

This is the tutorial for IBM's Fault Analyzer for z/OS[®], one of the IBM zSeries[®] problem determination tools.



In this section you will see how to use the interactive reanalysis function. You will see how to start your interactive reanalysis session, and you will see an example of performing root cause analysis.



When an abend occurs, fault analyzer automatically produces a real time report. So the question arises, why do a RE-analysis? Interactive reanalysis gives you much easier navigation to get to the information you are looking for compared to using a real time report. In addition, if source information was not available to fault analyzer when the abend occurred, it might report information like you see in the first box, where it shows the offset of the abend and machine instruction. But to become more productive you want information more like what you see in the second box, where it gives you source level information, including the abending source statement and the values of program variables. When you use interactive reanalysis, you can apply side files and compiler listings after the fact; after an abend has occurred, without having to re-create the abend.

,	Analyze an ab	end (1 of 2	0)		IBN
<u>F</u> ile <u>O</u> ptions <u>V</u> iew	<u>S</u> ervices <u>H</u> elp				
IBM Fault Analyzer - Command ===>	Fault Entry List	The <u>I</u> line co	ommand st	Line 1 0 arts an	ol 1 80 => <u>PAGE</u>
{The following line c report), I (Interacti (Duplicate history), entry).}	ommands are avail Ve reanalysis), B C (Copy fault ent	able: ? (Query (Batch reana ry), M (Move Offset Dung	y), V or S lysis), D (fault entry	(View sav Delete),), X (XMI	ed H T fault Abend
i F00905 DNET845X	J0B15885 SAM2	39A	DNET845	DEMOMVS	SOC7
F00882 DNET845X	JOB15573 SAM2	39A	4 DNET845	DEMOMVS	S0C7
F00881 DNET845X	JOB15572 SAM2	39A	DNET845	DEMOMVS	S0C7
F00880 DNET845X	JOB15571 SAM2	39A	DNET845	DEMOMVS	S0C7
F00878 DNET845X	JOB15535 SAM2	39A	DNET845	DEMOMVS	S0C7
F00872 DNET845Y	JOB15410 PSAM2	3DA	DNET845	DEMOMVS	SOC7
F00871_DNE1845P	JUB15408 PSAMM2	278	DNET845	DEMONVS	SUC7
<pre>** Bottom of data.</pre>	JUDID307 SHM2	39H	UNE 1845		Enter
4	IBM Fault Analyzer fo	or z/OS - V12 Tutorial		© 2012	BM Corporati

From the Fault Entry List, start interactive reanalysis by typing an 1 line command next to the abend you want to analyze. Press enter.

Analyz	e an abend (2 of 20)	IBM
<u>File Yiew Services Help</u> Interactive Reanalysis Report Command ===> JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: OC Fault Summary: Module SAM2, program SAM2, source 1: Setect one of the following options 1. Synopsis 2. Event Summary 3. Open Files 4. Storage Areas 5. Messages 6. Language Environment Heap Analy 7. Abend Job Information 8. Fault Analyzer Options {Fault Analyzer maximum storage allow *** Bottom of data.	"Point and shoot" fields are highlighted. Use tab and Enter to navigate. ine # 89 : Abend SOC7 (Data Exception to access further fault information select Synopsis gsis	Debug Clues: Abended in program SAM2 because of a data exception What is information is in the Synopsis?
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The interactive reanalysis menu is displayed. To research the root cause of a problem, you will make observations about the abend, come up with theories about what happened, and then test those theories. Already on this first screen there is some useful information. You see that the application abended in a program named SAM2, and that there was a data exception.

As this example is researched, a few notes will be shown on the right side of the screen. Here it was noted that the abend occurred in program SAM2 because of a data exception. In this section of the tutorial, you will be given questions, you will have a few moments to consider it, and you can pause the tutorial if you would like more time.

Notice is that there are some yellow highlighted fields. These are called point and shoot fields. If you use the tab key on your keyboard, the cursor will jump right to those yellow highlighted fields. When your cursor is on one of them and you press enter, It jumps to the screen indicated by the selection.

