Adabas Review

Field Reference

Version 4.4.1

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Adabas Review

This document applies to Adabas Review Version 4.4.1 and to all subsequent releases.

Specifications contained herein are subject to change and these changes will be reported in subsequent release notes or new editions.

Table of Contents

1 Field Reference

This part of the documentation describes the fields that may be used when creating Adabas Review reports using the `Edit Report` (`ER`) command.

The Adabas Review Field Reference documentation is organized in the following topics:

2 Field Categories

The fields used in Adabas Review reports are grouped into the following categories:

Code	Category	Report fields . . .
CB	Adabas Control Block Fields	that correspond to or are derived from Adabas control block fields.
CLOG	Adabas Command Log Fields	that are derived from the Adabas command log.
BUF	Adabas Buffer Fields	that correspond to segments of the format, ISN, record, search, and value buffers.
IT	Interval and Time Fields	that establish intervals for control breaks. Fields in this category also display specific times for Adabas command processing.
I/O	Adabas I/O Fields	for analyzing the I/O operations that are performed against the Adabas associator, data storage, and work data sets.
NAT	Natural Fields	for determining information about the Natural programs issuing Adabas calls.
NUC	Adabas Nucleus Fields	for analyzing Adabas nucleus information.
OS	Operating System Fields	for displaying operating system-related information.
TP	Transaction Processing Monitor Fields	for displaying information about the transaction processing monitor used with applications issuing Adabas calls.

Notes:

1. References to an Adabas session pertain to a user's session with Adabas.. References to an Adabas nucleus session pertain to the duration that Adabas is active. When Natural utilities issue Adabas calls, the values of NATLIB, NATPROG, and NATSTMT do not denote user applications objects.
2. When a Natural object is invoked by means of a CALLNAT, PERFORM or FETCH statement, Natural may generate Adabas calls to load the invoked programming object into the buffer

pool. In such a situation, the value of may be incorrect. Ignore Adabas calls to FNAT and FUSER to avoid misinterpretation of the value.

3. When a program is executed by means of the RUN command, the values of NATLIB, NATPROG and NATSTMT may be incorrect, because it is e.g. possible to RUN a nameless object from within the Natural program editor. Use the EXECUTE command to obtain correct values When a Natural programming object contains copy codes, NATSTMT may contain the line number within a copy code.

3 Alphabetical Listing

The following alphabetical listing of all reporting fields also indicates the category, field length, and the format (B=binary, C=alphanumeric, and T=the first four bytes of store clock value) of each field:

-A-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
ABALLOC	NUC	4	B
ABDATE	NUC	8	C
ABENT	NUC	4	B
ABPCT	NUC	4	B
ABSIZE	NUC	4	B
ABTIME	NUC	8	C
ABUSED	NUC	4	B
ACBUSER	CB	4	B
ACCTINFO	OS	16	C
ADADURA	IT	4	B
ADDIT1	CB	8	B
ADDIT2	CB	4	B
ADDIT3	CB	8	B
ADDIT4	CB	8	B
ADDIT5	CB	8	B
ASSOIO	CLOG	2	B
ASSOREAD	I/O	4	B
ASSOWRIT	I/O	4	B

-B-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
BUFFEFF	NUC	4	B
BUFFLUSH	NUC	4	B
BUFFWAIT	NUC	4	B

-C-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
CALLPGM	TP	8	C
CALLTYPE	CLOG	8	C
CID	CB	4	C
CMD	CB	2	C
CMDNAME	CB	14	C
CMDRESP	OS	4	B
CMDSTAT	CB	8	C
CMDTYPE	CLOG	1	B
CMPRECL	CB	2	B
COMMANDS	CB	8	B
COP1	CB	1	C
COP2	CB	1	C
CPUID	OS	8	B
CQALLOC	NUC	4	B
CQDATE	NUC	8	C
CQDURA	IT	4	B
CQENT	NUC	4	B
CQEUID	TP	28	B
CQJOB	NUC	8	C
CQMAXENT	NUC	4	B
CQPCT	NUC	4	B
CQSIZE	NUC	4	B
CQTIME	NUC	8	B
CQUQADDR	NUC	8	B
CQUSED	NUC	4	B

-D-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
DATAIO	CLOG	2	B
DATAREAD	I/O	4	B
DATAWRIT	I/O	4	B
DATE	IT	8	C
DAY	IT	1	B
DBID	CB	2	B
DBNAME	NUC	16	C
DESUPD	CLOG	2	B
DURATION	CLOG	4	B

-E-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
ENDDATE	IT	4	T
ENDTIME	IT	4	T
ERRFLDNM	CB	2	C
ETID	TP	8	C

-F-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
FB	BUF	32	C
FBFIELDS	BUF	2	C
FBL	BUF	2	B
FBSEG*nn*	BUF	64	C
FILE	CB	2	B
FILENAME	NUC	16	C
FILETYPE	NUC	6	C
FORMATOW	NUC	4	B
FORMATTR	NUC	4	B

