

DFSORT



Reference Summary

Release 14

Note!

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under Chapter 6, "Notices" on page 101.

Fifteenth Edition (March 2002)

This edition replaces and makes obsolete the previous edition, SX33-8001-13. The technical changes for this edition are indicated by a vertical bar to the left of a change.

This edition applies to Release 14 of DFSORT, 5740-SM1, and to any subsequent releases until otherwise indicated in new editions or technical newsletters. The information in this summary is compiled from *DFSORT Application Programming Guide*, SC33-4035-21. Make sure you are using the correct edition for the level of the product.

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Preface

About this Book

This book summarizes the DFSORT program control statements, ICETOOL operators, and job control language (JCL) statements detailed in *DFSORT Application Programming Guide R14*, which should be referred to for detailed information on DFSORT program control statements, ICETOOL operators, and the JCL to be used with DFSORT.

Required Product Knowledge

To use this book effectively, you should be familiar with the concepts and material presented in *DFSORT Application Programming Guide R14*. *DFSORT Application Programming Guide R14* provides general-use programming interfaces which allow you to write programs using DFSORT. This book assumes you know how to develop DFSORT applications.

You should be familiar with:

- DFSORT program control statements
- ICETOOL operators
- Job control language statements.

Required Publications

You should be familiar with the information in this publication:

Publication Title	Order Number
<i>DFSORT Application Programming Guide R14</i>	SC33-4035

DFSORT Publications

DFSORT Reference Summary is a part of a more extensive DFSORT library. These books can help you work with DFSORT more effectively.

Task	Publication	Order Number
Planning For and Customizing DFSORT	<i>DFSORT Installation and Customization R14</i>	SC33-4034
Learning to Use DFSORT Panels	<i>DFSORT Panels Guide</i>	GC26-7037
Learning to Use DFSORT	<i>DFSORT Getting Started R14</i>	SC26-4109
Application Programming	<i>DFSORT Application Programming Guide R14</i>	SC33-4035

About This Book

Task	Publication	Order Number
Diagnosing Failures and Interpreting Messages	<i>DFSORT Messages, Codes and Diagnosis Guide R14</i>	SC26-7050
Tuning DFSORT	<i>DFSORT Tuning Guide R14</i>	SC26-3111

You can order a complete set of DFSORT publications with the order number SBOF-1243, except for *DFSORT Licensed Program Specifications R14*, GC33-4032, which must be ordered separately.

DFSORT Library Softcopy Information

The DFSORT library is available on CD-ROM.

Order Number	Title
SK3T-4269	<i>z/OS Collection</i>

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Your feedback is important in helping to provide the most accurate and high-quality information. If you have any comments about this book or any other DFSORT documentation:

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You can obtain DFSORT articles and examples via anonymous FTP to:

<ftp.software.ibm.com/storage/dfsORT/mvs/>

Chapter 1. General Coding Information

Notational Conventions

The syntax diagrams in this book are designed to make coding DFSORT™ program control statements simple and unambiguous. The lines and arrows represent a path or flowchart that connects operators, parameters, and delimiters in the order and syntax in which they must appear in your completed statement. Construct a statement by tracing a path through the appropriate diagram that includes all the parameters you need, and code them in the order that the diagram requires you to follow. Any path through the diagram gives you a correctly coded statement, if you observe these conventions:

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right and from top to bottom.
- Begin coding your statement at the spot marked with the double arrowhead.



- A single arrowhead at the end of a line indicates that the diagram continues on the next line or at an indicated spot.

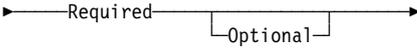


A continuation line begins with a single arrowhead.

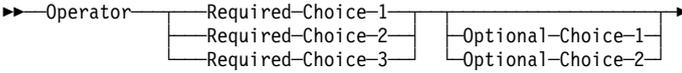


- Strings in upper-case letters and punctuation (parentheses, apostrophes, and so on) must be coded exactly as shown.
 - Semicolons are interchangeable with commas in program control statements and the EXEC PARM string. For clarity, only commas are shown in this book.
- Strings in all lowercase letters represent information that you supply.
- Required parameters appear on the same horizontal line (the main path) as the operator, while optional parameters appear in a branch below the main path.

Notational Conventions

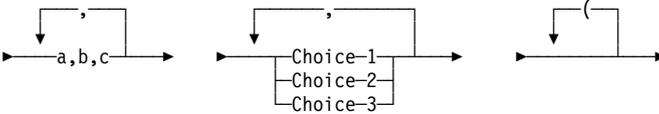


- Where you can make one choice between two or more parameters, the alternatives are stacked vertically. If one choice within the stack lies on the main path (as in the example



above, left), you *must* specify one of the alternatives. If the stack is placed below the main path (as in the example above, right), then selections are optional, and you can choose either one or none of them.

- The repeat symbol shows where you can return to an earlier position in the syntax diagram to specify a parameter more than once (see the example below, left), to specify more than one choice at a time from the same stack (see the example below, middle), or to nest parentheses (see the example below, right).



Do not interpret a repeat symbol to mean that you can specify incompatible parameters. For instance, do not specify both **ABEND** and **NOABEND** in the same **DEBUG** statement, or attempt to nest parentheses incorrectly.

Use any punctuation or delimiters that appear within the repeat symbol to separate repeated items.

- A double arrowhead at the end of a line indicates the end of the syntax diagram.



DFSORT Control Statement Coding Rules

See *Application Programming Guide* for complete details on coding DFSORT program control statements.

Inserting Comment Statements

- A statement with an asterisk (*) in column 1 is treated as a comment statement; it is printed along with other DFSORT program control statements but is not otherwise processed.
- A statement with blanks in columns 1 through 71 is treated as a comment statement.
- Comment statements are allowed in the DFSPARM, SYSIN, and SORTCNTL data sets but not in the parameter lists.

Coding Restrictions

The following rules apply to control statement preparation:

- Labels, operation definers, and operands must be in uppercase EBCDIC.
- Column 1 of each control statement can be used only for a label or for a comment statement that begins with an asterisk in column 1.
- Labels must begin in column 1 and conform to operating system requirements for statement labels.
- The entire operation definer must be contained on the first line of a control statement.
- The first operand must begin on the first line of a control statement. The last operand in a statement must be followed by at least one blank.
- Blanks are not allowed in operands. Anything following a blank is considered part of the remark field.
- In general, values can contain no more than eight alphanumeric characters. Values that specify record counts, such as those for SKIPREC, STOPAFT, and FILSZ, can contain up to 28 digits, the last 15 of which can be significant (non-zero) digits. Values specified for LOCALE can contain up to 32 alphanumeric characters.
- Commas, semicolons, and blanks can be used only as delimiters. They can be used in values only if the values are constants.
- Each type of program control statement can appear only once within a single source (for example, the SYSIN data set).

Note: There are special rules for coding control statements in parameter lists. See *Application Programming Guide* for complete details.

ICETOOL Control Statement Coding Rules

See *Application Programming Guide* for complete details on coding ICETOOL statements.

ICETOOL Control Statement Coding Rules

Comment Statements

- A statement with an asterisk (*) in column 1 is treated as a comment statement; it is printed along with other ICETOOL statements, but not otherwise processed.
- A statement with blanks in columns 1 through 72 is treated as a blank statement; it is ignored because ICETOOL prints blank lines where appropriate.

Operator Statements

The general format for all ICETOOL operator statements is:

```
OPERATOR operand operand ...
```

where each operand consists of KEYWORD(parameter,parameter,...) or just KEYWORD. Any number of operators can be specified in any order.

The following rules apply:

- The operator and operands must be in uppercase EBCDIC.
- The operator must be specified first.
- One blank is required between the operator and the first operand.
- One blank is required between operands.
- Any number of blanks can be specified before or after the operator or any operand, but blanks cannot be specified anywhere else except within quoted character strings.
- Parentheses must be used where shown. Commas or semicolons must be used where commas are shown.
- Operands can be in any order.
- Columns 1 through 72 are scanned. Columns 73 through 80 are ignored.
- Continuation can be indicated by a hyphen (-) *after* the operator or any operand. The next operand must then be specified on the next line. For example:

```
    SORT FROM(INDD) -  
        USING(ABCD) -  
        TO(OUTPUT1,OUTPUT2,OUTPUT3)
```

Any characters specified after the hyphen are ignored. Each operand *must* be completely specified on one line.

SYMNAMES Statement Coding Rules

See *Application Programming Guide* for complete details on coding SYMNAMES statements.

Comment Statements

- A statement with an asterisk (*) in column 1 is treated as a comment statement; it is printed in SYMNOUT (if specified), but not otherwise processed.
- A statement with blanks in columns 1 through 80 is treated as a blank statement; it is printed in SYMNOUT (if specified), but not otherwise processed.

Symbol Statements

The general format for a symbol statement is:

```
symbol,value remark
```

The general coding rules are as follows:

- Columns 1 through 80 are scanned.
- The symbol can start in column 1 or in any column after 1.
- A remark is optional, but if specified, must be separated from the value by at least one blank. A remark is printed in SYMNOUT (if specified), but otherwise not processed.
- A semicolon(;) can be used instead of a comma (,) between the symbol and the value.
- Continuation is not allowed. Each symbol and value must be completely specified on one line.

Keyword Statements

The general format for a keyword statement is:

```
keyword,value remark
```

The general coding rules are as follows:

- Columns 1 through 80 are scanned.
- The keyword can start in column 1 or in any column after 1.
- The keyword must be specified in all **uppercase** letters. Otherwise, it will be treated as a symbol.
- A remark is optional, but if specified, must be separated from the value by at least one blank. A remark is printed in SYMNOUT (if specified), but otherwise not processed.
- A semicolon(;) can be used instead of a comma (,) between the keyword and the value.
- Continuation is not allowed. Each keyword and value must be completely specified on one line.

SYMNames Statement Coding Rules

Chapter 2. DFSORT Program Control Statements

ALTSEQ—Altering EBCDIC Collating Sequence

▶—ALTSEQ=CODE=(—(—fftt—))—▶

Example

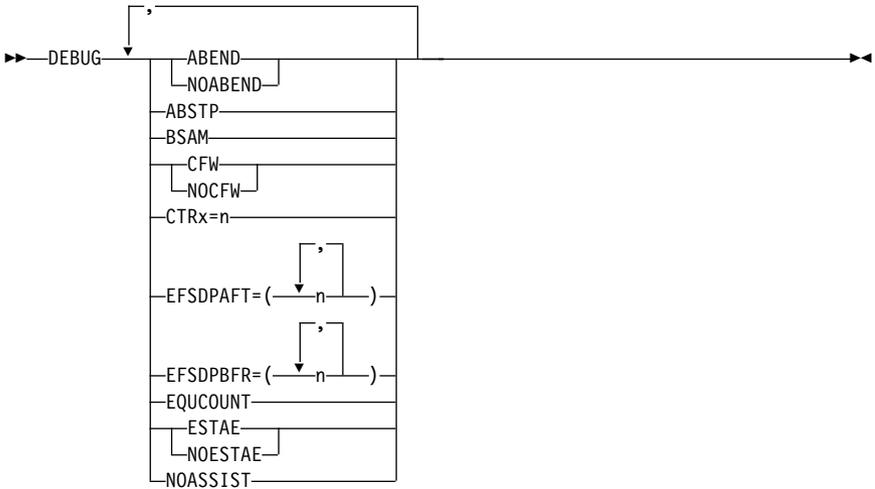
```
ALTSEQ CODE=(5BEA)
SORT FIELDS=(18,20,AQ,A)
```

The character \$ (X'5B') is to collate at position X'EA', that is, after uppercase Z (X'E9').

Operand	Description
CODE=	Specifies changes to the alternate translation table (ALTSEQ table). Any modifications you specify are applied to the standard EBCDIC translation table. The ALTSEQ table is used to apply an alternate collating sequence for AQ fields (or CH fields with CHALT in effect), and to convert characters for fields with TRAN=ALTSEQ. ff specifies, in hexadecimal, the character whose position is to be changed in the ALTSEQ table. tt specifies, in hexadecimal, the new position the character is to occupy in the ALTSEQ table.

DEBUG—Specifying Diagnostic Options

DEBUG—Specifying Diagnostic Options



Example

```
DEBUG BSAM
```

Use BSAM access method instead of EXCP for the input and output data sets.

Operand	Description
ABEND	Terminates an unsuccessful run with a user abend.
NOABEND	Terminates an unsuccessful run with a return code of 16.
ABSTP	Terminates an unsuccessful run with an abend. Prevents loss of needed information in a dump when NOESTAE is in effect.
BSAM	Bypasses EXCP access method for input and output data sets.
CFW	Specifies that DFSORT can use cache fast write when processing SORTWKdd data sets.
NOCFW	Specifies that DFSORT cannot use cache fast write.

DEBUG—Specifying Diagnostic Options

Operand	Description
CTR x =	<p>Abends when the input or output record count equals n.</p> <p>Valid values for x are:</p> <p>2 Count of input records being moved from the input buffer</p> <p>3 Count of output records being moved to the output buffer</p> <p>4 Count of input records inserted by E15</p> <p>5 Count of output records deleted by E35</p>
EFSDPAFT=	<p>Causes a SNAP dump after a major call to an EFS program. You can specify up to 4 options in any combination.</p> <p>Valid values are:</p> <p>2 Take the SNAP dump after Major Call 2 to the EFS program.</p> <p>3 Take the SNAP dump after Major Call 3 to the EFS program.</p> <p>4 Take the SNAP dump after Major Call 4 to the EFS program.</p> <p>5 Take the SNAP dump after Major Call 5 to the EFS program.</p>
EFSDPBFR=	<p>Causes a SNAP dump before a major call to an EFS program. You can specify up to 4 options in any combination.</p> <p>Valid values are:</p> <p>2 Take the SNAP dump before Major Call 2 to the EFS program.</p> <p>3 Take the SNAP dump before Major Call 3 to the EFS program.</p> <p>4 Take the SNAP dump before Major Call 4 to the EFS program.</p> <p>5 Take the SNAP dump before Major Call 5 to the EFS program.</p>
EQUCOUNT	Counts the number of sorted records with equal (duplicate) keys and prints the amount in message ICE184I.
ESTAE	Specifies that DFSORT can use its ESTAE recovery routine during the entire run.
NOESTAE	Directs DFSORT to delete the ESTAE recovery routine. If an abend occurs when NOESTAE is in effect, DFSORT abend recovery processing will not occur.
NOASSIST	Indicates not to use System/370™ -XA Sorting Instructions.

END—Discontinuing Reading Control Statements

END—Discontinuing Reading Control Statements

▶▶—END—▶▶

Example

END

Causes DFSORT to discontinue reading control statements in SYSIN, DFSPARM, or SORTCNTL. Must precede object decks in SYSIN.

INCLUDE—Including Records in the Output Data Set

▶▶—INCLUDE—COND= (logical expression) —▶▶

—ALL—
—(ALL)—
—NONE—
—(NONE)—

FORMAT=f

INCLUDE and OMIT control statements are mutually exclusive.

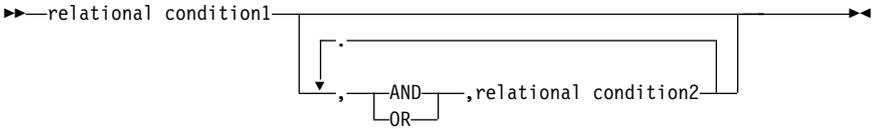
Example

```
INCLUDE COND=(1,10,CH,EQ,50,10,CH,OR,  
25,1,ALL,X'4C')
```

Include in the output data set only those records in which the 10-byte character field, starting at byte 1, is equal to the 10-byte character field, starting at byte 50, or in which byte 25 has all of bits 1, 4, and 5 on.