This is the main menu for interactive reanalysis, and options are: synopsis, event summary, and others. These are the same sections that are shown in real-time reports, but the menu gives you an easier way to get directly to a section you want to see. Here is the first question, and it is a review from a previous section, "viewing a real-time report". "What information does the synopsis section show?" Pause the tutorial now if you would like more time.

The synopsis is a good place to start your research. It contains an explanation of the abend code, and when available shows the program statement or machine instruction that caused the abend. To see it, tab to the point-and-shoot field for the synopsis section, and press enter.

	Analyze an abend (3 of 20)	IBM
<u>F</u> ile <u>V</u> iew <u>S</u> ervio	ces <u>H</u> elp	
Synopsis Command ===> JOBNAME: DNET845X S	Line 1 Col Scroll ===> SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7 DEMOMVS 2010/02/23 15:	Debug Clues: 1 8 PAG 45:0 Program SAM2
A system abend OC7 o	occurred in module SAM2 program SAM2 at offset X'39A'.	COMPUTE statement because of a data
A program-interrupti abend and indicates	ion code 0007 (Data Exception) is associated with this that:	exception Vhat can
The cause of the fai code that immediate	ilure was program SAM2 in module SAM2. The COBOL sour ly preceded the failure was:	ception ?
Source Line #		
000088 * 000089 000090	*** Add this customer's BALANCE to the grand total * COMPUTE BALANCE-TOTAL = BALANCE-TOTAL + CUST-ACCT-BALANCE	** Page forward to see active variables
The COBOL source cod	de for data fields involved in the failure: F8	
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Now the synopsis is displayed. You see that the abend occurred in a program called SAM2. Also notice that the source statement that caused the abend is shown - it was a COMPUTE statement.

Here is another question. What can happen in a program that can cause a data exception?

Fault analyzer is showing the description: "A decimal digit or sign was invalid". A data exception is caused when a program attempts an arithmetic operation, but one of the data elements contains non-numeric data. Scrolling down further in the synopsis, F8.

Analyze an abend (4 of 20)	IBM
Eile Yiew Services Help What variable contained the bad data? 2 Col 1 & generation Synopsis Scrott Scrott	Debug Clues: ✓ Abended in program SAM2 while running a COMPUTE statement because of a data exception Go look at the bad variable Return to menu F3
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You can see the COMPUTE statement that abended. Here is the next question: What variable contained the bad data?

Near the bottom, fault analyzer flagged variable CUST-ACCT-BALANCE. Notice that it is defined as a comp-3 field, which is packed decimal. If you are familiar with packed decimal fields, you can see from the hexadecimal representation that it had bad data.

Now the local cause of the abend is known, although not necessarily yet the root cause. The goal of this exercise is to understand the problem in enough detail that it can actually be fixed, and the program can run again without an abend. More research is needed to find the root cause. F3 returns to the menu.

Analyze an abend (5 of 20)	IBM
Eile Yiew Services Help Interactive Penalysis Report Line 1 Col 1 & Command === 2 Scroll ===> PAG JOBNAME: DNE1945X SWSTEM ABEND: 0C7 DEMOMVS 2010/02/23 15:45:0 Fault Summary: Module SAM2, program SAM2, source line # 89 : Abend S0C7 (Data Exception). Select one of the following options to access functions foult information: Select 2 (event summary) 1. Synopsis Select 2 (event summary) 2. Event Summary Or cursor-select the option 3. Open Files Storage Areas 5. Messages Language Environment Heap Analysis 7. Abend Job Information Fault Analyzer Options (Fault Analyzer maximum storage allocated: 1.68 megabytes.) **** Bottom of data.	Debug Clues: ✓ Abended in program SAM2 because: ✓ CUST-ACCT- BALANCE had bad numeric data Go look at the bad variable, CUST-ACCT- BALANCE
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Consider the strategy you might use to research an abend. There are a lot of different ways to go about it.

In this example, you already know that the abend occurred in program SAM2, and that the abend was caused because of bad data in a variable called CUST-ACCT-BALANCE. From here you could go a lot of directions to get more information. For example you could look at the source listing to understand the logic of the program to try to understand where the bad data came from. In this case since there is bad data in a variable, you will see a "follow the data" strategy used, tracking the bad data back to it's origin.