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
FULLSTCK	IT	8	T

-G-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
GLOBFMID	NUC	8	B

-H-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
HOUR	IT	5	C
HQDATE	NUC	8	C
HQENT	NUC	4	B
HQPCT	NUC	4	B
HQSIZE	NUC	4	B
HQTIME	NUC	8	C
HQUSED	NUC	4	B
HQUSRENT	NUC	4	B

-I-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
IB	BUF	32	C
IBL	BUF	2	B
IBSEG*nn*	BUF	64	C
IOS	I/O	2	B
IOCOMP	I/O	3	C
IOFUNC	I/O	5	C
IOLIST	I/O	8	C
IOPHYS	I/O	16	C
IORABN	I/O	8	C
IOTOCMD	I/O	4	B

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
IOTYPE	I/O	4	C
IOVOLSER	I/O	6	C
ISN	CB	4	B
ISNLL	CB	4	B
ISNQ	CB	4	B

-J-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
JOBCLASS	OS	1	B
JOBID	OS	8	C
JOBNAME	OS	8	C
JOBNUM	OS	5	C

-L-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
LBP	NUC	4	B
LFPALLOC	NUC	4	B
LFPENT	NUC	4	B
LFPMAX	NUC	4	B
LFPMXENT	NUC	4	B
LFPPCT	NUC	4	B
LFPSIZE	NUC	4	B
LFPUSED	NUC	4	B
LUNAME	OS	8	C
LWPALLOC	NUC	4	B
LWPENT	NUC	4	B
LWPMAX	NUC	4	B
LWPMXENT	NUC	4	B
LWPPCT	NUC	4	B
LWPSIZE	NUC	4	B
LWPUSED	NUC	4	B

-M-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
MONAME	IT	3	C
MONTH	IT	1	B

-N-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
NATAPPL	NAT	8	C
NATCLTID	NAT	8	C
NATCOUNT	NAT	2	B
NATEXEC	NAT	2	B
NATLEVEL	NAT	2	B
NATLIB	NAT	8	C
NATPROG	NAT	8	C
NATSTMT	NAT	4	C
NATUID	NAT	8	C
NUCID	NUC	3	B

-O-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
OPSYSID	OS	4	B
ORGDURA	CLOG	4	B

-P-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
PRIORITY	CLOG	1	B

-Q-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
QUARTER	IT	1	B

-R-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
RB	BUF	32	C
RBL	BUF	2	B
RBSEG*nn*	BUF	64	C
RESPONSE (RSP)	CB	2	B
RSPSUB	CB	4	B

-S-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
SB	BUF	32	C
SBFIELDS	BUF	2	C
SBL	BUF	2	B
SBSEG*nn*	BUF	64	C
SECGID	TP	8	C
SECONDS	IT	8	B
SECUID	TP	8	C
SEQUENCE	CLOG	4	B
SRCHTYPE	CLOG	8	C

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
STEPNAME	OS	8	C
STRTDATE	IT	4	T
STRTTIME	IT	4	T
SVC	NUC	1	B
SYSCMD	NUC	4	B

-T-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
THDNUM	NUC	4	B
THREAD	CLOG	1	B
THREADSW	NUC	4	B
THROWBKS	NUC	4	B
TIALLOC	NUC	4	B
TID	TP	2	B
TIDATE	NUC	8	C
TIENT	NUC	4	B
TIME	IT	8	C
TIPCT	NUC	4	B
TISIZE	NUC	4	B
TITIME	NUC	8	C
TIUSED	NUC	4	B
TOTALCMD	NUC	4	B
TOTALIOS	I/O	4	B
TOTDURA	IT	4	B
TPTRANCT	TP	4	B
TPTRANNM	TP	4	B
TPUSERID	TP	8	C
TRANSID	TP	8	C
TSALLOC	NUC	4	B
TSDATE	NUC	8	C
TSENT	NUC	4	B
TSPCT	NUC	4	B
TSSIZE	NUC	4	B
TSTIME	NUC	8	C

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
TSUSED	NUC	4	B

-U-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
UBUID	TP	8	C
UCMPRECL	CB	2	B
UOWID	TP	8	C
UQALLOC	NUC	4	B
UQDATE	NUC	8	C
UQENT	NUC	4	B
UQPCT	NUC	4	B
UQSIZE	NUC	4	B
UQTIME	NUC	8	C
UQUID	TP	4	B
UQUSED	NUC	4	B
USERCMD	NUC	4	B
USERID	CLOG	28	B
USERTYPE	TP	8	C

-V-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
VB	BUF	32	C
VBL	BUF	2	B
VBSEG*nn*	BUF	64	C
VMID	OS	8	C

-W-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
WEEK	IT	1	B
WEEKDAY	IT	3	C
WORKIO	CLOG	2	B
WORKREAD	I/O	4	B
WORKWRIT	I/O	4	B

-Y-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
YEAR	IT	1	B

-Number-

Field	Category	Field Length	Format
1M	IT	5	C
5M	IT	5	C
15M	IT	5	C

4 Adabas Control Block Fields (CB)

Fields in this category are derived from the Adabas control block (ACB). Refer to the *Adabas Command Reference Documentation* for more information.