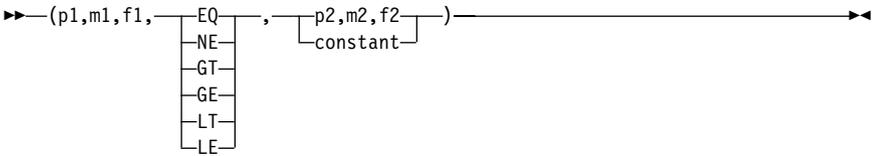
Logical expression is one or more relational conditions:

INCLUDE—Including Records in the Output Data Set

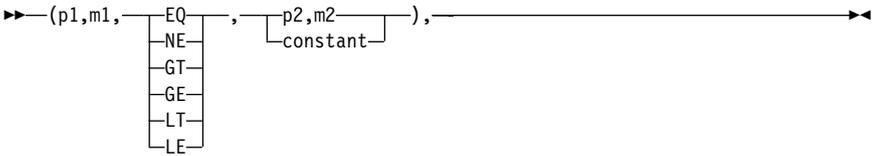


Relational conditions are of four types:

1) Comparison



Or, if FORMAT=f is used:



2) Substring comparison



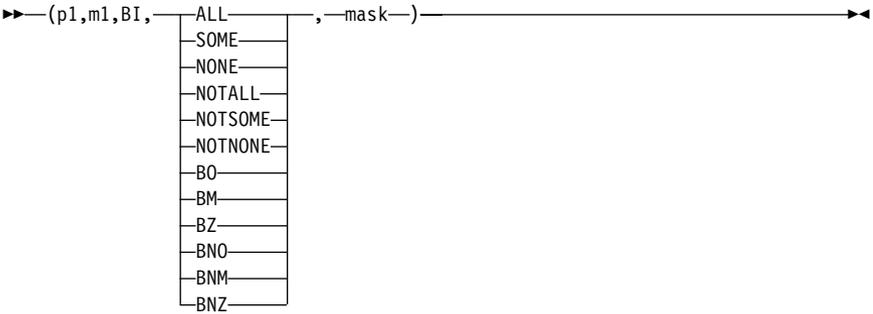
Or, if FORMAT=SS is used:



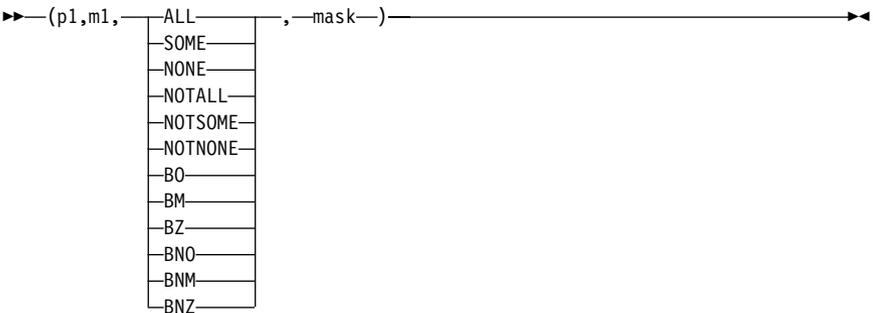
INCLUDE—Including Records in the Output Data Set

3) Bit Logic

Method 1: Bit Operator



Or, if FORMAT=BI is used:



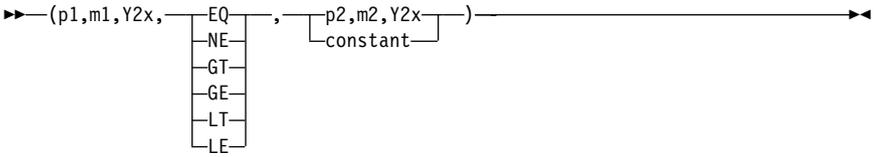
Method 2: Bit Comparison



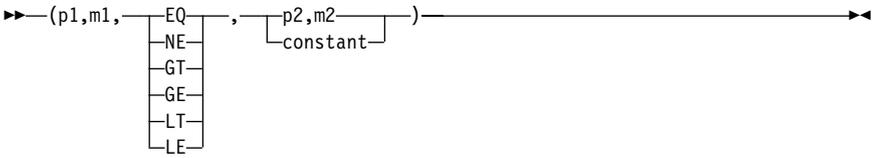
Or, if FORMAT=BI is used:



4) Date Comparison



Or, if FORMAT=Y2x is used:



INCLUDE—Including Records in the Output Data Set

Operand	Description
COND=	<p>Describes relational conditions.</p> <p>logical expression</p> <p>One or more relational conditions.</p> <p>p Position of input field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of an input field.</p> <p>m Length of input field.</p> <p>f Format of input field.</p> <p>SS Substring format.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p> <p>EQ Equal to.</p> <p>NE Not equal to.</p> <p>GT Greater than.</p> <p>GE Greater than or equal to.</p> <p>LT Less than.</p> <p>LE Less than or equal to.</p> <p>ALL or BO All mask bits are on.</p> <p>SOME or BM Some but not all mask bits are on.</p> <p>NONE or BZ No mask bits are on.</p> <p>NOTALL or BNO Some or no mask bits are on.</p> <p>NOTSOME or BNM All or no mask bits are on.</p> <p>NOTNONE or BNZ All or some mask bits are on.</p> <p>constant Can be decimal (n, +n, -n, DATEnP), character (C'string', DATEn, DATEn(c)), hexadecimal (X'value') or two-digit year date (Y'value').</p> <p>mask Can be hexadecimal (X'value') or bit (B'value').</p> <p>AND Logical AND.</p> <p>OR Logical OR.</p> <p>ALL (ALL) Include all input records.</p> <p>NONE (NONE) Include no input records.</p>
FORMAT=	<p>Can be used only when all input fields in the entire logical expression have the same format.</p>

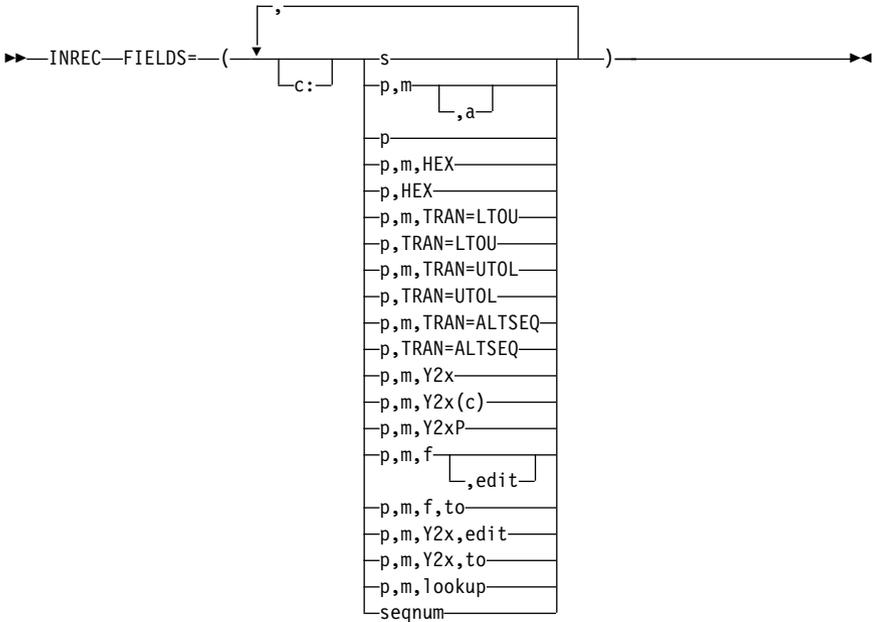
INCLUDE—Including Records in the Output Data Set

Compare Field Formats for INCLUDE

Format	Length	Description
CH	1 to 4092 bytes	Character (if CHALT is in effect, CH is treated as AQ)
AQ	1 to 256 bytes	Character, alternate collating sequence.
ZD	1 to 256 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
PD	1 to 255 bytes	Signed packed decimal
FI	1 to 256 bytes	Signed fixed point
BI	1 to 256 bytes	Unsigned binary
AC	1 to 256 bytes	ISCI/ASCII character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes	Signed numeric, optional leading floating sign.
CSL or LS	2 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, leading separate sign
CST or TS	2 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, trailing separate sign
CLO or OL	1 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, leading overpunch sign
CTO or OT	1 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, trailing overpunch sign
ASL	2 to 256 bytes	Signed ISCI/ASCII numeric, leading separate sign
AST	2 to 256 bytes	Signed ISCI/ASCII numeric, trailing separate sign
D2	1 to 256 bytes	User-defined data type (requires an EFS program)
Y2x	1 to 6 bytes	Date format

INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing

INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing



Example

INREC FIELD=(20,4,12,3)

Reformats input records, positions 20 through 23 and positions 12 through 14, into positions 1 through 4 and 5 through 7, respectively.

FIELD=

Order of separation fields, unedited and edited input fields, and sequence numbers in the reformatted input record.

Operand	Description
c:	Column for separation field, input field or sequence number in the reformatted input record.

INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing

Operand	Description
s	A separation field appears in the reformatted input record. Permissible values: nX (blank separation); nZ (binary zero separation); nC'xx...x' (character string separation); nX'yy...yy' (hexadecimal string separation); DATEnP (packed decimal current date); DATEn and DATEn(c) (character current date); TIMEnP (packed decimal current time); TIMEn and TIMEn(c) (character current time).
p,m,a	Unedited input field. p Position of input field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of an input field. m Length of input field. a Alignment of input field in the reformatted input record. Permissible values: H (halfword aligned); F (fullword aligned); D (doubleword aligned).
p	Unedited variable part of input record. See p under p,m,a above.
p,m,HEX	Hexadecimal representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of input field.
p,HEX	Hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record. p See p under p,m,a above. HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record.
p,m,TRAN=LTOU	Uppercase representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.
p,TRAN=LTOU	Uppercase representation of variable part of input record. p See p under p,m,a above. TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.

INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing

Operand	Description
p,m,TRAN=UTOL	<p>Lowercase representation of input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z) conversion.</p>
p,TRAN=UTOL	<p>Lowercase representation of variable part of input record.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z) conversion.</p>
p,m,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of input field according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=ALTSEQ Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>
p,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of variable part of input record according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=ALTSEQ Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>
p,m,Y2x	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p>
p,m,Y2x(c)	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation with separators of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p> <p>c Separator character.</p>

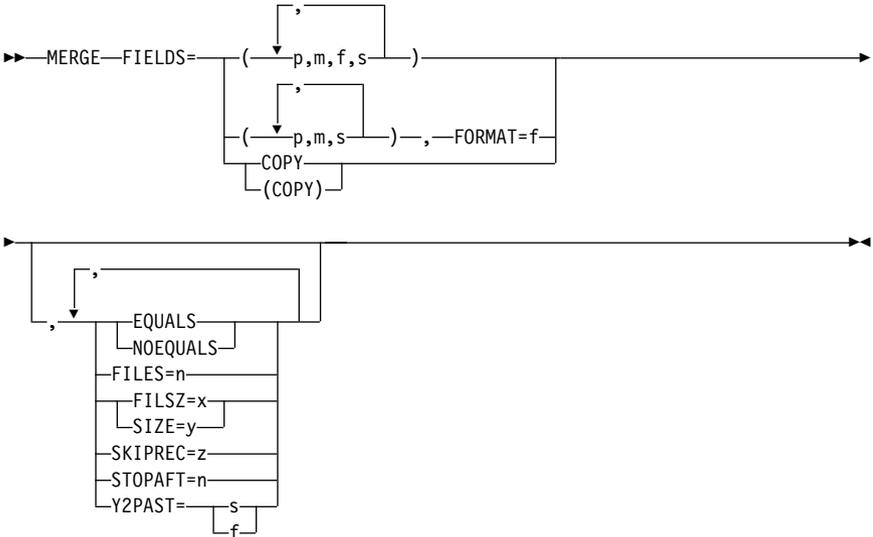
INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing

Operand	Description
p,m,Y2xP	<p>Four-digit year PD date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2xP Date format.</p>
p,m,f,edit	<p>Edited numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m Length of numeric field.</p> <p>f Format of numeric field: BI, FI, ZD, PD, PD0, FS, CSF, DTn, or TMn.</p> <p>edit How field is edited.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
p,m,f,to	<p>Converted numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,f,edit above.</p> <p>f See f under p,m,f,edit above.</p> <p>to How field is converted.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
p,m,Y2x,edit	<p>Edited four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>edit See edit under p,m,f,edit above.</p>
p,m,Y2x,to	<p>Converted four-digit year date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>to See to under p,m,f,to above.</p>

INREC—Reformatting Records Before Processing

Operand	Description
p,m,lookup	Character or hexadecimal string from lookup table. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. lookup How input field is changed using a lookup table. See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.
seqnum	Sequence number: BI, PD, ZD, FS or CSE. See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.

MERGE—Specifying a MERGE or COPY



SORT and MERGE control statements are mutually exclusive.

MERGE—Specifying a MERGE or COPY

Example

```
MERGE FIELDS=(2,5,CH,A)
```

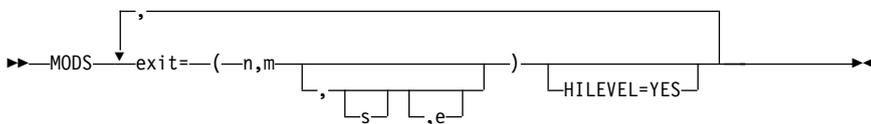
The input record control field starts at byte 2, is 5 bytes long, and contains character (EBCDIC) data in ascending order.

Operand	Description
FIELDS=	Control fields must be described in descending order of significance. p Position of control field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of a control field. m Length of control field. f Format of control field. s Sequence of data. Can be: A — ascending D — descending E — user-modified control field (used with an E61 user exit)
FORMAT=	Can be used instead of the f subparameter of FIELDS= if all control field data formats are the same.
FIELDS=COPY FIELDS=(COPY)	Copies a SORTIN data set to one or more output data sets.
EQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically must be preserved.
NOEQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically need not be preserved.
FILES	Specifies the number of input files, n, for a merge when input is supplied through an E32 user exit.
FILSZ=	Specifies the exact number (x) of records to be processed.
SIZE=	Specifies the exact number (y) of records in the input data sets.
SKIPREC=	Skip z input records before DFSORT begins to copy.
STOPAFT=	Indicates the number of records you want accepted for copying.
Y2PAST=	Specifies the sliding or fixed century window. s Starts the sliding century window at the current year - s. f Starts the fixed century window at f. Note: CENTURY and CENTWIN can be used instead of Y2PAST.

MERGE—Specifying a MERGE or COPY

Control Field Formats for MERGE

Format	Length	Description
CH	1 to 4092 bytes	Character (if CHALT is in effect, CH is treated as AQ)
AQ	1 to 4092 bytes	Character, alternate collating sequence
ZD	1 to 32 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
PD	1 to 32 bytes	Signed packed decimal
PD0	2 to 8 bytes	Packed decimal with sign and first digit ignored
FI	1 to 256 bytes	Signed fixed point
BI	1 bit to 4092 bytes	Unsigned binary
FL	1 to 256 bytes	Signed floating point
AC	1 to 4092 bytes	ISCI/ASCII character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes	Signed numeric, optional leading floating sign.
CSL or LS	2 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, leading separate sign
CST or TS	2 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, trailing separate sign
CLO or OL	1 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, leading overpunch sign
CTO or OT	1 to 256 bytes	Signed numeric, trailing overpunch sign
ASL	2 to 256 bytes	Signed ISCI/ASCII numeric, leading separate sign
AST	2 to 256 bytes	Signed ISCI/ASCII numeric, trailing separate sign
D1	1 to 4092 bytes	User-defined data type (requires an EFS program)
Y2x	1 to 6 bytes	Date format

MODS—Identifying User Exit Routines
**Example**

```
MODS E15=(ADDREC,552,MODLIB),
      E35=(ALTREC,11032,,C)
```

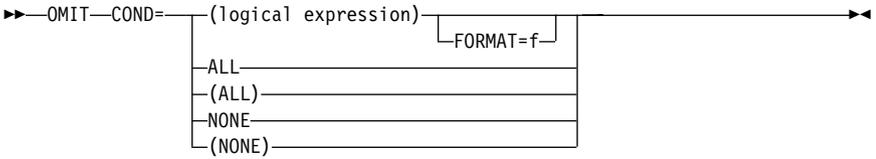
At user exit E15, DFSORT transfers control to your user exit routine. Your user exit routine is in the library defined by the job control statement with the ddname MODLIB. Its member name is ADDREC and it uses 552 bytes.

At user exit E35, DFSORT transfers control to your COBOL user exit routine. Your user exit routine is in the STEPLIB/JOBLIB or link libraries. Its member name is ALTREC and it uses 11032 bytes.

MODS—Identifying User Exit Routines

Operand	Description
exit=	<p>Specifies a user exit at which DFSORT passes control to a user exit routine; for example, E15 or E35.</p> <p>n Name of user exit routine or member name, if the user exit routine is in a library.</p> <p>m Number of bytes of main storage the user exit routine uses.</p> <p>s Name of DD statement that defines the library in which your user exit routine is located or name of SYSIN if your user exit routine is in the input stream. Do not specify s if your user exit routine is located in the STEPLIB/JOBLIB or link libraries.</p> <p>e Indicates the linkage-editor requirements of your user exit routine, or indicates your user exit routine is written in COBOL.</p> <p>N Specifies that your user exit routine has already been link-edited and can be used in the DFSORT run without further link-editing. This is the default.</p> <p>C Specifies that your E15 or E35 user exit routine is written in COBOL.</p> <p>T Specifies that your user exit routine must be link-edited together with other user exit routines.</p> <p>S Specifies that your E11 or E31 user exit routine must be link-edited separately from other user exit routines.</p>
HILEVEL=YES	<p>Specifies that your E15 routine, if specified, and E35 routine, if specified, are written in COBOL.</p> <p>Note: COBOL=YES can be used instead of HILEVEL=YES.</p>

OMIT—Omitting Records from the Output Data Set



INCLUDE and OMIT control statements are mutually exclusive.