The next step in this example is to look at the definition of the bad variable CUST-ACCT-BALANCE in SAM2, to see if other clues can be found there that will help with the analysis. One way to get there is through the event summary. You can either tab to the Event Summary point-and-shoot field, or specify option 2 on the command line.



The event summary shows the program call chain. The next question is: "Based on what is shown, what is the relationship between programs SAM1 and SAM2?". Pause the tutorial now if you would like more time.

The program at the top of the list is the first program on the call chain. Typically, this is the main program. In this case, SAM1 is the main program, and SAM2 is a subroutine that was called by SAM1. You may be wondering about the IGZ module in the middle. That is a system routine that serviced the call request. You may often see system modules in the call chain, and very often, as in this case, you can ignore them.

The variable of interest is in SAM2, where the abend occurred. So tab down to event number 3, which is program SAM2, and press enter.



Now the detail report for event 3 is displayed. Again, the next step is to see variable CUST-ACCT-BALANCE and how it is defined. So go to the bottom of this section. One way to get there is with the "bottom" command.



The cursor is tabbed to the point-and-shoot field for "associated storage areas". Here is the next question: "What information is shown in associated storage areas?"

Pressing Enter...

Analyze an abend (9 of 20)	IBM
File Yiew Services Help Associated Storage Areas Line 1 Col 1 8 Command ==> f cust-acct-balance Scroll ==> PAG JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM Apenul: 0C7 DEMONVS 2010/02/23 15: 45: 0	Debug Clues: ✓Abended in program SAM2
Task Global Table (TGT) at address 0003F5D0 for length 376 WORKING-STORAGE SECTION	because: ✓CUST-ACCT- BALANCE had bad numeric data
Off Hex Value Data Value Source (Starting BLW=0000 at address 0003F7C8 01 WS-FIELDS. 0 c2c1p2c2 E4p2c1E2 C2DEc740 C2C1p2c1 *C01 CULOTING POLO* 01 WS-FIELDS.	Go look at
10 D5C3C540 E2E3C1E3 C2C105C1 CHLCCLATING BRLA* 05 WS-PROGR 10 D5C3C540 E2E3C1E3 E2404040 4040 *NCE STATS * 1E D5 *N * 05 WS-FIRST 1F 0000000C 0 05 WS-WORK- 23 0000000C 0 US-WORK-	the bad variable, CUST-ACCT-
23 00000000 0 05 WSRWORK- 28 00000000 0 05 WS-WORK- 28 00000000 0 05 WS-WORK- 2F 00000000 0 05 WS-WORK-	BALANCE
LINKAGE SECTION	© 2012 IBM Corporation

Associated storage areas shows the program's variables, and possibly other areas if the program explicitly allocated storage. An easy way to locate a variable is with a Find command. Type in F, space, and the variable name on the command line, and press enter.



Here is the variable. Notice that it contains the bad data. It does not look very numeric. Scrolling over to the right, F11.



Notice that the bad variable is within a data structure called CUST-REC. Scroll left to see more information.

Analyze ar	n abend (12 of 20)	IBM
File View Services Help Associated Storage Areas What doe Command ===> JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7	bkage Section. es that indicate? Line Scrol DEMOMVS 2010/02/22	18 Col 1 80 L ===> HALF 3 15:45:02 Debug Clues: ✓ Abended in program SAM2- because:
LINKAGE SECTION BLL=0000 has not been assigned an address Off Hex Value BLL=0001 at address 00023F88	s <u>Data Value</u> Source 01 CU: 05	(Starting a (Starting a ST-REC. CUST-REY.
0 F5F4F3F2 F1 5 C3 6 40404040 404040 D C1A2A385 996B40C4 85A94040 40404040 1D 40	*54321 * *C * * * *Aster, Dez * 05	10 CUST- 10 CUST- 10 FILLE Here is the CUST-NAME the bad
10 40 1E 7C7B5B6C 50 23 0002 25 E2A39699 94A840C6 819393A2 404040 34 C481A381 40C595A3 99A840D6 97859981 44 A3969940 40404040 40404040	x@#\$%& x 05 2 05 *Stormy Falls x 05 *Data Entry Opera* 05 *tor x	CUST-ACCT Variable, CUST-ORDE CUST-CITY CUST-CITY CUST-OCCU Peturn to
15 IBM Fault 4	Analyzer for z/OS - V12 Tutorial	F3 program detail