Field	Description
ACBUSER	This field, comprising the last four bytes of the ACB, contains user data that is passed with the Adabas call. It is referred to as the `user area` field in the ACB, and is neither used nor modified by Adabas.
ADDIT1	Corresponds to the ACB field `additions 1`. The command to be executed determines whether this field is used and what the contents represent.
ADDIT2	Corresponds to the ACB field `additions 2`. The command to be executed determines whether this field is used and what the contents represent.
ADDIT3	Corresponds to the ACB field `additions 3`. The command to be executed determines whether this field is used and what the contents represent.
ADDIT4	Corresponds to the ACB field `additions 4`. The command to be executed determines whether this field is used and what the contents represent.
ADDIT5	Corresponds to the ACB field `additions 5`. The command to be executed determines whether this field is used and what the contents represent.
CID	Corresponds to the ACB field `command ID`. This field serves important functions during command execution, which are determined by the command. For example, during a sequential read, the command ID is used to return the records to the user in the proper sequence.
CMD	Corresponds to the ACB field `command code`.
CMDNAME	A translation of the 2-byte Adabas command code to a 14-byte string. For example, the command code BT is translated to "Backout Trans".
CMDSTAT	Contains the Adabas internal status for an Adabas command. For example, the Adabas command L3 has an internal status of SIMPLE and S1 has an internal status of COMPLEX.
CMPRECL	Contains the compressed record length of the record returned by a `READ` or a `FIND` command.
COMMANDS	The number of Adabas commands processed for the control break.

Field	Description
COP1	Corresponds to the ACB field `command option 1`. The contents of this field is determined by the command being issued.
COP2	Corresponds to the ACB field `command option 2`. The contents of this field is determined by the command being issued.
DBID	The unique Adabas database identification number.
ERRFLDNM	Error field name. Contains the Adabas 2-character name for a field that has been found to be in error in the Adabas format or search buffer.
FILE	Corresponds to the ACB field `file number`. The function of this field is determined by the Adabas command being issued.
GLOBFMID	Contains the global internal format buffer ID for the Adabas call within a sequence of Adabas calls. This field is derived from ADDIT5 field.
ISN	Corresponds to the ACB field `ISN`. The use of this field is determined by the command being issued.
ISNLL	Corresponds to the ACB field `ISN lower limit`. The field contains the lowest ISN that Adabas returns when retrieving ISN lists. The use of this field is determined by the command being issued. **Note:** This field could be misinterpreted when used at the OP command, since the value of ISNLL as well as ISNQ are used for puposes other than the ISN lower limit or ISN quantity. Please refer to the Adabas Command Reference manual for further information.
ISNQ	Corresponds to a modification of the ACB field `ISN quantity`. The field is modified based on command type, and is suitable for performing mathematical calculations such as SUM and AVERAGE. The unmodified data can be found in the ORGISNQ field. **Note:** :This field could be misinterpreted when used at the OP command, since the value of ISNQ as well as ISNLL are used for puposes other than the ISN lower limit or ISN quantity. Please refer to the Adabas Command Reference manual for further information.
RESPONSE RSP	Corresponds to the ACB field `response code`. A response code of 0 indicates that the command executed successfully.
RSPSUB	Contains the Adabas response code subcode from the ACB field `additions 2` for certain nonzero Adabas response codes.
UCMPRECL	Uncompressed record length. The uncompressed length of the Adabas format or search buffer field.

