

NETPFIL2 Utility

The NETPFIL2 utility is used to search for a control block or storage area snapped by either the logging function or a dump. When the desired dump entries are found, they are printed.

Optionally, NETPFIL2 can also print all non log entries, including the trace and time stamp records. NETPFIL2 is therefore suitable as a second step in a job where NETPFIL1 is run first.

To summarize, NETPFIL2 can be used to

- find and print a control block or data area that contains a specified value at a specified offset;
- optionally print all non logging and dump records; and
- find multiple control blocks and multiple values.

The Entire Net-Work NETPRNT file contains tracing, logging, and dump output. The NETPRNT file should be used as input to the NETPFIL2 utility for the NETFILE file.

NETPFIL2 Parameters

This section describes the parameters for the NETPFIL2 utility.

```
NONLOG = { Y | N }
```

The NONLOG parameter specifies whether all nonlog and dump records should be written to DDPRINT:

NONLOG=Y	Writes all nonlog and dump records.
NONLOG=N	Ignores all nonlog and dump records. This is the default value.

```
FIND = log-title (OFFSET=xxx VALUE= characters | X'hex-values' )
```

Log and dump records that have a log title matching the specified log title are evaluated to determine whether the hexadecimal offset matches either the character or hexadecimal value specified. If it matches, the whole dumped area is written to DDPRINT.

The log title must be specified exactly as it appears in the NETPRNT file; the value specified can be limited to the number of characters necessary to select the desired records. All characters following the last non blank character are considered wild cards. Spaces are valid in the log title, but the evaluation is performed only up to the last non blank character. To select all log and dump records, use the LOG= parameter (see section *NETPFIL1 Parameters*).

OFFSET=xxx must be specified as a valid hexadecimal number. This number specifies the first byte of the location in the dumped area to compare. The comparison is performed in such a way that the value must start at this location. Each additional character of the value is checked at the next logical position in

the dump, even if the next logical position is on the next record.

VALUE=characters specifies the right hand portion of the value, which is in character format. The character form of the value is compared to the interpreted part of the dumped records.

VALUE=X'hex values' specifies the left hand portion of the value, following the address and offset. The hexadecimal form of the value is compared to the hexadecimal part of the dumped records.

The following example finds the driver block (D R I V B L K) for the XCF (NETXCF) driver.

```
FIND=D R I V B L K,OFFSET=10,VALUE=NETXCF  
FIND=D R I V B L K,OFFSET=10,VALUE=X'D5C5E3E3C3D7C9'
```