See INCLUDE control statement for more detailed syntax, descriptions of operands, and compare field formats.

Example

```

OMIT COND=(1,2,CH,EQ,C'T1',AND,
           25,1,EQ,B'.10.....')
  
```

Omit from the output data set those records in which the 2-byte character field, starting at byte 1, is equal to the characters 'T1', and in which byte 25 has bit 1 on and bit 2 off.

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

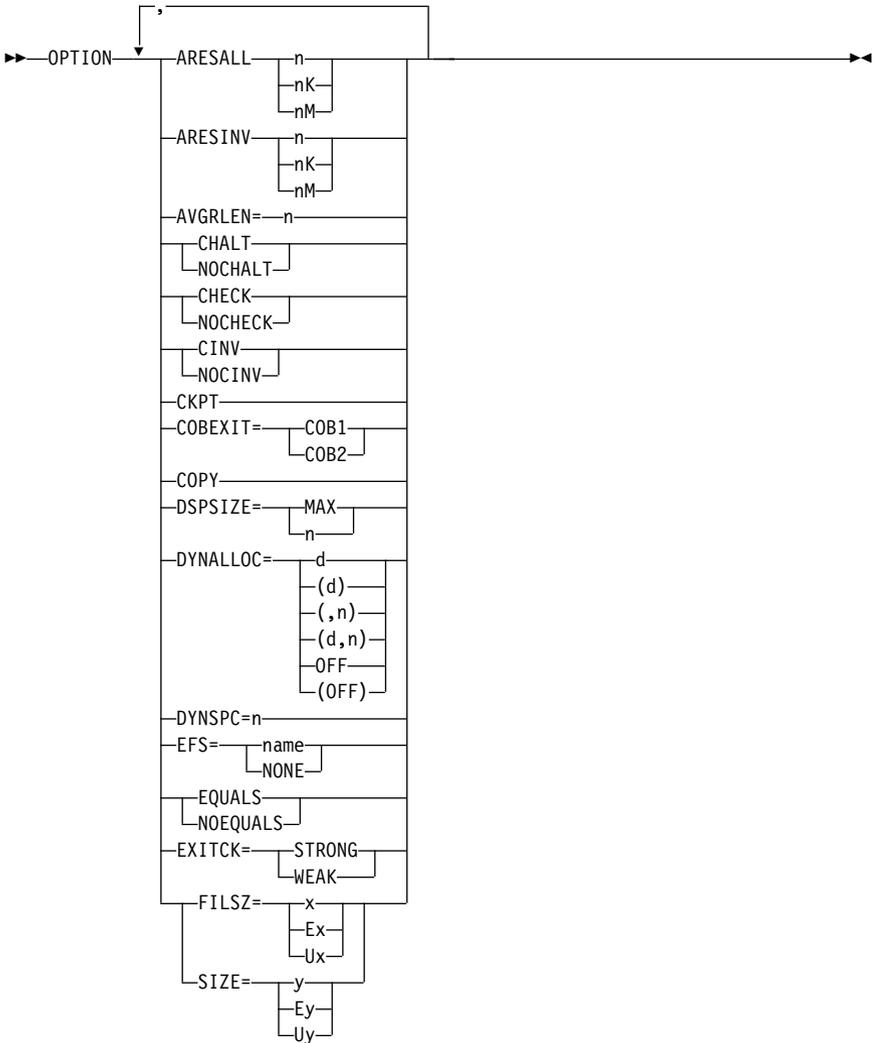


Figure 1. Syntax Diagram for the Option Control Statement (Part 1 of 3)

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

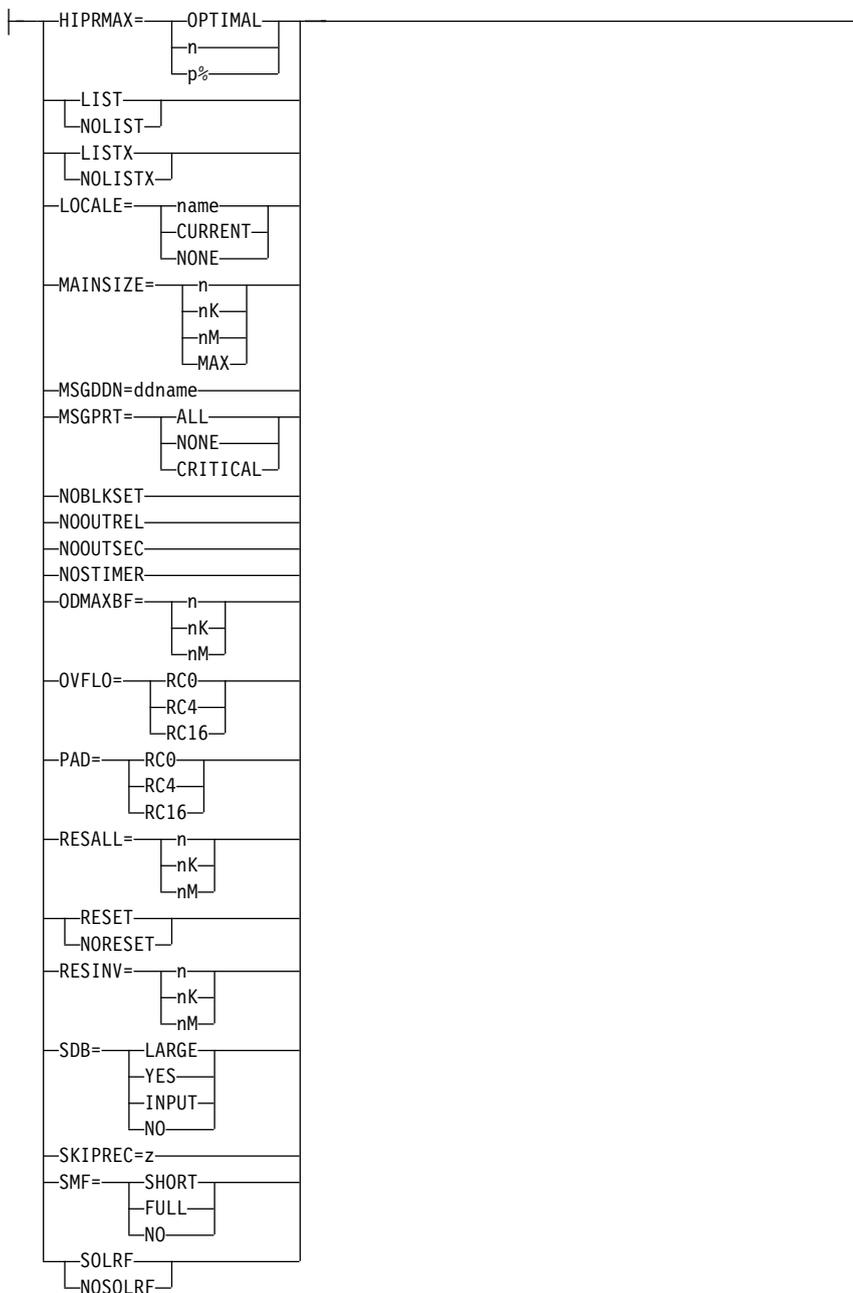


Figure 1. Syntax Diagram for the Option Control Statement (Part 2 of 3)

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

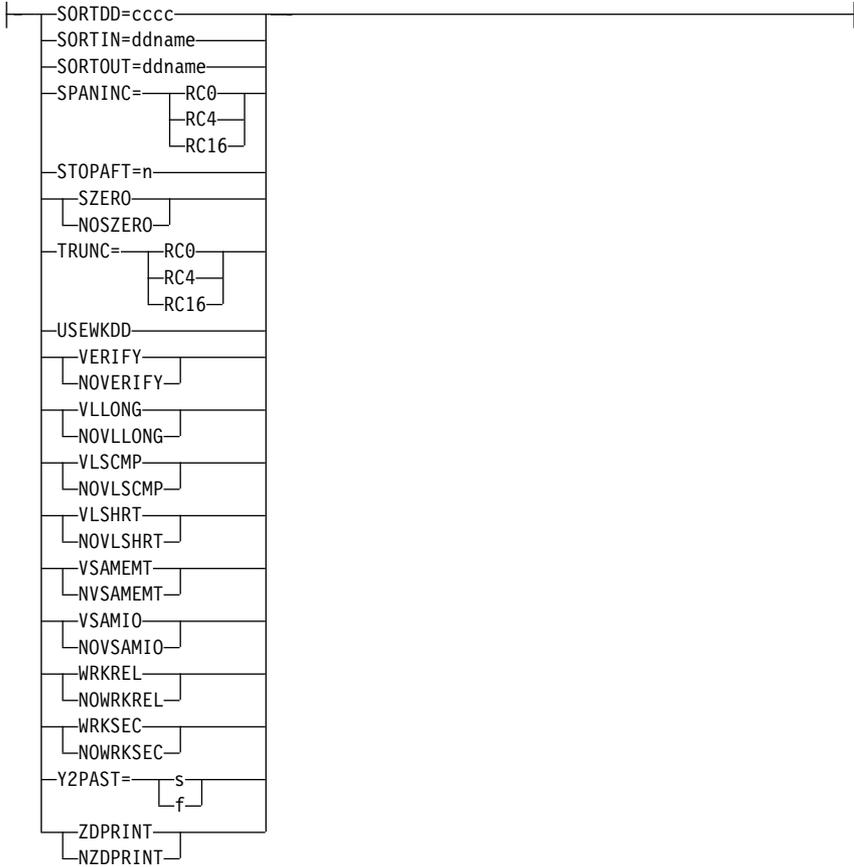


Figure 1. Syntax Diagram for the Option Control Statement (Part 3 of 3)

Example

```
OPTION DYNALLOC=(3390,6),SKIPREC=5
```

Dynamically allocates up to six work data sets on 3390 DASD, and skips five records at the beginning of the input data set.

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
ARESALL=	Reserves main storage above 16-megabyte virtual for system and application use. n Reserves n bytes of main storage. nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage. nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.
ARESINV=	Reserves main storage above 16-megabyte virtual when DFSORT is dynamically invoked. n Reserves n bytes of main storage. nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage. nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.
AVGRLLEN=	Specifies the average input record length in bytes for variable-length record sort applications. Note: L5=n can be used instead of AVGRLLEN=n.
CHALT	Translates both AQ and CH format control fields using the alternate collating sequence.
NOCHALT	Translates only AQ format control fields.
CHECK	Checks record counters at the end of program execution.
NOCHECK	Suppresses checking record counters when an E35 user exit routine is used without an output data set.
CINV	Allows control interval access for VSAM data sets.
NOCINV	Does not allow control interval access for VSAM data sets.
CKPT	Activates the operating system's checkpoint/restart facility.
COBEXIT=	Specifies the library for COBOL E15 and E35 routines. COB1 COBOL E15 and E35 routines run with the OS/VS COBOL run-time library or with no COBOL run-time library. COB2 COBOL E15 and E35 routines run with either the VS COBOL II run-time library or the Language Environment run-time library.
COPY	Copies a SORTIN data set to one or more output data sets.

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
DSPSIZE=	Specifies the maximum amount of data space to be used with dataspace sorting. MAX Specifies that DFSORT dynamically determines the maximum amount of data space to be used. n Specifies the maximum amount, in megabytes, of data space to be used.
DYNALLOC	Allocates work data sets dynamically with values for d and n specified (or defaulted) by the DYNALLOC option of the ICEMAC installation macro.
DYNALLOC=	Allocates work data sets dynamically. d Specifies the device name. n Specifies the maximum number of requested work data sets.
DYNALLOC=OFF	Prevents dynamic allocation of work data sets.
DYNSPC=	Specifies the total primary space for all of the dynamically allocated work data sets when the file size is unknown. n Specifies the primary space in megabytes.
EFS=	Specifies the name of an EFS program for DFSORT to call. name Calls the EFS program whose name you specify. NONE Does not call an EFS program.
EQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically must be preserved.
NOEQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically need not be preserved.
EXITCK=	Specifies whether DFSORT terminates or continues processing when an E15 or E35 exit passes an invalid return code. STRONG Terminates for invalid return code from E15/E35. WEAK Continues processing for invalid return code from E15/E35.
FILSZ=	Specifies the number of records to be processed. x The exact number of records to be processed. Ex The estimated number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter E. Ux The number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter U.

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
SIZE=	<p>Specifies the number of records in the input data sets.</p> <p>y The exact number of records in the input data sets.</p> <p>Ey The estimated number of records in the input data sets. y must be immediately preceded by the letter E.</p> <p>Uy The number of records in the input data sets. y must be immediately preceded by the letter U.</p>
HIPRMAX=	<p>Allocates Hipspace™ for Hipsorting™.</p> <p>OPTIMAL Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hipspace.</p> <p>n Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hipspace up to n megabytes.</p> <p>p% Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hipspace up to p percent of configured expanded storage (31-bit mode) or of a portion of central storage (64-bit mode).</p> <p>Note: HIPRLIM=OPTIMAL can be used instead of HIPRMAX=OPTIMAL. HIPRLIM=n (n times 4096 bytes) can be used instead of HIPRMAX=n (megabytes).</p>
LIST	Prints DFSORT control statements.
NOLIST	Does not print DFSORT control statements.
LISTX	Prints control statements returned by an EFS program.
NOLISTX	Does not print control statements returned by an EFS program.
LOCALE=	<p>Designates active locale.</p> <p>name Name of active locale.</p> <p>CURRENT Current locale remains active.</p> <p>NONE Does not use locale processing.</p>

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
MAINSIZE=	<p>Specifies the amount of main storage available:</p> <p>n Allocates n bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nK Allocates n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nM Allocates n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>MAX Allocates main storage specified by TMAXLIM or MAXLIM installation option.</p> <p>Note: CORE can be used instead of MAINSIZE.</p>
MSGDDN=	Specifies the message data set ddname.
MSGPRT=	<p>Specifies the message type.</p> <p>ALL Prints all messages, except diagnostic messages.</p> <p>NONE Does not print messages and control statements.</p> <p>CRITICAL Prints only critical (error) messages.</p> <p>Note: PRINT can be used instead of MSGPRT.</p>
NOBLKSET	Bypasses the Blockset technique.
NOOUTREL	Does not release unused temporary output data set space.
NOOUTSEC	Does not use automatic secondary allocation for temporary or new output data sets.
NOSTIMER	Does not use the STIMER macro.
ODMAXBF=	<p>Specifies maximum amount of OUTFIL data set buffer space.</p> <p>n Specifies n bytes of buffer space.</p> <p>nK Specifies n times K (K=1024) bytes of buffer space.</p> <p>nM Specifies n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of buffer space.</p>
OVFLO=	<p>Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT when BI, FI, PD or ZD summary fields overflow.</p> <p>RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0.</p> <p>RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4.</p> <p>RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.</p>

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
PAD=	<p>Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT for LRECL padding.</p> <p>RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0.</p> <p>RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4.</p> <p>RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.</p>
RESALL=	<p>Reserves main storage below 16-megabyte virtual for system and application use when SIZE/MAINSIZE=MAX is in effect.</p> <p>n Reserves n bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.</p>
RESET	Processes a VSAM output data set with REUSE as NEW.
NORESET	Processes a VSAM output data set with REUSE as MOD.
RESINV=	<p>Reserves main storage below 16-megabyte virtual for an invoking program, when SIZE/MAINSIZE=MAX is in effect.</p> <p>n Reserves n bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.</p>

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
SDB=	<p>Specifies whether DFSORT should use the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets when the block size is specified as zero or defaulted to zero.</p> <p>LARGE Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets. Allows DFSORT to select a block size greater than 32760 bytes for a tape output data set, when appropriate.</p> <p>YES Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets, but limits the selected block size to a maximum of 32760 bytes. Note: SDB and SDB=SMALL can be used instead of SDB=YES.</p> <p>INPUT Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets, but limits the selected block size to a maximum of 32760 bytes if the input block size is less than or equal to 32760 bytes.</p> <p>NO Does not use the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets. Note: NOSDB can be used instead of SDB=NO.</p>
SKIPREC=	Skips z input records before DFSORT begins to sort or copy.
SMF=	<p>Indicates whether an SMF type-16 record will be produced.</p> <p>SHORT Produces a short SMF record.</p> <p>FULL Produces a full SMF record.</p> <p>NO Does not produce an SMF record.</p>
SOLRF	Uses the reformatted record length for the SORTOUT LRECL.
NOSOLRF	Does not use the reformatted record length for the SORTOUT LRECL.
SORTDD=	Specifies the prefix for certain "SORT " ddnames.
SORTIN=	Specifies the ddname to be associated with the SORTIN data set.
SORTOUT=	Specifies the ddname to be associated with the SORTOUT data set.