5 Adabas Command Log Fields (CLOG)

Field	Description
ASSOIO	The number of "Associator I/Os" for the command processed.
CALLTYPE	Contains the type of the Adabas call that was issued. Possible values are: PHYSICAL: standard Adabas call SPAT-BEF: a call to the triggers and stored procedures facility before an Adabas call SPAT-AFT: a call to the triggers and stored procedures facility after an Adabas call **Note:** You can collect all trigger and stored procedure calls by specifying the processing rule CALLTYPE=S*.
CMDTYPE	The 1-byte `command type` field of the Adabas command log record that describes the internal Adabas status for the command. For example, a command type of 01 is a simple command and a command type of 42 is a complex command. The CMDSTAT field provides this translation.
DATAIO	The number of Adabas "Data Storage I/Os" for the command processed.
DESUPD	Contains the number of descriptors that were updated for an Adabas call.
DURATION	The amount of time that the command spent in the Adabas thread, including time spent waiting for I/O operations to complete. This field is expressed in seconds and is accurate to 4 decimal places. The field `ADADURA` contains the same value accurate to 6 decimal places.
ORGDURA	Corresponds to the (original) value of the "duration" field contained in the command log record. The time is expressed in units of 16 microseconds. With CLOGLAYOUT=5 (required for Adabas Review), the "duration" field value is calculated in such a way that `ORGDURA` contains a value that is nearly equal to the Review field `TOTDURA`.
PRIORITY	Contains the operating system priority for the user issuing the Adabas call.
SEQUENCE	Contains the Adabas command sequence number. The value is incremented by one for each Adabas command processed.
SRCHTYPE	Contains the type of search or search algorithm. If this field contains the value 'NONDES', a nondescriptor search occurred.
THREAD	Contains the Adabas thread number in which the Adabas command was processed.

Field	Description
USERID	Contains the 28-byte Adabas communication ID of the user for whom the command was processed.
WORKIO	Contains the number of I/O operations performed against the Adabas Work data set for the command processed.

6 Adabas Buffer Fields (BUF)

Note: The data in the buffers may be meaningless if the ADABAS response code is not zero.

Field	Description
FB	The contents of the Adabas format buffer if one exists for the Adabas call.
	The field `FB` is available for detail reports only; use the field FBSEGnn for summary reports. The whole format buffer is displayed.
	The FBSEG*nn* field may be used to display parts of the format buffer if it is more than 32 bytes long. Only one FBSEGnn field is allowed for each report.
FBFIELDS	Format buffer fields. Contains the Adabas 2-character name for each field contained in the Adabas format buffer. This field can only be used in Summary reports.
FBL	Corresponds to the ACB field `format buffer length`. The contents of this field is determined by the Adabas command issued.
FBSEG*nn*	Represents a format buffer segment of 64 bytes. The *nn* suffix is the segment number. For example, by specifying the field `FBSEG01` you obtain the first 64 bytes of the format buffer. The segment number may be a value between 01 and 32, inclusive. The field `FBSEGnn` is available for summary reports only; use the field FB for detail reports. Only one *xx*SEG*nn* field can be specified for all reports running at the same time (substitute "FB", "IB", "RB", "SB", or "VB" for *xx*); different *xx*SEG*nn* field settings can be specified for reports run sequentially.
IB	The contents of the Adabas ISN buffer if one exists for the Adabas call.
	The field `IB` is available for detail reports only; use the field IBSEGnn for summary reports. The whole ISN buffer is displayed.
	The IBSEG*nn* field may be used to display parts of the ISN buffer if it is more than 32 bytes long.
IBL	Corresponds to the ACB field `ISN buffer length`. The use of this field is determined by the command being issued.
IBSEG*nn*	Represents an ISN buffer segment of 64 bytes. The *nn* suffix is the segment number. For example, by specifying the field `IBSEG01`, you obtain the first 64 bytes of the ISN buffer. The segment number may be a value between 01 and 32, inclusive. The field `IBSEGnn` is available for summary reports only; use the field IB for detail reports. Only one *xx*SEG*nn* field can be

