCEEDS THE RECORD LENGTH OF THE DATA.

Explanation

The value of *variable* is greater than the record length of the data that is being browsed. The request cannot be processed.

User response

Correct the error and retry the request.

ISF788E	VARIABLE *variable* IS IGNORED, IT CONTAINS A TOKEN THAT IS NOT VALID.

Explanation

The value of variable *variable* is a token that is not valid. The request is processed as if the variable were not specified.

User response

Ensure that the token was not modified before you attempted to use it.

ISF789E	VARIABLE *variable* IS IGNORED, IT CONTAINS A TOKEN THAT IS NOT VALID IN THIS CONTEXT.

Explanation

The value of variable *variable* is a token that is not valid for this request. The request is processed as if the variable were not specified.

User response

Ensure that the token was not modified before you attempted to use it. The variable that contains the token may not have been cleared before it was set. To clear variables, use the ISFRESET function.

ISF790E	THE VALUE SPECIFIED FOR VARIABLE *variable* IS NOT VALID ON THE *panel* PANEL.

Explanation

The value of variable *variable* is a token that is not valid for the current panel. The request cannot be processed.

User response

Correct the value that is in error. For the value that is in error, see the previous ISF757I message. For information about the valid values, use the SEARCH command or the REXXH command.

ISF791E	VARIABLE *variable* IS IGNORED, THE TOKEN REPRESENTS A RECORD THAT NO LONGER EXISTS.

Explanation

The record represented by the token in variable *variable* does not exist. The request is specified as if the variable were not specified.

User response

None required.

ISF792E	DATA NOT AVAILABLE, NOT AUTHORIZED TO COMMAND *command*.

Explanation

A request for data could not be satisfied. The request requires a command that you are not authorized to use.

User response

For authorization to the command, contact your security administrator.

ISF793E	DATA NOT AVAILABLE, HEALTH CHECKER NOT ACTIVE ON SYSTEM *system-name*.

Explanation

A request for data could not be satisfied because IBM Health Checker for z/OS is not active on the indicated system.

User response

Contact your system programmer to activate IBM Health Checker for z/OS.

ISF794W **MAXIMUM RESPONSE SIZE REACHED, ROWS** *row-1* **THROUGH** *row-2* **NOT PROCESSED.**

Explanation

The size of the response exceeds the maximum allowed. Rows *row-1* through *row-2* are skipped. They are not included in the response.

User response

Use filters to limit the number of rows being selected, then try the request again.

ISF795I **Variable** *variable-name* **is obsolete and will be ignored**

Explanation

Variable *variable* has been assigned a value but the variable is obsolete. No syntax checking is done and the value is ignored.

User response

No action is necessary but it is recommended you remove references to the obsolete variable.

ISF796I **Server task name** *taskname* **trace level set to** *value*

Explanation

In response to a **F SDSF,SET TRACE(n) NAME(taskname)** operator command, the trace level for taskname has been changed to level *value*.

User response

None.

ISF797I **SPECIAL DDNAME** *ddname* **PROCESSED**

Explanation

The special ddname *ddname* was allocated and recognized by SDSF. The options associated with the ddname are processed.

User response

No response is required.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF799I **SDSF falling back to the ISFPARMS load module.**

Explanation

User response

No response is required.

Descriptor code:
7, 11

ISF800E **UNEXPECTED END OF FILE ENCOUNTERED PROCESSING STATEMENT NUMBER** *number*.

Explanation

While processing a continuation statement, the end of file was reached.

User response

Use the log file to review the parameters. Correct the errors and process the parameters again.

ISF801E **STATEMENT NUMBER** *number* **IS TOO LONG.**

Explanation

SDSF parameter statement number *number* is longer than the maximum allowed length of 32756 characters.

User response

Use the log file to review the parameters. Ensure that a statement is not continued incorrectly. Correct the statement in error and process the parameters again.

ISF802E **INPUT FILE IS EMPTY.**

Explanation

The input file for processing SDSF parameters contained no parameters.

User response

Correct the input file and retry the request.

ISF803E **COMMENT NOT CLOSED ON LINE NUMBER** *number*.

Explanation

A comment opened on line number *number* was not closed. Comments must be complete on a single line.

User response

Use the log file to locate the line and close the comment.

| ISF804E | PROCESSING ENDED DUE TO I/O ERROR. |

Explanation

Processing of SDSF parameters ended due to an input or output error. Either SDSF or the system may have issued additional messages describing the error.

User response

Use the messages to determine the cause of the I/O error.

| ISF805I | PREVIOUSLY PROCESSED *statement-type* AT STATEMENT *statement-number* BEING REPLACED. |

Explanation

A statement of the same type has already been processed and will be replaced by the later statement. The statement being replaced is *statement-number*.

User response

None required. However, you should check your ISFPARMS to remove duplicate statements.

| ISF806E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS IN ERROR, INVALID SYNTAX SPECIFIED. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* contains invalid syntax.

User response

Correct the syntax.

| ISF807E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO LONG, MAXIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS *maximum*. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is longer than the maximum allowed length, indicated by *maximum.*

User response

Correct the length of the value.

| ISF808E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS NOT NUMERIC. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is not numeric. It must be numeric.

User response

Correct the value.

| ISF809E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO SMALL, MINIMUM VALUE ALLOWED IS *minimum*. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is smaller than the minimum allowed value, indicated by *minimum*.

User response

Correct the value.

| ISF810E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO LARGE, MAXIMUM VALUE ALLOWED IS *maximum*. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is larger than the maximum allowed value, indicated by *maximum*

User response

Correct the value.

| ISF811E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS INVALID. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is invalid.

User response

Correct the value.

| ISF812E | *parameter* VALUE *value* IS AN INVALID SYSOUT CLASS. |

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is not a valid SYSOUT class. Valid classes are A-Z and 0-9.

User response

Correct the value.

ISF813E	*parameter* VALUE *value* CONTAINS INVALID HEXADECIMAL DIGITS.

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* contains characters that are not valid hexadecimal digits. Valid hexadecimal digits are 0-9 and A-F.

User response

Correct the value.

ISF814E	*parameter* VALUE *value* IS TOO SHORT, MINIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS *minimum*.

Explanation

The value indicated by *value* in the parameter indicated by *parameter* is shorter than the minimum allowed length, indicated by *minimum*.

User response

Correct the value.

ISF815E	*parameter* VALUE *values* MUST HAVE DIFFERENT CHARACTERS FOR EACH VALUE.

Explanation

The values indicated by *values* are not unique. Each value specified on this parameter must be unique.

User response

Correct the values so that each is unique.

ISF816E	*first-parameter* IS MUTUALLY EXCLUSIVE WITH *second-parameter*.

Explanation

The parameters indicated by *first-parameter* and *second-parameter* cannot be used together.

User response

Delete one of the parameters.

ISF817I	GROUP INDEX *group-index-number* ASSIGNED TO GROUP *group-name*.

Explanation

The index number indicated by *group-index-number* is assigned to the group indicated by *group-name*. The name, *group-name*, is a name assigned by you with the NAME parameter, or, if NAME is omitted, it is a name assigned by SDSF.

User response

None required.

ISF818I	GROUP *group-name* REPLACES STATEMENT *statement-type*, GROUP INDEX IS *index-number* .

Explanation

A group named *group-name* has been encountered more than once; the latest occurrence replaces the previous occurrence. The index number assigned to the group is indicated by *index-number.* (The index indicates the group by a count of groups. For example, an index of 3 indicates the group defined by the third GROUP statement in ISFPARMS.)

User response

None required. You should check your parameters to remove duplicate group statements.

ISF819I	*statement-type* NAMED *name* REPLACES STATEMENT *number.*

Explanation

The statement named *name* has been encountered more than once. The latest occurrence replaces the previous occurrence.

User response

None required. You should check your parameters to remove duplicate statements.

ISF820I	*statement* NAMED *name* FOR *display1* DISPLAY CONFLICTS WITH PRIOR DEFINITION FOR *display2*.

Explanation

An FLD statement with the name *name*, for the indicated SDSF display, conflicts with an FLD statement for another display that has already been encountered.

User response

None required. You should check your parameters to remove duplicate statements.

ISF821E	*string* WAS EXPECTED BEFORE *string* ON LINE *line-number* COLUMN *column-number*.

Explanation

A syntax error has been encountered at the indicated line and column.

User response

Correct the statement.

ISF822E	*value* WAS SEEN ON LINE *line-number* COLUMN *column-number* WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED: *valid-values*.

Explanation

An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated line and column. The valid values are shown in *valid-values*.

User response

Correct the statement using one of the listed values.

ISF823I	INPUT SKIPPED UP TO THE NEXT *value*.

Explanation

A syntax error has occurred on a previously identified statement. SDSF is skipping to the indicated *value* to continue processing.

User response

Correct the statement in error.

ISF824E	*error-string* ON LINE *line-number* COLUMN *column-number* SHOULD BE DELETED.

Explanation

The character string *error-string* located on the indicated line and column is in error and should be deleted.

User response

Delete or correct the string in error.

ISF825I	*string* IS INSERTED BEFORE THE ERROR POINT.

Explanation

In response to previous syntax errors, SDSF has inserted a character string, *string* before the error in order to continue processing.

User response

Correct the error.

ISF826E	*statement* OFFSET OF *offset* IS TOO LONG FOR USE WITH STRING *string*, MAXIMUM COMBINED OFFSET AND STRING LENGTH IS *maximum*.

Explanation

In the indicated statement, the offset *offset*, when used with the string *string*, results in an invalid value for that statement. The maximum for the combination of the offset and string length is *maximum*.

User response

Correct the string or offset.

ISF828E	*first-statement* STATEMENT REQUIRED PRIOR TO THIS *second-statement*.

Explanation

You must include a statement of the type indicated by *first-statement* before the statement indicated by *second-statement*.

User response

Reorder or add statements to achieve the required order.

ISF829E	*first-value* AND *second-value* MUST HAVE DIFFERENT VALUES.

Explanation

The values indicated by *first-value* and *second-value* are the same. They must be different.

User response

Change one or both of the values so that they are different.

ISF830E	*parameter* VALUE IS TOO SHORT, VALUE MUST BE *required-length* BYTES BUT IS ONLY *actual-length*.

Explanation

The value specified for the indicated parameter is too short. The message indicates the required length of the value (*required-length*) and the length of the value that was actually specified (*actual-length*).

User response

Correct the value to be the required number of bytes.