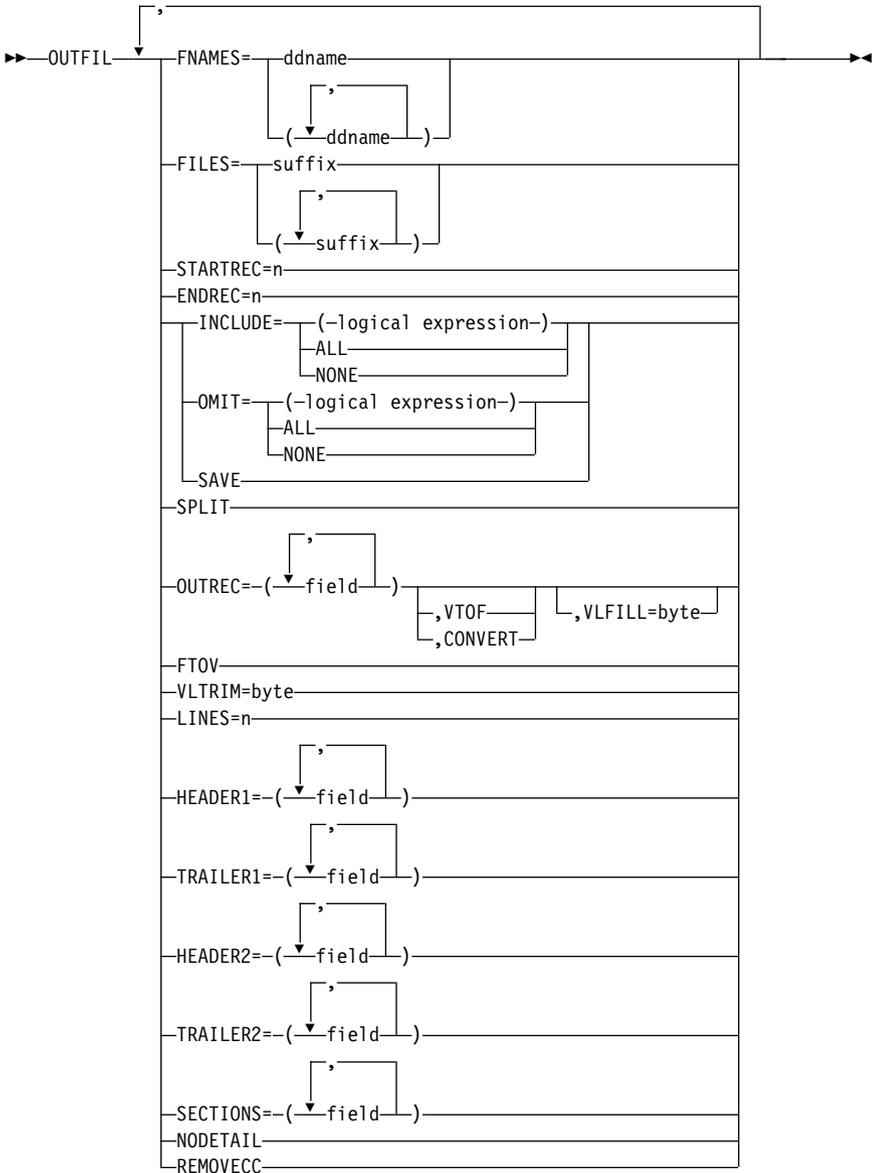
OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
SPANINC=	Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT when incomplete spanned records are detected. RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0. RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4. RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.
STOPAFT=	Indicates the number of records you want accepted for sorting or copying.
SZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as signed, that is, as the same.
NOSZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as unsigned, that is, as different.
TRUNC=	Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT for LRECL truncation. RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0. RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4. RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.
USEWKDD	Uses JCL SORTWKdd data sets, if present.
VERIFY	Verifies the sequence of the final output records. Note: SEQ=YES can be used instead of VERIFY.
NOVERIFY	Does not verify the sequence of the final output records. Note: SEQ=NO can be used instead of NOVERIFY.
VLLONG	Truncates long variable-length output records.
NOVLLONG	Stops processing if a long variable-length output record is found.
VLSCMP	Pads short variable-length compare fields with binary zeros.
NOVLSCMP	Does not pad short variable-length compare fields.
VLSHRT	Continues processing if a short variable-length control field, compare field, or summary field is found.
NOVLSHRT	Stops processing if a short variable-length control field, compare field, or summary field is found.
VSAMEMT	Processes an empty VSAM input data set.
NVSAMEMT	Terminates for an empty VSAM input data set.
VSAMIO	Allows same VSAM data set with REUSE to be sorted in-place.
NOVSAMIO	Terminates if same VSAM data set used for input and output.

OPTION—Specifying DFSORT Options or COPY

Operand	Description
WRKREL	Releases unused temporary SORTWKdd data set space. Note: RLS=n (n greater than 0) can be used instead of WRKREL.
NOWRKREL	Does not release unused temporary SORTWKdd data set space. Note: RLS=0 can be used instead of NOWRKREL.
WRKSEC	Uses automatic secondary allocation for temporary SORTWKdd data sets. 25% of the primary allocation is used. Note: SEC=n (n greater than 0) can be used instead of WRKSEC.
NOWRKSEC	Does not use automatic secondary allocation for temporary SORTWKdd data sets. Note: SEC=0 can be used instead of NOWRKSEC.
Y2PAST=	Specifies the sliding or fixed century window. s Starts the sliding century window at the current year – s. f Starts the fixed century window at f. Note: CENTURY and CENTWIN can be used instead of Y2PAST.
ZDPRINT	Converts positive ZD summation results to printable numbers. Note: ZDPRINT=YES can be used instead of ZDPRINT.
NZDPRINT	Does not convert positive ZD summation results to printable numbers. Note: ZDPRINT=NO can be used instead of NZDPRINT.

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets



OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Example

```
OUTFIL FNames=(ACTG,BKUPACTG),
         INCLUDE=(8,15,CH,EQ,C'ACCOUNTING')
OUTFIL FNames=(DEV,BKUPDEV),
         INCLUDE=(8,15,CH,EQ,C'DEVELOPMENT')
OUTFIL FNames=OTHER,SAVE
```

With a single pass over the input data set:

- Include in the ACTG and BKUPACTG output data sets only those records that contain 'ACCOUNTING' in the 15-byte character field starting at byte 8
- Include in the DEV and BKUPDEV output data sets only those records that contain 'DEVELOPMENT' in the 15-byte character field starting at byte 8
- Include in the OTHER output data set all records not included in either the ACTG or DEV data sets.

FNames=

Specifies ddnames of OUTFIL data sets.

Operand	Description
ddname	A ddname for an OUTFIL data set.

FILES=

Specifies suffixes for ddnames of OUTFIL data sets.

Operand	Description
d	A ddname of SORTOFd for an OUTFIL data set.
dd	A ddname of SORTOFdd for an OUTFIL data set.
OUT	A ddname of SORTOUT for an OUTFIL data set.

STARTREC=

Specifies starting record.

Operand	Description
n	Relative record number.

ENDREC=

Specifies ending record.

Operand	Description
n	Relative record number.

INCLUDE=

Selects records to include.

Operand	Description
logical expression	One or more relational conditions.
ALL (ALL)	Includes all records.
NONE (NONE)	Includes no records.

OMIT=

Selects records to omit.

Operand	Description
logical expression	One or more relational conditions.
ALL (ALL)	Omits all records.
NONE (NONE)	Omits no records.

SAVE

Selects records not otherwise included.

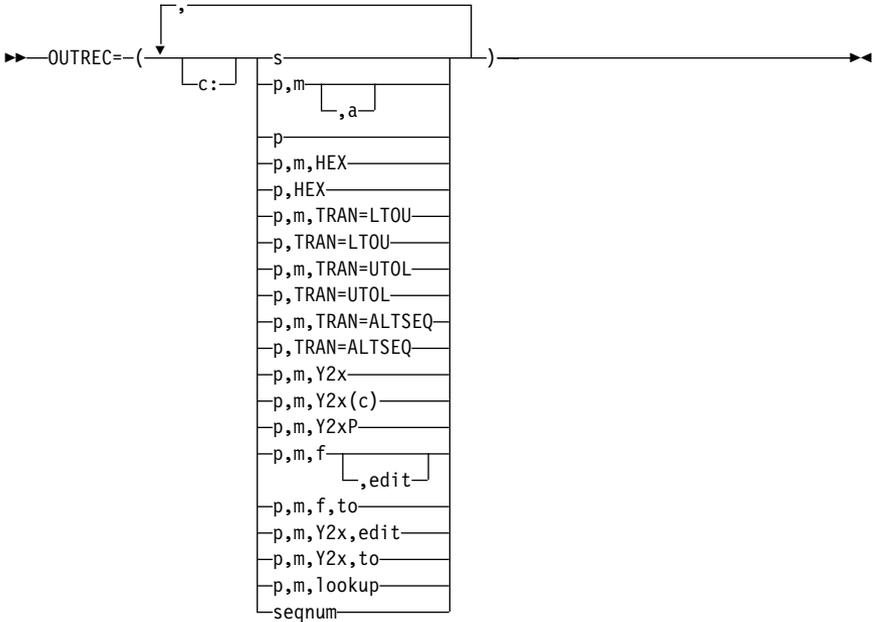
SPLIT

Splits records in rotation.

OUTREC=

Order of separation fields, unedited and edited input fields, and sequence numbers in the reformatted output record.

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets



Operand	Description
c:	Column for separation field, input field or sequence number in the reformatted output record.
s	A separation field appears in the reformatted output record or a new output record is to be started, with or without intervening blank output records. Permissible values: nX (blank separation); nZ (binary zero separation); nC'xx...x' (character string separation); nX'yy...yy' (hexadecimal string separation); DATEnP (packed decimal current date); DATEn and DATEn(c) (character current date); TIMEnP (packed decimal current time); TIMEn and TIMEn(c) (character current time); /.../ or n/ (blank output records or new output record).
p,m,a	Unedited input field. <p>p Position of input field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of an input field.</p> <p>m Length of input field.</p> <p>a Alignment of input field in the reformatted output record. Permissible values: H (halfword aligned); F (fullword aligned); D (doubleword aligned).</p>

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
p	Unedited variable part of input record. See p under p,m,a above.
p,m,HEX	Hexadecimal representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of input field.
p,HEX	Hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record. p See p under p,m,a above. HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record.
p,m,TRAN=LTOU	Uppercase representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.
p,TRAN=LTOU	Uppercase representation of variable part of input record. p See p under p,m,a above. TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.
p,m,TRAN=UTOL	Lowercase representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z) conversion.
p,TRAN=UTOL	Lowercase representation of variable part of input record. p See p under p,m,a above. TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z) conversion.

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
p,m,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of input field according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=ALTSEQ Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>
p,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of variable part of input record according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=ALTSEQ Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>
p,m,Y2x	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p>
p,m,Y2x(c)	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation with separators of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p> <p>c Separator character.</p>
p,m,Y2xP	<p>Four-digit year PD date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2xP Date format.</p>

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
p,m,f,edit	<p>Edited numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m Length of numeric field.</p> <p>f Format of numeric field: BI, FI, ZD, PD, PD0, FS, CSF, DTn, or TMn (PD0, DTn, and TMn cannot be used for TRAILERx).</p> <p>edit How field is edited.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
p,m,f,to	<p>Converted numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,f,edit above.</p> <p>f See f under p,m,f,edit above.</p> <p>to How field is converted.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
p,m,Y2x,edit	<p>Edited four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>edit See edit under p,m,f,edit above.</p>
p,m,Y2x,to	<p>Converted four-digit year date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>to See to under p,m,f,to above.</p>
p,m,lookup	<p>Character or hexadecimal string from lookup table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>lookup How input field is changed using a lookup table.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
seqnum	Sequence number: BI, PD, ZD, FS or CSF. See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.

VTOF or CONVERT

Specifies that variable-length input records are converted to fixed-length output records.

VLFILL=

Allows processing of variable-length records too short to contain all OUTFIL OUTREC fields, by padding with a fill byte.

Operand	Description
byte	Fill byte. Permissible values: C'x' (character byte); X'yy' (hexadecimal byte).

FTOV

Specifies that fixed-length input records are converted to variable-length output records.

VLTRIM=

Specifies that trailing trim bytes are to be removed from the end of variable-length output records.

Operand	Description
byte	Trim byte. Permissible values: C'x' (character byte); X'yy' (hexadecimal byte).

LINES=

Specifies number of lines per report page.

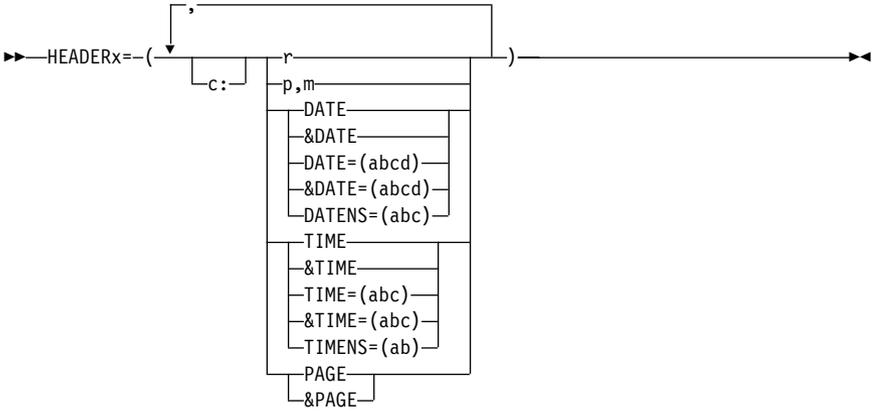
Operand	Description
n	Lines per page.

HEADER1=

Specifies elements to appear in report header.

HEADER2=

Specifies elements to appear in page header.



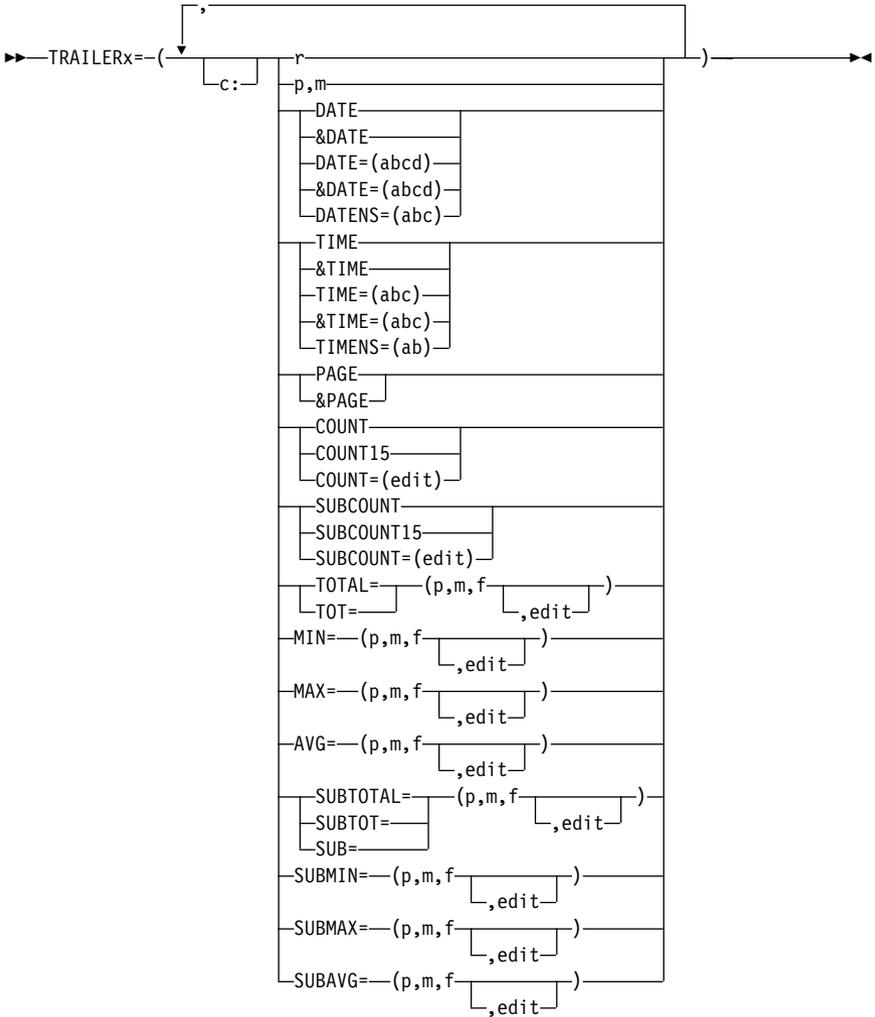
TRAILER1=

Specifies elements to appear in report trailer.