Field	Description
	specified for all reports running at the same time (substitute "FB", "IB", "RB", "SB", or "VB" for *xx*); different *xx*SEG*nn* field settings can be specified for reports run sequentially.
RB	The contents of the Adabas record buffer if one exists for the Adabas call.
	The field `RB` is available for detail reports only; use the field RBSEGnn for summary reports. The whole record buffer is displayed.
	The RBSEG*nn* field may be used to display parts of the record buffer if it is more than 32 bytes long.
RBL	Corresponds to the ACB field `record buffer length`. The record buffer is used primarily with read, search, and update commands.
RBSEG*nn*	Represents a record buffer segment of 64 bytes. The *nn* suffix is the segment number. For example, by specifying the field `RBSEG01`, you obtain the first 64 bytes of the record buffer. The segment number may be a number between 01 and 32, inclusive. The field `RBSEGnn` is available for summary reports only; use the field RB for detail reports. Only one *xx*SEG*nn* field can be specified for all reports running at the same time (substitute "FB", "IB", "RB", "SB", or "VB" for *xx*); different *xx*SEG*nn* field settings can be specified for reports run sequentially.
SB	The contents of the Adabas search buffer if one exists for the Adabas call.
	The field SB is available for detail reports only; use the field `SBSEGnn` for summary reports. The whole search buffer is displayed.
	The SBSEG*nn* field may be used to display parts of the search buffer if it is more than 32 bytes long.
SBFIELDS	Search buffer fields. Contains the Adabas 2-character field name for each field contained in the Adabas search buffer. This field can only be used in Summary reports.
SBL	Corresponds to the ACB field `search buffer length`.
SBSEG*nn*	Represents a search buffer segment of 64 bytes. The *nn* suffix is the segment number. For example, by specifying the field `SBSEG01`, you obtain the first 64 bytes of the search buffer. The segment number may be a number between 01 and 32, inclusive. The field `SBSEGnn` is available for summary reports only; use the field SB for detail reports. Only one *xx*SEG*nn* field can be specified for all reports running at the same time (substitute "FB", "IB", "RB", "SB", or "VB" for *xx*); different *xx*SEG*nn* field settings can be specified for reports run sequentially.
VB	The contents of the Adabas value buffer if one exists for the Adabas call.
	The field `VB` is available for detail reports only; use the field `VBSEGnn` for summary reports. The whole value buffer is displayed.
	The VBSEG*nn* field may be used to display parts of the value buffer if it is more than 32 bytes long.
VBL	Corresponds to the ACB field `value buffer length` field. The value buffer contains the value used in search commands.
VBSEG*nn*	Represents a value buffer segment of 64 bytes. The *nn* suffix is the segment number. For example, by specifying the field `VBSEG01`, you obtain the first 64 bytes of the value buffer. The segment number may be a number between 01 and 32, inclusive. The field VBSEG*nn* is available for summary reports only; use the field `VB` for detail reports. Only one *xx*SEG*nn* field can be specified for all reports running at the same time (substitute "FB", "IB", "RB", "SB", or "VB" for *xx*); different *xx*SEG*nn* field settings can be specified for reports run sequentially.

7 Interval and Time Fields (IT)

Field	Description
ADADURA	Adabas duration. Corresponds to the DURATION field. This field contains the amount of time (in seconds) that the command spent in the Adabas thread, including the time spent waiting for the completion of I/O operations. The ADADURA field differs from the DURATION field in that the time is computed to 6 decimal places instead of 4 decimal places.
CQDURA	Command queue duration. Contains the amount of time (in seconds) that a command waited in the command queue before being dispatched into an Adabas thread.
DATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the Adabas command was processed.
DAY	The day number (within a month) when the Adabas command was processed.
ENDDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the last Adabas command was processed for a user or a job.
ENDTIME	The time (in 24-hour format) when the last Adabas command was processed for a user or a job.
FULLSTCK	The 8-byte storeclock value taken when the Adabas command was processed.
HOUR	The hour (in 24-hour format) when the Adabas command was processed.
MONAME	The name of the month when the Adabas command was processed.
MONTH	The number of the month when the Adabas command was processed.
QUARTER	The quarter of the year in which the Adabas command was processed.
STRTDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the first Adabas command was processed within the current report control break.
STRTTIME	The time (in 24-hour format) when the first Adabas command was processed within the current report control break.
TIME	The time (in 24-hour format) when the first Adabas call was processed.
TOTDURA	Total duration. Contains the amount of time the command was in the Adabas thread plus the amount of time the command waited in the command queue. The TOTDURA field is the sum of the ADADURA and CQDURA field values expressed in seconds.
WEEK	The week number of the week in which the Adabas command was processed.
WEEKDAY	The name of the day on which the Adabas command was processed.

Field	Description
YEAR	The year (in YYYY format) in which the Adabas command was processed.
1M	Establishes 1-minute intervals for the collection of Adabas data.
5M	Establishes 5-minute intervals for the collection of Adabas data.
15M	Establishes 15-minute intervals for the collection of Adabas data.

8 Adabas I/O Fields (I/O)

Field	Description
ASSOREAD	Associator read. The total number of Associator read I/Os that occurred during the Adabas session.
ASSOWRIT	Associator write. The total number of Associator write I/Os that occurred during the Adabas session.
DATAREAD	The total number of Adabas Data Storage read I/Os for the Adabas session.
DATAWRIT	The total number of Adabas Data Storage write I/Os for the Adabas session.
IOS	The total number of I/Os for the command processed; it is the sum of `ASSOIO`, `DATAIO` and `WORKIO`.
IOCOMP	Identifies the Adabas component against which the I/O was issued. For example, if the I/O is issued against Data Storage extent 1, the field contains DS1. If the I/O is issued against address converter extent 3, the field contains AC3.
IOFUNC	The type of I/O operation performed against an Adabas component. The values for this field are "READ" or "WRITE".
IOLIST	The hexadecimal I/O list for a command obtained from the Adabas command log record. Four bytes are allocated for each I/O list entry.
IOPHYS	A translation of the I/O list entry from the Adabas command log record. The format for this field is COMP-X NNNNNN where COMP is the Adabas component (ASSO, DATA, or WORK) X is the type of I/O, (R 'read' or W 'write') NNNNNN is the RABN (relative Adabas block number)
IORABN	The relative Adabas block number against which the I/O was performed.
IOTOCMD	The ratio of the total number of I/O operations performed to the total number of commands processed.
IOTYPE	Identifies the component against which the I/O operation was performed. Values for this field may be ASSO 'Associator', DATA 'Data Storage', or WORK 'Work data set'.