ISF831E	*parameter* VALUE IS TOO LONG, VALUE MUST BE *required-length* BYTES BUT IS *actual-length*.

Explanation

The value specified for the indicated parameter is too long. The message indicates the required length of the value (*required-length*) and the length of the value that was actually specified (*actual-length*).

User response

Correct the value to be the required number of bytes.

ISF832I	*statement* NAMED *name* CONFLICTS WITH PREVIOUS DEFINITION FOR *statement*.

Explanation

The statement with the name *name* conflicts with another statement of a different type that has already been encountered.

User response

None required. You should review your statements to remove the conflict.

ISF833E	COLUMN *column* IS NOT VALID FOR THE *display* DISPLAY.

Explanation

The indicated column has been specified with an FLDENT statement for a display on which it is not valid.

User response

Remove the FLDENT statement for that display, or change the display with which the FLDENT statement is associated.

ISF834E	*string* WAS EXPECTED BEFORE *string* IN STATEMENT *statement-number*.

Explanation

A syntax error has been encountered at the indicated statement.

User response

Correct the statement.

ISF835E	*value* WAS SEEN IN STATEMENT *statement* WHERE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS EXPECTED: *valid-values*.

Explanation

An invalid value, *value*, was found at the indicated statement. The valid values are shown in *valid-values*.

User response

Correct the statement using one of the listed values.

ISF836E	*parameter* VALUE *string* IS IN ERROR, INVALID DATA SET NAME SYNTAX.

Explanation

The indicated parameter specifies a data set name containing invalid syntax.

User response

Correct the data set name and retry the request.

ISF837E	*parameter* VALUE CONTAINS *number* CHARACTERS, BUT IT MUST BE EVEN.

Explanation

The value specified on the indicated parameter is an odd number of characters; the value must be an even number of characters.

User response

Correct the value to contain an even number of characters.

ISF838E *secondary-statement-type* **NAMED** *secondary-statement-name* **REFERENCED BY** *primary-statement-type primary-statemet-name* **NOT FOUND.**

Explanation

A statement indicated by *primary-statement-type primary-statement-name* references a statement, *secondary-statement-type secondary-statement-name* that could not be found.

User response

Correct the parameters so that the group definition and the name of the referenced statement agree.

ISF839I *statement-type* **NAMED** *name* **IS NOT REFERENCED BY ANY OTHER STATEMENT.**

Explanation

The indicated statement is valid only when referred to by another statement. It was encountered, but no other statement referred to it.

User response

None required. However, if the statement is to be used, you must correct the parameters so that the statement name is referred to in a parameter in a group definition.

ISF840I *statement* **NAMED** *name* **CONTAINS NO ENTRIES.**

Explanation

The indicated statement contains no column or list entries. It is ignored.

User response

Delete or complete the statement.

ISF841E **GROUP** *group-name* **REFERENCES** *statementname* **WHICH IS AN INVALID TYPE FOR** *group-keyword***.**

Explanation

The indicated group statement references a statement that is the wrong type.

User response

Correct one or both statements.

ISF842E *group-statement* **IN GROUP** *group-name* **IS FOR DISPLAY TYPE** *type* **BUT REFERENCES** *statement* **NAMED** *name* **FOR DISPLAY TYPE** *type***.**

Explanation

The indicated group statement references a statement that is for the wrong SDSF display.

User response

Correct one or both statements.

ISF843E *value* **VALUE REQUIRED FOR THIS** *statement* **STATEMENT.**

Explanation

The indicated statement is missing a required value.

User response

Complete the statement by adding the missing value.

ISF844W *statement* **VALUE** *value* **EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM ALLOWED, CHANGED TO** *new-value***.**

Explanation

The indicated value in the indicated statement was greater than the maximum allowed; SDSF has changed the value to *new-value*.

User response

Correct the value to be less than or equal to the maximum allowed.

ISF845W *statement* **VALUE** *value* **TOO LONG FOR COLUMN WIDTH, TRUNCATED TO** *number* **CHARACTERS.**

Explanation

The indicated value in the statement type indicated by *statement* is too long for the width of the column. It is truncated to fit the column.

User response

None required. To avoid truncation of the value, correct it to fit the column width, or lengthen the column.

ISF846W   **NO GROUPS HAVE BEEN DEFINED.**

Explanation

The ISFPARMS contained no GROUP statements. At least one GROUP statement is required.

User response

Add at least one GROUP statement to the ISFPARMS.

ISF847I   **WHEN STATEMENT SELECTED FOR THIS SYSTEM.**

Explanation

The WHEN statement has been selected for this system. All statements that follow the WHEN statement will be processed for this system, until another WHEN statement is encountered.

User response

None required.

ISF848I   **WHEN STATEMENT DOES NOT MATCH THIS SYSTEM, FOLLOWING STATEMENTS SKIPPED UNTIL NEXT WHEN.**

Explanation

The WHEN statement specified conditions that do not match the current system. Subsequent statements will be checked for syntax but not processed, until the next WHEN statement is found.

User response

None required.

ISF849I   *statement-name* **STATEMENT NOT SELECTED DUE TO PREVIOUS WHEN STATEMENT.**

Explanation

Because it follows a WHEN statement that contained conditions that were not met, the statement is checked for syntax but not otherwise processed.

User response

None required.

ISF850E   *primary-statement* **CONTAINS NO** *secondary-statement* **ENTRIES.**

Explanation

A statement, *primary-statement*, was encountered that requires other statements, *secondary-statement*, but no such statements followed it. The statement *primary-statement* is ignored.

User response

Either delete the statement *primary-statement*, or add the required statements indicated by *secondary-statement*.

ISF851E   **LOCAL SERVER NOT DEFINED IN SERVER GROUP (SERVER NAME** *server-name*, **SYSTEM NAME** *system-name*).

Explanation

A server group was defined for the indicated server on the indicated system, but the server group did not include the local server. A server group must include the local server. The local server is the currently executing server that is running on this system.

User response

Add a SERVER statement for the local server to the server group definition.

ISF852I   *statement-type* **STATEMENT IGNORED,** *statement-type* **IN USE.**

Explanation

An attempt was made to modify an initialization statement after the SDSF server was already active. The statement is ignored.

User response

To change a server group after the server group is in use, you can:

1. Make the change to ISFPARMS.
2. End server communications with the MODIFY `server-name,STOP,C,TERM` command.
3. Use the MODIFY `server-name,REFRESH` command to cause the new ISFPARMS to be processed.

ISF853E   **INSUFFICIENT SERVERS DEFINED IN SERVER GROUP.**

Explanation

A SERVERGROUP statement was encountered, but there are not at least two SERVER statements following it. A server group must consist of at least two servers, including the local server. The server group is not defined.

User response

Correct the server group definition so that it includes at least two servers.

ISF854E	NUMBER OF SERVERS IN SERVER GROUP *number* EXCEEDS THE MAXIMUM OF *maximum*.

Explanation

A SERVERGROUP statement was encountered with more than the maximum number of allowed SERVER statements following it.

User response

Correct the server group definition so that it includes a valid number of servers.

ISF855E	SERVER *server-name* DUPLICATES DEFINITION OF SERVER *server-name* ON STATEMENT *statement-number* FOR SYSTEM *system-name*, JESNAME *jes-name*, MEMBER *member-name*.

Explanation

A duplicate definition has been detected in the server group for the indicated system, JES, and member. More than one server in the server group is defined as processing a system, JES and member. This is not allowed.

User response

Correct the server group definition in ISFPARMS.

ISF856I	PARAMETER *parameter* IS OBSOLETE AND IS IGNORED.

Explanation

An obsolete parameter has been encountered. It will be ignored.

User response

None required. To avoid seeing this message in the future, delete the parameter from ISFPARMS.

ISF857E	COMMAND IS TOO LONG, MAXIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS *maximum-length*.

Explanation

The command or parameter being processed causes the resulting command to exceed the valid maximum length.

User response

Ensure that the total length of the command conforms to the valid length.

ISF858E	VALUE '*value*' IS NOT VALID, BEGINS WITH THE RESTRICTED CHARACTERS *characters*.

Explanation

The value of an option is not valid because it has a prefix that consists of the restricted characters, *characters*. The option is not processed.

User response

Ensure that the value does not start with restricted characters. For example, the value of the REXX prefix option cannot start with ISF.

ISF859E	COMMAND IS TOO SHORT, MINIMUM LENGTH ALLOWED IS *minimum-length*.

Explanation

The command being processed is too short.

User response

Ensure that the command conforms to the valid length.

ISF860I	*statement* STATEMENT IGNORED, NOT SUPPORTED IN THIS RELEASE.

Explanation

The indicated statement in ISFPARMS has been ignored during ISFPARMS processing because it is not supported in this release of SDSF.

User response

None required, though you may want to remove the statement from ISFPARMS or use the WHEN statement to provide conditional processing of the statement.

ISF861I   STATEMENT *statement* KEYWORD *keyword* IGNORED, NOT SUPPORTED IN THIS RELEASE.

Explanation

The indicated keyword in ISFPARMS has been ignored during ISFPARMS processing because it is not supported in this release of SDSF.

User response

None required, though you may want to remove the keyword from ISFPARMS or use the WHEN statement to provide conditional processing of the statement that contains it.

ISF862I   KEYWORD *keyword* VALUE *value* IGNORED, NOT SUPPORTED IN THIS RELEASE.

Explanation

The indicated value in ISFPARMS has been ignored during ISFPARMS processing because it is not supported in this release of SDSF.

User response

None required, though you may want to change the value in ISFPARMS or use the WHEN statement to provide conditional processing of the statement that contains it.

ISF863E   *option* IS REQUIRED WHEN *keyword* IS SPECIFIED.

Explanation

The command keyword *keyword* requires that option *option* also be specified, but it was omitted. The command or statement is not processed.

User response

Correct the command.

ISF864E   PROPERTY *property* VALUE CANNOT BE AN ARRAY.

Explanation

A JSON document was being processed and *property* was recognized but its value was an array. The property cannot define array values. The document was not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF865E   PROPERTY *property* VALUE CANNOT BE NUMERIC.

Explanation

A JSON document was being processed and *property* was recognized but its value was numeric. The property cannot define numeric values. The document was not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF866E   PROPERTY *property* VALUE CANNOT BE BOOLEAN.

Explanation

A JSON document was being processed and *property* was recognized but its value was Boolean. The property cannot define Boolean values. The document was not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF867E   *value-name1* VALUE *value1* IS INCONSISTENT WITH *value-name2* VALUE *value2*.

