Natural

Parameter Reference

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ADABAS & NATURAL

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Table of Contents

Preface xvii
1 About this Documentation 1
Document Conventions 2
Online Information and Support 2
Data Protection 3
2 Introduction to Profile Parameters 5
3 Introduction to Session Parameters 7
Session Parameter Usage 8
How to Set Session Parameters 8
Session Parameter Evaluation 10
4 Profile Parameters Grouped by Category 11
Batch Mode 12
Character Assignments 12
Compiler Options 13
Database Management 13
Date and Time Settings 14
Debugging and Tracing 14
External Subprograms 15
Limits 15
Monitoring 16
Natural System Files 16
Natural with Other Products 17
Performance Optimization 18
Output Reports and Work Files 18
Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Settings 19
Session Control 19
Session Initialization and Termination 19
Source Management 20
Storage Management 20
Terminal Communication 21
Translation Tables 22
Unicode and Code Page Support 22
Usage Control and Configuration Settings for Profile Parameters 23
Support for Internet and XML 23
TP Monitor Interfaces 23
5 ABLOG – Log Program Execution Errors 25
6 AD - Attribute Definition 27
AD Parameter Syntax 28
Field Representation 29
Field Alignment 29
Field Input/Output Characteristics 30
Interpretation of Alphanumeric Fields 31
Mandatory Input 32

Length of Input Value 32
Field Upper/Lower Case Characteristics 32
Filler Character 33
7 ADAACBX – Use of the Extended Adabas Control Block 35
8 ADAMODE - Adabas Call Interface Mode 37
9 ADANAME - Name of Adabas Link Routine 41
10 ADAPRM - Adabas Review Support 43
11 ADASBV - Adabas Security by Setting 45
12 AL - Alphanumeric Length for Output 47
13 ASIZE - Entire System Server Auxiliary Buffer 49
14 ASPSIZE - Work Area Size of Adabas Stored Procedures and Triggers 51
15 ATTN - Attention Key Interrupt Support 53
16 AUTO - Automatic Logon 55
17 BP82 - Buffer Pool Placeholder when Object not Found 57
18 BPC64 - Buffer Pool Cache Storage Type 59
19 BPCSIZE - Cache Size for Natural Buffer Pool 61
20 BPI - Buffer Pool Initialization 63
BPI Parameter Syntax 64
NTBPI Macro Syntax 65
Keyword Subparameters 65
Examples of BPI Parameter 70
Examples of NTBPI Macros 71
21 BPLIST - Name of Preload List for Natural Buffer Pool 73
22 BPMETH - Buffer Pool Space Search Algorithm 75
23 BPNAME - Name of Natural Global Buffer Pool 77
24 BPPROP - Global Buffer Pool Propagation 79
25 BPSFI - Object Search First in Buffer Pool 81
26 BPSIZE - Size of Natural Local Buffer Pool 83
27 BPTEXT - Size of Text Segments in Natural Buffer Pool 85
28 BSIZE - Size of EntireX Broker Buffer 87
29 BX - Box Definition 89
30 CANCEL - Session Cancellation with Dump 91
31 CC - Error Processing in Batch Mode 93
32 CCHAR - Allow Output Control Characters 95
33 CCTAB - Printer Escape Sequence Definition 97
CCTAB Parameter Syntax 98
NTCCTAB Macro Syntax 100
String Syntax for OPN, CLS, CODE, CS, CSS or CSE 100
Proportional Fonts 101
Examples of CCTAB Parameter 101
Examples of NTCCTAB Macros 101
34 CD - Color Definition 103
35 CDYNAM - Dynamic Loading of Non-Natural Programs 105
36 CF - Character for Terminal Commands 107
37 CFICU - Unicode and Code Page Support 109

CFICU Parameter Syntax 110
NTCFICU Macro Syntax 111
Keyword Subparameters 111
Example of CFICU Parameter 115
Example of NTCFICU Macro 115
38 CFWSIZE (Internal Use) 117
39 CICSP - Environment Parameters for Natural CICS Interface 119
NTCICSP Macro Syntax 120
Keyword Subparameters 121
Example of NTCICSP Macro 139
40 CLEAR - Processing of CLEAR Key in NEXT Mode 141
41 CM - Command Mode 143
42 CMPO - Compilation Options 145
CMPO Parameter Syntax 146
NTCMPO Macro Syntax 146
Keyword Subparameters 147
Example of CMPO Parameter 148
Example of NTCMPO Macro 148
43 CMPR - General Default Compression Optimization Algorithm 149
44 COMP - Parameters for Natural Com-plete/SMARTS Interface 151
COMP Parameter Syntax 152
NTCOMP Macro Syntax 152
Keyword Subparameters 153
Example of COMP Parameter 157
Example of NTCOMP Macro 157
45 CP - Default Code Page Name 159
46 CPCVERR - Code Page Conversion Error 161
47 CPOBJIN - Code Page of Batch Input File 163
48 CPPRINT - Code Page of Batch Output File 165
49 CPSYNIN - Code Page of Batch Input File for Commands 167
50 CSIZE - Size of Con-nect/Con-form Buffer Area 169
51 CSTATIC - Statically Linked Modules 171
CSTATIC Parameter Syntax 172
NTCSTAT Macro Syntax 173
Example of Parameter CSTATIC 173
Examples of NTCSTAT Macro 173
52 CV - Attribute Control Variable 175
53 CVMIN - Control Variable Modified at Input 177
54 DATSIZE - Minimum Size of Buffer for Local Data 179
55 DB - Database Types and Options 181
DB Parameter Syntax 182
NTDB Macro Syntax 183
Possible Database Types 184
Possible Database Options 185
Examples of DB Parameter 185

Examples of NTDB Macro ... 186
56 DB2 - Parameters for SQL Database Management Interfaces ... 187
DB2 Parameter Syntax ... 188
NTDB2 Macro Syntax ... 188
Keyword Subparameters ... 189
Example of DB2 Parameter ... 202
Example of NTDB2 Macro ... 202
57 DB2SIZE - Natural Buffer Area for Db2 ... 203
58 DBCLOSE - Database Close at Session End ... 205
59 DBGAT - Debug Attach Server for NaturalONE ... 207
DBGAT Parameter Syntax ... 208
NTDBGAT Macro Syntax ... 209
Example of DBGAT Parameter ... 210
Example of NTDBGAT Macro ... 210
60 DBGERR - Automatic Start of Debugger at Runtime Error ... 211
61 DBID - Default Database ID for Natural System Files ... 213
62 DBOPEN - Database Open without ETID ... 215
63 DBROLL - Database Calls before Session Suspension ... 217
64 DBUPD - Database Updating ... 219
65 DC - Character for Decimal Point Notation ... 221
66 DD - Day Differential ... 223
67 DELETE - Deletion of Dynamically Loaded Programs ... 225
68 DF - Date Format ... 227
69 DFOUT - Date Format for Output ... 229
70 DFSTACK - Date Format for Stack ... 231
71 DFTITLE - Output Format of Date in Standard Report Title ... 233
72 DL - Display Length for Output ... 235
73 DO - Display Order of Output Data ... 237
74 DS - Define Size of Storage Buffer ... 239
DS Parameter Syntax ... 240
NTDS Macro Syntax ... 241
Table of Buffer Sizes ... 241
Example of DS Parameter ... 244
Example of NTDS Macro ... 244
75 DSC - Data-Stream Compression (for 3270-Type Terminals) ... 245
76 DSIZE - Size of DBLOG Buffer ... 247
77 DTFORM - Date Format ... 249
78 DU - Dump Generation ... 251
79 DUE - Dump Generation, Error-Specific ... 253
80 DY - Dynamic Attributes ... 255
DY Parameter Syntax ... 257
Examples ... 258
81 DYNPARM - Control Use of Dynamic Parameters ... 261
DYNPARM Parameter Syntax ... 262
NTDYNP Macro Syntax ... 263

Examples ... 263
82 ECHO - Control Printing of Batch Input Data ... 265
83 EDBP - Software AG Editor Buffer Pool Definitions ... 267
EDBP Parameter Syntax ... 268
NTEDBP Macro Syntax ... 269
Keyword Subparameters ... 269
Example of EDBP Parameter ... 275
Example of NTEDBP Macro ... 275
84 EDPSIZE - Size of Software AG Editor Auxiliary Buffer Pool ... 277
85 EJ - Page Eject ... 279
86 EM - Edit Mask ... 281
EM Parameter Syntax ... 282
Examples ... 283
Blanks in Edit Masks ... 283
Default Edit Masks ... 284
Edit Masks for Numeric Fields ... 284
Edit Masks for Alphanumeric Fields ... 287
Edit Masks for Binary Fields - Format B ... 289
Hexadecimal Edit Masks ... 289
Edit Masks for Date and Time Fields - Formats D and T ... 291
Edit Masks for Logical Fields - Format L ... 295
Edit Masks with MOVE EDITED (Edit Mask Specified with operand2) ... 296
87 EMFM - Edit Mask Free Mode ... 297
88 EMU - Unicode Edit Mask ... 299
89 ENDBT - BACKOUT TRANSACTION at Session End ... 301
90 ENDMSG - Display Session-End Message ... 303
91 ES - Empty Line Suppression ... 305
92 ESCAPE - Ignore Terminal Commands %% and %. ... 307
93 ESIZE - Size of User-Buffer Extension Area ... 309
94 ET - Execution of END/BACKOUT TRANSACTION Statements ... 311
95 ETA - Error Transaction Program ... 313
96 ETDB - Database for Transaction Data ... 315
97 ETEOP - Issue END TRANSACTION at End of Program ... 317
98 ETID - Adabas User Identification ... 319
99 ETIO - Issue END TRANSACTION upon Terminal I/O ... 321
100 ETRACE - External Trace Function ... 323
101 ETSYNC - Issue Syncpoint upon End of Transaction/Backout Transaction ... 325
102 EXCSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Expert C Interface ... 327
103 EXRSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Expert Rule Tables ... 329
104 FAMSTD - Overwriting of Print and Work File Access Method Assignments ... 331
105 FC - Filler Character for INPUT Statement ... 333
106 FC - Filler Character for DISPLAY Statement ... 335
107 FCDP - Filler Character for Dynamically Protected Input Fields ... 337
108 FDIC - Predict System File ... 339
109 FL - Floating Point Mantissa Length ... 341

110 FNAT - Natural System File for System Programs 343
111 FNR - Default File Number of Natural System Files 347
112 FPROF - Natural System File for Parameter Profiles 349
113 FREEGDA - Release GDA in Utility Mode 353
114 FREG - Natural Registry System File 355
115 FS - Default Format/Length Setting for User-Defined Variables 357
116 FSEC - Natural Security System File 359
117 FSIZE (Internal Use) 361
118 FSPOOL - Natural Advanced Facilities Spool File 363
119 FUSER - Natural System File for User Programs 365
120 GC - Filler Character for Group Headers 367
121 HC - Header Centering 369
122 HCAM - Hardcopy Access Method 371
123 HCDEST - Hardcopy Output Destination 373
124 HD - Header Definition 375
125 HE - Helproutine 377
HE Parameter Syntax 378
Execution of Helproutines 380
Examples 380
126 HI - Help Character 383
127 HW - Heading Width 385
128 IA - Input Assign Character 387
129 IC - Insertion Character 389
130 ICU - Unicode Insertion Character 391
131 ID - Input Delimiter Character 393
132 IKEY - Processing of PA and PF Keys 395
133 IM - Input Mode 397
134 IMSG - Suppression of Session Initialization Error Messages 399
135 IMSGLOG - Write Session Initialization Error Messages to the Message Log 401
136 IMSP - General Parameters for Natural IMS TM Interface 403
NTIMSP Macro Syntax 404
Keyword Subparameters 404
Example of NTIMSP Macro 406
137 IMSPE - Environment Parameters for Natural IMS TM Interface 407
NTIMSPE Macro Syntax 408
Keyword Subparameters 409
Example of NTIMSPE Macro 419
138 IMSPT - Transaction Definitions for Natural IMS TM Interface 421
NTIMSPT Macro Syntax 422
Keyword Subparameters 422
Example of NTIMSPT Macro 426
139 INTENS - Printing of Intensified Fields 427
140 IP - INPUT Prompting Text 429
141 IS - Identical Suppress 431
142 ISIZE - Size of Initialization Buffer 433