TRAILER2=

Specifies elements to appear in page trailer.

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets



Operand	Description
c:	Column in which first position of report element appears.
r	Blanks or character string appear in report record, or new report record starts in header or trailer, with or without intervening blank lines. Permissible values: nX (n bytes of EBCDIC blanks); n'xx...x' (character string constant); /.../ or n/ (blank lines or new line).

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
p,m	Unedited input field. p Position of input field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of an input field. m Length of input field.
DATE	Current date in mm/dd/yy format.
&DATE	Can be used instead of DATE.
DATE=(abcd)	Current date in abcd format.
&DATE=(abcd)	Can be used instead of DATE=(abcd).
DATENS=(abc)	Current date in abc format.
TIME	Current time in hh:mm:ss format.
&TIME	Can be used instead of TIME.
TIME=(abc)	Current time in hhmmss xx format.
&TIME=(abc)	Can be used instead of TIME=abc.
TIMENS=(ab)	Current time in hhmmss xx format.
PAGE	Page number.
&PAGE	Can be used instead of PAGE.
COUNT	Count of input records as 8-digit value.
COUNT15	Count of input records as 15-digit value.
COUNT=	Edited count of input records. edit How 15-digit count is edited. See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.
SUBCOUNT	Running count of input records as 8-digit value.
SUBCOUNT15	Running count of input records as 15-digit value.
SUBCOUNT=	Edited running count of input records. edit How 15-digit running count is edited. See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.
TOTAL= TOT=	Edited total for values of a numeric input field in all data records. p,m,f,edit Numeric input field for total, and how total is edited. See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

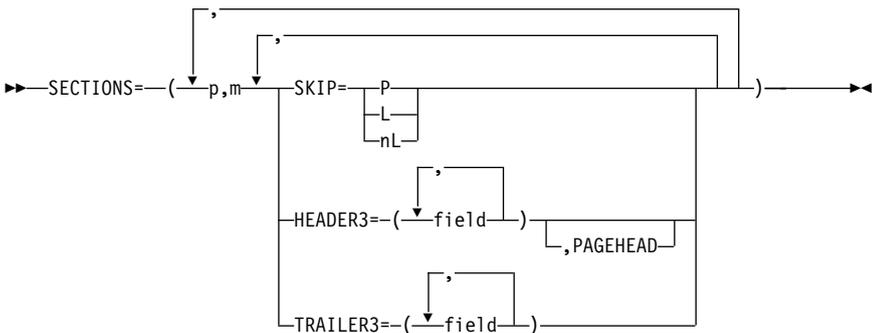
Operand	Description
MIN=	<p>Edited minimum for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for minimum, and how minimum is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>
MAX=	<p>Edited maximum for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for maximum, and how maximum is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>
AVG=	<p>Edited average for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for average, and how average is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>
SUBTOTAL= SUBTOT= SUB=	<p>Edited running total for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for running total, and how running total is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>
SUBMIN=	<p>Edited running minimum for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for running minimum, and how running minimum is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>
SUBMAX=	<p>Edited running maximum for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for running maximum, and how running maximum is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
SUBAVG=	<p>Edited running average for values of a numeric input field in all data records.</p> <p>p,m,f,edit</p> <p>Numeric input field for running average, and how running average is edited.</p> <p>See p,m,f,edit under OUTREC= above.</p>

SECTIONS=

Specifies section break processing.



Operand	Description
p,m	<p>Section break field in input records that divides report into sections.</p> <p>p See p under HEADER1= above.</p> <p>m See m under HEADER1= above.</p>
SKIP=	<p>Specifies either:</p> <p>P Each section appears on new page.</p> <p>L One blank line appears between sections on the same page.</p> <p>nL n blank lines appear between sections on the same page.</p>
HEADER3=	<p>Specifies elements to appear in section header.</p> <p>See descriptions under HEADER1= above.</p>
PAGEHEAD	<p>Specifies that section header appears at top of each report page, as well as before each section.</p>

OUTFIL—Creating Multiple Output Data Sets

Operand	Description
TRAILER3=	Specifies elements to appear in section trailer. See descriptions under TRAILER1= above.

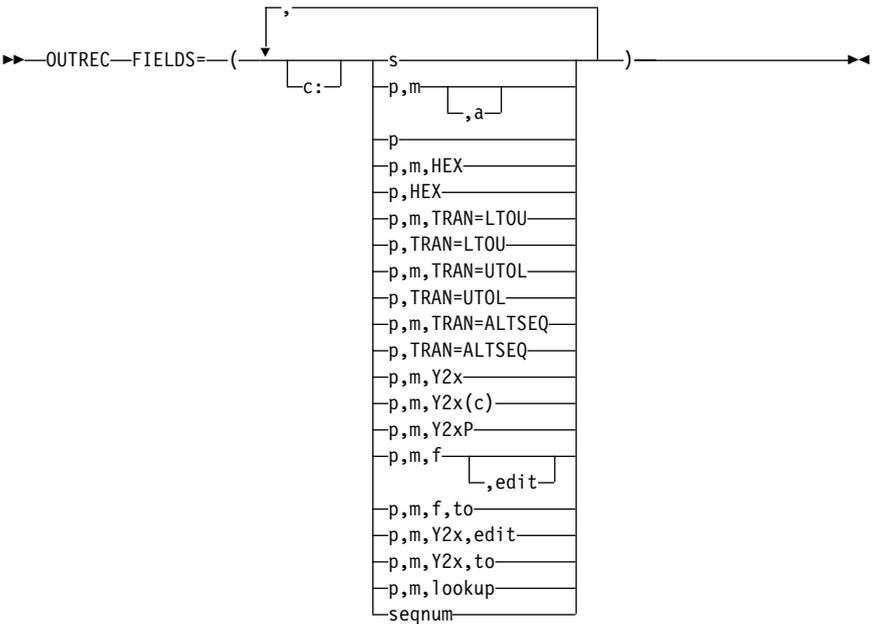
NODETAIL

Shows headers and trailers with summarized data, but not the data itself.

REMOVECC

Specifies that ANSI carriage control characters are to be removed from a report.

OUTREC—Reformatting the Output Record



Example

```
OUTREC FIELDS=(20,4,2X,12,3,C'END')
```

Reformats output records, positions 20 through 23 and positions 12 through 14, into positions 1 through 4 and 7 through 9, respectively, inserts blanks in positions 5 and 6, and inserts the character string 'END' in positions 10 through 12.

FIELDS=

Order of separation fields, unedited and edited input fields, and sequence numbers in the reformatted output record.

Operand	Description
c:	Column for separation field, input field or sequence number in the reformatted output record.
s	A separation field appears in the reformatted output record. Permissible values: nX (blank separation); nZ (binary zero separation); nC'xx...x' (character string separation); nX'yy...yy' (hexadecimal string separation); DATEnP (packed decimal current date); DATEn and DATEn(c) (character current date); TIMEnP (packed decimal current time); TIMEn and TIMEn(c) (character current time).
p,m,a	Unedited input field. p Position of input field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of an input field. m Length of input field. a Alignment of input field in the reformatted output record. Permissible values: H (halfword aligned); F (fullword aligned); D (doubleword aligned).
p	Unedited variable part of input record. see p under p,m,a above.
p,m,HEX	Hexadecimal representation of input field. p See p under p,m,a above. m See m under p,m,a above. HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of input field.

OUTREC—Reformatting the Output Record

Operand	Description
p,HEX	<p>Hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>HEX Requests hexadecimal representation of variable part of input record.</p>
p,m,TRAN=LTOU	<p>Uppercase representation of input record.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.</p>
p,TRAN=LTOU	<p>Uppercase representation of variable part of input record.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=LTOU Requests lowercase (a-z) to uppercase (A-Z) conversion.</p>
p,m,TRAN=UTOL	<p>Lowercase representation of input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z).</p>
p,TRAN=UTOL	<p>Lowercase representation of variable part of input record.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=UTOL Requests uppercase (A-Z) to lowercase (a-z) conversion.</p>
p,m,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of input field according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=LTOU Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>

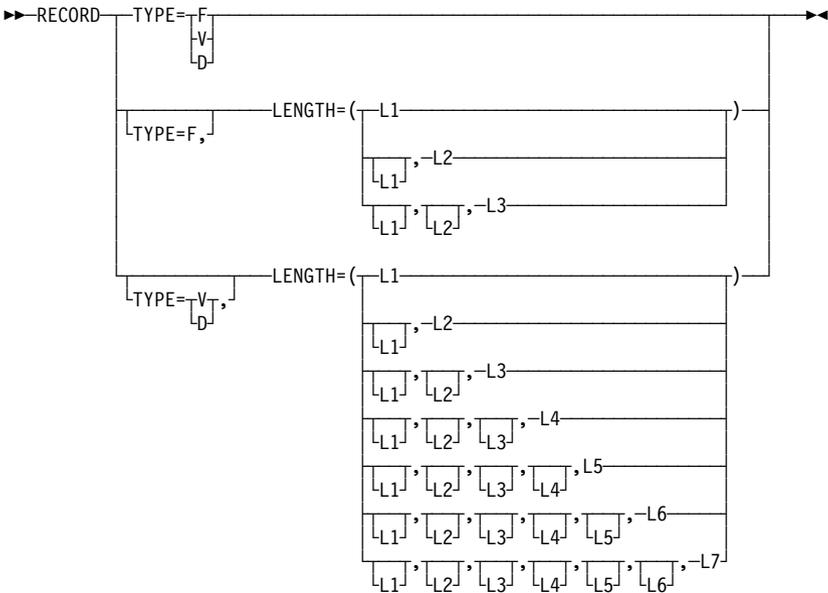
OUTREC—Reformatting the Output Record

Operand	Description
p,TRAN=ALTSEQ	<p>Representation of variable part of input record according to the ALTSEQ table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>TRAN=LTOU Requests conversion of characters according to the ALTSEQ table.</p>
p,m,Y2x	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p>
p,m,Y2x(c)	<p>Four-digit year CH date representation with separators of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x Date format.</p> <p>c Separator character.</p>
p,m,Y2xP	<p>Four-digit year PD date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2xP Date format.</p>
p,m,f,edit	<p>Edited numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>f Format of numeric field: BI, FI, ZD, PD, PD0, FS, CSF, DTn, or TMn.</p> <p>edit How field is edited.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>

OUTREC—Reformatting the Output Record

Operand	Description
p,m,f,to	<p>Converted numeric input field.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>f See f under p,m,f,edit above.</p> <p>to How field is converted.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
p,m,Y2x,edit	<p>Edited four-digit year CH date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>edit See edit under p,m,f,edit above.</p>
p,m,Y2x,to	<p>Converted four-digit year date representation of two-digit year CH, ZD or PD input date field using the century window.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>Y2x See Y2x under p,m,Y2x above.</p> <p>to See to under p,m,f,to above.</p>
p,m,lookup	<p>Character or hexadecimal string from lookup table.</p> <p>p See p under p,m,a above.</p> <p>m See m under p,m,a above.</p> <p>lookup How input field is changed using a lookup table.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
seqnum	<p>Sequence number: BI, PD, ZD, FS or CSF.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>

RECORD—Describing the Record Format and Length



Example

RECORD TYPE=V,LENGTH=(,100)

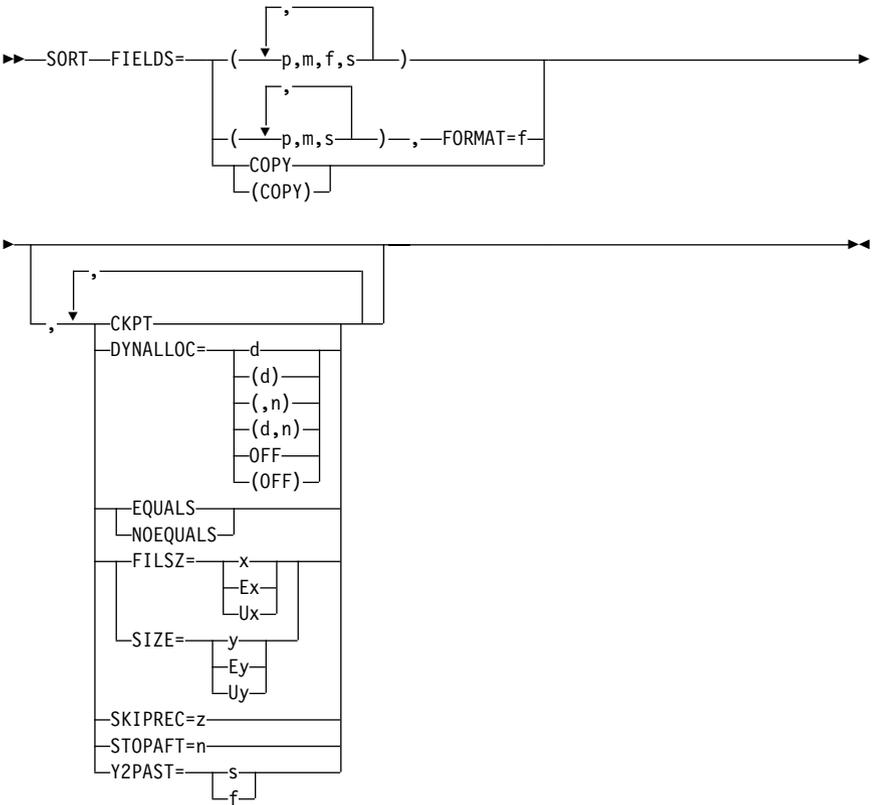
Variable-length record processing will be used. The E15 exit will pass back records with a maximum length of 100 bytes.

Operand	Description
TYPE=	Record type.
	F Fixed-length records.
	FB Fixed-length records. Equivalent to F.
	V Variable-length EBCDIC records.
	VB Variable-length EBCDIC records. Equivalent to V.
	D Variable-length ISCII/ASCII records.
	DB Variable-length ISCII/ASCII records. Equivalent to D.

RECORD—Describing the Record Format and Length

Operand	Description
LENGTH=	<p data-bbox="341 204 583 228">For fixed-length records:</p> <ul data-bbox="341 248 673 358" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="341 248 634 272">L1 Input record length.<li data-bbox="341 289 673 313">L2 Record length after E15.<li data-bbox="341 329 652 354">L3 Output record length. <p data-bbox="341 391 610 415">For variable-length records:</p> <ul data-bbox="341 435 910 760" style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="341 435 740 459">L1 Maximum input record length.<li data-bbox="341 475 772 500">L2 Maximum record length after E15.<li data-bbox="341 516 751 540">L3 Maximum output record length.<li data-bbox="341 557 676 581">L4 Minimum record length.<li data-bbox="341 597 660 621">L5 Average record length.<li data-bbox="341 638 910 695">L6 Accepted by DFSORT but not used; reserved for future use.<li data-bbox="341 711 910 768">L7 Accepted by DFSORT but not used; reserved for future use.

SORT—Specifying a SORT or COPY



SORT and MERGE control statements are mutually exclusive.

Example

```
SORT FIELDS=(2,5,CH,A)
```

The input record control field starts on byte 2, is 5 bytes long, contains character (EBCDIC) data, and is to be sorted in ascending order.

SORT—Specifying a SORT or COPY

Operand	Description
FIELDS=	Control fields must be described in descending order of significance. p Position of the control field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of a control field. m Length of the control field. f Format of the control field. s Sequence of the data. Can be: A — ascending D — descending E — user-modified control field (used with an E61 user exit)
FORMAT=	Can be used instead of the f subparameter of FIELDS= if all control field data formats are the same.
FIELDS=COPY FIELDS=(COPY)	Copies a SORTIN data set to one or more output data sets.
CKPT	Activates the operating system's checkpoint/restart facility.
DYNALLOC	Allocates work data sets dynamically with values for d and n specified (or defaulted) by the DYNALLOC option of the ICEMAC installation macro.
DYNALLOC=	Allocates work data sets dynamically. d Specifies the device name. n Specifies the maximum number of requested work data sets.
DYNALLOC=OFF	Prevents dynamic allocation of work data sets.
EQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically must be preserved.
NOEQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically need not be preserved.
FILSZ=	Specifies the number of records to be processed. x Is the exact number of records to be processed. Ex Is the estimated number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter E. Ux Is the number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter U.