Explanation

The named values have dependencies that are inconsistent. For example, a starting value is greater than an ending value. The document is not processed.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF868E   PROPERTY *property-name* VALUE CANNOT BE A STRING.

Explanation

In a JSON document, *property-name* was recognized. Its value was a string, but the property cannot define string values.

User response

Correct the document and retry the request.

ISF869W   *statement* **STATEMENT IGNORED DUE TO SDSF INTERNAL ERROR.**

Explanation

An earlier SDSF internal error prevents the indicated statement from being processed correctly. SDSF parameter processing continues with the next statement. However, activation will be prevented.

User response

Contact IBM support.

ISF870W   *keyword* **KEYWORD IGNORED, IT CANNOT BE SPECIFIED FOR THE** *column-name* **COLUMN**

Explanation

The named *keyword* has been found when processing an FLDENT statement for *column-name* in ISFPARMS. However, is it not supported and is ignored

User response

Remove the unsupported keyword.

ISF880I   **Line:** *line-number* **:** *text*

Explanation

Line *line-number* has been read from ISFPRMxx with the *text* shown. The message is written to the SDSFLOG as the lines are read.

User response

None.

ISF881E   **Duplicate keyword** *keyword* **specified in the statement** *statement*

Explanation

The *keyword* has been specified more than once on the same *statement*.

User response

Remove the duplicate keyword specification.

ISF882E   **Unknown keyword** *keyword* **in the statement** *statement*

Explanation

The *keyword* has not been recognized as valid syntax for the *statement*.

User response

Correct or remove the unknown keyword.

ISF883E   **Open parenthesis on line number** *line-number1* **conflicts with line** *line-number2*

Explanation

The open parenthesis on line number *line-number2* does not have a matching close parenthesis before line *line-number1*.

User response

Ensure that open and close parenthesis characters are matched.

ISF884E   **Close parenthesis on line number** *line-number* **without matching previous open parenthesis**

Explanation

The close parenthesis on line number *line-number* does not have a matching open parenthesis earlier in the current statement.

User response

Ensure that open and close parenthesis characters are matched.

ISF886E   **A valid statement cannot be found**

Explanation

During ISFPRMxx member processing, a valid statement has not been found.

User response

Ensure that there are valid statements in the ISFPRMxx member and that comments are correctly specified.

ISF889E   **Keyword** *keyword* **value** *value* **contains unsupported logical operators**

Explanation

The keyword value contains > or < symbols in the first character without being enclosed in quotes. Because these symbols are not enclosed in quotes, they are interpreted as logical operators. However, the syntax rule for the keyword does not support logical operators.

User response

Respecify the *value* for the *keyword*.

ISF892I   Statement *statement* keyword *keyword* set to value *value*

Explanation

The named *statement keyword* has been set to the indicated value, including keywords that have been set to their default value.

User response

None.

ISF893E   Keyword *keyword* value *value* contains invalid characters for its data type

Explanation

The characters in *value* are invalid for the syntax rules for the *keyword* keyword.

User response

Refer to the allowable character values for the **statement** keyword.

ISF894I   Statement *statement* keyword *keyword* accepted as valid

Explanation

The value for the named *statement keyword* is valid and has been accepted. This message is issued instead of ISF892I when the length of the keyword data would make the message too long.

User response

No response is required.

ISF896E   Quotes used outside of parentheses on line number *line-number*

Explanation

The quote character is not supported outside of values enclosed by parenthesis.

User response

Remove the quote character.

ISF898E   Unbalanced parentheses on line number *line-number*

Explanation

The statement on line *line-number* does not have the same number of open and close parentheses.

User response

Verify that a trailing close parenthesis is not missing and correct the statement with unbalanced parentheses.

ISF901E   BINARY CONVERSION ERROR OCCURRED IN ISSUING AN SDSF MESSAGE.

Explanation

In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF encountered a binary conversion error.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF902E   INSERT OF AN INVALID TYPE WAS ENCOUNTERED IN AN SDSF MESSAGE.

Explanation

In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF encountered a problem in inserting a value into a message.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF903E   INVALID INSERT NUMBER WAS ENCOUNTERED IN AN SDSF MESSAGE.

Explanation

In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF encountered a problem in inserting a value into a message.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF904E   SDSF MESSAGE TOO LONG.

Explanation

In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF encountered a message that exceeded the maximum allowed length.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF905E   **INCORRECT NUMBER OF INSERTS PASSED FOR AN SDSF MESSAGE.**

Explanation

In issuing an SDSF message, SDSF encountered a problem with inserting values into the message.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF906E   **SDSF MESSAGE NOT ISSUED, SDSF MESSAGE TABLE NOT LOADED.**

Explanation

SDSF could not issue a message because the message table containing the messages was not loaded.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF908E   **MESSAGE *message-number* LINE *line-number* NOT FOUND IN MESSAGE TABLE.**

Explanation

SDSF could not issue a message because the message or a line in the multi-line message was not found in the message table.

User response

Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

ISF912E   **MESSAGE *message-number* REMOVED IN *release: message-inserts*.**

Explanation

Message *message-number* was removed in a previous release of SDSF, but SDSF attempted to issue it with the indicated inserts. *release* shows the version, release and FMID.

User response

Message *message-number* is not issued. Follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for service.

ISF922E   **SDSF CONFIGURATION ERROR.**

Explanation

SDSF has been invoked incorrectly when running as an ISPF dialog.

User response

The system programmer should correct the invocation of SDSF. For an example of the statements needed to invoke SDSF from the ISPF main menu, refer to member ISF@PRI4 in data set ISF.SISFPLIB and "ISPF considerations" on page 359.

ISF999I   **DIAG: *diagnostic-data*.**

Explanation

SDSF has encountered an internal condition in which diagnostic data has been collected.

User response

Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.

ISF2001E   **SDSF INVOCATION FAILED, RETURN CODE *return-code*.**

Explanation

The SDSF Java API attempted to perform an SDSF request, but the invocation failed with the indicated return code. The return codes are the standard SDSF return codes documented in the class description for ISFBase.

User response

To determine the source of the error, list the SDSF messages contained in the ISFRequestResults object used for the request.

ISF2002E   **COMMAND NOT PROVIDED.**

Explanation

A method was invoked that requires a command to be provided but the command was missing.

User response

Supply a command as required by the method parameters.

ISF2003E   **PROPERTY NAME ARRAY DIMENSION DIFFERENT THAN VALUE ARRAY DIMENSION.**

Explanation

The requestPropertyChange method was invoked to change the property of an object. However, the number of property names does not match the number of supplied property values.

User response

The property name array must correspond one-to-one with the values supplied in the property value array. Correct the arrays that are passed in to the method.

ISF2004E	PROPERTY NAME MISSING IN ARRAY ELEMENT *element-number*.

Explanation

The requestPropertyChange method was invoked to change the property of an object. However, the number of property names does not match the number of supplied property values.

User response

Correct the property name array.

ISF2005E	RESULTS OBJECT NOT PROVIDED.

Explanation

SDSF was invoked to perform a function but the results object was not provided.

User response

Follow your local procedures for contacting IBM for support.

ISF2006E	ROW TOKEN WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR OBJECT *object-name*.

Explanation

An action was attempted against a row object, but the object does not contain a row token. The object name is the fixed field for the object. The action cannot be performed.

User response

Verify that the object was not modified in any way such that the action cannot be performed. Check that the nomodify request setting was not used when the object was originally retrieved.

ISF2007E	ROW TOKEN WAS NOT PROVIDED FOR OBJECT *object-name* IN REPEAT LIST ENTRY *entry-number*.

Explanation

An action was attempted against a row object using a repeat list, but the object does not contain a row token. The object name is the fixed field and the entry number is the position of the object in the repeat list.

User response

Verify that the object was not modified in any way such that the action cannot be performed. Check that the nomodify request setting was not used when the object was originally retrieved.

ISF2008E	PROPERTY NAME ARRAY NOT PROVIDED.

Explanation

The requestPropertyChange method was invoked to change the property of an object. However, the property name array was not provided.

User response

Supply the property name array.

ISF2009E	PROPERTY VALUE ARRAY NOT PROVIDED.

Explanation

The requestPropertyChange method was invoked to change the property of an object. However, the property value array was not provided.

User response

Supply the property value array.

ISF2010E	PARAMETER *parameter-name* MUST HAVE THE VALUE *parameter-value*.

Explanation

A method was invoked using *parameter-name*, but the required value was not provided.

User response

Verify the parameter values for the method are correct.

ISF2011E	INCONSISTENT INDEXES IN SETTINGS, fromIndex, *from-index*, IS EQUAL TO toIndex, *to-index*.

Explanation

The request settings have been used to specify a range of rows to return. However, the range indexes are not consistent because the from-index is equal to the to-index.

User response

Correct the request settings and retry the request.

ISF2012E	INCONSISTENT INDEXES IN SETTINGS, fromIndex, *from-index*, IS GREATER THAN toIndex, *to-index*.

Explanation

The request settings have been used to specify a range of rows to return. However, the range indexes are not consistent because the from-index is greater than the to-index.

User response

Correct the request settings and retry the request.

ISF2101E	SDSF INTERNAL ERROR OCCURRED IN *class-name#method-name*, REASON=*reason-code*.

Explanation

An internal error occurred in the indicated class and method.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2102E	TRACE TABLE ENTRY TOO LARGE.

Explanation

An error occurred processing an internal trace entry.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2103E	TRACE TABLE TOO LARGE.

Explanation

An error occurred processing the internal trace table.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2104E	TRACE TABLE ENTRY TOO SMALL.

Explanation

An error occurred processing an internal trace entry.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2105E	TRACE TABLE TOO SMALL.

Explanation

An error occurred processing the internal trace table.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2106E	CANNOT CONVERT VALUE *value* WITH RESULT *result*.

Explanation

An error occurred processing an internal trace entry.

User response

Follow your local procedures to contact IBM for support.

ISF2201W	RESPONSE LIMIT IN EFFECT, *number* OF *total* OBJECTS RETURNED.

Explanation

A request limit was set for the current request. The number of objects returned is limited by the request limit in ISFRequestSettings.

User response

None.

ISF2202I	PROCESSING STARTED...

Explanation

SDSF has started processing a request.

User response

None.

ISF2203I   **PROCESSING COMPLETED.**

Explanation

SDSF has finished processing a request.