143 ITERM - Session Termination in Case of Initialization Error 435
144 ITRACE - Internal Trace Function 437
145 KD - Key Definition 439
146 KEY - Setting Assignments to PA, PF and CLEAR Keys 441
147 LC - Lower to Upper Case Translation 443
148 LC - Leading Characters 445
149 LCU - Unicode Leading Characters 447
150 LE - Reaction when Limit for Processing Loop Exceeded 449
151 LFILE - Logical System File Definition 451
LFILE Parameter Syntax 452
NTLFILE Macro Syntax 453
Example of LFILE Parameter 453
Examples of NTLFILE Macro 453
152 LIBNAM - Name of External Program Load Library 455
153 LOG (Internal Use) 457
154 LS - Line Size 459
Profile Parameter LS 460
Session Parameter LS 460
Specification with Statements 461
155 LT - Limit for Processing Loops 463
156 MADIO - Maximum DBMS Calls between Screen I/O Operations 465
157 MAINPR - Override Default Output Report Number 467
158 MAXCL - Maximum Number of Program Calls 469
159 MAXROLL - Number of CMROLL Calls before Session Suspension 471
160 MAXYEAR - Maximum Year for Date/Time Values 473
161 MC - Multiple-Value Field Count 475
162 MENU - Menu Mode 477
163 ML - Position of Message Line 479
164 MONSIZE - Size of SYSTP Monitor Buffer 481
165 MP - Maximum Number of Pages of a Report 483
166 MS - Manual Skip 485
167 MSGSF - Display System Error Messages in Short/Full Format 487
168 MT - Maximum CPU Time 489
169 NAFSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Advanced Facilities 491
170 NAFUPF - Natural Advanced Facilities User Profile 493
171 NC - Use of Natural System Commands 495
172 NISN (Internal Use) 497
173 NL - Numeric Length for Output 499
174 NUCNAME - Name of Environment-Independent Nucleus 501
175 OBJIN - Use of CMOBJIN as Natural Input File 503
176 OPF - Overwriting of Protected Fields by Helproutines 505
177 OPRB - Database Open/Close Processing 507
OPRB Parameter Syntax 508
Dynamic OPRB with Natural Security 509
OPRB for VSAM 510

OPRB for Adabas 510
NTOPRB Macro Syntax 511
Examples of NTOPRB Macros 512
178 OPT - Control of Natural Optimizer Compiler 513
OPT Parameter Syntax 514
NTOPT Macro Syntax 514
179 OSP - Parameters for z/OS Batch 515
OSP Parameter Syntax 516
NTOSP Macro Syntax 516
Keyword Subparameters 516
Example of OSP Parameter 520
Example of NTOSP Macro 520
180 OUTDEST - Output Destination for Asynchronous Processing 521
181 OVSIZE - Storage Thread Overflow Size 523
182 PARM - Alternative Parameter Module 525
183 PC - Control of Personal-Computer Access Method 527
184 PC - Periodic Group Count 529
185 PCNTRL - Print-Control Characters 531
186 PD - Limit of Pages for NATPAGE 533
187 PDPSIZE - Size of the Profiler Data Pool 535
188 PECK - PCHECK/ECHECK Error Processing 537
189 PGP - Properties for External Programs 539
PGP Parameter Syntax 540
NTPGP Macro Syntax 542
Examples of PGP Parameter 542
Examples of NTPGP Macros 543
190 PLOG - Logging of Dynamic Parameters 545
191 PM - Print Mode 547
Profile Parameter PM 548
Session Parameter PM 548
192 PRINT - Print File Assignments 551
PRINT Parameter Syntax 552
NTPRINT Macro Syntax 553
Keyword Subparameters for All Environments 554
Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments 559
Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments 562
Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS 564
Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP (Com-plete) 565
Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS (Com-plete) 565
Keyword Subparameters for AM=IMS 566
Keyword Subparameters for DEFINE PRINTER Statement 567
193 PROFILE - Apply Parameter Profile 569
PROFILE Parameter Syntax 570
194 PROGRAM - Non-Natural Program Receiving Control after Termination 573
195 PS - Page Size for Natural Reports 577

196 PSEUDO - CICS Pseudo-Conversational Mode 579
197 RCA - Resolve Addresses of Statically Linked Modules 581
198 RCALIAS - External Name Definition for Statically Linked Modules 583
RCALIAS Parameter Syntax 584
NTALIAS Macro Syntax 585
Example of RCALIAS Parameter 585
Examples of NTALIAS Macros 585
199 RCFIND - Handling of Response Code 113 for FIND Statement 587
200 RCGET - Handling of Response Code 113 for GET Statement 589
201 RDACT - (Internal Use) 591
202 RDC - Configure the Natural Data Collector 593
RDC Parameter Syntax 594
NTRDC Macro Syntax 595
Keyword Subparameters 595
Examples of RDC Parameter 598
Example of NTRDC Macro 598
203 RDCEXIT - Define Natural Data Collector User Exits 599
204 RDCSIZE - Size of Buffer for the Natural Data Collector 601
205 RDNODE - (Internal Use) 603
206 RDPORT - (Internal Use) 605
207 RECAT - Dynamic Recataloging 607
208 REINP - Issue Internal REINPUT Statement for Invalid Data 609
209 RELO - Storage Thread Relocation 611
210 RFILE - File for Recordings 613
211 RI - Release ISNs 615
212 RJESIZE - Initial Size of NATRJE Buffer 617
213 RM - Retransmit Modified Fields 619
214 RNCONST - Renumber Line Numbers in Constants 621
215 ROSY - Read-Only Access to System Files 623
216 RPC - Remote-Procedure-Call Settings 625
RPC Parameter Syntax 626
NTRPC Macro Syntax 626
Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server 627
Keyword Subparameters for Client Only 630
Keyword Subparameters for Server Only 634
RPC Parameter Example 643
NTRPC Macro Example 643
217 RUNSIZE - Size of Runtime Buffer 645
218 SA - Sound Terminal Alarm 647
219 SB - Selection Box 649
Syntactical Considerations 650
Runtime Considerations 651
Features 652
Restrictions 654
220 SCTAB - Scanner Characters 655

SCTAB Parameter Syntax 656
NTSCTAB Macro Syntax 657
Example of SCTAB Parameter 657
Examples of NTSCTAB Macro 658
221 SENDER - Screen Output Destination for Asynchronous Processing 659
222 SF - Spacing Factor 661
223 SG - Sign Position 663
224 SHAPED - Control of Character Shaping 665
225 SKEY - Storage Key for Program Execution 667
226 SL - Source Line Length 669
227 SLOCK - Source Locking 671
228 SM - Programming in Structured Mode 673
229 SORT - Control of Sort Program 675
SORT Parameter Syntax 676
NTSORT Macro Syntax 676
Keyword Subparameters 677
Examples of SORT Parameter 680
Examples of NTSORT Macros 680
230 SOSI - Shift-Out/Shift-In Codes for Double-Byte Character Set 681
SOSI Parameter Syntax 682
Positional Subparameters 682
Conversion of Logical Shift-Out/Shift-In Characters 683
Automatic Adaptation of Translation Tables 683
Compatibility of SOSI Profile Parameter with SO and SI Profile Parameters of Previous Natural Versions 684
SOSI Parameter Examples 684
231 SRETAIN - Retain Source Format 685
232 SSIZE - Size of Source Area Allocated by the Editors 687
233 STACK - Place Data/Commands on the Stack 689
234 STACKD - Stack Delimiter Character 691
235 STEPLIB - Additional Steplib Library 693
236 SUBSID - Subsystem ID 695
237 SYNERR - Control of Syntax Errors 697
238 SYS - Define and Activate a Set of Dynamic Profile Parameters 699
SYS Parameter Syntax 700
NTSYS Macro Syntax 701
Example of NTSYS Macro 702
239 SYSCIP - Adabas Cipher Key for Natural System Files 703
240 SYSPSW - Adabas Default Password for Natural System Files 705
241 TAB - Standard Output Character Translation 707
TAB Parameter Syntax 708
NTTAB Macro Syntax 709
Example of TAB Parameter 709
Example of NTTAB Macro 709
242 TAB1 - Alternative Output Translation 711

TAB1 Parameter Syntax ... 712
NTTAB1 Macro Syntax ... 713
Example of TAB1 Parameter ... 713
Example of NTTAB1 Macro ... 713
243 TAB2 - Alternative Input Translation ... 715
TAB2 Parameter Syntax ... 716
NTTAB2 Macro Syntax ... 717
Example of TAB2 Parameter ... 717
Example of NTTAB2 Macro ... 717
244 TABA1 - EBCDIC-to-ASCII Translation ... 719
TABA1 Parameter Syntax ... 720
NTTABA1 Macro Syntax ... 721
Example of TABA1 Parameter ... 721
Example of NTTABA1 Macro ... 721
245 TABA2 - ASCII-to-EBCDIC Translation ... 723
TABA2 Parameter Syntax ... 724
NTTABA2 Macro Syntax ... 724
Example of TABA2 Parameter ... 725
Example of NTTABA2 Macro ... 725
246 TABL - SYS Library Output Translation ... 727
TABL Parameter Syntax ... 728
NTTABL Macro Syntax ... 729
Example of TABL Parameter ... 729
Example of NTTABL Macro ... 729
247 TC - Trailing Characters ... 731
248 TCU - Unicode Trailing Characters ... 733
249 TD - Time Differential ... 735
250 TF - Translation of Database ID/File Number ... 737
TF Parameter Syntax ... 738
NTTF Macro Syntax ... 739
Example of TF Parameter ... 739
Example of NTTF Macro ... 739
251 THPINIT - Name of Pre-initialized Storage Thread Model ... 741
252 THSEPCH - Thousands Separator Character ... 743
253 THSIZE – Thread Size ... 745
254 TMODEL - IBM 3270 Terminal Model ... 747
255 TPF (Internal Use) ... 749
256 TQ - Translate Quotation Marks ... 751
257 TRACE - Define Components to be Traced ... 753
TRACE Parameter Syntax ... 754
NTTRACE Macro Syntax ... 755
Example of TRACE Parameter ... 755
Example of NTTRACE Macro ... 755
258 TS - Translate Output from Programs in System Libraries ... 757
259 TSIZE - Size of Buffer for Adabas Text Retrieval ... 759

260 TSOP - Parameters for Natural TSO Interface 761
TSOP Parameter Syntax 762
NTTSOP Macro Syntax 762
Keyword Subparameters 763
Example of TSOP Parameter 766
Example of NTTSOP Macro 767
261 TTYPE - Terminal Type 769
262 UC - Underlining Character 771
263 UCONMAX - Maximum Number of Concurrent Sessions for a User 773
264 UDB - User Database ID 775
265 ULANG - User Language 777
266 UNIIO (Internal Use) 779
267 USER - Restrict Use of Profile Parameter Strings and Modules 781
USER Parameter Syntax 782
NTUSER Macro Syntax 783
Example of USER Parameter 783
Example of NTUSER Macro 784
268 USERBUF (Internal Use) 785
269 UTAB1 - Lower-to-Upper-Case Translation 787
UTAB1 Parameter Syntax 788
NTUTAB1 Macro Syntax 789
Example of UTAB1 Parameter 789
Example of NTUTAB1 Macro 789
270 UTAB2 - Upper-to-Lower-Case Translation 791
UTAB2 Parameter Syntax 792
NTUTAB2 Macro Syntax 793
Example of UTAB2 Parameter 793
Example of NTUTAB2 Macro 793
271 VSAM - Parameters for Natural for VSAM 795
VSAM Parameter Syntax 796
NTVSAM Macro Syntax 796
NTVEXIT Macro Syntax 797
NTVLSR Macro Syntax 797
NTVTVSD Macro Syntax 797
Keyword Subparameters 798
Examples of NTVSAM Macro 811
Examples of VSAM Parameter 812
PARM - Alternative Natural Parameter Module for VSAM 812
272 VSIZE - Size of Buffer Area for Natural for VSAM 813
273 WEBIO - Web I/O Interface Screen Rendering 815
WEBIO Parameter Syntax 816
NTWEBIO Macro Syntax 816
Keyword Subparameters 817
Example of WEBIO Parameter 818
Example of NTWEBIO Macro 818

274 WH - Wait for Record in Hold Status 819
275 WORK - Work-File Assignments 821
WORK Parameter Syntax 822
NTWORK Macro Syntax 823
Keyword Subparameters for All Environments 824
Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments 829
Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments 831
Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS 832
Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP 833
Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS 834
276 WPSIZE - Sizes of Natural Work Pools 837
277 WSISIZE - Buffer for Natural Workstation Interface 839
278 XML - Activate PARSE XML and REQUEST DOCUMENT Statements 841
XML Parameter Syntax 842
NTXML Macro Syntax 843
Keyword Subparameters 843
Examples of XML Parameter 848
Examples of NTXML Macro 849
279 XREF - Creation of XRef Data for Natural 851
Possibilities of Setting the XREF Parameter 852
XRef Data Generation 853
Extended XRef Data Generation (For Internal Use Only) 853
280 YD - Year Differential 855
281 YSLW - Year Sliding or Fixed Window 857
Examples of YSLW Parameter 859
282 ZD - Zero-Division Check 861
283 ZIIP - zIIP Processing (z/OS Only) 863
ZIIP Parameter Syntax 864
NTZIIP Macro Syntax 865
Keyword Subparameters 865
Example of ZIIP Parameter 871
Example of NTZIIP Macro 871
284 ZP - Zero Printing 873
285 ZSIZE - Size of Entire DB Buffer Area 875

Preface

This documentation contains detailed descriptions of all Natural profile and session parameters provided to configure your Natural environment.

If a Natural session parameter with the same name and functionality as a Natural profile parameter exists, the descriptions of both parameters are combined in a single document.

Introduction to Profile Parameters	References to documents providing detailed information on profile parameter usage.
Introduction to Session Parameters	General information on session parameter usage and evaluation.
Profile Parameters Grouped by Category	Summary of profile parameters grouped by category.
Parameters in Alphabetical Order	Descriptions of all profile parameters and session parameters in alphabetical order.