SORT—Specifying a SORT or COPY

Operand	Description
SIZE=	<p>Specifies the number of records in the input data sets.</p> <p>y Is the exact number of records in the input data sets.</p> <p>Ey Is the estimated number of records in the input data sets. y must be immediately preceded by the letter E.</p> <p>Uy Is the number of records in the input data sets. y must be immediately preceded by the letter U.</p>
SKIPREC=	Skips z input records before DFSORT begins to sort or copy.
STOPAFT=	Indicates the number of records you want accepted for sorting or copying.
Y2PAST=	<p>Specifies the sliding or fixed century window.</p> <p>s Starts the sliding century window at the current year – s.</p> <p>f Starts the fixed century window at f.</p> <p>Note: CENTURY and CENTWIN can be used instead of Y2PAST.</p>

Control Field Formats for SORT

Format	Length	Description
CH	1 to 4092 bytes	Unsigned character (if CHALT is in effect, CH is treated as AQ)
AQ	1 to 4092 bytes	Character, alternate collating sequence
ZD	1 to 32 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
PD	1 to 32 bytes	Signed packed decimal
PD0	2 to 8 bytes	Packed decimal with sign and first digit ignored
FI	1 to 256 bytes	Signed fixed point
BI	1 bit to 4092 bytes	Unsigned binary
FL	1 to 256 bytes	Signed floating point
AC	1 to 4092 bytes	ISCI/ASCII character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes	Signed numeric, optional leading floating sign.

SUM—Adding Summary Fields

Operand	Description
FIELDS=	Specifies input record numeric fields as summary fields. p Position of summary field; a byte location within a record that is the first byte of a summary field. m Length of summary field. f Data format of summary field.
FIELDS=NONE FIELDS=(NONE)	Eliminates records with duplicate keys; no summing is done.
FORMAT=	Can be used instead of the f subparameter of FIELDS= if all summary field data formats are the same.

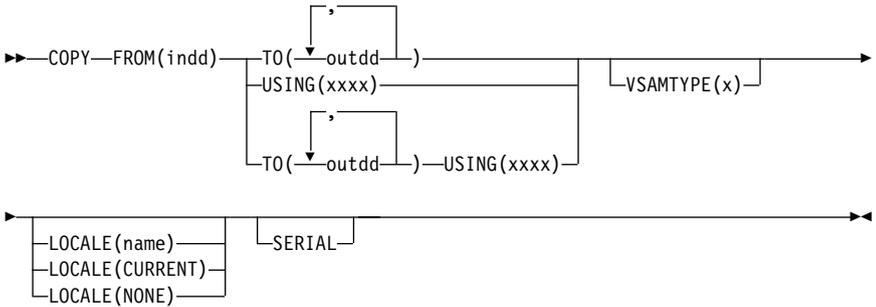
Summary Field Formats for SUM

Format	Length	Description
BI	2, 4, or 8 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	2, 4, or 8 bytes	Signed fixed point
FL	4, 8, or 16 bytes	Signed floating point
PD	1 to 16 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 18 bytes	Signed zoned decimal

SUM—Adding Summary Fields

Chapter 3. ICETOOL Operators

COPY—Copying Data Sets



Example

```
COPY FROM(IN1) TO (OUT1,OUT2,OUT3) USING(CTL1)
```

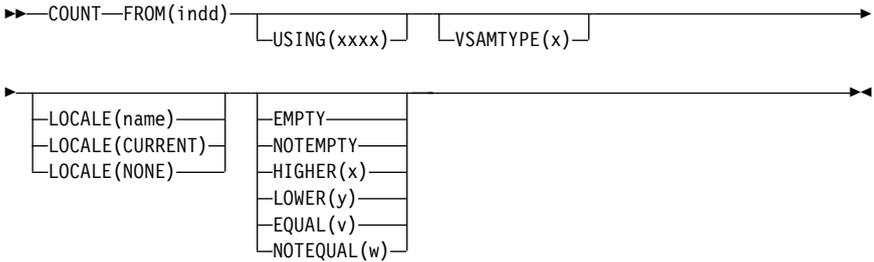
Copies the records from the IN1 data set to the OUT1, OUT2, and OUT3 data sets using the DFSORT control statements in the CTL1CNTL data set.

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
TO(outdd,...)	Specifies the ddnames of the output data sets.
USING(yyyy)	Specifies the first 4 characters of the yyyyCNTL ddname for the DFSORT control statement data set.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
LOCALE(name)	Specifies locale processing and designates name of active locale.
LOCALE(CURRENT)	Specifies locale processing and keeps current locale active.

COPY—Copying Data Sets

Operand	Description
LOCALE(NONE)	Specifies locale processing is not used.
SERIAL	Specifies OUTFIL processing is not used when multiple outdd data sets are specified.

COUNT—Counting Records



Example

```
COUNT FROM(IN2)
```

Prints a message giving the count of records in the IN2 data set.

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
USING(xxxx)	Specifies the first 4 characters of the xxxxCNTL ddname for the DFSORT control statement data set.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
LOCALE(name)	Specifies locale processing and designates name of active locale.
LOCALE(CURRENT)	Specifies locale processing and keeps current locale active.
LOCALE(NONE)	Specifies locale processing is not used.
EMPTY	Sets RC=12 if the input data set is empty.

COUNT—Counting Records

Operand	Description
NOTEEMPTY	Sets RC=12 if the input data set is not empty.
HIGHER(x)	Sets RC=12 if the record count is higher than x.
LOWER(y)	Sets RC=12 if the record count is lower than y.
EQUAL(v)	Sets RC=12 if the record count is equal to v.
NOTEQUAL(w)	Sets RC=12 if the record count is not equal to w.

DEFAULTS—Displaying Installation Defaults

►—DEFAULTS—LIST(listdd)—————►

Example

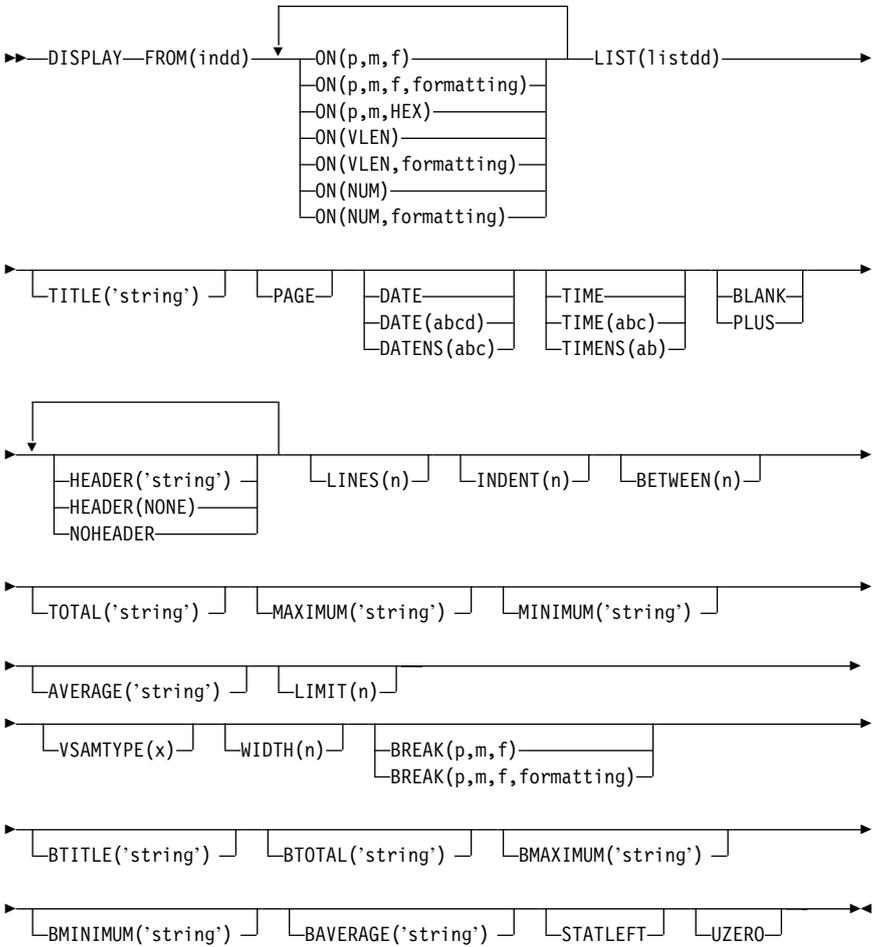
```
DEFAULTS LIST(OPTIONS)
```

Prints, in the OPTIONS data set, the DFSORT installation defaults.

Operand	Description
LIST(listdd)	Specifies the ddname of the list data set.

DISPLAY—Printing Reports

DISPLAY—Printing Reports



Example

```

DISPLAY FROM(IN) LIST(LIST1) -
    TITLE('National Accounting Report') -
    PAGE DATE TIME -
    HEADER('Division') HEADER('Revenue') HEADER('Profit/Loss') -
    ON(1,25,CH)          ON(45,10,ZD)      ON(35,10,ZD) -
    BLANK -
    TOTAL('Company Totals') -
    AVERAGE('Company Averages')
    
```

Prints, in the LIST1 data set:

- A title line containing the specified title, the page number, the date and the time
- A heading line containing the specified underlined headings
- Data lines in the BLANK format containing:
 - The characters from positions 1-25 of the IN data set
 - The zoned decimal values from positions 45-54 of the IN data set
 - The zoned decimal values from positions 35-44 of the IN data set
- A TOTAL line containing the specified string and the total for each of the two zoned decimal fields in the BLANK format
- An AVERAGE line containing the specified string and the average for each of the two zoned decimal fields in the BLANK format.

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
ON(p,m,f)	Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record. m Length of the field. f Format of the field.

DISPLAY—Printing Reports

Operand	Description
ON(p,m,f,formatting)	<p>Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field and how the data is formatted.</p> <p>p,m,f See ON(p,m,f) above.</p> <p>formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
ON(p,m,HEX)	<p>Specifies the position and length of a character field to be printed in hexadecimal format (00–FF for each byte).</p> <p>p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record.</p> <p>m Length of the field.</p>
ON(VLEN)	<p>Same as ON(1,2,BI); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN) represents the record length for each input record.</p>
ON(VLEN,formatting)	<p>Same as ON(1,2,BI,formatting); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1, and how the data is formatted. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN,formatting) represents the record length for each input record.</p> <p>formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
ON(NUM)	<p>Record number. Starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each input record.</p>
ON(NUM,formatting)	<p>Record number, and how it is formatted. Starts at 1 and is incremented by 1 for each input record.</p> <p>formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
LIST(listdd)	<p>Specifies the ddname of the list data set.</p>
TITLE('string')	<p>Specifies printing of a title string in the title line.</p>

Operand	Description
PAGE	Specifies printing of the page number in the title line.
DATE	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form mm/dd/yy.
DATE(abcd)	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form abdbc.
DATENS(abc)	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form abc.
TIME	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hh:mm:ss.
TIME(abc)	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hh:mm:ss xx.
TIMENS(ab)	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hh:mm:ss xx.
BLANK	Specifies an alternate format for printing character and numeric data using blank for plus sign, – for minus sign, and no leading zeros. Column widths are dynamically adjusted and headings and numeric values are right justified.
PLUS	Specifies an alternate format for printing character and numeric data using + for plus sign, – for minus sign, and no leading zeros. Column widths are dynamically adjusted and headings and numeric values are right justified.
HEADER('string')	Specifies that a heading is to be printed for the corresponding ON field.
HEADER(NONE)	Specifies that a heading is not to be printed for the corresponding ON field.
NOHEADER	Specifies that headings for ON fields are not to be printed.
LINES(n)	Specifies the number of lines per page for the list data set.
INDENT(n)	Specifies the number of blanks for indentation.
BETWEEN(n)	Specifies the number of blanks between columns.
TOTAL('string')	Specifies that an overall TOTAL line is to be printed after the columns of data.
MAXIMUM('string')	Specifies that an overall MAXIMUM line is to be printed after the columns of data.
MINIMUM('string')	Specifies that an overall MINIMUM line is to be printed after the columns of data.
AVERAGE('string')	Specifies that an overall AVERAGE line is to be printed after the columns of data.

DISPLAY—Printing Reports

Operand	Description
LIMIT(n)	Specifies the maximum number of invalid decimal values (the default is 200). If n invalid values are found, ICETOOL terminates this operation.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
WIDTH(n)	Specifies the line length and LRECL for the list data set.
BREAK(p,m,f)	Specifies a numeric or character break field dividing the report into sections. p,m,f See ON(p,m,f) above.
BREAK(p,m,f,formatting)	Specifies a numeric or character break field dividing the report into sections, and how the data is formatted.. p,m,f See BREAK(p,m,f) above. formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing. See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.
BTITLE('string')	Specifies a string in the break title line for each section.
BTOTAL('string')	Specifies a break TOTAL line for each section.
BMAXIMUM('string')	Specifies a break MAXIMUM line for each section.
BMINIMUM('string')	Specifies a break MINIMUM line for each section.
BAVERAGE('string')	Specifies a break AVERAGE line for each section.
STATLEFT	Specifies that strings for statistics are placed to the left of the first data column.
UZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as signed, that is, as the same.

Field Formats for DISPLAY

Format	Length	Description
BI	1 to 4 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	1 to 4 bytes	Signed fixed-point
PD	1 to 8 bytes	Signed packed decimal

Format	Length	Description
ZD	1 to 15 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
CH	1 to 1500 bytes	Character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes (15 digit limit)	Signed numeric with optional leading floating sign
DT1	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyymmdd'
DT2	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyymm'
DT3	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyddd'
TM1	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmmss'
TM2	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmm'
TM3	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hh'
TM4	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmmssxx'

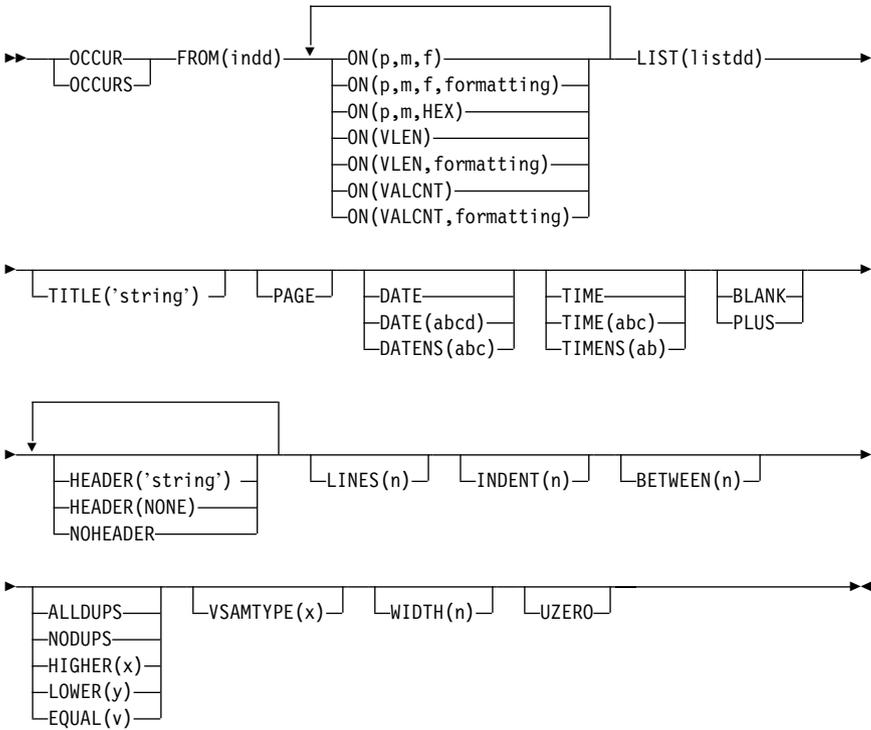
MODE—Setting the Mode



Operand	Description
STOP	Stops subsequent operations and sets SCAN mode in effect if an operation fails.
CONTINUE	Continues with subsequent operations even if an operation fails.
SCAN	Checks ICETOOL statements for errors.