User response

None.

ISF2204E   **VALUE NOT ALLOWED FOR OPTION "*option*".**

Explanation

A value was specified for option *option*, but the option does not accept values.

User response

Remove the value from the option and retry the request.

ISF2205E   **VALUE REQUIRED FOR OPTION "*option*".**

Explanation

An option was specified without a value, but the option requires that a value be used.

User response

Add a value to the option and retry the request.

ISF2206I   **REPORT BEING WRITTEN TO *pathname*.**

Explanation

A report has been requested and is being written to the named path.

User response

None.

ISF2207E   **UNABLE TO OPEN REPORT FILE *pathname*, REASON=*reason-text*.**

Explanation

An error occurred attempting to open the report file using the named path. The report will be written to stdout.

User response

Ensure the path names a valid path for the report.

ISF2208E   **UNRECOGNIZED OPTION "*option*".**

Explanation

An unknown option was specified.

User response

Correct the option and try the request again.

ISF2209I   **PARAMETERS IGNORED.**

Explanation

A request was processed that does not accept parameters, but parameters were specified. The parameters are ignored and processing continues.

User response

Remove the unsupported parameters.

ISF2210W   **RESPONSE LIMIT IN EFFECT, *number* OBJECTS RETURNED.**

Explanation

A response limit was set for the current request. The number of objects returned is limited by the response limit in ISFRequestSettings.

User response

None required.

ISF2211I   **OPTION *option* IS OBSOLETE AND IGNORED**

Explanation

The named invocation *option* is obsolete and ignored. Note that the option must be syntactically correct.

User response

None required. It is recommended that you remove the option because it is not supported.

Messages for IBM Health Checker for z/OS

This section describes messages that are issued as output of SDSF's checks for IBM Health Checker for z/OS.

ISFH1001I   **SDSF server *server-name* is using statements from member *member-name* of data set *dataset-name*.**

Explanation

The SDSF server is active and using the indicated parmlib member from the named data set.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1002I   **SDSF server *server-name* is not active, parmlib statements are not being used.**

Explanation

The SDSF server is not active. The use of the SDSF parmlib member ISFPRMxx requires that the SDSF server be active.

IBM recommends that you use parmlib member ISFPRMxx rather than assembler macro ISFPARMS to configure SDSF. The statements in ISFPRMxx are easier to define and more dynamic than assembler macros. Some functions, such as sysplex support, are not available using the assembler macros.

System action

In a JES2 environment, SDSF uses the assembler macro ISFPARMS for configuration parameters. In a JES3 environment, SDSF assigns default values.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Consider migrating from the assembler macro ISFPARMS to parmlib member ISFPRMxx if you plan on changing any SDSF configuration values from their default settings.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1003I   **SDSF server *server-name* is active but parmlib statements are not being used. A possible syntax error in the statements may exist.**

Explanation

The SDSF server is active but parmlib member ISFPRMxx is not being used to configure SDSF. This may be because the SDSF server detected a syntax error in the configuration statements.

System action

In a JES2 environment, SDSF uses the assembler macro ISFPARMS for configuration parameters. In a JES3 environment, SDSF assigns default values.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Examine the server initialization log for errors in ISFPRMxx statements. Correct any errors that prevent the statements from being activated and then use the SDSF server refresh command to reprocess the statements.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1004I	SDSF is not using parmlib statements for its configuration parameters. However, no values have been customized.

Explanation

SDSF is not using parmlib member ISFPRMxx for its configuration parameters, and SDSF-supplied defaults are being used for all values.

System action

If this is a JES2 environment, SDSF is using the assembler macro based ISFPARMS. No values have been changed in ISFPARMS. If this is a JES3 environment, SDSF is using default values and is not using the assembler macro based ISFPARMS.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

If you plan on changing any SDSF configuration values from their default settings, use parmlib member ISFPRMxx for your configuration changes.

You can use the sample members ISFPRM00 and ISFPRM01 in ISF.SISFJCL to assist you in defining your configuration.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1005E	SDSF is using assembler macro ISFPARMS for its configuration parameters.

Explanation

SDSF is using the assembler macro based ISFPARMS for its configuration parameters rather than parmlib member ISFPRMxx. ISFPARMS has been customized by the installation.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

IBM recommends that you use parmlib member ISFPRMxx rather than assembler macro ISFPARMS to configure SDSF. The statements in ISFPRMxx are easier to define and more dynamic than assembler macros. Some functions, such as sysplex support, are not available using the assembler macros.

Consider migrating from the assembler macro ISFPARMS to parmlib member ISFPRMxx.

You can use the migration tool ISFACP, supplied with SDSF, to convert your existing ISFPARMS to the statement format required by parmlib member ISFPRMxx. You can also use the sample members ISFPRM00 and ISFPRM01 in ISF.SISFJCL to define your configuration.

After defining the configuration statements, refer to Chapter 3, "Using the SDSF server," on page 73 for the steps necessary to start the SDSF server and activate the configuration.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1006I	ISFPARMS module being analyzed has a service level of *service-level*, and a compile date and time of *compile-date compile-time*.

Explanation

ISFPARMS will be analyzed for installation customization changes. The service level, compile date, and compile time of the ISFPARMS module that has been found are listed.

This message is only issued when the check is running in verbose mode.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Use the details from the message to determine that the intended level of ISFPARMS has been found on your system.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1007I	ISFPARMS group structure has been customized. No further analysis of ISFPARMS will be performed.

Explanation

The groups in ISFPARMS have been customized. Either the number of groups has been changed, or the group names have been changed from the defaults supplied by SDSF.

No further analysis of ISFPARMS will be performed to determine if other customizations are present.

System action

No further checking is done to determine which group keywords vary from the SDSF defaults.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Assess whether the customization is still required. Consider migrating from the assembler macro ISFPARMS to parmlib member ISFPRMxx if the configuration parameter is required.

You can use the migration tool ISFACP, supplied with SDSF, to convert your existing ISFPARMS to the statement format required by parmlib member ISFPRMxx. You can also use the sample members

ISFPRM00 and ISFPRM01 in ISF.SISFJCL to define your configuration.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1008I	This check is not applicable since SDSF is not enabled for execution on this system.

Explanation

The IFAEDSTA service has indicated that SDSF is not enabled for execution on this system.

System action

The check is disabled and no further checking will be done.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

If SDSF should be enabled, verify that the statements in the IFAPRDxx member of parmlib are correct.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1009I	Load of ISFPARMS failed with abend code *abend-code* reason code *reason-code*. Analysis of ISFPARMS will not be performed.

Explanation

The load of the ISFPARMS module failed with the indicated abend and reason codes. In a JES3 environment in which the SDSF JES2 feature is not installed, ISFPARMS will not be present and this error can be ignored.

System action

No analysis of ISFPARMS can be done to determine if it has been customized.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Use the abend return and reason codes to determine why ISFPARMS cannot be loaded.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS MVS System Codes

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1010R	ISFPARMS Customization Report

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_ISFPARMS_IN_USE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1011R   **S Macro Name Parameter Changed Comments**

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_ISFPARMS_IN_USE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1012R   **-- -------- ------- ---------- ------- ----------------------------**

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_ISFPARMS_IN_USE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1013R   *status macro name parameter changed comments*

Explanation

Detail line for SDSF_ISFPARMS_IN_USE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1014R   **Total changes found:** *change-count*.

Explanation

Total line for SDSF_ISFPARMS_IN_USE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1015I   **The class** *class-name* **is active.**

Explanation

The indicated SAF class is active, as recommended.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCPRM

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1016E   **The class** *class-name* **is not active.**

Explanation

The indicated SAF class is not active.

System action

If this is a JES2 environment, SDSF will use ISFPARMS to make authorization decisions related to the class. If this is a JES3 environment, requests for authorization that are related to the class will be denied.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

IBM recommends that the security administrator activate this class and define profiles in it to protect use of SDSF function. In the JES3 environment, use of SAF security is required. The class should be activated and defined with the appropriate profiles so SDSF can be used with JES3.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1017I   **RACROUTE** *request-type* **completed. SAF return code** *saf-return-code*, **return code** *return-code*, **reason code** *reason-code*.

Explanation

The named RACROUTE request issued by the check has completed with the indicated return and reason codes. This message is only issued in debug mode.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1018R   **SDSF Class Resource Report**

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_CLASS_SDSF_ACTIVE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1019R   **S Decision Access Resource**

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_CLASS_SDSF_ACTIVE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1020R   -- --------- -------

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_CLASS_SDSF_ACTIVE check.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1021R   *status decision access resource*

Explanation

Detail line for SDSF_CLASS_SDSF_ACTIVE check,
where the values for *status*, *decision*, *access*, and
resource are described in message ISFH1026R.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1022E **Unable to locate resource.**

Explanation

ISFZVTBL could not be located to perform a resource level health check. This message is only issued in debug mode.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

Ensure that ISF.SISFLPA is in the LPA library.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1023E **Unable to obtain resource to build profile table.**

Explanation

Storage could not be obtained to build the resource profile table. This message is only issued in debug mode.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1024E **Unable to obtain resource data.**

Explanation

No resource was defined or the resource vector could not be obtained. This message is only issued in debug mode.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

None.

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

None.

ISFH1025I **The class SDSF is not RACLISTed.**

Explanation

The SDSF class is not RACLISTed.

System action

Processing continues.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1026R **- S (Status) of ** indicates the resource is not defined to SAF.**
- Decision indicates how SDSF will determine access to the resource:
- SAFRC indicates SDSF will use the result from SAF.
- FAILRC4 indicates access will be denied due to SAF no decision result and FAILRC4 specified in ISFPRMxx.
- NOFAILRC4 indicates access will be allowed due to SAF no decision

result and NOFAILRC4 specified in ISFPRMxx.
- Access indicates the required access level for the resource.
- Resource is the resource name being processed.

Explanation

Header line for SDSF_CLASS_SDSF_ACTIVE check.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

None.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

ISFH1027E **At least one SDSF resource resulted in a SAF no decision.**

Explanation

SAF could not make a decision for one or more entries in a table. Access to the resource will be either allowed or denied based on the FAILRC4 or NOFAILRC4 specification in ISFPRMxx.

System action

None.

Operator response

None.

System programmer response

IBM recommends that all resources have corresponding profiles so that a SAF indeterminate result does not occur.

Problem determination

None.

Source

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

Module

ISFHCSAF

Automation

None.