Notice that the bad variable is in linkage section. And here is the next question: "Since it is in linkage section, what can be said about where the data came from?". A little experience with COBOL is needed to answer this one.

In COBOL, data is passed between a calling program and a called program in Linkage section. So the bad data in CUST-ACCT-BALANCE may have been passed from the main program.

Part of troubleshooting an abend involves developing theories about what may have caused it, and then testing those theories. So now there is a theory - the bad data may have been passed to this program from the main program. The bad variable is in a data structure called CUST-REC. COBOL programs pass data at the 01 data structure level. Also notice that CUST-REC is the first item in linkage, which means it is the first parameter in the list passed by the calling program. That will be helpful information in just a minute.

To test the theory, the next step is to go back to the main program and see what data it passed. F3 to exit.



That returned to the detail report for program SAM2. F3 again...

Analyze an abend (14 of 20)	IBM
File View Services Help Event Summary Line 1 Col 1 8 Command ===> Scroll ===> HAL JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7 DEMOMVS 2010/02/23 15:45:0	Debug Clues: ✓ Abended in program SAM2 because:
{The following events are presented in chronological order.} Event Fail Module Program EP Type Point Name Name Event Location (*) Loade 1 all SAM1 SAM1 SAM1 L#312 P+D30 E+D30 DNET8 Call IGZCPAC n/a IGZCFCC E+2BE CEE.S 3 Abend SOC7 ****** SAM2 SAM2 SAM2 L#89 P+39A E+39A DNET8	✓ CUST-ACCT- BALANCE has bad numeric data (it is part of CUST-REC), which was passed from a calling program
 (*) One The bad data was passed from a calling program. Loc SAM1 called SAM2. Next look at details for SAM1. F#n Source file number (refer to detailed event information for file identification) L#n Source file line number S#n Listing file statement number (refer to detailed event information) L#n Source file line number (refer to detailed event information) 	Go look at the passed data
M+x Offset from start of load module	© 2012 IBM Corporation

... returns to the event summary. Now, tab to event one, which is the main program, SAM1. Press enter.



That displays the detail report for the main program. The active statement in the main program is shown; it is the CALL statement for the subroutine. You can see the names of the variables that were passed. Here is the next question, which passed variable might have contained the bad data?

In the subprogram, you just saw that the bad data was in the first passed parameter. So, you know that variable CUST-REC is the one of interest, because it is the first variable passed by the CALL statement. The next step is to look at the data in CUST-REC, to verify that it has the bad data. One way to see it is to go to the associated storage areas. The "bottom" command is used.



The cursor is tabbed to the point-and-shoot field for "associated storage areas". Press enter.

Analyze an a	abend (17 of 20)		IBM
Eile Yiew Services Help Associated Storage Areas Command ===> JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7 Task Global Table (TGT) at address 000088 FILE SECTION (File CUSTFILE) - - Collapse hex Off Hex Off Hex Value Data BLF=0000 at address 00023F88 ************************************	Lin It is in File Section. Wh does that indicate? What is the file DD name (ata Value) 54321 * C * Aster, Dez * (ata Value) Stormy Falls * Data Entry Opera*	e 1 Col 1 8 PAG PAG 45:0 45:0 UST-REC. 5 CUST-KEY 10 CUST 10 FILL 5 CUST-NAM 5 CUST-NAM 5 CUST-ACC 5 CUST-ORD T F3 C	Debug Clues: ✓ Abended in program SAM2 because: ✓ CUST-ACCT- BALANCE has bad numeric data, which was passed from a calling program ✓ SAM1 called SAM2 ✓ SAM1 passed bad data in CUST- REC Here is CUST-REC
44 A3969940 40404040 40404040 * 20 IBM Fault Analy	tor * yzer for z/OS - V12 Tutorial		© 2012 IBM Corporation

In the associated storage areas, you can see the program variables. CUST-REC happens to be near the top of the section, although if it were not you could use a Find command to locate it quickly. You see that the CUST-REC structure contains CUST-ACCT-BALANCE. Of course, you could scroll to the right to see the rest of the variable name. The same bad data is shown, so that validates that the data has been tracked back to here. So far, the theory that the bad data was passed from the calling program still makes sense.