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values



Example

```
OCCUR FROM(SOURCE) LIST(VOLSERS) ON(40,6,CH) ON(VALCNT)
```

Prints, in the VOLSERS data set:

- A heading line containing the standard headings
- A data line for each unique ON(40,6,CH) value in the standard format containing:
 - The characters from positions 40-45 of the SOURCE data set for the unique value
 - The count of occurrences in the SOURCE data set of the unique value

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
ON(p,m,f)	<p>Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field.</p> <p>p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record.</p> <p>m Length of the field.</p> <p>f Format of the field.</p>
ON(p,m,f,formatting)	<p>Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field and how the data is formatted.</p> <p>p,m,f See ON(p,m,f) above.</p> <p>formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
ON(p,m,HEX)	<p>Specifies the position and length of a character field to be printed in hexadecimal format (00–FF for each byte).</p> <p>p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record.</p> <p>m Length of the field.</p>
ON(VLEN)	Same as ON(1,2,BI); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN) represents the record length for each input record.
ON(VLEN,formatting)	<p>Same as ON(1,2,BI,formatting); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1, and how the data is formatted. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN,formatting) represents the record length for each input record.</p> <p>formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing.</p> <p>See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.</p>
ON(VALCNT)	Specifies that the number of occurrences of each unique value is to be printed.

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values

Operand	Description
ON(VALCNT,formatting)	Specifies that the number of occurrences of each unique value is to be printed, and how the data is formatted. formatting Items that indicate how data is formatted for printing. See <i>Application Programming Guide</i> for details.
LIST(listdd)	Specifies the ddname of the list data set.
TITLE('string')	Specifies printing of a title string in the title line.
PAGE	Specifies printing of the page number in the title line.
DATE	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form mm/dd/yy.
DATE(abcd)	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form abdc.
DATENS(abc)	Specifies printing of the date in the title line in the form abc.
TIME	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hh:mm:ss.
TIME(abc)	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hhcmcss xx.
TIMENS(ab)	Specifies printing of the time in the title line in the form hhmss xx.
BLANK	Specifies an alternate format for printing character and numeric data using blank for plus sign, – for minus sign, and no leading zeros. Column widths are dynamically adjusted and headings and numeric values are right justified.
PLUS	Specifies an alternate format for printing character and numeric data using + for plus sign, – for minus sign, and no leading zeros. Column widths are dynamically adjusted and headings and numeric values are right justified.
HEADER('string')	Specifies that a heading is to be printed for the corresponding ON field.
HEADER(NONE)	Specifies that a heading is not to be printed for the corresponding ON field.
NOHEADER	Specifies that headings for ON fields are not to be printed.
LINES(n)	Specifies the number of lines per page for the list data set.

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values

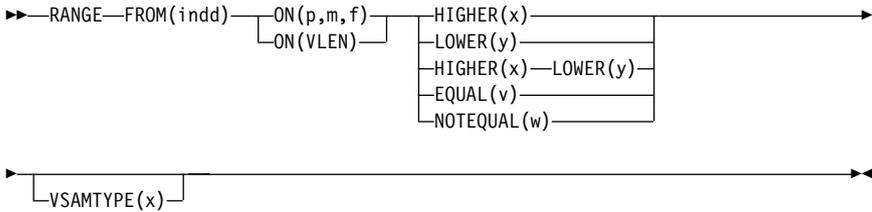
Operand	Description
INDENT(n)	Specifies the number of blanks for indentation.
BETWEEN(n)	Specifies the number of blanks between columns.
ALLDUPS	Limits the ON values printed to those that occur more than once.
NODUPS	Limits the ON values printed to those that occur only once.
HIGHER(x)	Limits the ON values that occur more than x times.
LOWER(y)	Limits the ON values printed to those that occur less than y times.
EQUAL(v)	Limits the ON values printed to those that occur v times.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
WIDTH(n)	Specifies the line length and LRECL for the list data set.
UZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as signed, that is, as the same.

Field Formats for OCCUR

Format	Length	Description
BI	1 to 4 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	1 to 4 bytes	Signed fixed-point
PD	1 to 8 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 15 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
CH	1 to 1500 bytes	Character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes (15 digit limit)	Signed numeric with optional leading floating sign
DT1	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyymmdd'
DT2	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyymm'
DT3	4 bytes	SMF date as Z'yyyddd'
TM1	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmmss'
TM2	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmm'
TM3	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hh'
TM4	4 bytes	SMF time as Z'hmmssxx'

OCCUR—Reporting Counts of Unique Values

RANGE—Counting Values in a Range



Example

```
RANGE FROM(DATA3) ON(29001,4,FI) -
HIGHER(-10000) LOWER(27)
```

Prints a message giving the count of fixed-point values from positions 29001-29004 of the DATA3 data set that are higher than -10 000 but lower than 27 (-10 000<value<27).

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
ON(p,m,f)	Specifies the position, length, and format of the numeric field to be used for this operation. p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record. m Length of the field. f Format of the field.
ON(VLEN)	Same as ON(1,2,BI); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN) represents the record length for each input record.
HIGHER(x)	Counts only those values higher than x as being in the range.
LOWER(y)	Counts only those values lower than y as being in the range.
EQUAL(v)	Counts only those values equal to v as being in the range.

RANGE—Counting Values in a Range

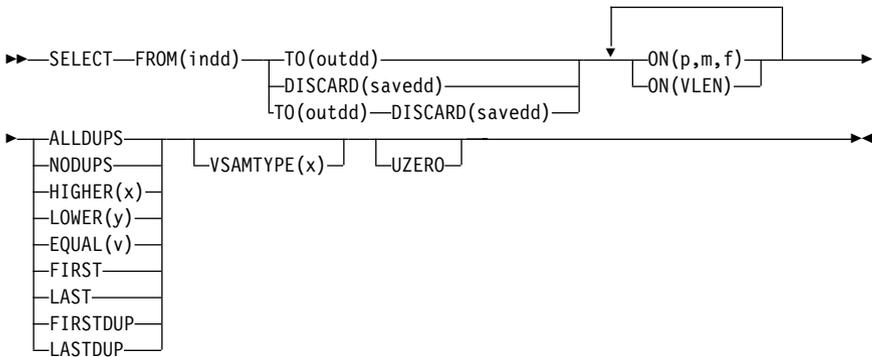
Operand	Description
NOTEQUAL(w)	Counts only those values not equal to w as being in the range.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.

Field Formats for RANGE

Format	Length	Description
BI	1 to 4 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	1 to 4 bytes	Signed fixed-point
PD	1 to 8 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 15 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes (15 digit limit)	Signed numeric with optional leading floating sign

SELECT—Selecting Records by Occurrences of Fields

SELECT—Selecting Records by Occurrences of Fields



Example

```
SELECT FROM(INPUT) TO(DUPS) ON(11,8,CH) ON(30,44,CH) ALLDUPS
```

Sorts the INPUT data set to the DUPS data set, selecting only the records from INPUT with characters in positions 11-18 and characters in positions 30-73 that occur more than once (that is, only records with duplicate ON field values).

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
TO(outdd)	Specifies the ddname of the output data set for the records that are selected.
DISCARD(savedd)	Specifies the ddname of the output data set for the records that are not selected.
ON(p,m,f)	Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field. <p>p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record.</p> <p>m Length of the field.</p> <p>f Format of the field.</p>
ON(VLEN)	Same as ON(1,2,BI); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN) represents the record length for each input record.

SELECT—Selecting Records by Occurrences of Fields

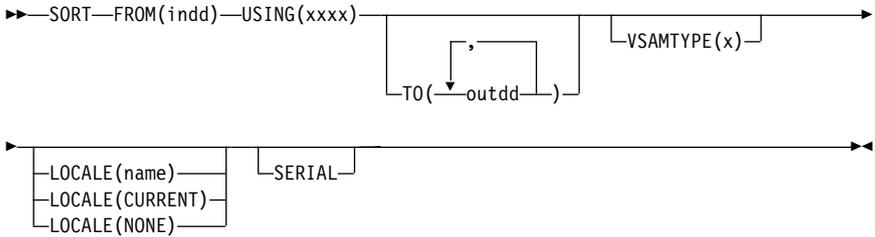
Operand	Description
ALLDUPS	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur more than once.
NODUPS	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur only once.
HIGHER(x)	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur more than x times.
LOWER(y)	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur less than y times.
EQUAL(v)	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur v times.
FIRST	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur only once and the first record of those with ON values that occur more than once.
LAST	Limits the records selected to those with ON values that occur only once and the last record of those with ON values that occur more than once.
FIRSTDUP	Limits the records selected to the first record of those with ON values that occur more than once.
LASTDUP	Limits the records selected to the last record of those with ON values that occur more than once.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
UZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as signed, that is, as the same.

Field Formats for SELECT

Format	Length	Description
BI	1 to 1500 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	1 to 256 bytes	Signed fixed-point
PD	1 to 8 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 15 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
CH	1 to 1500 bytes	Character
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes	Signed numeric with optional leading floating sign

SORT—Sorting Data Sets

SORT—Sorting Data Sets



Example

```
SORT FROM(IN1) TO(OUT1,OUT2,OUT3) USING(ABCD)
```

Sorts the records from the IN1 data set to the OUT1, OUT2, and OUT3 data sets using the DFSORT control statements in the ABCDCNTL data set.

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
USING(yyyy)	Specifies the first 4 characters of the yyyyCNTL ddname for the DFSORT control statement data set.
TO(outdd,...)	Specifies the ddnames of the output data sets.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.
LOCALE(name)	Specifies locale processing and designates name of active locale.
LOCALE(CURRENT)	Specifies locale processing and keeps current locale active.
LOCALE(NONE)	Specifies locale processing is not used.
SERIAL	Specifies OUTFIL processing is not used when multiple outdd data sets are specified.

STATS—Computing Statistics

Field Formats for STATS

Format Code	Length	Description
BI	1 to 4 bytes	Unsigned binary
FI	1 to 4 bytes	Signed fixed-point
PD	1 to 8 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 15 bytes	Signed zoned decimal
CSF or FS	1 to 16 bytes	Signed numeric with optional leading floating sign

UNIQUE—Counting Unique Values

►►—UNIQUE—FROM(*indd*)— $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{ON}(p,m,f) \\ \text{ON}(VLEN) \end{array} \right]$ — $\left[\text{VSAMTYPE}(x) \right]$ — $\left[\text{UZERO} \right]$ —►►

Example

```
UNIQUE FROM(DATAIN) ON(5,3,ZD)
```

Prints a message giving the count of unique zoned decimal values in positions 5-7 of the DATAIN data set.

Operand	Description
FROM(<i>indd</i>)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
ON(<i>p,m,f</i>)	Specifies the position, length, and format of a numeric or character field to be used for this operation. p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record. m Length of the field. f Format of the field.
ON(VLEN)	Same as ON(1,2,BI); specifies a two-byte binary field starting at position 1. For variable-length records, ON(VLEN) represents the record length for each input record.

VERIFY—Verifying Decimal Values

Operand	Description
FROM(indd)	Specifies the ddname of the input data set.
ON(p,m,f)	Specifies the position, length, and format of a decimal field. p Position of the field; the first byte of the field relative to the beginning of the input record. m Length of the field. f Format of the field.
NOSIGN	Specifies that the sign of the decimal values is not checked for validity.
LIMIT(n)	Specifies the maximum number of valid decimal values (the default is 200). If n invalid values are found ICETOOL terminates this operation.
VSAMTYPE(x)	Specifies the record format for a VSAM input data set. Valid values for x are: F Fixed-length records. V Variable-length records.

Field Formats for VERIFY

Format Code	Length	Description
PD	1 to 16 bytes	Signed packed decimal
ZD	1 to 18 bytes	Signed zoned decimal

Chapter 4. DFSORT Job Control Statements

Details on coding DFSORT job control language (JCL) statements are explained in *Application Programming Guide*

▶▶—//jobname—JOB—▶▶

Figure 2. //jobname Job Control Statement

▶▶—//stepname EXEC—
 PGM=—SORT—
 ICEMAN—
 PROC=—SORT—
 SORTD—
 SORT—
 SORTD—▶▶

Figure 3. //stepname Job Control Statement

DFSORT Job Control Statements

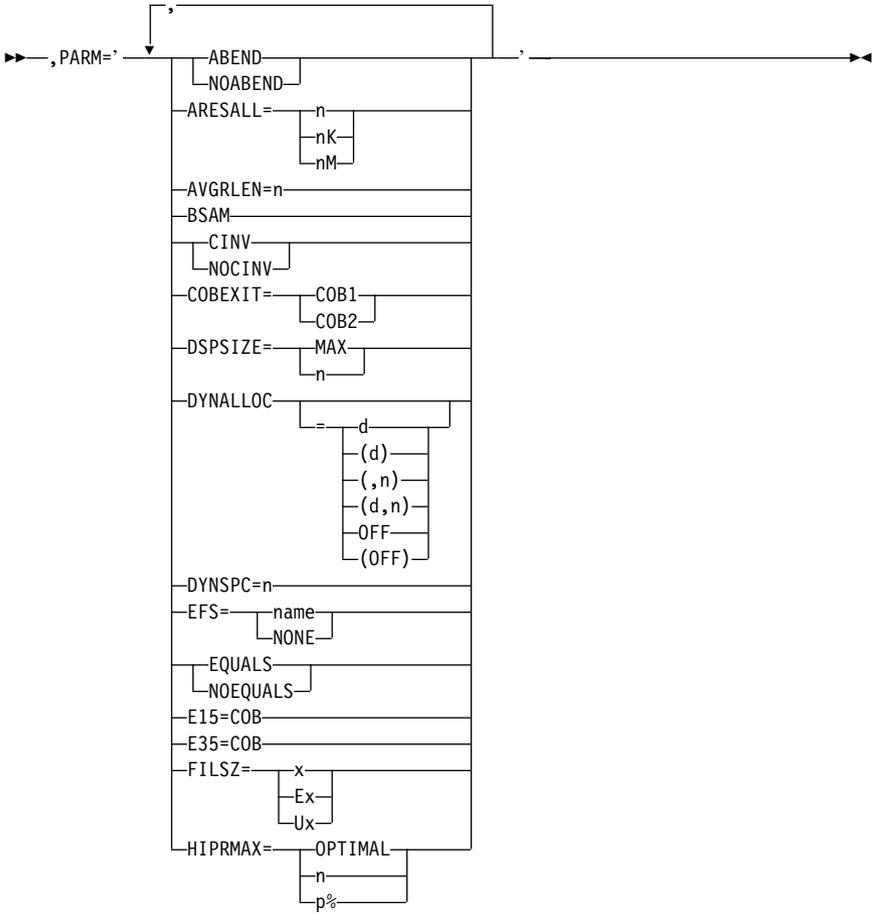


Figure 4. DFSORT EXEC PARM Job Control Statement (Part 1 of 3)

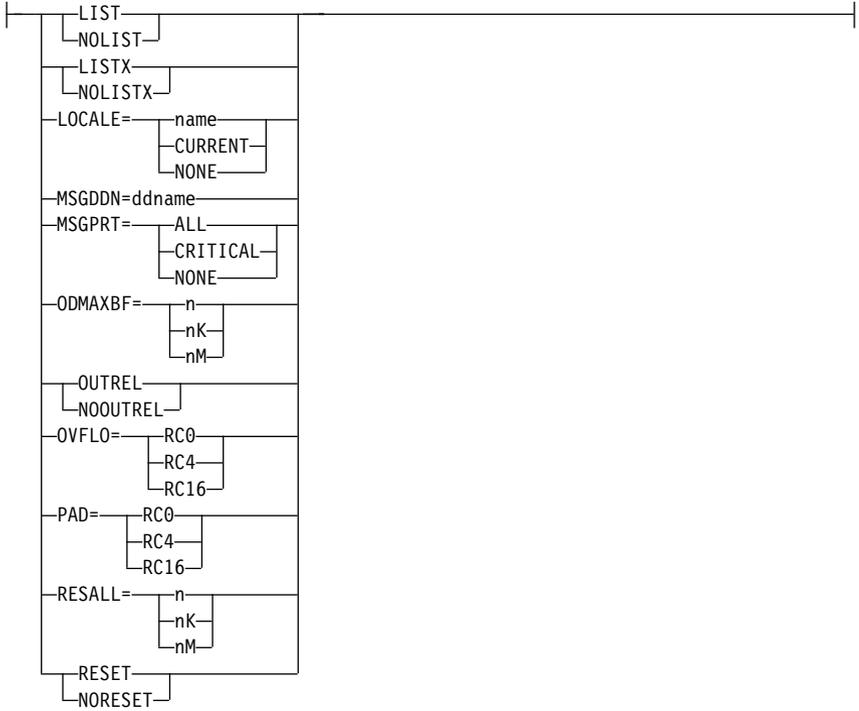


Figure 4. DFSORT EXEC PARM Job Control Statement (Part 2 of 3)