Reference documentation

z/OS SDSF Operation and Customization

SDSF user abend codes

This section explains the codes that SDSF issues in the case of an abend. The entry for each abend code includes a brief description of the meaning of the code and a suggested response for the system programmer.

The SDSF abend codes are issued in the SDSF ABEND USER message described in Chapter 10, "SDSF messages and codes," on page 367 (ISF012I). System abend codes are in the SDSF ABEND SYSTEM message (also ISF012I). See the appropriate system codes manual for information on system abend codes.

Table 180. SDSF Abend Codes

Abend Code	Explanation
0010	SDSF was invoked in an inconsistent manner. *System Programmer Response:* Check that SDSF was not invoked using an incorrect entry point, such as a line mode invocation using an interactive entry point.
0011	The logical screen size was changed to less than the minimum width of 80 characters. *User Response:* Change the logical screen size to have a width of at least 80 characters.
0012	SDSF detected a non-supported terminal. The terminal has a line length of less than 80 characters. *User Response:* Use a terminal with a line length of at least 80 characters.
0013	An error has occurred opening a file. A read to the job file control block (JFCB) may have failed. *System Programmer Response:* Check for a JCL or hardware error. If you are running SDSF in batch, be sure you have allocated both ISFIN and ISFOUT.
0015	A system initialization error has occurred. *System Programmer Response:* See an accompanying write-to-operator message for more information.

Table 180. SDSF Abend Codes (continued)

Abend Code	Explanation
0016	During SDSF initialization, an include or exclude list was being processed that specified an ISFNTBL TYPE=DEST macro. However, the list being processed is not for destinations. SDSF initialization is terminated after all include and exclude lists are processed. Message ISF028E is issued to further describe the error. *System Programmer Response:* Ensure that the ISFNTBL macro is coded correctly for the include or exclude list being processed.
0019	During SDSF initialization, module ISFZVTBL was not located in LPA or the version of the module was incorrect. SDSF initialization is terminated. The reason code indicates the error found: • xxxx0001 - CSVQUERY failed to locate module in LPA • xxxx0002 - Entry address not found • xxxx0003 - Version level mismatch with client • xxxx0004 - Feature level mismatch with client *System Programmer Response:* Ensure the correct level of ISFZVTBL is installed in LPA.
0028	An error was encountered while attempting to locate, retrieve, or process a SYSOUT data set record. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
0031	An invalid function code was passed to the SDSF I/O interface routine. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
0032	An unrecoverable error has occurred in an SDSF storage management routine. A storage request could not be satisfied. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure for reporting a problem to IBM.
0041	There is a logic error in the SDSF DA panel routine. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
0053	A dynamic allocation error has occurred. *System Programmer Response:* See the associated write-to-operator message for more information.
0061	The initialization of SDSF under ISPF was unsuccessful. The support for ISPF might have been installed incorrectly, or SDSF might have been put into the TSO authorized command tables. SDSF cannot run from the TSO authorized command tables. *System Programmer Response:* Check the support for ISPF, and be sure that SDSF is not in the TSO authorized command tables.
0071	The terminal has become disconnected, or there is a logic error in the terminal or display routine. *System Programmer Response:* None, if terminal has been disconnected. Otherwise, follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
0072	SDSF has abended because the Attention key was pressed. *User Response:* Reaccess SDSF.
0073	The menu data set is defective. *System Programmer Response:*If you have made changes to the menu data set, check the changes. If the problem cannot be found, you can replace the installed SDSF panel data set with the original panel data set on the SDSF distribution tape.

Table 180. SDSF Abend Codes (continued)

Abend Code	Explanation
0080	A SDSF initialization failure has occurred processing the JES2 checkpoint. Message ISF006I contains the explanatory information. *System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying write-to-operator message for information.
0081	The level of JES2 that SDSF was assembled for does not match the level of JES2 that is being executed. *System Programmer Response:* Ensure that SDSF has been assembled for the proper set of JES2 macro libraries for the execution system. If the JES2 macro libraries were not correct, reassemble SDSF for the correct JES2 macro libraries. See the accompanying ISF020E message for more information on JES2 levels. Also, check the SDSF library concatenations and the library authorizations to be sure the correct level of SDSF is being used.
0082	The level of the SDSF JES2 feature is not compatible with the level of the SDSF base code. This error may occur if maintenance is required by both the SDSF base and feature FMIDs but has been applied to only one of the FMIDs. *System Programmer Response:* Ensure that a consistent level of the SDSF load modules is being used. Check the lnklst data sets for compatible versions of the SISFLOAD and SISFMOD1 data sets. If maintenance has been applied to either SISFLOAD or SISFMOD1, ensure that any co-requisite relationships have been preserved when applying PTFs.
0083	ISFPARMS was found to not be generated at the current level. *System Programmer Response:* ISFPARMS was assembled using an incorrect macro level or with macros that do not correspond to this release. Reassemble ISFPARMS using the correct macro level. The abend reason codes (hexadecimal) are as follows: • 04 - Incorrect ISFPMAC release level • 08 - Incorrect ISFPMAC feature level • 0C - Incorrect ISFGRP entry length • 10 - Incorrect ISFGRP version • 14 - Incorrect ISFPMAC version
0091	SDSF has detected an error return code during the execution of an ISPF service. SDSF execution has terminated. *System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
0092	A failure occurred when SDSF invoked an ISPF dialog service. *System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
0093	SDSF has detected an error return code during the execution of an ISPF service. SDSF execution has terminated. *System Programmer Response:* See the accompanying ISF039I message for more information.
0105	A logic error has been encountered during SAF processing. Expected parameters were not available; SAF processing is unable to continue. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.
0113	An unexpected error has occurred. *System Programmer Response:* Follow your local procedure to call IBM for service.

Table 180. SDSF Abend Codes (continued)

Abend Code	Explanation

0201   An unrecoverable error has occurred which causes the server to abend. The reason code indicates the cause for the error:

0001
  Unable to obtain storage for the CAB.

0002
  Unable to obtain storage for the SAB.

0003
  Incorrect execution environment. The server is not running in the correct protect key. Verify that a PPT entry has been defined in the SCHED*xx* member of the parmlib concatenation for program ISFHCTL.

0405
  Task already active.

040C
  Not started correctly.

0804
  Incorrect operating system level.

0819
  Incorrect execution/key storage.

082C
  Invalid environment detected.

0868
  Module LOAD failed.

0874
  - LPA module version mismatch.

0C04
  SDSF server unexpectedly unavailable.

0222   SDSF abended in response to the ABEND command.

System Programmer Response: The person who issued the ABEND command can print or display the dump that was requested.

Appendix A. SDSF problem management

This topic is a guide to resolving problems with SDSF. It includes hints for observing and identifying a problem and a reference for managing problems.

Observing and identifying a problem

The following are some questions you might ask yourself when you experience a problem with SDSF. They may help you to identify and resolve the problem, or to give needed information to IBM personnel at the IBM Support Center.

- Are you using new levels of JES, ISPF, or TSO? The problem may be in the relationship between SDSF and JES, ISPF, or TSO.
- Was any maintenance applied, or hardware change made, at the time the problem first appeared? The problem may be in the maintenance or hardware change.
- If maintenance has been applied recently, does SDSF run properly when it is removed? Again, the maintenance may have been improperly applied, or may itself have a problem.
- Are all users of SDSF affected by the problem, or just a few users?
- If it is a recurring problem, does it always show the same symptoms?

Gathering information about a problem

Use this section when you need to gather information about a problem with SDSF, either to analyze the problem yourself, or to describe the problem to the IBM Support Center.

Dumps

SDSF requests an SDUMP whenever an abend occurs. This dump will be written to the SYS1.DUMPxx data sets. If the Dump Analysis and Elimination (DAE) component is active, duplicate dumps will be suppressed

When sending module listings to IBM along with a dump, be sure that the module listings have the same date as the date of the modules in the dump.

Trace

The trace facility is used to create trace records containing key environmental data useful for servicing SDSF. Trace records can be written to either a SYSOUT file or a wraparound DASD data set from strategic points throughout the SDSF code.

The trace facility is intended to be used under the direction of IBM Service.

Module information

Use the commands under the direction of IBM Service to gather module level and compile information.

SDSF client

To gather information on the SDSF client, use the QUERY MODULE command. The syntax is as follows:

```
►►─┬─ QUERY ─┬──┬─ MODULE ─┬── module-name ─►◄
   └─ Q ─────┘  └─ MOD ────┘
```

module-name
    is the name of the SDSF module. The module must be in ISFVTBL or currently be loaded.

SDSF server

To gather information on the SDSF server, use the MODIFY command. The syntax is as follows:

Display Server Options

```
►►─┬─ MODIFY ─┬─┬─ SDSF ───┬─┬──────────────────────────┬─┬─────────────┬──►
   └─── F ────┘ └─ server ─┘ └─ , ── CSECT= ── csect-pattern ─┘ │ ┌─ DISPLAY ─┐ │
                                                                  └─┤         ├─┘
                                                                    └─── D ───┘

   ►─ , ─┬─ MODULE ─┬─ = ── modname ─►◄
         └── MOD ───┘
```
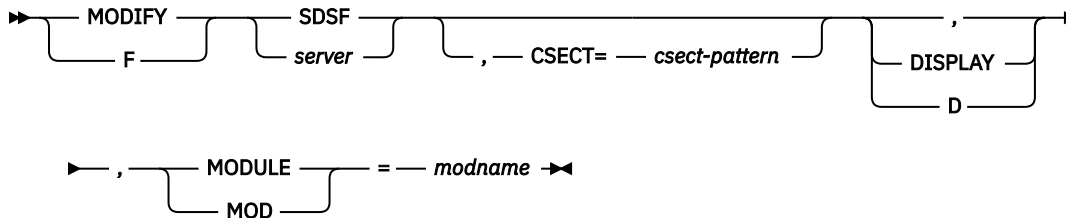
csect-pattern
    is a pattern naming a csect within the module.

module-name
    is the name of the load module.

SDSF problem index

The SDSF server fails to start

The SDSF server is mandatory for using SDSF. If the server fails to start or encounters severe errors during ISFPRMxx processing, remedial actions must be taken to restore functionality. There are two server start failure scenarios to consider:

- Failure of the server operator START command
- Failure to activate the initial ISFPRMxx parameters

Server operator START command failure

The SDSF server might fail to start when there is a JCL error or when a fatal environmental error is encountered.