There is another clue on this screen about where the data may have come from. And here is the next question. "This data is in File Section. What does that mean about where the data may have come from?".

File Section has variables that are read from or written to records in files. Since the bad data is in File section, another reasonable theory is that the data may have been read from a file. The DD name is CUSTFILE.

In the next step the file buffers are examined, to see if the bad data was in a record that was read from the file. F3...



...returns to the detail report for program SAM1. Here is a list of files that were open at the time of the abend. You can tab down to the point-and-shoot field for CUSTFILE. Enter.

Analyze an abend (19	9 of 20) IBM
Eile Yiew Services Help File Information What is the full nam Command ===> JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7 DEMOMV: JOBNAME: DNET845X SYSTEM ABEND: 0C7 DEMOMV: File Name : CUSTFILE Data Set Name : CUSTFILE Data Set Name : ORGANIZATION-SEQUENTIAL, File Attributes : ORGANIZATION-SEQUENTIAL, RECFM=FIXED Last I/O Function : : BEAD Open Status : 0 Previous Record : : 0 Previous Record : 0 Address Offset Hex E0540000 E0020202	e of Line 1 Col 1 8 Scroll ===> pAG S 2010/02/23 15: 45: 0 Abended in program SAM2 because: ✓ CUST-ACCT- BALANCE has bad numeric data, which was passed from a calling program ✓ SAM1 called SAM2 ✓ SAM1 passed
00023F38 F2F4F0F9 F0D7D7D6 F0F0F9F4 F5D78 00023F48 +10 95964040 40404040 40404040 40404040 00023F58 +20 40404040 404042F0 F0F560F0 F760F1 00023F68 +30 0001F2F0 F0F660F1 F260F2F7 40404 00023F78 +40 40404040 40404040 40404040 40404040 Current Record. Record data length 80 Address Offset Hex 	981 *24090PP000945Pia* 040 *no * 0F5 * 2005-07-05* 040 *2006-12-27 * 040 * EBCDIC F8 bad data in CUST-REC ✓ The bad data was read from file CUSTFILE
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And the File Information panel for CUSTFILE is displayed. Here is the last question: "What is the file name for the CUSTFILE DD?".

The file name is shown in the data set name field, and it is

DNET845.ADLAB.FILES(CUST2FA). Notice that the file is opened for input only, and therefore it is likely that data in the record buffer actually came from the file. Scrolling down, F8.

<u>F</u> 1le <u>V</u> 1ew	<u>S</u> ervice	s <u>H</u> elp	Here	is the b	ad		
ile Informat	tion		data	in the re	cord	Line 18 Col 1	✓ Abended in
OBNAME: DNET Current Rec	845X SY	STEM ABENI): OC7 Record da	ta length	DEMOMVS 80	2010/02/23 15:45:	program SAMa because:
Address Of	fset	Hex		_		EBCDIC	✓ CUST-ACCT-
00023F88		F5F4F3F2	F1C34040	40404040	40C1A2A3	*54321C 🔪 Ast*	BALANCE has
00023F98	+10	85996B40	C485A940	40404040	40407C7B)*er, Dez 🤇 🐲	bad numeric
00023FA8	+20	(5B6C50)0	02E2A396	9994A840	C6819393	(\$%&).Stormy Fall*	data, which we
00023FB8	+30	A2404040	C481A381	40C595A3	99A840D6	∗s Data Entry O×	passed from a
00023FC8	+40	97859981	A3969940	40404040	40404040	*perator *	calling program
Next Record	4	: F	Record da	ta length	80		✓ SAM1 called
Address Of	ffset	Hex		-		EBCDIC	SAM2
00023FD8		F5F5F5F5	F5C34040	40404040	40C485D4	*55555C DeM*	✓ SAM1 passed
00023FE8	+10	8195956B	40C8A487	88404040	40400001	*ann, Hugh*	bad data in
00023FF8	+20	23400000	03C68189	99A58985	A6404040	*Fairview *	CUST-REC
00024008	+30	40404040	D496A389	A581A389	96958193	* Motivational*	()
00024018	+40	40E29785	81928599	40404040	40404040	* Speaker *	✓ The bad data
							file CUSTFIL