Field	Description
IOVOLSER	Contains the volume serial number against which the I/O operation was performed. This field may be used to show Adabas I/O distribution.
TOTALIOS	Contains the total number of I/Os performed against all Adabas components for the Adabas session; the sum of ASSOREAD, ASSOWRIT, DATAREAD, DATAWRIT, WORKREAD, and WORKWRIT.
WORKREAD	Contains the total number of Work read I/O operations performed during the Adabas session.
WORKWRIT	The total number of Work write I/O operations performed during the Adabas session.

9 Natural Fields (NAT)

Field	Description
NATAPPL	The Natural application name (or library) to which the user issued a LOGON. This field does not necessarily show the library of the Natural object from which the Adabas call is issued. Under SQL, this field contains the library name.
NATCLTID	`NATCLTID` displays the client user ID of a user using a Natural server. `NATCLTID` only contains a value if an RPC client request is executed in a Natural RPC server session. In all other cases the field is empty.
NATCOUNT	The total number of Adabas calls generated by the user application since the last terminal I/O.
NATEXEC	The number of times a Natural object that issues Adabas calls has been executed. NATCOUNT is "1" if the Natural object has issued an Adabas call for the first time on this level; value is zero otherwise.
NATLEVEL	The Natural call level of the Natural program issuing the Adabas call. For example, a CALLNAT routine that is called from a program and issues an Adabas call has a Natural level of 2.
NATLIB	The name of the Natural library where the object is located that is currently executed.
NATPROG	The name of the Natural program that issued the Adabas call. When Natural internally issues Adabas calls to load Natural objects, this value is not updated. Under SQL, this field contains the program name.
NATSTMT	The Natural statement number for the Adabas command processed. This field is derived from the Adabas command ID (CID).
NATUID	The name of the Natural library to which the user is currently logged on. This is the value of the Natural system variable *APPLIC-ID.

10 Adabas Nucleus Fields (NUC)

Field	Description
ABALLOC	The number of bytes of attached buffer space currently used. An attached buffer is an internal buffer used for interregion communication.
ABDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the attached buffer high-water mark was reached.
ABENT	The current number of attached buffer entries.
ABPCT	The maximum percentage of attached buffer space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
ABSIZE	The total amount (in bytes) of attached buffer space allocated at Adabas nucleus startup.
ABTIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) that the attached buffer high-water mark was reached.
ABUSED	The maximum number (in bytes) of attached buffer space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
BUFFEFF	Buffer efficiency. Contains the ratio of the number of calls to the Adabas buffer pool manager to the number of Adabas physical read requests made to the Associator and the Data Storage devices. For example, if the number of read I/Os is 100 and the number of calls to the buffer pool manager is 500, the buffer efficiency is 500/100 or 5. The higher the buffer efficiency number, the more efficient is the use of buffer space. If the buffer efficiency number is low, it is recommended that you increase the LBP (length of buffer pool) ADARUN parameter.
BUFFLUSH	The number of times that the Adabas buffer pool (LBP) was flushed during the Adabas nucleus session.
BUFFWAIT	The number of times that Adabas Review had to wait for a buffer.
CQALLOC	The number of bytes of command queue space currently used.
CQDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the command queue high-water mark was reached.
CQENT	The current number of command queue entries.
CQJOB	The job or started task name for the user obtained from the user's command queue element.
CQMAXENT	The maximum number of entries that have been in the command queue for the Adabas nucleus session.
CQPCT	The maximum percentage of command queue space used during the Adabas nucleus session.