In the event of a JCL error, SDSF cannot be used on the local system to browse the server output. However, the following alternate methods can be used:

- Access the SDSF started task output from another member system in the same MAS.
- Use ISPF option 3.8 (OUTLIST) to browse the output. This option requires TSO customization (via exit IKJEFF53) to allow you to see output for jobs that are not prefixed with your user ID. Refer to the topic *Writing an exit for the OUTPUT, STATUS, and CANCEL commands* in the z/OS TSO/E Customization documentation.

If a fatal environmental error occurs, the SDSF server issues a WTO message and then issues a U0201 abend. The root causes for this situation might be one or more of the following:

- Invalid entry in the program properties table (PPT)
- Invalid operating system release
- SDSF server not started as a started task
- Severe system storage shortage

If a U0201 abend occurs, refer to the message issued by the SDSF server and take corrective actions. If the appropriate corrective action is unclear, follow local procedures to contact IBM Software Support.

Initial ISFPRXxx parameter failure

When the SDSF server address space starts, but fails to activate the initial ISFPRMxx member, message ISF731E is issued, and SDSF attempts to fall back to the ISFPARMS load module for skeleton definitions.

In this state, most SDSF users cannot access SDSF. However, users with READ access to the SERVER.NOPARM resource in the SDSF SAF class can connect to the SDSF server and access the product in a limited capacity to resolve the issues. Any command that requires SDSFAUX (such as DA) is not available, but a user with SERVER.NOPARM access can use JES-related commands such as ST, H, and O to examine the SDSF output and determine the cause of the parameter activation failure.

Note: SERVER.NOPARM access to SDSF is intended for emergency maintenance mode only and should not be considered for normal SDSF operations.

If SDSF cannot be used interactively to browse JES output, and no access to the output is possible from other members of the MAS, the SDSF server can be stopped and then restarted with the runtime parameter **LOGTYPE=HC** to send the ISFPRMxx failure messages via WTO to the console and to hardcopy SYSLOG. Note that doing so might generate a large number of messages to the console.

An alternative to restarting the server with **LOGTYPE=HC** is to add an SDSFLOG DD statement to the SDSF started task JCL that points to a data set with DSORG=PS, RECFM=VB, LRECL=256, and BLKSIZE=32760, and then use ISPF to browse the data set.

Once errors in ISFPRMxx have been corrected, the operator command F SDSF,REF M=*xx* can be issued to refresh the parameters from ISFPRMxx. SDSF is supplied with a minimal ISFPRM00 PARMLIB member in SISFJCL that in most cases should activate when you issue F SDSF,REF M=00.

Problems with the Repeat-Find PF keys (PF5 and PF17)

If you use the Repeat-Find PF keys under ISPF and they don't invoke the Repeat Find function, the problem may be that the SDSF table library was not concatenated correctly with the ISPF table libraries. You may also see the ISPF message RFIND NOT ACTIVE to indicate this. The SDSF Repeat-Find key should be defined as IFIND.

Problems with the LOG and RETRIEVE commands

If you issue a LOG or RETRIEVE command from ISPF and it does not invoke the SDSF LOG or RETRIEVE function, the problem may be that the SDSF table library was not concatenated correctly with the ISPF table libraries.

Users are experiencing authorization problems

If users are incorrectly being denied authorization to issue commands or access data sets, there are several possible explanations:

- The users are being placed in the wrong authorization group. Have the users issue the WHO command to display their authorization group index, and check the ISFGRP, ISFNTBL, and ISFFLD macros in ISFPARMS or the GROUP, NTBL, and FLD initialization statements to see that they are coded correctly. In ISFPARMS, be sure that you have used commas and continuation characters correctly with macros that occupy more than one line. (The index indicates the group by a count of groups. For example, an index of 3 indicates the group defined by the third GROUP statement in ISFPARMS.)

  Also, if the problem is with issuing MVS or JES2 commands from the command line, check the CMDAUTH parameter for that group. For users to issue MVS or JES2 commands from the command line, ALL must have been specified for CMDAUTH for their group. See the description of the CMDAUTH parameter in "Group authorization parameters (GROUP or ISFGRP)" on page 17.

- For SAF users, SAF resources were not authorized properly. See Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225 for more information on authorizing users to use commands, action characters, overtypeable fields, and jobs using the SAF interface.

- The user exit module, ISFUSER, contains errors. Check any authorization code you have added to the user exit. For more information see Chapter 8, "Using installation exit routines," on page 349.

If the authorization macros and the user exit appear to be coded correctly, follow your local procedures for calling the IBM Support Center. Have the following documentation ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the action being performed when the problem occurred
- A listing of the authorization parameters, and a listing of the user exit routine, if you have written one
- Output from SDSF trace with mask X'C000'.

SDSF has abended

If the abend message and code, along with the explanations in the documentation, don't provide you with enough information to resolve the problem, follow your local procedure for calling IBM. Use the ABEND keyword to describe the problem and have the following documentation ready:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the abend occurred.
- A record of any messages and abend codes issued. An error message at the system console includes such information as the name of the failing module and the contents of the registers.
- A dump. SDSF should have requested a dump be sent to a SYS1.DUMP data set.
- If the problem is related to the SYSLOG panel, a dump of the SDSF SYSLOG index and a listing of the SYSLOG messages.
- Output from SDSF trace with mask X'C000'.

Documentation is incorrect

Determine whether the problem directly affects your ability to use SDSF. If the problem does directly affect your ability to use SDSF, follow your local procedures for reporting a problem to IBM. Use the DOC keyword when calling IBM.

If the problem does not directly affect your ability to use SDSF, fill out and mail the Readers' Comment Form that is at the back of this manual, or write to the address shown in the edition notice at the front of this manual.

An SDSF message is incorrect

Follow your local procedure for calling IBM. Have the following documentation ready, using the MSG keyword to describe the problem:

- A description of the panel being used and the operation being performed when the message was received
- A record of the incorrect message

Data on an SDSF panel is garbled or incorrect

Verify your ISFPARMS assembly condition code. Also, ensure that the SDSF panel library is concatenated correctly.

If the panel library is concatenated correctly, follow your local procedure for calling IBM. Have the following documentation of the problem ready:

- A printout of the screen. To print the screen, use the PRINT SCREEN command if you entered SDSF through TSO, or the ISPF PRINT-HI command if you entered SDSF through ISPF.

RMF exit is not installed

If you are trying to use the sysplex DA support and receive the message RMF Exit Is Not Installed, SDSF has not been properly defined to RMF.

SDSF supplies an exit module that must be accessible to the RMF started task. The exit module may reside in the linklst, lpa, or in a steplib defined to the RMF started task. The error message is issued when RMF attempts to load the exit routine but it is not found.

If you are running RMF and want to use the sysplex DA function in SDSF, modules in the SISFLOAD data set must be made accessible to the RMF started task on each system in the sysplex.

If you installed ISF.SISFLOAD in the link list or link pack area, no action is necessary. RMF will be able to load the SDSF modules it needs from the LNKLST or LPA.

If you are running SDSF in a TSO STEPLIB, you will need to add a steplib to the RMF started task procedure. Add the following statement to your RMF procedure JCL for each system in the sysplex:

```
//STEPLIB  DD  DSN=ISF.SISFLOAD,DISP=SHR
```

Appendix B. SDSF resource names for SAF security

The following tables contain a list of all the resource names you need to use SAF security. See Chapter 5, "Using SAF for security," on page 213 for more information about using the SAF Security Interface.

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect

Class	Resource Name	Protects
JESSPOOL	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid*	Jobs
JESSPOOL	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.*GROUP.*ogroupid*	Output groups
JESSPOOL	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.*D*dsid.dsname*	SYSIN/SYSOUT data sets
JESSPOOL	*nodeid*.+MASTER+.SYSLOG.SYSTEM.*sysname*	Access to the JES logical log, for displaying the SYSLOG
JESSPOOL	*nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.*EVENTLOG.SMFSTEP *nodeid.userid.jobname.jobid.*EVENTLOG.STEPDATA	JES data sets used for job steps
JESSPOOL	*nodeid.userid.groupname.groupid*	Job groups
LOGSTRM	See "OPERLOG" on page 289.	Log stream used for OPERLOG
LOGSTRM	See "Checks on the CK and CKH panels" on page 267.	Log stream for check history (CKH panel)
OPERCMDS	See Chapter 7, "Protecting SDSF functions," on page 225.	MVS and JES generated commands
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.DEBUG	DEBUG parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.DISPLAY	DISPLAY parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.FOLDMSG	FOLDMSG parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.LOGCLASS	LOGCLASS parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.REFRESH	REFRESH parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.START	START parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.STOP	STOP parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.TRACE	TRACE parameter of MODIFY
OPERCMDS	*server-name*.MODIFY.TRCLASS	TRCLASS parameter of MODIFY

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect (continued)

Class	Resource Name	Protects
SDSF	GROUP.*group-name.server-name*	Membership in groups defined in ISFPARMS
SDSF	ISF.CONNECT*system*	To connect to the SDSF server, the user must have READ access
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.ACTIVE.*jesx*	DA panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.HELD.*jesx*	H panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.JGROUP.*jesx*	JG panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.INPUT.*jesx*	I panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.OUTPUT.*jesx*	O panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.SCHENV.*system*	SE panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.STATUS.*jesx*	ST panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.APF.*system*	APF panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.AS.*system*	AS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.CDE.*system*	JC action character
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.CSR.*system*	CSR panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVACT.*system*	DEV panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.DYNX.*system*	DYNX panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.EMCS.*system*	EMCS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENCLAVE.*system*	ENC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.ENQUEUE.*system*	ENQ panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.HCHECKER.*system*	CK panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.FILESYS.*system*	FS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.TCB.*system*	JT action character
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.TRACKER.*system*	GT panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.INITIATOR.*jesx*	INIT panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.JOBCLASS.*jesx*	JC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*system*	JD action character
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.DEVICE.*system*	JDD action character on DA, AS, I, ST, INIT, and NS panels
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.JESCKPT.*jesname*	JC action character (CKPT panel)
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.JES.*system*	JES panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*system*	JM action character
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORAGE.*system*	JMO action character

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect (continued)