Here is the current record in the file, and sure enough, the bad data is there.

At this point, enough information has been gathered to develop a complete theory for understanding the root cause of this abend.



SAM1 is the main program. It read a record from a file. The record contained bad data in the CUST-ACCT-BALANCE field. SAM1 passed the record area with the bad data to a subprogram named SAM2. Finally, SAM2 tried to do arithmetic with the bad data, and that caused the abend.

The example you just saw is not atypical of the process you might work through to troubleshoot an abend. You will look at the symptoms, develop theories about what may have caused the problem, and examine the available information to test those theories.



Fault Analyzer can be set up to interface with IBM File Manager for z/OS. Next you will see how to access File Manager to browse or edit files.

<u>F</u> ile <u>V</u> iew	Fault edited	Analyzer of the file to	can interfa	ace with F ad data	ile Manag	ger to	
File Informati	ion					Line 18	Col 1 8
Command ===>	-					Scroll	===> <u>Hali</u>
JOBNAME: DNET	345X SY	STEM ABENI	D: 0C7	I	DEMOMVS	2010/02/23	15:45:0
Current Reco	ord		Record da	ta length	80		
<u>Address</u> Of	fset	<u>Hex</u>				EBCDIC	
00023F88		F5F4F3F2	F1C34040	40404040	40C1A2A3	*54321C	Ast*
00023F98	+10	85996B40	C485A940	40404040	40407C7B	∗er, Dez	@#*
00023FA8	+20	586C5000	02E2A396	9994A840	C6819393	*\$%&Storm	y Fall∗
00023FB8	+30	A2404040	C481A381	40C595A3	99A840D6	∗s Data E	ntry O∗
00023FC8	+40	97859981	A3969940	40404040	40404040	*perator	ж
Next Record <u>Address Of</u> f	 fset	: <u>Hex</u>	Record da	ta length	80	EBCDIC	
00023FD8		F5F5F5F5	F5C34040	40404040	40C485D4	*55555C	DeM*
00023FE8	+10	8195956B	40C8A487	88404040	40400001	∗ann, Hugh	*
00023FF8	+20	23400000	03C68189	99A58985	A6404040	*Fairv	iew *
00024008	+30	40404040	D496A389	A581A389	96958193	* Motiva	tional*
00024018	+40	40E29785	81928599	40404040	40404040	* Speaker	*

To use this interface, IBM File Manager for z/OS has to be installed on your system, and your systems programmer must have enabled the interface between Fault Analyzer and File Manager. Scroll to the top of the File Information section with F7.



To edit the file and look at the bad data, you have to have authorization to the file. And of course to fix the bad data, it still has to be in the file. But if those are not problems then you can browse or edit the file. Tab to the file name, and press enter.



A panel is displayed, where you can choose browse or edit. Option one for edit is entered.



The file manager editor is displayed. The abend was caused because of bad data in a record in the ACCT-BALANCE field. In the File Manager editor, there is an easy way to locate bad data in numeric fields: the FE command, which stands for Fields in Error. It scans records looking at numeric fields and stops at the next one that has bad data.



To fix the bad data, overtype the field with a valid value.