DFSORT Job Control Statements

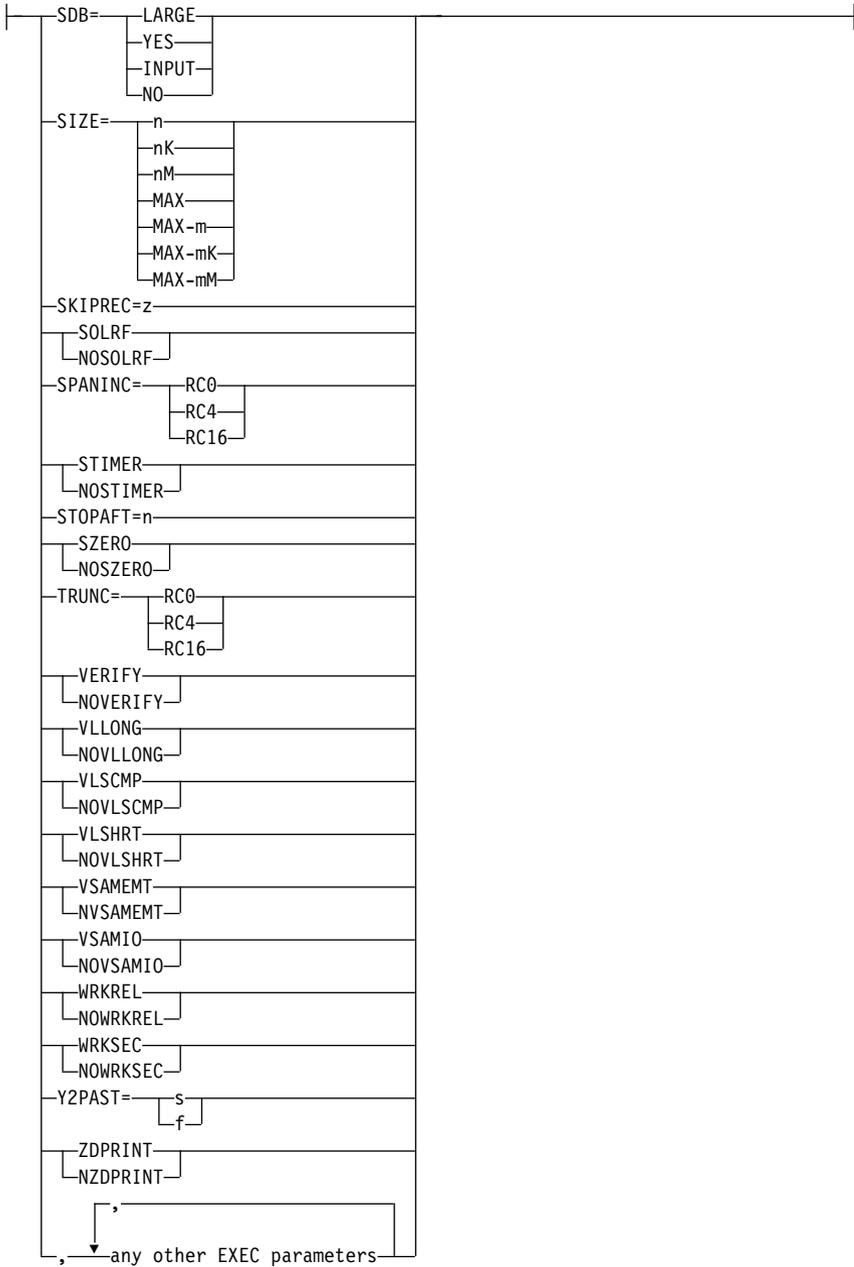


Figure 4. DFSORT EXEC PARM Job Control Statement (Part 3 of 3)

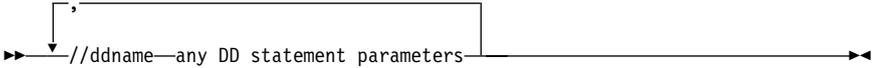


Figure 5. //ddname Job Control Statement

JCL Description

DD Statement

Description

//JOBLIB DD

Defines your program link library if it is not already known to the system.

//STEPLIB DD

Same as //JOBLIB DD

//SORTLIB DD

Defines the data set that contains special load modules, if it is not already known to the system.

//SYSOUT DD

Defines the message data set.

//SYMNAMES DD

Defines the SYMNAMES data set containing statements to be used for symbol processing.

//SYMNOUT DD

Defines the data set in which SYMNAMES statements and the symbol table are to be listed.

//SORTIN DD

Defines the input data set for a sort or copy.

//SORTInnn DD

Defines the input data sets for a merge.

//SORTOUT DD

Defines the SORTOUT output data set for a sort, merge, or copy.

//outfil DD

Defines an OUTFIL data set for a sort, merge, or copy.

//SORTWKdd DD

Defines intermediate storage data sets for a sort.

//DFSPARM DD

Contains DFSORT PARM options and program control statements.

JCL Description

//SYSIN DD

Contains DFSORT program control statements.

//SORTCNTL DD

Same as //SYSIN DD

//SORTDIAG DD

Specifies that all messages and program control statements be printed.

//SORTCKPT DD

Defines the data set for checkpoint records.

//SYSUDUMP DD

Defines the data set for output from a system ABEND dump routine.

//SYSABEND DD

Same as //SYSUDUMP DD

//SYSMDUMP DD

Same as //SYSUDUMP DD

//SORTSNAP DD

Defines the snap dump data set dynamically allocated by DFSORT.

//ddname

Defines the data set containing exit routines (as specified in the MODS program control statement).

The following DD statements are only necessary for dynamic link-editing of exit routines.

//SYSPRINT DD

Defines the message data set for the linkage editor.

//SYSUT1 DD

Defines the intermediate storage data set for the linkage editor.

//SYSLIN DD

Defines the data set for control information for the linkage editor.

//SYSLMOD DD

Defines the data set for output from the linkage editor.

//SORTMODS DD

Defines the temporary partitioned data set for exit routines from SYSIN.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
ABEND	Terminates an unsuccessful run with a user abend. Note: RC16=ABE can be used instead of ABEND.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
NOABEND	Terminates an unsuccessful run with a return code of 16. Note: NORC16 can be used instead of NOABEND.
ARESALL=	Reserves main storage above 16-megabyte virtual for system and application use. n Reserves n bytes of main storage. nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage. nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage. Note: RESERVEX can be used instead of ARESALL.
AVGRLLEN=	Specifies the average input record length in bytes for variable-length record sort applications. Note: L5=n can be used instead of AVGRLLEN=n.
BSAM	Bypasses EXCP access method for input and output data sets.
CINV	Allows control interval access for VSAM data sets.
NOCINV	Does not allow control interval access for VSAM data sets.
COBEXIT=	Specifies the library for COBOL E15 and E35 routines. COB1 COBOL E15 and E35 routines run with the OS/VS COBOL run-time library or with no COBOL run-time library. COB2 COBOL E15 and E35 routines run with either the VS COBOL II run-time library or the Language Environment run-time library.
DSPSIZE=	Specifies the maximum amount of data space to be used with dataspace sorting. MAX Specifies that DFSORT dynamically determines the maximum amount of data space to be used. n Specifies the maximum amount, in megabytes, of data space to be used.
DYNALLOC	Allocates work data sets dynamically with values for d and n specified (or defaulted) by the DYNALLOC option of the ICEMAC installation macro.
DYNALLOC=	Allocates work data sets dynamically. d Specifies the device name. n Specifies the maximum number of requested work data sets.
DYNALLOC=OFF	Prevents dynamic allocation of work data sets.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
DYNSPC=	Specifies the total primary space for all of the dynamically allocated work data sets when the file size is unknown. n Specifies the primary space in megabytes.
EFS=	Specifies the name of an EFS program for DFSORT to call. name Calls the EFS program whose name you specify. NONE Does not call an EFS program.
EQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically must be preserved.
NOEQUALS	Specifies that the original sequence of records that collate identically need not be preserved.
E15=COB	Specifies that the E15 routine is written in COBOL.
E35=COB	Specifies that the E35 routine is written in COBOL.
FILSZ=	Specifies the number of records to be processed. x The exact number of records to be processed. Ex The estimated number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter E. Ux The number of records to be processed. x must be immediately preceded by the letter U.
HIPRMAX=	Allocates Hiperspace for Hipersorting. OPTIMAL Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hiperspace. n Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hiperspace up to n megabytes. p% Determines dynamically the maximum amount of Hiperspace up to p percent of configured expanded storage (31-bit mode) or of a portion of central storage (64-bit mode).
LIST	Prints DFSORT control statements.
NOLIST	Does not print DFSORT control statements.
LISTX	Prints control statements returned by an EFS program.
NOLISTX	Does not print control statements returned by an EFS program.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
LOCALE=	Designates active locale. name Name of active locale. CURRENT Current locale remains active. NONE Does not use locale processing.
MSGDDN=	Specifies the message data set ddname. Note: MSGDD can be used instead of MSGDDN.
MSGPRT=	Specifies the message type. ALL Prints all messages, except diagnostic messages. NONE Does not print messages and control statements. CRITICAL Prints only critical (error) messages. Note: FLAG(I), FLAG(U), NOFLAG, or MSG=xx can be used instead of MSGPRT.
ODMAXBF=	Specifies maximum amount of OUTFIL data set buffer space. n Specifies n bytes of buffer space. nK Specifies n times K (K=1024) bytes of buffer space. nM Specifies n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of buffer space.
OUTREL	Releases unused temporary output data set space. Note: RLSOUT can be used instead of OUTREL.
NOOUTREL	Does not release unused temporary output data set space. Note: NORLSOUT can be used instead of NOOUTREL.
OVFLO=	Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT when BI, FI, PD or ZD summary fields overflow. RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0. RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4. RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
PAD=	<p>Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT for LRECL padding.</p> <p>RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0.</p> <p>RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4.</p> <p>RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.</p>
RESALL=	<p>Reserves main storage below 16-megabyte virtual for system and application use when SIZE/MAINSIZE=MAX is in effect.</p> <p>n Reserves n bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nK Reserves n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nM Reserves n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>Note: RESERVE can be used instead of RESALL.</p>
RESET	Processes a VSAM output data set with REUSE as NEW.
NORESET	Processes a VSAM output data set with REUSE as MOD.
SDB=	<p>Specifies whether DFSORT should use the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets when the block size is specified as zero or defaulted to zero.</p> <p>LARGE Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets. Allows DFSORT to select a block size greater than 32760 bytes for a tape output data set, when appropriate..</p> <p>YES Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets, but limits the selected block size to a maximum of 32760 bytes. Note: SDB, SDB=ON and SDB=SMALL can be used instead of SDB=YES..</p> <p>INPUT Uses the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets, but limits the selected block size to a maximum of 32760 bytes if the input block size is less than or equal to 32760 bytes.</p> <p>NO Does not use the system-determined optimum block size for output data sets. Note: NOSDB and SDB=OFF can be used instead of SDB=NO.</p>

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
SIZE=	<p>Specifies amount of main storage available:</p> <p>n Allocates n bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nK Allocates n times K (K=1024) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>nM Allocates n times M (M=1 048 576) bytes of main storage.</p> <p>MAX Specifies main storage to be allocated as indicated by MAXLIM or TMAXLIM installation option.</p> <p>MAX-m Allocates main storage specified by MAXLIM or TMAXLIM and the RESALL value (m). Specifying SIZE=MAX-m is equivalent to specifying SIZE=MAX and RESALL=m.</p> <p>MAX-mK Allocates main storage specified by MAXLIM or TMAXLIM and the RESALL value (mK). Specifying SIZE=MAX-mK is equivalent to specifying SIZE=MAX and RESALL=mK.</p> <p>MAX-mM Allocates main storage specified by MAXLIM or TMAXLIM and the RESALL value (mM). Specifying SIZE=MAX-mM is equivalent to specifying SIZE=MAX and RESALL=mM.</p> <p>Note: SIZE(option), CORE=option, and CORE(option) can be used instead of SIZE=option.</p>
SKIPREC=	<p>Skips z input records before DFSORT begins to sort or copy.</p>
SOLRF	<p>Uses the reformatted record length for the SORTOUT LRECL. Note: CAOUTREC can be used instead of SOLRF.</p>
NOSOLRF	<p>Does not use the reformatted record length for the SORTOUT LRECL.</p>
SPANINC=	<p>Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT when incomplete spanned records are detected.</p> <p>RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0.</p> <p>RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4.</p> <p>RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.</p>
STIMER	<p>Uses the STIMER macro.</p>

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
NOSTIMER	Does not use the STIMER macro.
STOPAFT=	Indicates the number of records you want accepted for sorting or copying.
SZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as signed, that is, as the same.
NOSZERO	Treats - 0 and + 0 as unsigned, that is, as different.
TRUNC=	Specifies the action to be taken by DFSORT for LRECL truncation. RC0 Continues processing and sets a return code of 0. RC4 Continues processing and sets a return code of 4. RC16 Terminates and gives a return code of 16.
VERIFY	Verifies the sequence of the final output records. Note: SEQ=YES can be used instead of VERIFY.
NOVERIFY	Does not verify the sequence of the final output records. Note: SEQ=NO can be used instead of NOVERIFY.
VLLONG	Truncates long variable-length output records.
NOVLLONG	Stops processing if a long variable-length output record is found.
VLSCMP	Pads short variable-length compare fields with binary zeros.
NOVLSCMP	Does not pad short variable-length compare fields.
VLSHRT	Continues processing if a short variable-length control field, compare field, or summary field is found.
NOVLSHRT	Stops processing if a short variable-length control field, compare field, or summary field is found.
VSAMEMT	Processes an empty VSAM input data set.
NVSAMEMT	Terminates for an empty VSAM input data set.
VSAMIO	Allows same VSAM data set with REUSE to be sorted in-place.
NOVSAMIO	Terminates if same VSAM data set used for input and output.
WRKREL	Releases unused temporary SORTWKdd data set space. Note: RELEASE=ON and RLS=n (n greater than 0) can be used instead of WRKREL.
NOWRKREL	Does not release unused temporary SORTWKdd data set space. Note: RELEASE=OFF and RLS=0 can be used instead of NOWRKREL.

PARM=Options Definitions

Option	Description
WRKSEC	<p>Uses automatic secondary allocation for temporary SORTWKdd data sets. 25% of the primary allocation is used.</p> <p>Note: SECOND=ON and SEC=n (n greater than 0) can be used instead of WRKSEC.</p>
NOWRKSEC	<p>Does not use automatic secondary allocation for temporary SORTWKdd data sets.</p> <p>Note: SECOND=OFF and SEC=0 can be used instead of NOWRKSEC.</p>
Y2PAST=	<p>Specifies the sliding or fixed century window.</p> <p>s Starts the sliding century window at the current year – s.</p> <p>f Starts the fixed century window at f.</p> <p>Note: CENTWIN can be used instead of Y2PAST.</p>
ZDPRINT	<p>Converts positive ZD summation results to printable numbers.</p> <p>Note: ZDPRINT=YES can be used instead of ZDPRINT.</p>
NZDPRINT	<p>Does not convert positive ZD summation results to printable numbers.</p> <p>Note: ZDPRINT=NO can be used instead of NZDPRINT.</p>

PARM=Options Definitions

Chapter 5. ICETOOL Job Control Statements

Details on coding ICETOOL job control language (JCL) statements are explained in *Application Programming Guide*

▶▶—//jobname—JOB—————▶▶

▶▶—//stepname—EXEC—PGM=ICETOOL————▶▶

▶▶—//ddname—any DD statement parameters————▶▶

JCL Description

DD Statement

Description

//JOBLIB DD

Defines your program link library if it is not already known to the system.

//STEPLIB DD

Same as //JOBLIB DD.

//TOOLMSG DD

Defines the ICETOOL message data set for all operations.

//DFSMSG DD

Defines the DFSORT message data set for all operations.

//SYMNAMES DD

Defines the SYMNAMES data set containing statements to be used for symbol processing.

//SYMNOUT DD

Defines the data set in which SYMNAMES statements and the symbol table are to be listed.

//TOOLIN DD

Contains ICETOOL operator and comment statements.

//indd DD

Defines an input data set for a COPY, COUNT, DISPLAY, OCCUR, RANGE, SELECT, SORT, STATS, UNIQUE, or VERIFY operation.

//outdd DD

Defines an output data set for a COPY, SELECT, or SORT operation.

ICETOOL Job Control Statements

//savedd DD

Defines an output data set for a SELECT operation.

//xxxxCNTL DD

Contains DFSORT control statements for a COPY, COUNT, or SORT operation.

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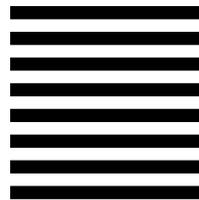
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