Class	Resource Name	Protects
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.JOB0.*jesx*	J0 panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.LINE.*jesx*	LI panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.LNK.*system*	LNK panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.LPA.*system*	LPA panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.LPD.*system*	LPD panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.MAS.*jesx*	MAS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.NETACT.*system*	NA panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.NC.*jesx*	NC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.NODE.*jesx*	NO panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.NS.*jesx*	NS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.OMVS.*system*	OMVS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PAGE.*system*	PAGE panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PARMLIB.*system*	PARM panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PRINTER.*jesx*	PR panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PROCESS.*system*	PS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PROCLIB.*jesx*	PROC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.PUNCH.*jesx*	PUN panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.READER.*jesx*	RDR panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESMON.*jesx*	RM panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.REPC.*system*	REPC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESOURCE.*system*	RES panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.RGRP.*system*	RGRP panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.RESMON.*jesx*	RMA panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SO.*jesx*	SO panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SPOOL.*jesx*	SP panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SR.*system*	SR panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SRVC.*system*	SRVC panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.STORGRP.*system*	SMSG panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SMSVOL.*system*	SMSV panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.OPT.JESNAME	JESNAME parameter on SDSF command
SDSF	ISFCMD.DSP.SYMBOL.*system*	SYM panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SYSTEM.*system*	SYS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.VIRTSTOR.*system*	VMAP panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLE.*system*	CFC panel command

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect (continued)

Class	Resource Name	Protects
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.COUPLEDS.*sysname*	CFD panel
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.CFSTRUCT.*system*	CFS panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.SYSLOG.*jesx*	LOG panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.ULOG.*jesx*	ULOG panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.WKLD.*system*	WKLD panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.WLM.*system*	WLM panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.ODSP.CFMEMBER.*system*	XCFM panel command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.ACTION	ACTION command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.DEST	DEST command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.FINDLIM	FINDLIM command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.INPUT	INPUT command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.OWNER	OWNER command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.PREFIX	PREFIX command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.RSYS	RSYS command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.SYSID	SYSID command
SDSF	ISFCMD.FILTER.SYSNAME	SYSNAME command
SDSF	ISFCMD.MAINT.TRACE	TRACE command
SDSF	ISFDISP.DELAY.*owner.jobname*	JY action character on the DA panel
SDSF	ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.system*	JD action character on the AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST panels
SDSF	ISFJOB.DDNAME.*owner.jobname.system*	JDD action character on the DA, AS, I, ST, INIT, and NS panels
SDSF	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	JM action character on the AD, AS, DA, I, INIT, NS and ST panels
SDSF	ISFJOB.STORAGE.*owner.jobname.system*	JMO action character on the DA and AS panels
SDSF	ISFJOB.TASK.*owner.jobname.system*	JT action character
SDSF	ISFOPER.SYSTEM	Command line commands
SDSF	ISFOPER.DEST.*jesx*	Operator authority
SDSF	ISFAPF.*datasetname*	APF data sets
SDSF	ISFDEV.*volser*	DEV device activity
SDSF	ISFDYNX.*exitname*	DYNX data sets
SDSF	ISFENQ.*majorname.sysname*	Enqueues

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect (continued)

Class	Resource Name	Protects
SDSF	ISFEMCS.*consolename*	Extended console
SDSF	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*	Job class members
SDSF	ISFOMVS.*optionname*	OMVS options
SDSF	ISFRMA.*type.jesx*	RMA monitor alerts
SDSF	ISFXCFM.*membername*	XCF Groups and Members
SDSF	ISFJES.*subsysname*	JES subsystems
SDSF	ISFJRI.*resourcenamejesx*	JES subsystems
SDSF	ISFJRJ.*jobnamejobid*	JES subsystems
SDSF	ISFFS.*filesystemname*	FS file systems
SDSF	ISFGT.*eventowner*	GT generic tracking events
SDSF	ISFLNK.*datasetname*	LnkLst data sets
SDSF	ISFNETACT.*jobname*	NA network activity
SDSF	ISFPARM.*datasetname*	Parmlib data sets
SDSF	ISFPAG.*datasetname*	Page data sets
SDSF	ISFPLIB.*proc-name*	PROC data sets
SDSF	ISFSTORGRP.*storagegroupname*	SMSG storage groups
SDSF	ISFSMSVOL.*filesystemname*	SMS storage volumes
SDSF	ISFSUBSYS.*subsysname*	SSI subsystems
SDSF	ISFSYM.*symbolname.sysname*	System symbols
SDSF	ISFSYS.*sysplexname.systemname*	Systems
SDSF	ISFCFC.*connectionname*	CFC connections
SDSF	ISFCFS.*structurename*	CFS structures
SDSF	ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*	Operator destinations for command objects and destination names for the DEST command
SDSF	ISFAUTH.DEST.*destname*.DATASET.*dsname* ISFAUTH.DEST.DATASET.*dsname*	Operator destination to browse objects
SDSF	ISFOPER.ANYDEST.*jesx*	All destinations for the DEST command
SDSF	ISFENC.*subsys-type.subsys-name*	Enclaves
SDSF	ISFINIT.I(*xx*).*jesx*	Initiators
SDSF	ISFJDD.CF.*sysname*	Coupling facility on the JD panel
SDSF	ISFJDD.IP.*sysname*	TCP/IP server on the JD panel

Table 181. Security Classes, Resource Names, and What They Protect (continued)

Class	Resource Name	Protects
SDSF	ISFJOBCL.*class.jesx*	Job classes
SDSF	ISFLINE.*device-name.jesx*	Lines
SDSF	ISFAPPL.*device-name.jesx* ISFSOCK.*device-name.jesx* ISFLINE*device-name.jesx*	Network connections
SDSF	ISFNODE.*node-name.jesx*	Nodes
SDSF	ISFNS.*device-name.jesx*	Network servers
SDSF	ISFPROC.*owner.jobname*	z/OS UNIX processes
SDSF	ISFSO.*device-name.jesx*	Offloaders
SDSF	ISFRDR.*device-name.jesx*	Readers
SDSF	ISFRES.*resource.system*	WLM resources
SDSF	ISFRM.*resource.jesx*	JES resources
SDSF	ISFSE.*sched-env.system*	Scheduling environments
SDSF	ISFSP.*volser.jesx*	Spool volumes
SDSF	ISFSR.ACTION.*system.jobname*	C action character
SDSF	ISFSR.*msg-type.system.jobname*	System requests, where *message-type* is ACTION or REPLY
SDSF	ISFSR.REPLY.*system.jobname*	AI, R action characters
SDSF	SERVER.NOPARM	Fall-back to ISFPARMS in assembler format
WRITER	*jesx*.LOCAL.*devicename*	Local printers and punches, including those on other systems
WRITER	*jesx*.RJE.*devicename*	RJE devices
XFACILIT	HZS.*sysname.checkowner.checkname. action* where *action* is ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE, DELETE, QUERY, REFRESH, RUN, UPDATE or MESSAGES	IBM Health Checker for z/OS

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.CHECK.CATEGORY	CATEGORY	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.DEBUG	DEBUG	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.EINTERVAL	EINTERVAL	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.INTERVAL	INTERVAL	CK

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.CHECK.PARM	PARAMETERS	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.REXXHLQ	REXXHLQ	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.SEVERITY	SEVERITY	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.USERDATE	USERDATE	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.VERBOSE	VERBOSE	CK
ISFATTR.CHECK.WTOTYPE	WTOTYPE	CK
ISFATTR.CKPT.OPVERIFY (requires CONTROL access)	OPVERIFY	CKPT
ISFATTR.ENCLAVE.SRVCLASS	SRVCLASS	ENC
ISFATTR.EMCS.AUTH	AUTH	EMCS
ISFATTR.EMCS.INTIDS	IMTIDS	EMCS
ISFATTR.EMCS.ROUTCDE	ROUTCDE	EMCS
ISFATTR.EMCS.MSCOPE	MSCOPE	EMCS
ISFATTR.EMCS.UNKNIDS	UNKNIDS	EMCS
ISFATTR.INIT.ALLOC	ALLOC	INIT
ISFATTR.INIT.BARRIER	BARRIER	INIT
ISFATTR.INIT.DEFCNT	DEFCOUNT	INIT
ISFATTR.INIT.GROUP	GROUP	INIT
ISFATTR.INIT.MODE	MODE	INIT
ISFATTR.INIT.UNALLOC	UNALLOC	INIT
ISFATTR.JOB.CLASS	C	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.EXECNODE	EXECNODE	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.PGN	PGN	DA
ISFATTR.JOB.PRTDEST	PRTDEST	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.PRTY	PRTY	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.QUIESCE	QUIESCE	DA
ISFATTR.JOB.SCHENV	SCHEDULING-ENV	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLASS	SRVCLASS	DA
ISFATTR.JOB.SRVCLS	SRVCLASS	I ST
ISFATTR.JOB.SYSAFF	SAFF	I ST
ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACCT	ACCT	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.ACTIVE	ACTIVE	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.AUTH	AUTH	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.BLP	BLP	JC

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.JOBCL.COMMAND	COMMAND	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.CONDPURG	CPR	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.COPY	CPY	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.GDGBIAS	GDGBIAS	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.GROUP	GROUP	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.HOLD	HOLD	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUJP	UJP	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.IEFUSO	USO	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.JCLIM	JCLIM	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.JESLOG	JESLOG	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.JLOG	LOG	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOBRC	JOBRC	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.JOURNAL	JRNL	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.MODE	MODE	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGCLASS	MC	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.MSGLEVEL	MSGLV	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.ODISP	ODISP	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.OUTPUT	OUT	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.PARTNAME	PARTNAME	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGMRNAME	PGNM	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.PGN	PGN	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.PROCLIB	PL	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.PROMORATE	PROMORT	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.QHELD	QHLD	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.REGION	REGION	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.RESTART	RST	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCAN	SCN	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.SCHENV	SCHEDULING-ENV	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.SDEPTH	SDEPTH	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.SWA	SWA	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.SYSSYM	SYSSYM	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.TDEPTH	TDEPTH	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.TIME	MAX-TIME	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE26	TP26	JC