Field	Description
CQSIZE	The total number of bytes of command queue space allocated at Adabas nucleus startup.
CQTIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) when the command queue high-water mark was reached.
CQUQADDR	The address of the User Queue Element found in the CQE.
CQUSED	The maximum number of bytes of command queue space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
DBNAME	The 16-character name assigned to the database when it was created.
FILENAME	Contains the 16-character name assigned to the Adabas file, and is obtained from the Adabas file control block (FCB). If the file name is not available, the field contains "FCB-UNAVAILABLE".
FILETYPE	Contains the 6-character type assigned to the Adabas file. This field contains the string "USER" if the file is a user file or "SYSTEM" if the Adabas Checkpoint file was read or updated.
FORMATOW	The total number of Adabas internal format overwrites that have occurred during the Adabas nucleus session.
FORMATTR	The total number of Adabas internal format translations that have occurred during the Adabas nucleus session.
HQDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) that the hold queue high-water mark was reached.
HQENT	The current number of hold queue entries.
HQPCT	The maximum percentage of hold queue space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
HQSIZE	The total number of bytes allocated to the hold queue at Adabas nucleus startup.
HQTIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) that the hold queue high-water mark was reached.
HQUSED	The maximum number of bytes of hold queue space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
HQUSRENT	The number of hold queue user entries.
LBP	The total number of bytes allocated to the Adabas buffer pool at Adabas nucleus startup.
LFPALLOC	The number of bytes currently used in the format pool.
LFPENT	The current number of entries in the format pool.
LFPMAX	The maximum number of bytes of format pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LFPMXENT	The maximum number of format pool entries used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LFPPCT	The maximum percentage of format pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LFPSIZE	The total number of bytes allocated to the format pool at Adabas nucleus startup.
LFPUSED	The maximum number of bytes of format pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LWPALLOC	The number of bytes of the work pool currently in use.
LWPENT	The current number of work pool entries.
LWPMAX	The maximum number of bytes of work pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LWPMXENT	The maximum number of work pool entries used during the Adabas nucleus session.
LWPPCT	The maximum percentage of work pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.

Field	Description
LWPSIZE	The number of bytes that were allocated to the work pool at Adabas nucleus startup.
LWPUSED	The maximum number of bytes of work pool space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
NUCID	The ID of an Adabas nucleus in an Adabas Parallel Services or Adabas Cluster Services environment.
SVC	The Adabas SVC (supervisor call) number used for interregion communication between the user's address space and the Adabas nucleus address space.
SYSCMD	The number of Adabas system commands that have been executed. Adabas system commands execute in Adabas threads 0 and -1.
THDNUM	The number of 8K Adabas threads in the nucleus. The number includes the two Adabas system threads (threads 0 and -1).
THREADSW	The number of thread switches that have occurred during the Adabas nucleus session.
THROWBKS	The number of command throwbacks that have occurred during the Adabas nucleus session. Throwbacks occur when the record you wish to retrieve has been placed on hold by another user. The command you issued is placed on the command queue ("thrown back") for reprocessing.
TIALLOC	The number of bytes of LI (ISN list table) space currently used.
TIDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the LI (ISN list table) high-water mark was reached.
TIENT	The current number of entries used in the LI (ISN list table).
TIPCT	The maximum percentage of LI (ISN list table) space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
TISIZE	The number of bytes allocated to the LI (ISN list table) at Adabas nucleus startup.
TITIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) that the LI (ISN list table) high-water mark was reached.
TIUSED	The maximum number of bytes of LI (ISN list table) space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
TOTALCMD	The total number of Adabas system and user commands that have been processed during the Adabas nucleus session.
TSALLOC	The number of bytes in the LQ (table of sequential commands) currently being used.
TSDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD format) when the LQ (table of sequential commands) high-water mark was reached.
TSENT	The current number of entries in the LQ (table of sequential commands).
TSPCT	The maximum percentage of LQ (table of sequential commands) space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
TSSIZE	The number of bytes allocated to the LQ (table of sequential commands) at Adabas nucleus startup.
TSTIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) when the LQ (table of sequential commands) high-water mark was reached.
TSUSED	The maximum number of bytes used in the LQ (table of sequential commands) during the Adabas nucleus session.
UQALLOC	The number of bytes of user queue space currently in use.

Field	Description
UQDATE	The date (in YYYY-MM-DD) format when the user queue high-water mark was reached.
UQENT	The current number of user queue entries.
UQPCT	The maximum percentage of user queue space used during the Adabas nucleus session.
UQSIZE	The number of bytes allocated to the user queue at Adabas nucleus startup.
UQTIME	The time (in HH:MM:SS format) when the user queue high-water mark was reached.
UQUSED	The maximum number of bytes of user queue space ever used.
USERCMD	The total number of Adabas commands issued by users and processed during the Adabas nucleus session.

11 Operating System Fields (OS)

Field	Description
ACCTINFO	Contains accounting information about the user that issued the Adabas call. For z/OS batch jobs, the field will contain the first value specified in the account field of the job card. For Com-plete users, the field will contain the account information specified in the user's Com-plete profile.
CPUID	The internal identifying serial number of the CPU from which the Adabas call was issued. **Note:** This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter `ADAMODE=0` (the default value is 2).
CMDRESP	The time in seconds required to process the Adabas call. Adabas Review stores in the command table the minimum Adabas duration for each command type returning a zero response code. The command table is updated whenever a lower duration value is encountered. Command response time is thus based on the "command time" field in the Adabas command log.
JOBCLASS	(z/OS only) Contains the one-byte character of the CLASS parameter in the JOB card.
JOBID	A combination of the job identifier and the job number of the user who issued the Adabas call. This field is available under z/OS and z/VSE. Under z/OS, the field will contain JOB, STC, or TSU as the job identifier followed by a 5-byte JES job number. Under z/VSE, the field will contain JOB as the identifier, followed by the 5-byte POWER job number.
JOBNAME	The name of the job or task from which the Adabas call was issued. This field is the contents of the JOBNAME from the Adabas command log record and may not reflect the actual JOBNAME of the task that issued the Adabas call.
JOBNUM	Contains the job number of the user who issued the Adabas call. This field is available under z/OS and z/VSE. The field will contain an alphanumeric, 5-byte value for the JES (z/OS) or POWER (z/VSE) job number.