			Save t	the change		IBJ
Proces	s <u>O</u> pti	ions <u>H</u> elp				
Edit Command	d ===>	DNET845.AI	Rec	60 of 61 Scroll CSR		
					Record <u>60</u>	Format TABL
	CUST-ID	RECORD-TYPE	FILLER	NAME	ACCT-BALANCE	ORDERS-YTD
	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8
	AN 1:5	AN 6:1	AN 7:7	AN 14:17	PD 31:5	BI 36:2
	<>	-	<+->	<1	+-> <1>	<+>
000060	54321	C		Aster, Dez	1234.56	2
000061	55555	С. 		Demann, Hugn	1234.00	3
						F3

Press F3 to save the change and exit.

<u>F</u> ile <u>V</u> iew <u>S</u> ervi	ces <u>H</u> elp					
File Information					Line 1	Col 1 8
Command ===>					Scroll =	==> <u>PAG</u>
JOBNAME: DNET845X	SYSTEM ABEN	D: 0C7		DEMOMVS	2010/02/23	15:45:0
File Name		CUSTFILE				
Data Set Name		<u>DNET845.AC</u>	LAB.FILE	<u>S (CUST2FA</u>	<u>)</u>	
File Attributes .	$(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4, x_4$	ORGANIZATI	ON=SEQUE	NTIAL, AC	CESS MODE=SEQ	UENTIAL
Last I/O Evention		RECEMTERIXE	D			
Deep Status						
open status		INFOI				
File Status Code		A				
File Status Code.		0				
File Status Code. Previous Record .		0 Record dat	a length	80		
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address_ Offset	: : <u>Hex</u>	0 Record dat	a length	80	EBCDIC	
File Status Code. Previous Record . <u>Address</u> <u>Offset</u> 00023F38	: _ <u>Hex</u> _ F2F4F0F9	0 Record dat F0D7D7D6	a length	80 F5D78981	EBCDIC *24090PP0009	45Pia*
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address Offset 00023F38 00023F48 +1		0 Record dat F0D7D7D6 40404040	a length F0F0F9F4 40404040	80 F5D78981 40404040	EBCDIC *24090PP0009 *no	45Pia* *
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address 0ffset 00023F38 00023F48 00023F58		0 Record dat F0D7D7D6 40404040 4040F2F0	a length F0F0F9F4 40404040 F0F560F0	80 F5D78981 40404040 F760F0F5	EBCDIC *24090PP0009 *no * 2005-	45Pia* * 07-05*
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address Offset 00023F38 00023F48 +1 00023F58 +2 00023F68 +3		0 Record dat F0D7D7D6 40404040 4040F2F0 F0F660F1	a length F0F0F9F4 40404040 F0F560F0 F260F2F7	80 F5D78981 40404040 F760F0F5 40404040	EBCDIC *24090PP0009 *no * 2005- *2006-12-2	45Pia* * 07-05* 7 *
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address Offset 00023F38 00023F48 +1 00023F58 +2 00023F68 +3 00023F78 +4	Hex F2F4F0F9 95964040 0 40404040 0 0001F2F0 0 40404040	0 Record dat F0D7D7D6 40404040 4040F2F0 F0F660F1 40404040	F0F0F9F4 40404040 F0F560F0 F260F2F7 40404040	80 F5D78981 40404040 F760F0F5 40404040 40404040	EBCDIC *24090PP0009 *no * 2005- *2006-12-2 *	45Pia* * 07-05* 7 * *
File Status Code. Previous Record . Address Offset 00023F38 00023F48 +1 00023F58 +2 00023F68 +3 00023F78 +4 Current Record. .	Hex F2F4F0F9 0 95964040 0 40404040 0 0001F2F0 0 40404040	0 Record dat F0D7D7D6 40404040 4040F2F0 F0F660F1 40404040 Record dat	a length F0F0F9F4 40404040 F0F560F0 F260F2F7 40404040 a length	80 F5D78981 40404040 F760F0F5 40404040 40404040 80	EBCDIC *24090PP0009 *no * 2005- *2006-12-2 *	45Pia* * 07-05* 7 * *

That returns to Fault Analyzer. At this point, the cause of the abend has been fixed. Of course, it is a good programming practice to perform numeric validity checks on data that comes from an external source. Because the error was pinpointed, you know one of the places where a numeric check is needed in the application.

That is the end of this section, an example of using interactive reanalysis

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