

Executing DBLOG

The DBLOG utility logs each Adabas command, DL/I (and SYNC/ROLB) calls or SQL statement after it has been processed by the database system. Log recording starts when you activate DBLOG and execute or run a Natural program. Logging remains active until you enter an appropriate command or until you terminate your Natural session.

Below is information on:

- Data Processing and Storage
 - Activating and Deactivating DBLOG
 - Using Selective DBLOG
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Data Processing and Storage

The data logged by the DLBOG utility are written into the Natural debug buffer. The size of the buffer is determined by the profile parameter DSIZE as described in the Natural Parameter Reference documentation. If there is not enough space available, only the most recent log data will be held in the Natural debug buffer.

DBLOG can be used online or in batch mode. DL/I and SYNC/ROLB calls can be logged under CICS, under IMS/TM or in batch mode.

For further details on batch-mode processing, refer to Natural in Batch Mode as described in the Natural Operations for Mainframes documentation.

The logs recorded are displayed on the DBLOG Trace screen.

The DBLOG utility provides default settings for data recording. With the DBLOG Menu, you can specify selection criteria for the commands, calls or statements to be logged and the information displayed. The DBLOG Menu also provides functions for activating or deactivating logging. To control DBLOG execution, you can also use direct commands.

The fields of the DBLOG Trace screen, the DBLOG Menu and direct command execution are explained in the relevant sections of the DBLOG documentation.

Activating and Deactivating DBLOG

Below are the commands that apply when invoking DBLOG using the default settings for logging records. See also DBLOG Direct Commands for additional information.

To activate or deactivate DBLOG

- Adabas:
In the command line, enter the toggle command TEST DBLOG.
Or, in the command line, enter TEST DBLOG ON or TEST DBLOG OFF.
Or, on the DBLOG Menu, enter Function Code **B** or Function Code **E**.
- DL/I:
In the command line, enter the toggle command TEST DBLOG D.
Or, in the command line, enter TEST DBLOG D ON or TEST DBLOG D OFF.
Or, on the DBLOG Menu, enter Function Code **B** or Function Code **E**.
- SQL:
In the command line, enter the toggle command TEST DBLOG Q.
Or, in the command line, enter TEST DBLOG Q ON or TEST DBLOG Q OFF.
Or, on the DBLOG Menu, enter Function Code **B** or Function Code **E**.

Using Selective DBLOG

Below is an example of logging Adabas commands, DL/I calls or SQL statements with selection criteria specified with the DBLOG Menu.

To perform DBLOG with selection criteria

1. Invoke the DBLOG Menu:
 - Adabas:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG MENU.
 - DL/I:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG D MENU.
 - SQL:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG Q MENU.
2. On the DBLOG Menu, specify logging restrictions and activate logging:
Complete the input fields and enter Function Code **B**.
The message "DBLOG started now" is displayed.
3. Execute a Natural program which contains Adabas commands, DL/I calls or SQL statements.
4. Invoke the DBLOG Trace screen and deactivate logging:
 - Adabas:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG.
 - DL/I:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG D.
 - SQL:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG Q.

The DBLOG Trace screen appears.
5. Clear the Natural debug buffer and deactivate logging:
 - Adabas:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG OFF.
 - DL/I:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG D OFF.
 - SQL:
In the command line, enter TEST DBLOG Q OFF.

DBLOG terminates and the NEXT line appears.

See also DBLOG Direct Commands for additional information.