Field	Description
LUNAME	The VTAM LU (logical unit) name of the user who issued the Adabas call. If the TP system is Com-plete, the LUNAME field contains the Com-plete ID: The first 3 bytes of the ID represent the Com-pass stack level; The fourth byte is the Com-plete patch character; and The last 4 bytes identify the Com-plete terminal ID number in hexadecimal format.
	Note: This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter ADAMODE=0 (the default value is 2).
OPSYSID	Operating system ID. The address of the ASCB (address space control block) for the job or task that issued the Adabas call. **Note:** This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter ADAMODE=0 (the default value is 2).
STEPNAME	The name of the job step or task step that issued the Adabas call. This step is only available in z/OS environments.
VMID	The z/VM user ID of the user who issued the Adabas call. **Note:** This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter ADAMODE=0 (the default value is 2).

12 Transaction Processing Monitor Fields (TP)

Field	Description
CALLPGM	Under CICS, this field contains the names of programs called by the CICS EXEC LINK or XCTL commands. Since Natural does not issue these calls, this field is empty under Natural. To obtain Natural program names, use the `NATPROG field` (see section *Natural Fields (NAT)*).
CQEUID	Contains the 28-byte Adabas communication user ID for the user who issued the Adabas call. **Note:** This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter `ADAMODE=0` (the default value is 2).
ETID	The Adabas ET (end transaction) ID that was established during the OP (open) call to Adabas.
SECGID	Contains the security system group ID for the user who issued the Adabas call. This field is available under z/OS when the user is running with an external security system (RACF, ACF2, or Top Secret).
SECUID	Contains the security system user ID for the user who issued the Adabas call. This field is available under z/OS when the user is running with an external security system (RACF, ACF2, or Top Secret).
TID	The Com-plete terminal ID number of the user who issued the Adabas call.
TPTRANCT	The number of transactions performed by each job or user. The count is incremented by one for each transaction completed on the user's TP system. A transaction is started with a TP terminal read and completed with a TP terminal write.
TPTRANNM	The transaction number as established by the user's TP system for the transaction that issued the Adabas call.
TPUSERID	The user ID on the TP monitor from which the Adabas call was issued.
TRANSID	The name of the root transaction or program that issued the Adabas call.

<table>
<tr><th>Field</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>UBUID</td><td>Contains the last 8 bytes of the 28-byte Adabas communication ID (CQEUID) for the user who issued the Adabas call.

Note: This field may contain different data when an X'48' call is issued. To avoid such a call in Natural, set Natural parameter ADAMODE=0 (the default value is 2).</td></tr>
<tr><td>UOWID</td><td>Contains the instance number and the sequence number of the CICS field <code>NETUOWID</code>, which is 27 bytes long. This field can only be filled in by CICS. The evaluation of this field requires a large amount of CPU time and, therefore, can only be activated by a special ZAP. Following is a description of the bytes in <code>NETUOWID</code>:
<table>
<tr><td>Offset 0 (Length 1)</td><td>Length (L) of the Logical-Unit-of-Work-Identifier-Field, not including this field. The NETUOWID contains Logical-Unit-of-Work-Identifier-Field plus padding bytes. Values: 0 or 10 < = L < = 26</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset 1 (Length 1)</td><td>Length of Network Name, not including this field, m = L - 9 , 1 < = m < = 17</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset 2 (Length m)</td><td>Network name, format: ABCDEFGH.ABCDEFGH, Networkid.Luname</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset m + 2 (Length 6)</td><td>Instance number</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset m + 2 + 6 (Length 2)</td><td>Sequence number</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset m + 2 + 6 + 2 (Length until 27)</td><td>Residual data</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>UQUID</td><td>Contains the unique 4-byte UQE (user queue element) user ID for the user who issued the Adabas call. This value is allocated in numerically ascending sequence for each UQE allocated by the Adabas nucleus.</td></tr>
<tr><td>USERTYPE</td><td>The type of TP system from which the Adabas call was issued. For example, if the Adabas call was issued from a CICS session, the <code>USERTYPE</code> field contains "CICS".</td></tr>
</table>

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