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.JOBCL.TYPE6	TP6	JC
ISFATTR.JOBCL.XBM	XBM	JC
ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SCHENV	SCHEDULING-ENV	JG
ISFATTR.JOBGROUP.SYSAFF	SAFF	JG
ISFATTR.LINE.TRANSPARENCY	TRANSP	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.APPLID	APPLID	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.AUTODISC	ADISC	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.CODE	CODE	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.COMPRESS	COMP	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.DUPLEX	DUPLEX	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.INTERFACE	INTF	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.JRNUM	JRNUM	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.JTNUM	JTNUM	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.LINECCHR	LINECCHR	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.LOG	LOG	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.NODE	NODE	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.PASSWORD	PASSWORD	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.REST	REST	LI NC
ISFATTR.LINE.SPEED	SPEED	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.SRNUM	SRNUM	LI
ISFATTR.LINE.STNUM	STNUM	LI
ISFATTR.LOGON.PASSWORD	PASSWORD	NS
ISFATTR.MEMBER.CKPTHOLD	CKPTHOLD	MAS
ISFATTR.MEMBER.DORMANCY	DORMANCY	MAS
ISFATTR.MEMBER.SELMNAME	SELECTMODENAME	JP
ISFATTR.MEMBER.SPARTN	PARTNAME	JP
ISFATTR.MEMBER.SYNCTOL	SYNCTOL	MAS
ISFATTR.MODIFY.BURST	MBURST	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.CLASS	MCLASS	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.DEST	MDEST	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.FCB	MFCB	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.FLASH	MFLH	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.FORMS	MFORMS	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.HOLD	MHOLD	SO

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.MODIFY.ODISP	MODSP	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.PRMODE	MPRMODE	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.SYSAFF	MSAFF	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.UCS	MUCS	SO
ISFATTR.MODIFY.WRITER	MWRITER	SO
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.APPL	APPL	NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CONNECT	CONNECT	LI NC NO
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.CTIME	CONN-INT	LI NC NO
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.IPNAME	IPNAME	NC NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LINE	LINE	NC
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOG	LOG	NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.LOGON	LOGON	NC
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV	NETSRV	NC
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NETSRV	SRVNAME	NC
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NSECURE	NSECURE	NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.NODE	ANODE	NC
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.PORT	PORT	NC NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SECURE	SECURE	NC NO NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.SOCKET	SOCKET	NS
ISFATTR.NETOPTS.STACK	STACK	NS
ISFATTR.NODE.AUTHORITY	AUTHORITY	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT	COMPACT	NC
ISFATTR.NODE.COMPACT	CP	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.DIRECT	DIRECT	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.ENDNODE	END	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.HOLD	HOLD	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.JRNUM	JRNUM	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.JTNUM	JTNUM	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.LINE	LINE	NC NO
ISFATTR.NODE.LOGMODE	LOGMODE	NC NO
ISFATTR.NODE.LOGON	LOGON	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.MAXRETR	MAXRETRIES	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.NETHOLD	NHOLD	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.NETSRV	NETSRV	NO

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.NODE.NODENAME	NODENAME	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PARTNAM	PARTNAME	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PATH	PATH	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PATHMGR	PMG	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PENCRYPT	PEN	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PRIVATE	PRV	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PRTDEF	PRTDEF	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PRTTSO	PRTTSO	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PRTXWTR	PRTXWTR	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PTYPE	PTYPE	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PUNDEF	PUNDEF	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.PWCNTL	PWCNTL	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.RECEIVE	RECV	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.REST	REST	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.SENDP	SENDP	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.SENTREST	SENTRS	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.SRNUM	SRNUM	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.SSIGNON	SSIGNON	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.STNUM	STNUM	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.SUBNET	SUBNET	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.TRACE	TR	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.TRANSMIT	TRANS	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.VERIFYP	VERIFYP	NO
ISFATTR.NODE.VFYPATH	VFYPATH	NO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.ARCHIVE	ARCHIVE	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.CRTIME	CRTIME	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.DATASET	DSNAME	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.LABEL	LABEL	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.NOTIFY	NOTIFY	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.PROTECT	PROT	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.RETENT	RTPD	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.VALIDATE	VALIDATE	SO
ISFATTR.OFFLOAD.VOLS	VOLS	SO
ISFATTR.OMVS.VALUE	NUMVALUE	OMVS

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ADDRESS	ADDRESS	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPPARMS	AFPPARMS	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.AFPSTATS	AFPSTATS	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.BLDG	BUILDING	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.COLORMAP	COLORMAP	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.COMSETUP	COMSETUP	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.DEPT	DEPARTMENT	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMDEF	FORMDEF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.FORMLEN	FORMLEN	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.IPDEST	IPDEST	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILBCC	MAILBCC	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILCC	MAILCC	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFILE	MAILFILE	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILFROM	MAILFROM	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.MAILTO	MAILTO	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.NOTIFY	NOTIFY	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OCOPYCNT	OCOPYCNT	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETXB	OFFSETXB	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETXF	OFFSETXF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETYB	OFFSETYB	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OFFSETYF	OFFSETYF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OUTBIN	OUTBN	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OVERLAYB	OVERLAYB	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.OVERLAYF	OVERLAYF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PAGEDEF	PAGEDEF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PORTNO	PORT	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTO	PRTOPTNS	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.PRINTQ	PRTQUEUE	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINF	RETAINF	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETAINS	RETAINS	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYL	RETRYL	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.RETRYT	RETRYT	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.ROOM	ODROOM	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.TITLE	ODTITLE	JDS

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERDATA	USERDATA1	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTDESC.USERLIB	USERLIB	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST	BURST	JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.BURST	BURST	H O
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CHARS	CHARS	JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.CLASS	C	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYCNT	CC	JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.COPYMOD	CPYMOD	JDS
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST	DEST (secondary JES2)	H
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.DEST	DEST	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB	FCB	JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FCB	FCB	H O
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH	FLASH	JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FLASH	FLASH	H O
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.FORMS	FORMS	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.ODISP	ODISP	H JDS O
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRMODE	PRMODE	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.PRTY	PRTY	H O
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.UCS	UCS	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.OUTPUT.WRITER	WTR	H O JDS J0
ISFATTR.PROPTS.ASIS	ASIS	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.BPAGE	B	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CB	CB	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CCTL	CCTL	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CHAR	CHAR1-4	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTLINE	CKPTLINE	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTMODE	CKPTMODE	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTPAGE	CKPTPAGE	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CKPTSEC	CKPTSEC	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CMPCT	CMPCT	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.COMPACT	COMPACT	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.COMPRESS	COMP	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPIES	COPIES	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMARK	COPYMARK	PR

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.PROPTS.COPYMOD	CPYMOD	JO PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.CTRACE	CTR	LI NC NS
ISFATTR.PROPTS.DEVFCB	DFCB	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.DGRPY	DGRPY	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.DYN	DYN	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.FLUSH	FLS	PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.FSATRACE	FSATRACE	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.FSSNAME	FSSNAME	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.HONORTRC	HONORTRC	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.JTRACE	JTR	LI NC NS
ISFATTR.PROPTS.LRECL	LRECL	PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.MARK	M	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.NEWPAGE	NEWPAGE	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.NPRO	NPRO	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.OPACTLOG	OPLOG	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.PAUSE	PAU	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.PDEFAULT	PDEFAULT	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.PRESELCT	PSEL	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.RESTART	RESTART	LI
ISFATTR.PROPTS.RTIME	REST-INT	LI NS
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SELECT	SELECT	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEP	SEP	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPCHARS	SEPCHAR	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SEPDS	SEPDS	PR PUN RDR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SETUP	SETUP	PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SPACE	K	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.SUSPEND	SUS	PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRACE	TR	LI NC NS PR PUN
ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRANS	TRANS	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.TRKCELL	TRKCELL	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.UCSVERFY	UCSV	PR
ISFATTR.PROPTS.UNIT	UNIT	LI PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.PROPTS.VTRACE	VTR	LI NC NS
ISFATTR.PROPTS.WS	WORK- SELECTION	LI PR PUN SO

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.PROPTS.MODE	MODE	PR
ISFATTR.RDR.AUTHORITY	AUTHORITY	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.CLASS	C	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.HOLD	HOLD	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.MCLASS	MC	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOINC	PI	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.PRIOLIM	PL	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.PRTDEST	PRTDEST	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.PUNDEST	PUNDEST	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.SYSAFF	SAFF1	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.TRACE	TR	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.UNIT	UNIT	RDR
ISFATTR.RDR.XEQDEST	XEQDEST	RDR
ISFATTR.RESMON.LIMIT	LIMIT	RM
ISFATTR.RESMON.WARNPCT	WARN%	RM
ISFATTR.RESOURCE.*system*	System	RES
ISFATTR.SELECT.BURST	SBURST	PR SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS	SCLASS	PR PUN
ISFATTR.SELECT.CLASS	SCLASS, SCLASS1-8	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.DEST	SDEST1	PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.DISP	SDISP	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.FCB	SFCB	PR SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.FLASH	SFLH	PR SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.FORMS	SFORMS	PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.HOLD	SHOLD	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBCLASS	CLASSES, CLASS1-8	INIT
ISFATTR.SELECT.JOBNAME	SJOBNAME	PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	LINE-LIM-LO	PR PUN
ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	LINE-LIM-HI	PR PUN
ISFATTR.SELECT.LIM	LINE-LIMIT	LI NC PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.ODISP	SODSP	NC SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.OUTDISP	SODSP	LI
ISFATTR.SELECT.OWNER	SOWNER	PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	PAGE-LIM-LOW	PR

Table 182. SDSF Class Resource Names and Overtypeable Fields (continued)

SDSF Resource Name (UPDATE Authority Required)	Overtypeable Field	Panel
ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	PAGE-LIM-HI	PR
ISFATTR.SELECT.PLIM	PAGE-LIMIT	LI NC PR SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE	SPRMODE1	PR PUN RDR
ISFATTR.SELECT.PRMODE	SPRMODE1	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE	SRANGE	PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.RANGE	SRANGE	PR
ISFATTR.SELECT.SCHENV	SSCHEDULING-ENV	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.SRVCLS	SSRVCLASS	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.SYSAFF	SSAFF	SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.UCS	SUCS	PR SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL	SVOL1	PR
ISFATTR.SELECT.VOL	SVOL	PUN SO
ISFATTR.SELECT.WRITER	SWRITER	PR PUN SO
ISFATTR.SPOOL.MINPCT	MINPCT	SP
ISFATTR.SPOOL.OVFNAME	OVERFNAM	SP
ISFATTR.SPOOL.PARTNAME	PARTNAME	SP
ISFATTR.SPOOL.RESERVED	RES	SP
ISFATTR.SPOOL.SYSAFF	SAFF	SP

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This publication also documents intended Programming Interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of SDSF. This information is identified where it occurs, either by an introductory statement to a chapter or section or by the following marking:

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