1 About this Documentation

- Document Conventions 2
- Online Information and Support 2
- Data Protection 3

Document Conventions

Convention	Description
Bold	Identifies elements on a screen.
`Monospace font`	Identifies service names and locations in the format *`folder.subfolder.service`*, APIs, Java classes, methods, properties.
`Italic`	Identifies: Variables for which you must supply values specific to your own situation or environment. New terms the first time they occur in the text. References to other documentation sources.
`Monospace font`	Identifies: Text you must type in. Messages displayed by the system. Program code.
{ }	Indicates a set of choices from which you must choose one. Type only the information inside the curly braces. Do not type the { } symbols.
|	Separates two mutually exclusive choices in a syntax line. Type one of these choices. Do not type the | symbol.
[ ]	Indicates one or more options. Type only the information inside the square brackets. Do not type the [ ] symbols.
...	Indicates that you can type multiple options of the same type. Type only the information. Do not type the ellipsis (...).

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- Add product feature requests.

Data Protection

Software AG products provide functionality with respect to processing of personal data according to the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR). Where applicable, appropriate steps are documented in the respective administration documentation.

2 Introduction to Profile Parameters

You specify a Natural profile parameter either dynamically at session start, or statically in the NTPRM parameter macro and additional parameter macros contained in the Natural parameter module.

A profile parameter for which no macro name or macro syntax is indicated in the individual parameter description is defined in the NTPRM macro.

NTPRM Macro Syntax

The NTPRM macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTPRM profile-parameter=value, ...
```

where *value* is any parameter setting valid for the specified *profile-parameter*.

In general, you can use the default parameter values. If any of the default values do not suit your requirements, overwrite them with the required values.

For detailed information on using a profile parameter, see the following sections in the *Natural Operations* documentation:

- Profile Parameter Usage
- Natural Parameter Hierarchy
- Assignment of Parameter Values

3 Introduction to Session Parameters

- Session Parameter Usage 8
- How to Set Session Parameters 8
- Session Parameter Evaluation 10

Session Parameter Usage

In Natural, session parameters are used:

- to specify certain characters,
- to set processing time limits,
- to set a particular response for a given condition,
- to set various size limits,
- to determine various aspects of output reports.

At the installation of Natural, the Natural administrator sets these parameters to default values which are then valid for all users of Natural.

How to Set Session Parameters

Natural session parameters can be set in several ways:

- via the default Natural parameter module, which is set when Natural is installed;
- via dynamic parameters specified when invoking Natural (as described in your Natural *Operations* documentation);
- via a `SET GLOBALS` statement (in reporting mode only);
- via a `FORMAT` statement;
- via parameter specification within statements where parameters also are evaluated, for example, `INPUT`, `DISPLAY`, `WRITE`;
- via terminal commands.

Instead of the parameter values `ON` and `OFF`, you can also specify `T` (true) or `F` (false) respectively.

Changing Session Parameters at Program Level Using the FORMAT Statement

You can change certain parameters for the duration of a single program (report). This is done by using a `FORMAT` statement in the program, which will override the session-wide settings for these parameters.

Example of a FORMAT Statement:

```
FORMAT AL=10 HC=R
```

Parameters set with a FORMAT statement apply until the end of the executed program, unless they are changed with another FORMAT statement in the program.

Not all session parameters can be changed at program level, while several parameters that can be specified at program level cannot be specified at session level; most of the latter are parameters which affect the format of an output report.

Changing Session Parameters at Statement Level

Most of the parameters you can change with a FORMAT statement you can also change for an individual statement; for example, for a particular DISPLAY, WRITE, INPUT or REINPUT statement.

This is done by specifying the parameter (in parentheses) after the statement name.

Example:

```
DISPLAY (SF=4) NAME JOB-TITLE CURR-CODE SALARY
```

A parameter set at statement level applies only to the statement in which it is specified. The setting at statement level overrides, for that statement only, all other settings of that parameter at other levels.

Changing Session Parameters at Field Level

Within a DISPLAY, WRITE, INPUT or REINPUT statement, you can also change some parameters for an individual field or output element.

This is done by specifying the parameter (in parentheses) after the field name.

Example:

```
DISPLAY NAME (AL=10) JOB-TITLE CURR-CODE SALARY
```

The parameter value then applies only to that field. The setting at field level overrides, for that field only, all other settings of that parameter at other levels. However, only some of the parameters that can be set at statement level can also be set at field level.

Session Parameter Evaluation

Parameters specified with the statements DISPLAY, FORMAT, PRINT, INPUT, REINPUT, WRITE, WRITE TITLE and WRITE TRAILER are processed during program compilation and are therefore included in the corresponding object module for the program.

The following hierarchy is used for evaluation:

1. Parameters set at element/field (highest priority)
2. Parameters set at statement level
3. Parameters set with a FORMAT statement
4. The default parameter settings (lowest priority)

Parameters set with a SET GLOBALS statement cause the execution time environment to be modified. These modifications remain in effect until overridden by another SET GLOBALS statement.

4 Profile Parameters Grouped by Category

- Batch Mode 12
- Character Assignments 12
- Compiler Options 13
- Database Management 13
- Date and Time Settings 14
- Debugging and Tracing 14
- External Subprograms 15
- Limits 15
- Monitoring 16
- Natural System Files 16
- Natural with Other Products 17
- Performance Optimization 18
- Output Reports and Work Files 18
- Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Settings 19
- Session Control 19
- Session Initialization and Termination 19
- Source Management 20
- Storage Management 20
- Terminal Communication 21
- Translation Tables 22
- Unicode and Code Page Support 22
- Usage Control and Configuration Settings for Profile Parameters 23
- Support for Internet and XML 23
- TP Monitor Interfaces 23

Batch Mode

The following profile parameters apply if Natural is used in batch mode:

Parameter	Brief Description
CC	Error processing in batch mode
CPOBJIN	Code page of batch input file
CPPRINT	Code page of batch output file
CPSYNIN	Code page of batch input file for commands
ECHO	Control printing of input data
OBJIN	Use of CMOBJIN as Natural input file
OSP	Parameters for z/OS batch

Character Assignments

The following profile parameters can be used to change default character assignments:

Parameter	Brief Description
CVMIN	Control variable modified at input
FC	Filler character for INPUT statement
FCDP	Filler character for dynamically protected input fields
CF	Character for terminal commands
DC	Decimal character
HI	Help character
IA	Input assign character
ID	Input delimiter character
SOSI	Shift-out/shift-in codes for double-byte character set
THSEPCH	Thousands separator character

Compiler Options

The following profile parameters can be used to control the Natural compiler:

Parameter	Brief Description
CMPO	Compilation options
FS	Default format/length setting for user-defined variables
SM	Programming in structured mode
XREF	Creation of XRef data for Natural

Database Management

The following profile parameters can be used to configure databases and control access to databases:

Parameter	Brief Description
ADAACBX	Use of the Extended Adabas Control Block
ADANAME	Name of Adabas link routine
ADAMODE	Adabas interface mode
ADAPRM	Adabas Review support
ADASBV	Adabas security by value
DB	Database types and options
DB2	Parameters for SQL database management system interfaces
DBCLOSE	Database close at session end
DBOPEN	Database open without ETID
DBROLL	Database calls before roll-out
DBUPD	Database updating
ENDBT	Issue BACKOUT TRANSACTION at session end
ET	Execution of END/BACKOUT TRANSACTION statements
ETDB	Database for transaction data
ETEOP	Issue END TRANSACTION at end of program
ETID	User identification for Adabas
ETIO	Issue END TRANSACTION upon terminal I/O
ETSYNC	Issue Syncpoint upon END/BACKOUT TRANSACTION statements
LFILE	Dynamic specification of logical file
OPRB	Database open/close processing for Adabas and VSAM databases

Parameter	Brief Description
RCFIND	Handling of Adabas Response Code 113 for FIND statement
RCGET	Handling of Adabas Response Code 113 for GET statement
RI	Release of Adabas ISNs
TF	Translation of database ID/file number
UDB	User database ID
WH	Adabas wait for record in hold status

Date and Time Settings

The following profile parameters affect the handling of date and time values by Natural as well as the internal date/time used by Natural:

Parameter	Brief Description
DD	Day differential
DFOUT	Date format for output
DFSTACK	Date format for stack
DFTITLE	Date format in default page title
DTFORM	Date format
STACKD	Stack delimiter character
TD	Time differential
YD	Year differential
YSLW	Year sliding window

Debugging and Tracing

The following profile parameters can be used for debugging and/or tracing purposes:

Parameter	Brief Description
CANCEL	Session cancellation with dump
DBGAT	Debug attach server for remote debugging with NaturalONE
DBGERR	Automatic start of debugger at runtime error
DU	Dump generation
DUE	Dump generation for specific errors only
ETRACE	External trace function
ITRACE	Internal trace function

Parameter	Brief Description
PECK	Control error processing of the ECHECK and PCHECK compilation options of the COMPOPT system command
RDC	Configure the Natural Data Collector
RELO	Storage thread relocation
TRACE	Define components to be traced

External Subprograms

The following profile parameters affect the dynamic loading and deletion of non-Natural programs:

Parameter	Brief Description
CDYNAM	Dynamic loading of non-Natural programs
CSTATIC	Programs statically linked to Natural
DELETE	Deletion of dynamically loaded non-Natural programs
LIBNAM	Name of external program load library (z/OS batch and TSO only)
PGP	Properties for external subprograms
RCA	Resolve addresses of static non-Natural programs
RCALIAS	External name definition for non-Natural programs

Limits

The following profile parameters can be used to prevent a single program from consuming an excessive amount of internal resources:

Parameter	Brief Description
LE	Reaction when limit for processing loop exceeded
LT	Limit for processing loops
MADIO	Maximum database management system interface calls between screen I/O operations
MAXCL	Maximum number of program calls
MAXYEAR	Maximum year for date/time values
MT	Maximum CPU time
OVSIZE	Storage thread overflow size
PD	Number of pages captured by NATPAGE

Monitoring

The following profile parameters can be used to monitor your applications and resources:

Parameter	Brief Description
RDC	Configure the Natural Data Collector
RDCEXIT	Define Natural Data Collector user exits
RDCSIZE	Size of buffer for the Natural Data Collector

Natural System Files

Natural system files are used for the storage of data and programs as described in *Natural System Files* in the *Operations* documentation.

The following profile parameters apply to all system files:

Parameter	Brief Description
DBID	Default database ID of Natural system files
FNR	Default file number of Natural system files
SYSPSW	Default password for Natural system files
SYSCIP	Default cipher key for Natural system files
RFILE	File for recordings
ROSY	Read-only access to Natural system files (FNAT, FUSER and FSEC only)

With the following parameters, you can override the default values for individual system files:

Parameter	Brief Description
FNAT	Natural system file for system programs
FUSER	Natural system file for user programs
FDIC	Predict system file
FSEC	Natural Security system file
FSPOOL	Natural Advanced Facilities spool file
FPROF	Natural system file for parameter profiles
FREG	Natural registry system file

Natural with Other Products

The following profile parameters are used in connection with other products:

Product	Parameter	Brief Description
Adabas Text Retrieval	TSIZE	Size of buffer for Adabas Text Retrieval
Con-nect	CSIZE	Size of Con-nect/Con-form buffer area
EntireX Broker	BSIZE	Size of EntireX Broker buffer
Entire DB Engine	ZSIZE	Size of Entire DB Engine buffer
Entire System Server	ASIZE	Entire System Server auxiliary buffer
Natural Advanced Facilities	NAFSIZE	Size of Natural Advanced Facilities buffer
	NAFUPF	User profile for Natural Advanced Facilities
Natural Connection	PC	Control of PC access method with Natural Connection
Natural for Db2	DB2	Parameters for SQL database management system interfaces
	DB2SIZE	Natural buffer area for Db2
Natural for VSAM	VSAM	Parameters for Natural for VSAM
	VSIZE	Size of buffer for Natural for VSAM
NaturalONE	PDPSIZE	Size of data buffer for the NaturalONE Profiler
	DBGAT	Debug attach server for remote debugging with NaturalONE
Natural Optimizer Compiler	OPT	Control of Natural Optimizer Compiler
Natural RPC	RPC	Remote procedure call settings for Natural RPC
Software AG Editor	EDBP	Software AG Editor buffer pool definitions
	EDPSIZE	Size of Software AG Editor auxiliary buffer pool
	SSIZE	Size of buffer for the Software AG Editor
Natural Web I/O Interface	WEBIO	Web I/O interface screen rendering
Natural Batch for zIIP, Natural for CICS for zIIP, Natural for Com-plete for zIIP	ZIIP	zIIP (IBM's System z Integrated Information Processor) processing configuration under z/OS See also the *Natural for zIIP* documentation.

Performance Optimization

The following profile parameters are used to improve the performance:

Parameter	Brief Description
OPT	Control of Natural Optimizer Compiler (only applies if the Natural Optimizer Compiler is installed)
ZIIP	zIIP (IBM's System z Integrated Information Processor) processing configuration under z/OS (only applies if Natural Batch for zIIP, Natural for CICS for zIIP and/or Natural for Com-plete for zIIP is installed)

Output Reports and Work Files

The following profile parameters control standard attributes used during the creation of Natural reports:

Parameter	Brief Description
DL	Display length for output
EJ	Page eject
FAMSTD	Overwriting of print and work file access method assignments
HCAM	Hardcopy access method
HCDEST	Hardcopy output destination
INTENS	Printing of intensified fields
LS	Line size for Natural records
MAINPR	Override default output report number
MP	Maximum number of report pages
PCNTRL	Print control characters
PM	Print mode
PRINT	Printer assignments
PS	Page size for Natural reports
SF	Spacing factor
TQ	Translate quotation marks
TS	Translate output from programs in system libraries
WORK	Work file assignments
ZP	Zero printing

Remote Procedure Call (RPC) Settings

The following profile parameter is used to set up and process remote procedure calls between a client and a server using Natural RPC.

Parameter	Brief Description
RPC	Remote procedure call settings for Natural RPC.

Session Control

The following profile parameters can be used to control Natural sessions:

Parameter	Brief Description
CM	Command mode
ETA	Error transaction program
FREEGDA	Release global data area in utility mode
MENU	Menu mode
NC	Use of Natural system commands
SORT	Control of sort program
STEPLIB	Additional steplib library
SYNERR	Control of syntax errors
UCONMAX	Specify the maximum number of concurrent sessions for a user
ULANG	User language
ZD	Zero-division check

Session Initialization and Termination

The following profile parameters have an influence on the initialization or termination of a Natural session:

Parameter	Brief Description
AUTO	Automatic logon
ENDMSG	Display of session-end message
IMSG	Session initialization error messages
ITERM	Session termination upon initialization error
MENU	Menu mode
NUCNAME	Name of environment-independent nucleus
PROGRAM	Program to receive control after session termination
STACK	Place data/commands on Natural stack
STEPLIB	Additional steplib library

Source Management

The following profile parameters can be used to manage Natural sources:

Parameter	Brief Description
RECAT	Dynamic recataloging
RNCONST	Renumbering of line numbers in constants
SL	Source-line length
SLOCK	Source locking
SYNERR	Control of syntax errors

Storage Management

The following profile parameters affect the Natural buffers and buffer pools:

Parameter	Brief Description
BP82	Buffer pool placeholder when object not found
BPCSIZE	Cache size of Natural buffer pool
BPC64	Cache storage type for Natural buffer pool
BPI	Buffer pool initialization
BPLIST	Name of preload list for Natural buffer pool
BPMETH	Buffer pool space search algorithm
BPNAME	Name of Natural global buffer pool
BPPROP	Global buffer pool propagation

Parameter	Brief Description
BPSFI	Object search sequence in buffer pool
BPSIZE	Size of Natural local buffer pool
BPTEXT	Size of text segments in Natural buffer pool
CMPR	General default compression optimization algorithm
DATSIZE	Size of buffer for local data
DS	Size of storage buffer
DSIZE	Size of debug buffer
ESIZE	Size of user buffer extension
ISIZE	Size of initialization buffer
MAXROLL	Number of CMROLL calls before roll-out
MONSIZE	Size of SYSTP monitor buffer
PDPSIZE	Size of data buffer for the NaturalONE Profiler (on NaturalONE servers only)
RDCSIZE	Size of buffer for the Natural Data Collector
RJESIZE	Initial size of NATRJE buffer
RUNSIZE	Size of runtime buffer
THSIZE	Thread size
WPSIZE	Sizes of Natural work pools

Terminal Communication

The following profile parameters affect the use of Natural on video terminals:

Parameter	Brief Description
ATTN	Attention key interrupt support
CLEAR	Processing of CLEAR key in NEXT mode
DO	Display order of output data
DSC	Data stream compression (for IBM 3270-type terminals)
EMFM	Edit mask free mode
ESCAPE	Ignore terminal commands %% and %
IKEY	Processing of PA keys and PF keys
IM	Input mode
KEY	Value assignments to PA, PF and CLEAR keys
LC	Lower to upper case translation
ML	Position of message line
MSGSF	Display system error messages in full

Parameter	Brief Description
OPF	Overwriting of protected fields by helproutines
REINP	Issue internal REINPUT statement for invalid data
RM	Retransmit modified fields
SA	Sound terminal alarm
SOSI	Shift-out/shift-in codes for double-byte character set
TMODEL	IBM 3270 terminal type
TTYPE	Terminal type

Translation Tables

The following profile parameters can be used to overwrite character translation tables used by Natural:

Parameter	Brief Description
CCHAR	Allow output control characters
CCTAB	Printer escape sequence definition
CP	Default code page name
SCTAB	Scanner character type table
TAB	Standard output translation table
TABA1	EBCDIC to ASCII translation table
TABA2	ASCII to EBCDIC translation table
TABL	Translation table for output from SYS libraries
TAB1	Alternative output translation table
TAB2	Alternative input translation table
UTAB1	Lower to upper case translation table
UTAB2	Upper to lower case translation table

Unicode and Code Page Support

The following profile parameter can be used for Unicode and code page support:

Parameter	Brief Description
CFICU	Enables/disables support for Unicode and code pages
CPCVERR	Conversion error
SHAPED	Enables/disables conversion of unshaped characters

Usage Control and Configuration Settings for Profile Parameters

The following profile parameters affect the use and the configuration of Natural profile parameters:

Parameter	Brief Description
DYNPARM	Control use of dynamic parameters
PARM	Alternative parameter module
PLOG	Logging of dynamic parameters
PROFILE	Activate dynamic parameter profile
SYS	Activate set of dynamic profile parameters
USER	Restrict use of profile parameters

Support for Internet and XML

The following profile parameters support internet and XML access:

Parameter	Brief Description
WEBIO	Web I/O interface screen rendering (only applies if the Natural Web I/O Interface is installed)
XML	Activate PARSE XML and REQUEST DOCUMENT statements

TP Monitor Interfaces

The following profile parameters apply if Natural is used with a TP monitor interface:

Parameter	Brief Description
CICSP	Environment parameters for the Natural CICS Interface
COMP	Parameters for Com-plete
IMSP	General parameters for the Natural IMS TM Interface
IMSPE	Environment parameters for the Natural IMS TM Interface
IMSPT	Transaction definitions for the Natural IMS TM Interface
OUTDEST	Output destination for asynchronous processing under CICS and Com-plete
PSEUDO	Pseudo-conversational mode (CICS only)
SENDER	Screen output destination for asynchronous processing under CICS, Com-plete, and IMS TM
SKEY	Storage protection key
SUBSID	Subsystem ID
TSOP	Parameters for the Natural TSO Interface

5 ABLOG – Log Program Execution Errors

This profile parameter is used to log all Natural errors that indicate a timeout or an abnormal termination (NAT0953 to NAT0956 errors) during program execution.

The log records include the termination code, the termination address in storage, and the current Natural library, program and statement line number where the error occurred.

Possible settings	ON	The Natural errors NAT0953 to NAT0956 are logged and written to the message log file.
	OFF	The Natural errors NAT0953 to NAT0956 are not logged.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

6 AD - Attribute Definition

- AD Parameter Syntax 28
- Field Representation 29
- Field Alignment 29
- Field Input/Output Characteristics 30
- Interpretation of Alphanumeric Fields 31
- Mandatory Input 32
- Length of Input Value 32
- Field Upper/Lower Case Characteristics 32
- Filler Character 33

With this session parameter, you specify field attributes at field/element or statement level.

Related session parameter: CD - Color Definition

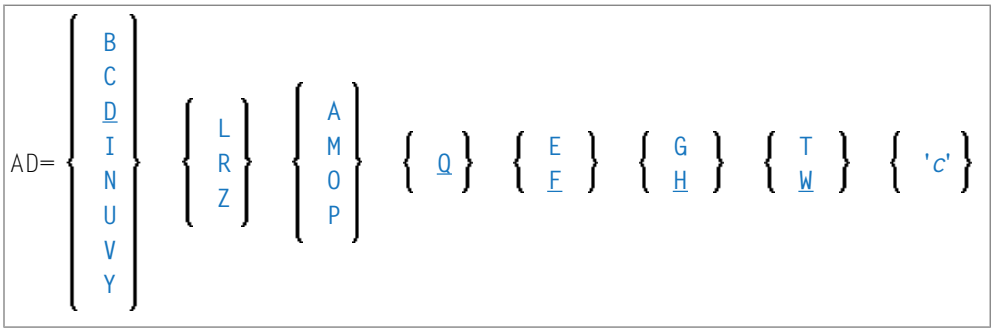
Possible settings	See *AD Parameter Syntax*.	You can specify multiple attributes in any sequence.
Default setting	See below.	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	DISPLAY INPUT NEWPAGE WITH TITLE PRINT REINPUT WRITE WRITE TITLE WRITE TRAILER	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
	ASSIGN CALLNAT CALLDBPROC COMPUTE MOVE PERFORM SEND METHOD	Parameter may be specified at element level, however, only the attributes specified in the relevant statement description can be used.
Applicable command	none	

The following topics are covered below:

AD Parameter Syntax

```
AD=[field-representation] [field-alignment] [field-i/o-characteristics]
[interpretation-of-alphanumeric-fields] [mandatory-input] [input-value-length]
[field-upper/lower-case] [filler-character]
```

You can specify multiple attributes in any sequence. Possible values are:



The meaning of the attributes and the possible values are explained below.

Examples:

```
DISPLAY #FIELDA (AD=R)
INPUT #FIELDB (AD=M)
INPUT (AD=IM) #FIELDA #FIELDB
```

Field Representation

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
B	blinking (*)	ASSIGN COMPUTE MOVE DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT REINPUT WRITE	The value of the field is displayed blinking.
C	cursive/italic (*)		The value of the field is displayed cursive/italic.
D	default intensity		The value of the field is displayed with normal intensity, that is, not highlighted in any way. This is the default value.
I	intensified		The value of the field is displayed intensified.
N	non-display		A value entered in the field will not be displayed.
U	underlined		The value of the field is displayed underlined.
V	reverse video (*)		The value of the field is displayed reverse video.
Y	dynamic attributes	INPUT DISPLAY PRINT WRITE	Attributes are to be controlled via an attribute control variable (Format C).

* The field representation attributes marked with an asterisk (*) require corresponding hardware features, and will be ignored at runtime if these features are not available.

Field Alignment

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
L	left-justified	DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT REINPUT WRITE	The value of the field is displayed left-justified. This is the default value for alphanumeric fields.
R	right-justified		The value of the field is displayed right-justified. This is the default value for numeric fields.
Z	leading zeros		Numeric values are displayed with leading zeros, right-justified.

Field Input/Output Characteristics

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
A	input field, non-protected	INPUT FORMAT	The value of the field is to be entered in response to the INPUT statement. This is the default value.
	input only	CALLNAT CALLDBPROC PERFORM SEND METHOD Function Call	If you mark a parameter with AD=A, its value will not be passed to the called object (subprogram, stored procedure, subroutine, dialog, method), but it will receive a value from the called object. For a field defined with BY VALUE in the called object's parameter data area, the calling object cannot receive a value. In this case, AD=A only causes the field to be reset to the low value of the respective format (blanks for alphanumeric, binary zeroes for binary and zeroes for numeric fields) before the object is called. For CALLNAT, AD=A may be useful for remote subprograms executed via Natural RPC in a client/server environment to reduce the load of data sent. If a subprogram is executed locally, AD=A fields will be reset to the low value of the respective format before the object is called. If for SEND METHOD, a method is not implemented in Natural, the behavior depends on the method implementation. The parameter is then passed as an initialized variant. Whether the external component is able to return a value is described in the documentation of the external component. It can also be viewed in the Natural Component Browser.
M	output field, modifiable	INPUT FORMAT	The value of the field is to be displayed during INPUT statement execution, and a different value may be entered by the user. The field is an output field and may be modified.
	modifiable	CALLNAT CALLDBPROC PERFORM SEND METHOD Function Call	By default, the passed value of a parameter can be changed in the called object (subprogram, stored procedure, subroutine, dialog, method) and the changed value passed back to the calling object, where it overwrites the original value. For a field defined with BY VALUE in the called object's parameter data area, no value is passed back. If, for SEND METHOD, a method is *not* implemented in Natural, the behavior depends on the method implementation. The parameter is then passed BY REFERENCE. Whether the external component accepts a by reference or by value parameter is described in the documentation of the external component. It can also be viewed in the Natural Component Browser.
O	output field, write-protected	INPUT FORMAT	The value of the field is to be displayed during INPUT execution. The field is an output field and may not be modified.

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
	non-modifiable	CALLNAT CALLDBPROC PERFORM SEND METHOD Function Call	If you mark a parameter with AD=O, the passed value can be changed in the called object (subprogram, stored procedure, subroutine, dialog, method), but the changed value cannot be passed back to the calling object; that is, the field in the calling object retains its original value. Internally, AD=O is processed in the same way as a call-by-value (see BY VALUE in the section Parameter Data Definition in the description of the DEFINE DATA statement). If for SEND METHOD, a method is implemented in Natural, the parameter is treated like it was defined BY VALUE in the method's parameter data area (see the *PARAMETER clause* of the INTERFACE statement). If for SEND METHOD, a method is *not* implemented in Natural, the behavior depends on the method implementation. The parameter is then passed BY VALUE. Whether the external component accepts a call by reference or by value parameter is described in the documentation of the external component. It can also be viewed in the Natural Component Browser.
P	temporarily protected	INPUT REINPUT	Used in conjunction with an attribute control variable (Format C), the DY parameter (dynamic attributes), and the REINPUT statement.

Note: The Field Input/Output Characteristics A, M and O of the AD parameter may be also specified in function calls.

Interpretation of Alphanumeric Fields

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
Q	display alphanumeric field as if it were a numeric field	ASSIGN COMPUTE MOVE DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT REINPUT WRITE	This attribute is available on z/OS computers only. A corresponding hardware feature is required. An alphanumeric field is interpreted as if it were a numeric field. If the field is displayed under the scope of profile or session parameter PM=I, the value of the field is interpreted from left to right instead of right to left.

Mandatory Input

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
E	value mandatory	INPUT FORMAT	A value must be entered in the field in response to an INPUT statement; otherwise an error message will be issued. This is only relevant for input-only fields (AD=A).
F	value optional	INPUT FORMAT	A value can, but need not, be entered in the field in response to an INPUT statement. This is the default value.

Length of Input Value

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
G	value size	INPUT FORMAT	The value entered in the field in response to an INPUT statement must be of the same length as the field. This is only relevant for input-only fields (AD=A).
H	value size	INPUT FORMAT	The value entered in the field in response to an INPUT statement may be shorter than the field. This is the default value.

Field Upper/Lower Case Characteristics

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
T	translate lower to upper case	INPUT FORMAT	The value entered is to be translated to upper case.
W	accept lower case	INPUT FORMAT	Lower case values are to be accepted. AD=W is the default value. **Note:** To make AD=W effective, you have to specify the value ON for the Natural profile parameter LC.

Filler Character

Value	Meaning	Statements	Explanation
'*c*'	filler character	INPUT FORMAT	The empty field is to be filled with the specified character c (for display only) if AD=A (input field, non-protected) or AD=M (output field, modifiable) is specified.

Before the value is displayed for a modifiable field (AD=M), field positions that are not occupied by the value are filled with the specified filler character as follows:

- Leading or trailing positions (depending on the field alignment) are filled for format I, N and P fields.
- Trailing positions are filled for format A fields.

If the user enters a value in response to the INPUT statement, before the value has been assigned to the field,

- both leading and trailing filler characters are removed for format I, N and P fields,
- trailing filler characters are removed for format A fields.

Caution: Filler characters that may occur as part of the value in either leading or trailing position should be avoided to prevent undesired results. For example, if the filler character "0" (zero) is defined for a field of format N5 and the value 00100 is entered as input data, leading and trailing zeroes are removed so that only the value 1 remains, and will be assigned to the field. For the same reason, the minus sign "-" should be avoided as a filler character for numeric fields if negative values are to be entered.

If the filler character is set to blank (X'40'), filling blanks are replaced by X'00' to allow for insertion of characters without having to clear the remainder of the input field before.

7 ADAACBX – Use of the Extended Adabas Control Block

This profile parameter determines whether the Natural nucleus uses ACBX (extended Adabas control block) calls to access Natural system files instead of ACB (classic Adabas control block) calls if running with Adabas Version 8 or above.

Possible settings	ON	The extended Adabas control block (ACBX) is used for Natural system file access.
	OFF	The classic Adabas control block (ACB) is used for Natural system file access.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Important: If you have Adabas link routine user exits that expect the ACB layout, you must set ADAACBX=OFF to avoid problems.

ADAACBX does not affect Adabas calls submitted by Natural programs. Their use of the ACBX is controlled by the Adabas version specified as the database type with the profile parameter DB, for example, DB=(ADAV8) for Adabas Version 8. The ACBX is used since Adabas Version 8.

We recommend that you set ADAACBX=ON. In this case, Natural objects are loaded in chunks of 64 KB instead of 32 KB from the Natural system file thus reducing the number of Adabas calls for large objects. In consequence, you must consider the following:

- The storage requirements in the Natural address space are increased by 64 KB.
- The Adabas LU parameter must be set to 64 KB (default) or above.
- The number of Adabas attached buffers may have to be increased.

8 ADAMODE - Adabas Call Interface Mode

This Natural profile parameter controls the Adabas call interface mode and the number of Adabas user sessions used by Natural to issue Adabas calls.

Possible settings	See below.
Default setting	2
Dynamic specification	yes
Specification within session	no

The following values are possible for the ADAMODE parameter:

Value	Separate Adabas User Sessions for Nucleus and User Application Database Calls [1]	3GL Program Adabas Calls Use Natural's Adabas Session for User Application Calls [2]	Image Switching in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex Environment Supported [3]
0	No	Yes	No
1	No	No	Yes
2	Yes	No	Yes
3	Yes	Yes	No

Notes:

1. **Support for ADAMODE Settings**

   If the value set for ADAMODE is not supported by the Adabas link routine used in your environment, an error message is reported and the value of ADAMODE is set to 0.

2. **Separate Adabas User Sessions for Nucleus and User Application Database Calls**

   Two Separate Adabas User Sessions

   If Natural uses two separate Adabas user sessions to issue Adabas calls, Natural uses one Adabas user session to handle Adabas calls issued by the Natural nucleus (for example, to

load Natural objects from the system file), and the other Adabas user session to issue Adabas calls issued by the user application.

An Adabas timeout (leading to Natural error NAT3009) that occurs for the Adabas user session that is used to handle Adabas calls issued by the Natural nucleus does not affect the user application.

A separate Adabas user queue element (UQE) is generated for each Adabas user session, and it may be necessary to increase the Adabas `ADARUN` parameter `NU`.

Single Adabas User Session

If Natural uses only a single Adabas user session, `END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statements issued by either the Natural nucleus or the user application affect transactions started by both the Natural nucleus and the user application.

An Adabas timeout (leading to Natural error NAT3009) that occurs for the Adabas user session is always reported to the user application, because it is not possible to check whether the timeout affects the application's transaction state.

If Natural uses a single Adabas user session to handle Adabas calls issued by the Natural nucleus as well as Adabas calls issued by the user application, only one UQE is necessary.

3. **3GL Program Adabas Calls Use Natural's Adabas Session for User Application Calls**

Calls Using Natural's Adabas Session

If a 3GL program, which is called from the user application, issues Adabas calls, and if these Adabas calls use Natural's Adabas session for user application calls, these Adabas calls participate in the user application's transaction handling (`END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statements), and they are affected by Natural transaction processing related profile parameter settings (see the parameters mentioned below).

Calls Not Using Natural's Adabas Session

If a 3GL program, which is called from the user application, issues Adabas calls, and if these Adabas calls do not use Natural's Adabas session for user application calls, these Adabas calls will not participate in Natural's transaction handling for the Adabas user session. As a consequence, such 3GL programs need to perform their own transaction handling.

4. **Image Switching in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex Environment Supported**

If image switching in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment is supported, the Natural session may, after a terminal I/O operation, seamlessly continue to execute in a z/OS image that is different to the z/OS image where the Natural session has executed before the terminal I/O operation. Installation of the Natural Roll Server is required to support execution in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment.

To ascertain support of image switching in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment, even if `ADAMODE=0` or `ADAMODE=3` is set, Adabas System Coordinator (product code COR) must be installed.



Caution: Setting the value of ADAMODE so that image switching in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment is not supported may lead to unpredictable results if the Natural session continues execution in a another z/OS image after a terminal I/O operation. Depending on Natural transaction processing related profile parameter settings (see the parameters mentioned below), this may include non-zero Adabas response codes (leading to, for example, Natural error NAT3021); database updates that have not yet been committed by an END TRANSACTION statement are unintentionally backed out or applied to the database.

Other transaction processing related parameters: DBCLOSE | DBOPEN | ENDBT | ET | ETDB | ETEOP | ETIO | ETSYNC

9 ADANAME - Name of Adabas Link Routine

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of the Adabas link routine to be used.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Valid module or entry name.
Default setting	ADABAS	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. ADANAME does not apply to Com-plete.
2. If the Adabas link routine is linked to the Natural parameter module and its entry name is the same as the one specified by ADANAME in the parameter module, the linked routine will be used. If not, the specified link routine will be loaded dynamically. Thus, it is no longer necessary to statically link the Adabas link module to the Natural nucleus.
3. It is possible to run the same Natural nucleus with different Adabas link modules.
4. Under CICS, the Adabas link routine must not be linked to Natural.

10 ADAPRM - Adabas Review Support

This Natural profile parameter is used to pass Natural session data to Adabas Review within the seventh Adabas buffer.

Possible settings	ON	Natural session data is passed. **Note:** Set ADAPRM to ON if Adabas Review is installed.
	OFF	No Natural session data is passed.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

11 ADASBV - Adabas Security by Setting

This Natural profile parameter can be used to prevent invalid results for accesses to Adabas files that are protected by “security-by-setting”. When a file that is protected by “security-by-setting” is accessed, invalid results may be returned in some cases where no format buffer is generated and passed to Adabas.

Possible settings	ON	Natural session data is passed. **Note:** It is recommended that you set ADASBV=ON if you access “security-by-setting”-protected Adabas files. A format buffer is then always passed to Adabas for a database access (even if this is a 2-byte dummy buffer), thus avoiding invalid results.
	OFF	No Natural session data is passed.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

12 AL - Alphanumeric Length for Output

With this session parameter, you specify the default output length for an alphanumeric field; that is, when it is specified shorter than the field length, the field will be right-truncated.

Possible settings	1 to *n*	*n* = value of LS (line size) parameter minus 1
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	DISPLAY INPUT PRINT WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. It is not recommended to use the AL session parameter for input fields (**attribute definition** AD=A or AD=M) in an INPUT statement.
2. Any edit mask specified for a field (see session parameter EM) will override the AL session parameter for this field.

Example:

```
FORMAT AL=20
```

See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

13 ASIZE - Entire System Server Auxiliary Buffer

This Natural profile parameter determines the size of the Entire System Server auxiliary buffer.

Possible settings	64 - 512	Buffer size in KB. **Note:** 1. If Entire System Server is to be used, this parameter *must* be set; see the *Entire System Server* documentation. 2. The value of 96 is recommended. It should be sufficient for most applications. 3. An ASIZE in excess of 96 KB is needed to enable calls transporting larger amounts of data in multiple value fields to the Entire System Server. For example, the view SEND-EMAIL may contain 3 times 20 e-mail addresses, each address being defined to consist of 128 characters.
	0	If ASIZE=0 is specified or if the requested space is not available, the Entire System Server is not activated.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. ASIZE only applies if Entire System Server is installed.
2. As an alternative to ASIZE, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.

14 ASPSIZE - Work Area Size of Adabas Stored Procedures and Triggers

This Natural profile parameter is obsolete and only accepted for compatibility reasons.

15 ATTN - Attention Key Interrupt Support

This Natural profile parameter controls the use of the attention key for IBM SNA terminals.

Possible settings	ON	The attention key causes Natural processing to be interrupted.
	OFF	The attention key is ignored.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Pressing the attention key can interrupt Natural processing with an appropriate error message (NAT1016).
2. The availability of an attention key depends on the environment and on the terminal type.

16 AUTO - Automatic Logon

This Natural profile parameter causes an automatic logon to a specific library at the start of the Natural session.

Possible settings	ON	An automatic logon is executed at the start of the Natural session.
	OFF	No automatic logon is performed.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	

Notes:

1. The setting contained in the system variable *INIT-USER is used as the user ID for the logon.
2. If used with Natural Security, AUTO=ON disables logons with another user ID (see the *Natural Security* documentation for further information).

17 BP82 - Buffer Pool Placeholder when Object not Found

This Natural profile parameter specifies whether or not a placeholder is put into the Natural Buffer Pool when an object was not found in a library.

Possible settings	ON	When an object was not found, a placeholder is put into the buffer pool. **Note:** 1. From the buffer pool manager's point of view, the placeholder is an ordinary Natural object. For the Natural object loader, it is an indicator that the object does not exist and that there is no need to look for it in the system file. 2. For further details, see *Example*.
	OFF	When an object was not found, no placeholder is put into the buffer pool.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Example:

Assume the Natural buffer pool is empty, you have started Natural with the parameter STEPLIB=XYSTEP, made a LOGON to library XYLIB, trying to execute the program XYPROG, which resides in library SYSTEM/FUSER. While loading the program XYPROG, Natural searches the object firstly in library XYLIB, secondly in library XYSTEP, and finally finds it in SYSTEM/FUSER.

When the profile parameter BPSFI (*Object Search First in Buffer Pool*) is set to OFF, every user doing the same will also make database calls to search for the object XYPROG in library XYLIB and XYSTEP, but these database calls will never succeed. To prevent these unnecessary database calls, a placeholder is put into the buffer pool.

When you use the SYSBPM utility to look into the buffer pool, you will see the placeholder as an ordinary object:

```
14:34:39              ***** NATURAL SYSBPM UTILITY *****              2011-05-02
BPNAME QA82GBP                 - List Objects -                 Type Global Nat
BPPROP OFF                                                        Loc DAEF QA82
C  Library  Object    DBID  FNR Loc RLD Use Max  Reuse     TotalUC ObjSize Sto
   *_______ ________ _____ ____ ___ ___ ___ ___ ______ ___________ _______ ___
__ XYLIB    XYPROG      10   32 B             1                  1      90   4
__ SYSTEM   XYPROG      10   32 B             1                  1   2,656   4
__ XYSTEP   XYPROG      10   32 B             1                  1      90   4
```

18 BPC64 - Buffer Pool Cache Storage Type

This Natural profile parameter specifies the type of storage for the buffer pool cache of a local Natural buffer pool.

Possible settings	ON	This indicates that virtual storage above the 2 GB line is to be used for the buffer pool cache.
	OFF	This indicates that a data space is to be used for the buffer pool cache.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter is applicable under z/OS only (not for Com-plete).
2. It corresponds to the C64 subparameter of the BPI profile parameter or NTBPI macro.
3. Internally, the BPC64 specification is converted into the equivalent BPI specification; for example: BPC64=ON is converted into BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,C64=ON).
4. The BPC64 parameter only applies to the primary Natural buffer pool (TYPE=NAT, SEQ=0). In the case of a global buffer pool, it is ignored. If there is a primary buffer pool with SEQ=0 in the Natural parameter module, only the C64 setting of this buffer pool is updated.
5. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the BPC64 profile parameter only affects the very first Natural session which initializes the local buffer pool.
6. For general information on the Natural Buffer Pool, see *Natural Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

19 BPCSIZE - Cache Size for Natural Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the buffer pool cache (in KB) for a Natural local buffer pool.

Possible settings	0	If BPCSIZE=0 is set, no buffer pool cache is used.
	100 - 2097148 (2 GB - 4 KB)	The buffer pool cache size in KB for cache in data space; that is, with C64=OFF. **Note:** The specified value is rounded to the next 4 KB boundary.
	100 - 58720256 (56 GB)	The buffer pool cache size in KB for cache "above the bar"; that is, with C64=ON. **Note:** The specified value is rounded to the next 1 MB boundary.
Default setting	0	By default, no buffer pool cache is used.
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter is applicable under z/OS (not for Com-plete and not for IMS TM).
2. It corresponds to the CSIZE subparameter of the BPI profile parameter or NTBPI macro.
3. Internally, the BPCSIZE specification is converted into the equivalent BPI specification, for example: BPCSIZE=4000 is converted into BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,CSIZE=4000).
4. If the value specified exceeds the possible maximum, the possible maximum value will be taken instead.

5. The BPCSIZE parameter applies to the primary Natural buffer pool (TYPE=NAT, SEQ=0) only. In the case of a Natural global buffer pool, it is ignored. If there is a primary buffer pool with SEQ=0 in the Natural parameter module, only the cache size setting of this buffer pool is updated.
6. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the BPCSIZE parameter affects the very first Natural session only, which initializes the Natural local buffer pool.
7. The type of storage to be used for the buffer pool cache is determined by profile parameter BPC64 or subparameter C64 of profile parameter BPI or macro NTBPI.
8. For more information, see *Buffer Pool Cache* in the *Operations* documentation.

20 BPI - Buffer Pool Initialization

- BPI Parameter Syntax 64
- NTBPI Macro Syntax 65
- Keyword Subparameters 65
- Examples of BPI Parameter 70
- Examples of NTBPI Macros 71

This Natural profile parameter is used to assign buffer pools to a Natural session. It corresponds to the NTBPI macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *BPI Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTBPI is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. There are several types of buffer pools for different purposes. It is possible to define backup buffer pools (see **examples** below).
2. If a buffer pool is unavailable, Natural tries to setup a backup buffer pool of the same type with the next higher sequence number.

The following topics are covered below:

BPI Parameter Syntax

The BPI parameter is specified as follows:

```
BPI=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or, to delete all buffer-pool definitions for a certain type, omit SEQ and specify:

```
BPI=(TYPE=value,OFF)
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Notes:

1. BPI=(TYPE=NAT,OFF) deletes all user buffer-pool definitions for Natural; that is, the default values are used for the Natural buffer pool.
2. If OFF is used, it must be specified as the last value after TYPE and SEQ.
3. To dynamically deactivate a buffer-pool definition, use the special value OFF as follows: If you use the BPI parameter to override an existing buffer pool definition in the Natural parameter module, you must specify new settings in all those subparameters which are to be changed; if you do not, the old settings will still be used. If, for example, you want to change from a global to a local buffer pool, you must specify: NAME=' ' (blank). If you use the BPI parameter to dynamically add a new backup buffer pool definition, you must use the SEQ subparameter to

specify a sequence number for it. If you omit the SEQ specification, the definition of the primary buffer pool (SEQ=0) will be overwritten. The NAME, SIZE, LIST, TXTSIZE, CSIZE, METHOD and C64 specifications for the primary buffer pool (SEQ=0) can also be set dynamically with the profile parameters BPNAME, BPSIZE, BPLIST, BPTEXT, BPCSIZE, BPMETH and BPC64.

NTBPI Macro Syntax

The NTBPI macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTBPI C64=value,                                                *
              CSIZE=value,                                              *
              LIST=value,                                               *
              METHOD=value,                                             *
              NAME=value,                                               *
              SEQ=value,                                                *
              SIZE=value,                                               *
              TXTSIZE=value,                                            *
              TYPE=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Note: The value OFF, which is available in the syntax of profile parameter BPI, cannot be specified in the macro NTBPI.

Keyword Subparameters

C64 | CSIZE | LIST | METHOD | NAME | SEQ | SIZE | TXTSIZE | TYPE

Notes:

1. The keyword subparameters SIZE, CSIZE, TXTSIZE, METHOD and C64 do not apply to global buffer pools. They are honored only for the very first session which initializes a local buffer pool.

C64 - Type of Buffer Pool Cache Storage

`C64=value` determines the type of storage to be used for the buffer pool cache.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Indicates that a memory object "above the bar" (that is, in 64-bit memory) is to be used for the buffer pool cache. Note that `C64=ON` is honored only if the prerequisites are met, namely: ■ z/... architecture hardware, ■ operating system z/OS Version 1.2 or higher. If these prerequisites are not met, the default value is taken.
`OFF`	Indicates that a data space is to be used for the buffer pool cache. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter applies to Natural local buffer pools (`TYPE=NAT`) under z/OS only (not for Com-plete).
2. A buffer pool cache is used only if `BPI` subparameter `CSIZE` or profile parameter `BPCSIZE` is set to a non-zero value.
3. The `C64` specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter `BPC64`.

CSIZE - Size of the Local Buffer Pool Cache

`CSIZE=value` determines the size of the buffer pool cache.

Value	Explanation
`0`	If `BPCSIZE=0` is set, no buffer pool cache is used. This is the default value.
`100 - 2097148` (2 GB - 4 KB)	The buffer pool cache size in KB for cache in data space; that is, with `C64=OFF`. **Note:** The specified value is rounded to the next 4 KB boundary.
`100 - 58720256` (56 GB)	The buffer pool cache size in KB for cache "above the bar"; that is, with `C64=ON`. **Note:** The specified value is rounded to the next 1 MB boundary.



Notes:

1. If the value specified exceeds the possible maximum value, the possible maximum value will be taken instead.

2. The CSIZE specification applies to Natural local buffer pools (TYPE=NAT) only (not for Complete).
3. The CSIZE specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter BPCSIZE (only in case of TYPE=NAT). To determine the type of storage for the buffer pool cache, subparameter C64 can be used.
4. For further information, see *Buffer Pool Cache* in the *Operations* documentation.

LIST - Name of Preload List to be Used

LIST=*value* determines the name of the preload list to be used for this buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	The name of the preload list to be used for this buffer pool.
' ' (blank)	If LIST=' ' (blank) is set, no preload list is used. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies only to Natural local buffer pools (TYPE=NAT).
2. The LIST specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter BPLIST.
3. For more information on preload lists, see *Preload List* in the *Operations* documentation.
4. Preload lists are maintained with the SYSBPM utility; see *Preload List Maintenance* in the *Utilities* documentation.

METHOD - Search Algorithm for Allocating Space in Buffer Pool

METHOD=*value* determines the algorithm for allocating storage in the buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
S	Indicates that a selection process is to be used for allocating storage. The selection process consists of browsing the whole buffer pool directory and comparing different entries in order to find the most suitable entry. This method was formerly known as “Algorithm 1+2”. This is the default value.
N	Indicates that the next available unused or free space is to be used. The search for the next available space is done from a pointer to directory entries which moves in a wrap around fashion. This method may be used in combination with a buffer pool cache.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies only to Natural local buffer pools (TYPE=NAT).

2. The METHOD specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter BPMETH.
3. For further information, see *Buffer Pool Search Methods* in the *Operations* documentation

NAME - Name of Global Buffer Pool

NAME=*value* determines the name of the global buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	The name of the global buffer pool to be used.
' ' (blank)	A Natural local buffer pool is used. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies only to Natural global buffer pools under CICS.
2. For a Natural local buffer pool, the name is blank.
3. Under IMS TM: Because a Natural session may be executed in different regions, an editor local buffer pool is not possible, but only an editor global buffer pool.
4. The NAME specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter BPNAME (with TYPE=NAT only).

SEQ - Sequence Number of Buffer Pool

SEQ=*value* determines the sequence number of the buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 9	The sequence number of the buffer pool.
0	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The buffer pool defined with the lowest sequence number is called primary buffer pool.
2. For every buffer pool type you can define one primary buffer pool and one or more backup buffer pools; that is, alternative buffer pools (of the same type, but with a different sequence number) which will be used if the primary buffer pool is not available at session initialization or cannot be allocated.
3. Buffer pools of the same type are sorted in order of sequence numbers (should two pools of the same type have the same sequence number, they will be sorted in the order in which they are specified).

4. If a requested buffer pool is not available, the buffer pool of the same type with the next higher sequence number will be used instead. If that one is not available either, the one with the next higher number will be used, and so on.

SIZE - Size of Buffer Pool

`SIZE=value` determines the size of the buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
256 - 2097151	The buffer pool size in KB for Natural buffer pools.
100 - 2097151	The buffer pool size in KB for other buffer pool types
256	This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter applies to local buffer pools only.
2. In case of a Natural buffer pool (`TYPE=NAT`), the `SIZE` specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter `BPSIZE`.

TXTSIZE - Size of Buffer Pool Text Segments

`TXTSIZE=value` specifies the size of the segments into which the text pool area of the Natural buffer pool is divided.

Value	Explanation
1, 2, 4, 8, 12 or 16	The size of the buffer pool text segments in KB.
4	This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter applies to local buffer pools of `TYPE=NAT` and `TYPE=SORT`.
2. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the `TXTSIZE` specification only affects the very first Natural session which initializes the local buffer pool.
3. In case of `TYPE=NAT`, the `TXTSIZE` specification can be overridden dynamically with the profile parameter `BPTEXT`.

TYPE - Type of Buffer Pool

TYPE=*value* determines the type of the buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
NAT	Natural buffer pool. This is the default value.
EDIT	Software AG Editor buffer pool; see *Editor Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation. Alternatively, an editor auxiliary buffer pool can be defined per session; see profile parameter EDPSIZE.
SORT	Sort buffer pool; see also keyword subparameter STORAGE of profile parameter SORT and macro NTSORT.
MON	Buffer pool for the monitoring function (SYSMON) of the SYSTP utility; see *Natural Monitoring (SYSMON)* in the *Utilities* documentation.
MSG	Message buffer pool; see *Message Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation. **Note:** For this type of buffer pool, only the subparameter NAME will be honored.



Notes:

1. Buffer pools of type NAT, DLI and SORT can be managed with the SYSBPM utility ; see *SYSBPM Utility - Buffer Pool Management* in the *Utilities* documentation.
2. For general information on the Natural buffer pool, see *Natural Buffer Pools* in the *Operations* documentation.

Examples of BPI Parameter

Example 1:

```
BPI=(NAME=' ',SIZE=2000,METHOD=N)
```

The primary buffer pool is replaced by a local buffer pool of 2000 KB. This definition is equivalent to:

```
BPNAME=' ',BPSIZE=2000,BPMETH=N
```

Example 2:

```
BPI=(SEQ=0,NAME=LBP1),BPI=(SEQ=1,NAME=LBP2),BPI=(SEQ=2,SIZE=500)
```

First, Natural tries to allocate a global Natural buffer pool with the name `LBP1`. If this buffer pool is not found, it tries to allocate `LBP2`. If this is not found, it allocates a local buffer pool with a size of 500 KB.

Example 3:

```
BPI=(SEQ=0,TYPE=EDITOR,NAME=LBPE1),BPI=(SEQ=1,TYPE=EDITOR,SIZE=500)
```

First, Natural tries to locate a global editor buffer pool with the name `LBPE1`. If this is not found, it allocates a local editor buffer pool with a size of 500 KB.

Examples of NTBPI Macros

```
         NTBPI TYPE=NAT,                                               *
               SEQ=0,                                                  *
               NAME=NATBP1
         NTBPI TYPE=NAT,                                               *
               SEQ=1,                                                  *
               NAME=NATBP2
         NTBPI TYPE=NAT,                                               *
               SEQ=2,                                                  *
               SIZE=1000,                                              *
               METHOD=N
```

These examples define multiple Natural buffer pools. If the global buffer pool `NATBP1` is not available, the global buffer pool `NATBP2` will be used instead. If the latter is not available either, a local buffer pool with a size of 1000 KB will be used.

21 BPLIST - Name of Preload List for Natural Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of a preload list to be used for the Natural buffer pool.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters or ' ' (blank)	Name of a preload list to be used for the Natural buffer pool. If `BPLIST=' '` (blank) is set, no preload list is used.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter corresponds to the `LIST` specification of the `BPI` profile parameter or the `NTBPI` macro.
2. Internally, the `BPLIST` specification is converted into an equivalent `BPI` specification; for example: `BPLIST=LIST3` is converted into `BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,LIST=LIST3)`.
3. It only applies to the primary Natural buffer pool (`TYPE=NAT`, `SEQ=0`). If there is a primary buffer pool with `SEQ=0` in the Natural parameter module, only the `LIST` setting of this buffer pool is updated.
4. For general information, see *Natural Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

22 BPMETH - Buffer Pool Space Search Algorithm

This Natural profile parameter specifies the search algorithm that is to be used for allocating storage in the Natural buffer pool.

Possible settings	S	This indicates that a selection process is to be used for allocating storage. The selection process consists of browsing the whole buffer pool directory and comparing different entries in order to find the most suitable entry. This method was formerly known as Algorithm 1+2.
	N	This indicates that the next available unused or free space is to be used. The search for the next available space is done from a pointer to directory entries which moves in a wrap around fashion. This method may be used in combination with a buffer pool cache.
Default setting	N	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter corresponds to the `METHOD` subparameter of the `BPI` profile parameter or the `NTBPI` macro.
2. Internally, the `BPMETH` specification is converted into the equivalent `BPI` specification; for example: `BPMETH=S` is converted into: `BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,METHOD=S)`.
3. The `BPMETH` parameter only applies to the primary Natural buffer pool (`TYPE=NAT`, `SEQ=0`). In the case of a global buffer pool, it is ignored. If there is a primary buffer pool with `SEQ=0` in the Natural parameter module, only the `METHOD` setting of this buffer pool is updated.
4. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the `BPMETH` profile parameter only affects the very first Natural session which initializes the local buffer pool.

5. For general information on the Natural buffer pool, see *Natural Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

23 BPNAME - Name of Natural Global Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of the Natural global buffer pool.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters or ' ' (blank)	Name of the Natural global buffer pool. If BPNAME=' ' (blank) is set, a *local* Natural buffer pool is used.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This parameter can only be specified dynamically. It corresponds to the NAME specification of the BPI profile parameter or the NTBPI macro respectively.
2. Internally, the BPNAME specification is converted into an equivalent BPI specification; for example: BPNAME=GBP1 is converted into: BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,NAME=GBP1).
3. The BPNAME profile parameter only applies to the primary Natural global buffer pool (TYPE=NAT, SEQ=0).If there is a primary buffer pool with SEQ=0 in the Natural parameter module, only the NAME setting of this buffer pool is updated.
4. For general information, see *Natural Global Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

24 BPPROP - Global Buffer Pool Propagation

This Natural profile parameter controls the propagation of changes to an object in a buffer pool. If a modification occurs affecting a Natural object residing in one (global or local) buffer pool, this modification can be propagated to other global buffer pools - this will ensure the consistency of the buffer pools.

Possible settings	OFF	Changes are not propagated to any other global buffer pool. **Note:** Under z/OS, any setting other than OFF requires that the Authorized Services Manager is active.
	GLOBAL	Changes are propagated to all other global buffer pools. **Note:** In a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment:, the changes are only propagated within the current z/OS image. (See **Note ***)
	PLEX	Changes are propagated to all other global buffer pools of the same name within the entire z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment. (See **Note ***)
	GPLEX	Changes are propagated to all other global buffer pools within the entire z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment. (See **Note ***)
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. * The propagation is always restricted to the Natural subsystem in which the change has occurred; that is, the scope of the propagation, as set with the BPPROP parameter, applies only within that subsystem, but not to other subsystems. For details, see *Natural Subsystem* in the *Operations* documentation.

2. For further information on the propagation, see *Natural Global Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

25 BPSFI - Object Search First in Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter determines the sequence in which a requested object that is to be executed is searched for in the buffer pool and in the system file(s).

You can choose between three search sequences:

Possible settings	ON	Search Sequence 1 is used (search buffer pool first for all libraries, then the system file(s)). Natural looks for the object in the following sequence until it is found: 1. in the buffer pool, first in the current library, then in one steplib after another, then in the two SYSTEM libraries; 2. in the system file(s), first in the current library, then in one steplib after another, then in the two SYSTEM libraries. For performance reasons, it is recommended that you set BPSFI=ON in production environments. **Caution:** If you set BPFSI=ON, make sure that object names are unique across all libraries that are involved in the search. If objects with the same name exist in different libraries being searched, unpredictable results may occur.
	OFF	Search Sequence 2 is used (alternating search in buffer pool and system file(s) for each library). Natural looks for the object in the following sequence until it is found: 1. in the current library, first in the buffer pool, then in the system file(s); 2. in one steplib after another, first in the buffer pool, then in the system file(s) for each steplib; 3. in the two SYSTEM libraries, first in the buffer pool, then in the system file(s) for each library.

		BPSFI=OFF is recommended in development environments to always get the most current object from your own current library.
	LIB	Search Sequence 3 is used. Natural looks for the object in the following sequence until it is found: 1. in the current library, first in the buffer pool, then in the system file(s); 2. in the buffer pool in one steplib after another, then in the two SYSTEM libraries; 3. in the system file(s) in one steplib after another, then in the two SYSTEM libraries.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. For further information, see *Steplib Libraries* and *Search Sequence for Object Execution* in the *Using Natural* documentation.
2. See also profile parameter BP82 (*Buffer Pool Placeholder when Object not Found*).

26 BPSIZE - Size of Natural Local Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the Natural local buffer pool.

Possible settings	256 - 2097151	Size of the Natural local buffer pool in KB.
Default setting	256	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter corresponds to the SIZE specification of the BPI profile parameter or the NTBPI macro.
2. BPSIZE only applies to the primary Natural local buffer pool (TYPE=NAT, SEQ=0). For a global buffer pool, it is ignored. If there is a primary buffer pool with SEQ=0 in the Natural parameter module, only the SIZE setting of this buffer pool is updated.
3. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the BPSIZE parameter only affects the very first Natural session, which initializes the local buffer pool.
4. Under Com-plete, the size of a local buffer pool is set as described in the corresponding Natural installation documentation.
5. Internally, the BPSIZE specification is converted into an equivalent BPI specification; for example: BPSIZE=1500 is converted into BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,SIZE=1500).
6. For general information, see *Natural Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

27 BPTEXT - Size of Text Segments in Natural Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the segments into which the text pool area of the Natural buffer pool is divided.

Possible settings	1, 2, 4, 8, 12 or 16	Size of the buffer pool text segments in KB.
Default setting	4	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter corresponds to the TXTSIZE specification of the BPI profile parameter or the NTBPI macro.
2. Internally, the BPTEXT specification is converted into an equivalent BPI specification; for example: BPTEXT=4 is converted into BPI=(TYPE=NAT,SEQ=0,TXTSIZE=4).
3. The BPTEXT parameter only applies to the primary Natural buffer pool (TYPE=NAT, SEQ=0). In the case of a global buffer pool, it is ignored. If there is a primary buffer pool with SEQ=0 in the Natural parameter module, only the TXTSIZE setting of this buffer pool is updated.
4. In multi-user environments (for example, under CICS), the BPTEXT parameter only affects the very first Natural session, which initializes the local buffer pool.
5. For general information on the Natural buffer pool, see *Natural Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.

28 BSIZE - Size of EntireX Broker Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the EntireX Broker buffer.

Possible settings	1 - 64	Buffer size in KB.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if EntireX Broker is installed.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
3. Currently, if EntireX Broker is used, EntireX Broker specifies the buffer size automatically.

29 BX - Box Definition

With this session parameter, you specify which parts of a box are to be displayed for field outlining.

Notes:

1. Outlining ("boxing") is the capability to generate a line around certain fields when they are displayed on the terminal screen. Drawing such boxes around fields is another method of showing the user the lengths of fields and their positions on the screen. The outlining feature is only available on certain types of terminals, usually those which also support the display of double-byte character sets. If the terminal used does not support outlining, this parameter will be ignored at execution time.
2. See also terminal command `%D=`.

Possible settings	`T`	Top horizontal line. See Note 1.
	`B`	Bottom horizontal line. See Note 1.
	`L`	Lefthand vertical line. See Notes 1 and 2.
	`R`	Righthand vertical line. See Notes 1 and 2.
	`ON`	Corresponds to `BX=TBLR`.
	`OFF`	Causes no boxes to be drawn around the fields concerned.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT`	

	`DISPLAY`
	`INPUT`
	`WRITE`
		Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.

Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. You can specify the values `T`, `B`, `L`, `R` in any order.

2. If you use the session parameter settings BX=L or BX=R, you should switch off Natural's screen optimization using the profile parameter setting DSC=OFF or the Natural terminal command %RO.

Example:

```
DISPLAY #FIELD1 (BX=RLT) /
        #FIELD2 (BX=TLRB)
```

30 CANCEL - Session Cancellation with Dump

This Natural profile parameter can be used to specify a character string that will cause the Natural session to be terminated with a dump. This may be useful for debugging purposes.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	When you enter this character string in any input field within your Natural session (beginning in the first input field), the session will be terminated immediately and a dump will be produced.
Default setting	`*CANCEL`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

31 CC - Error Processing in Batch Mode

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the action to be taken if an error is detected during the compilation/execution of a Natural program in batch mode.

Possible settings	ON	Natural flushes the input data stream for the batch input files CMSYNIN and CMOBJIN until a line containing %% in the first two positions is encountered or until an end-of-file condition is detected. If more data are available in the input stream, Natural resumes reading after the line containing %%.	
	OFF	Natural attempts to process the next program (or command) in the input stream.	
Default setting	OFF		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable Statements:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS
Application programming interface	USR1005N		

Notes:

1. This Natural profile and session parameter only applies in batch mode.
2. It does not apply if user-written error-handling routines are used.
3. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter CC can be overridden by the session parameter CC.
4. When a Natural session terminates, Return Code 4 is passed to the invoking program with Register 15 if an error is detected (regardless of the CC setting).

32 CCHAR - Allow Output Control Characters

To avoid screen I/O errors, Natural automatically translates the output control characters `x'01'` through `x'3F'` to `'?'`. In some cases, however, certain control characters are required for special purposes

This Natural profile parameter allows you to define hexadecimal control characters for primary I/O to be passed through unchanged. This overwrites the definitions in the output translation tables `NTTAB`, `NTTAB1` and `NTTABL` as contained in the configuration module `NATCONFG` or defined by the corresponding dynamic profile parameter or by the corresponding macro in the Natural parameter module. It avoids warning message NAT7021 during session initialization if profile parameter `CFICU` is set to `ON`.

Possible settings	*a1* (*a1*,*a2*,...)	The following can be specified: a single hex character or a list of hex characters enclosed in brackets can be specified. The hex characters must be within `x'01'` through `x'3F'`. A hex character range *a1*-*a2* is allowed instead of a hex character.
	`OFF`	`OFF` resets any previous `CCHAR` definitions.
Default setting	no	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: For additional print files, the subparameter `CCHAR` of profile parameter `PRINT` can be used.

Examples:

```
CCHAR=17
CCHAR=19-1B
CCHAR=(03-06,0A,1B,3A-3F)
```

33 CCTAB - Printer Escape Sequence Definition

- CCTAB Parameter Syntax 98
- NTCCTAB Macro Syntax 100
- String Syntax for OPN, CLS, CODE, CS, CSS or CSE 100
- Proportional Fonts 101
- Examples of CCTAB Parameter 101
- Examples of NTCCTAB Macros 101

This Natural profile parameter is used to set up a table of printer-control sequences, which is used for printing additional reports and hardcopies. It corresponds to the NTCCTAB macro in the Natural parameter module.

- It is possible to either translate Natural field attributes into escape sequences or specify special characters to be translated into escape sequences.
- In addition, strings can be specified which are always sent as the first output record after an open operation or as the last output record before a close operation.
- This means that by using the right profile name, you can activate your printout either in portrait mode or in landscape. Then you can use all print features of this device by using simple attributes in Natural. This makes even bar-code printing or double-height printing possible.
- CCTAB defines tables which are used to recognize special characters in output fields and replace them with the defined control sequences. The parameter also defines the Natural attributes which are used to insert the defined control sequences.

Possible settings	See *CCTAB Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTCCTAB in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTCCTAB is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

The following topics are covered below:

CCTAB Parameter Syntax

For each profile, a separate CCTAB parameter must be specified. The CCTAB parameter can be specified in three variants:

1st Variant

CCTAB=(*name*,**OPN**='*xxxxx*',**CLS**='*yyyyy*')

Where:

name	is the name of the profile form; that is, the DEFINE PRINTER (*n*) OUTPUT '*nnnnn*' PROFILE '*name*', which is required and which has a maximum length of 8 bytes.
OPN='*xxxxx*'	is optional and defines a data string (up to 250 bytes) which is sent to the printer with each open operation.
CLS='*yyyyy*'	is optional and defines a data string (up to 250 bytes) which is sent to the printer before each close operation.

Note: OPN and CLS can be specified in any sequence.

2nd Variant

CCTAB=(*name*,**CODE**='*n*',**CS**='*xxxx*')

Where:

CODE='*n*'	is a character which is recognized by Natural once it appears in the output string.
CS='*xxxx*'	is the string to replace the CODE character.

Note: The CS subparameter must follow the CODE subparameter.

3rd Variant

CCTAB=(*name*,**ATR**=*nnnn*,**CSS**='*xxxx*',**CSE**='*yyyy*')

Where:

ATR='*nnnn*'	is the Natural internal field attribute. The name is defined by the macro NAMATR.
CSS='*xxxx*'	is the string (up to 20 bytes) which is inserted before the field. CSS is mandatory.
CSE='*yyyy*'	is the string (up to 20 bytes) which is inserted after the field. CSE is mandatory.

Note: The CSS and CSE subparameters must follow the ATR subparameter.

NTCCTAB Macro Syntax

The NTCCTAB macro can be specified in three variants:

1st Variant

```
NTCCTAB name,                                                          *
      OPN='xxxxx',                                                     *
      CLS='yyyyy'
```

For details, refer to the CCTAB parameter syntax, *1st Variant*.

2nd Variant

```
NTCCTAB name,                                                          *
      CODE='n',                                                        *
      CS='xxxx'
```

For details, refer to the CCTAB parameter syntax, *2nd Variant*.

3rd Variant

```
NTCCTAB name,                                                          *
      ATR=nnnn,                                                        *
      CSS='xxxx',                                                      *
      CSE='yyyy'
```

For details, refer to the CCTAB parameter syntax, *3rd Variant*.

String Syntax for OPN, CLS, CODE, CS, CSS or CSE

You specify character strings either as characters (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the corresponding hexadecimal representation of the characters (without apostrophes).

Proportional Fonts

If you use proportional fonts, be sure to return to a fixed-spacing font before using tables where you need correct positioning.

Examples of CCTAB Parameter

```
CCTAB=(DBCST,CODE=0E,CS=400E,CODE=0F,CS=0F40,ATR=P5DBCS,CSS=0E,CSE=0F)
```

```
CCTAB=(OPN=27C5274DA2F1F188275093F0D6,CLS='LAST LINE')
```

Examples of NTCCTAB Macros

```
         NTCCTAB DBCST
         NTCCTAB CODE=0E,CS=400E
         NTCCTAB CODE=0F,CS=0F40<
         NTCCTAB ATR=P5DBCS,CSS=0E,CSE=0F
```

```
         NTCCTAB TEST,OPN=27C5274DA2F1F188275093F0D6,CLS='LAST LINE'
         NTCCTAB CODE='<',CS=' B(S0B'
         NTCCTAB CODE='>',CS='B(S3B '
         NTCCTAB CODE='(',CS=' B(S1S'
         NTCCTAB CODE=')',CS='B(S0S '
         NTCCTAB ATR=P2UL,CSS=' B&&DD',CSE='B&&D§'
         NTCCTAB ATR=P2UL,CSS=405FF1C25084C4,CSE=5FF1C250847C
         NTCCTAB ATR=P2ITAL,CSS=' B(S1S',CSE='B(S0S'
         NTCCTAB ATR=P1HIGH,CSS=' B(S3B',CSE='B(S0B'
         NTCCTAB ATR=P2RVID,CSS=' B(S-3B',CSE='B(S0B'
```

34 CD - Color Definition

With this session parameter, you specify the color attributes for fields. If no color screen is used, this parameter will be ignored at runtime.

Related session parameter: AD - Attribute Definition

Possible settings	BL	blue
	GR	green
	NE	neutral
	PI	pink
	RE	red
	TU	turquoise
	YE	yellow
Default setting	NE	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	DISPLAY INPUT PRINT WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
	ASSIGN MOVE REINPUT	Parameter may be specified at statement level.
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
INPUT (CD=RE) #A #B
```

35 CDYNAM - Dynamic Loading of Non-Natural Programs

This Natural profile parameter sets the limit for the number of non-Natural programs allowed to be loaded simultaneously during a Natural session. If the specified limit is reached, Natural returns error message NAT0920 indicating that the requested non-Natural programs cannot be loaded dynamically.

Non-Natural programs can only be loaded again after the previously loaded non-Natural programs are deleted. The profile parameter `DELETE` determines when non-Natural programs are deleted after the dynamic loading.

Possible settings	`0`	Dynamic loading of non-Natural programs is not allowed.
	`1 - 1024`	Non-Natural programs can be loaded dynamically up to at least the specified number. The number of programs actually loaded may exceed the specified number depending on the space available in internal program tables.
Default setting	`5`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

36 CF - Character for Terminal Commands

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the control character for Natural terminal commands; that is, the character which is to be used as the first character of any terminal command.

Possible settings	any special character	A terminal command must begin with the character specified here. The character specified with the CF parameter ■ must not be the same as the one specified with the HI parameter (help character) or IA parameter (input assign character). ■ should not be the same as the one specified with the DC parameter (decimal character) or ID parameter (input delimiter character). ■ In the map editor, the control character for terminal commands is always "%" (so as to avoid conflicts with delimiter characters used in maps), no matter which character is defined with the CF parameter.	
	OFF	No control character for terminal commands is available. Terminal commands issued with SET CONTROL statements, however, are still accepted.	
Default setting	%	A terminal command must begin with the character "%".	
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statements:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS
Application programming interface	USR0350N, USR1005N *	* Recommended.	

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter CF can be overridden by the session parameter CF.

2. Under Natural Security:, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the *Session Parameters* option of the Library Profile.

37 CFICU - Unicode and Code Page Support

- CFICU Parameter Syntax 110
- NTCFICU Macro Syntax 111
- Keyword Subparameters 111
- Example of CFICU Parameter 115
- Example of NTCFICU Macro 115

This Natural profile parameter is required to enable Unicode and code page support for various Unicode settings, for example, if variables with format U or the statement `MOVE ENCODED` are to be used. It corresponds to the `NTCFICU` macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***CFICU Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	`ON` or `OFF`	Enables or disables the Unicode and code page support. The default value is `OFF` when profile parameter `CP` is set to `OFF`. Otherwise, the default value is `ON`.
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter `CFICU` can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro `NTCFICU` is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. `CFICU=ON` is enforced when profile parameter `CP` is set to any value other than `OFF`.
2. For further information, see *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

CFICU Parameter Syntax

The `CFICU` profile parameter is specified as follows:

```
CFICU=(ON,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or:

```
CFICU=ON
```

Or:

```
CFICU=(OFF,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or:

CFICU=OFF

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTCFICU Macro Syntax

The NTCFICU macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTCFICU ON,                                                    *
              CNVNORM=value,                                           *
              COLLATE=value,                                           *
              COLNORM=value,                                           *
              CPOPT=value,                                             *
              STEPLIB='value',                                         *
              DATITEM=value,                                           *
              LOCALE=value1_value2
```

Or:

```
        NTCFICU ON
```

Or:

```
        NTCFICU OFF
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

CNVNORM | COLLATE | COLNORM | CPOPT | DATITEM | LOCALE | STEPLIB | ARABICN

CNVNORM - Normalization before Conversion

CNVNORM=*value* activates/deactivates normalization before conversion.

Value	Explanation
ON	Enable normalization before conversion.
OFF	Disable normalization before conversion. **Note:** When CNVNORM=OFF, the MOVE NORMALIZED statement can be used to normalize selected strings. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The German character "ä", for example, can be represented in Unicode as `U+00E4` or by using a combining character as `U+0061`, `U+0308`. Conversion to a code page considers the combined "ä" (`U+0061 U+0308`) as two code points and produces an "a" and a substitution character, if `U+0308` is no valid character of the target code page. Normalization before conversion creates one code point `U+00E4` from the combined code points `U+0061 U+0308` and the subsequent conversion will deliver the result "ä".
2. The parameter is honored whenever a conversion from U to A format is performed, for example `MOVE U TO A` or `DISPLAY U`, when the output device is a terminal emulation. The additional operation consumes of course additional storage as well as additional CPU time.

COLLATE - Collation Services

`COLLATE=`*`value`* determines the collation service used.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Use Locale ID and ICU's collation services to compare Unicode strings. This is the default value.
`OFF`	Use ICU's simple Unicode compare.

Note: Collation is the process of ordering units of textual information (alphabetic sorting). Collation is usually specific to a particular language.

Examples:

- The character "Ä" is sorted in German locale between *A* and "B", but in Swedish locale it is sorted after "Z".
- In Lithuanian, "y" is sorted between "i" and "k".

COLNORM - Normalization Check of Collation Services

`COLNORM=`*`value`* can be used to enable or disable the normalization check.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Check for un-normalized text.
`OFF`	Disable check for un-normalized text. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. Normalization is the process of removing alternate representations of equivalent sequences from textual data, to convert data into a form that can be binary-compared for equivalence. The ICU Collation Service handles un-normalized text properly, producing the same results as if the text were normalized. This maximizes performance for the majority of text that does require normalization. If Unicode data is known with certainty not to contain un-normalized text, then even the overhead checking for normalization can be eliminated.
2. This subparameter is honored only if subparameter `COLLATE` is set to `ON`.

CPOPT - Fast Code Page Conversion

`CPOPT=value` can be used to optimize the conversion performance.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Use internal translation tables instead of ICU functions, if possible.
`OFF`	Use ICU functions in any case. This is the default value.

Note: By default, a conversion from alpha to Unicode format and vice versa is performed by calling ICU functions. Certain code pages are mapping characters to Unicode with 1:1 relationship. In this case, the conversion performance can be increased by using internal translation tables rather than ICU functions.

DATITEM - Load Method for ICU Data Items

`DATITEM=value` can be used to determine the method to load ICU data items under CICS and Com-plete. For information on ICU data items, see the relevant section in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

Value	Explanation
`SVC`	The ICU data items are loaded with the SVC instruction of the operating system.
`NONE`	The ICU data items are loaded with the functions provided by the TP system. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. If you use `DATITEM=NONE` under Com-plete, you must set the keyword parameter `THREAD-ESQA-SIZE=15K` (or a size greater than 15 KB) in the startup options for your Com-plete.
2. If you use `DATITEM=NONE` under CICS, you must add one PPT entry for each ICU data item.

LOCALE - Locale ID

LOCALE=*value1_value2* determines the Locale ID.

Value	Explanation
value1_value2	*value1* is a 2- or 3-byte language code of lower-case characters. If specified in upper case, it will be translated into lower case automatically. *value2* is a 2- or 3-byte region code of upper-case characters to classify the language.
en_US	This is the default value.



Note: The Locale ID is used by ICU's Collation Service to consider language and even region-dependent features of collation. The language code of the Locale ID follows ISO639, and the region code follows ISO 3166.

Examples of Language Code and Region Code Pairs:

en_US	English (United States)
en_UK	English (United Kingdom)
de_DE	German (Germany)
de_AT	German (Austria)
de_CH	German (Switzerland)
sv_SE	Scandinavian (Sweden)

STEPLIB - Name of the Dataset (Containing the ICU Data Items) to be Dynamically Allocated

STEPLIB='*dataset.name*' can be used to define the name of an ICU data library.

Add the load library containing the data items to the execution JCL of your Natural or TP monitor interface. See *Installing ICU for Adabas & Natural on z/OS*.

'dataset.name'	Explanation
3-44 characters	The name of the dataset containing the ICU data items.

Validation rules for the dataset name specified by the STEPLIB parameter:

- the dataset must exist.
- the dataset name must be enclosed in ' ' - see example above.
- the dataset name must conform to the z/OS naming conventions:
  - maximal length of 44 characters.
  - no special characters allowed.

- must not be a High Level Qualifier i.e. must contain at least one dot '.'.

With ICS 321, the provided data files are not supported and only the minimal `SAGICU` and `SAGICUA9` load modules will be delivered. These modules do not contain statically-linked localization data. ICU localization data is loaded only dynamically from a dataset containing the data items (collators, converters, etc.).

The dataset given by the `CFICU STEPLIB` parameter will be dynamically allocated only once by the first Natural session in a given TP system under the DD Card ICSxxxDD (xxx corresponds to ICS version) and used by all Natural sessions afterwards.

ARABICN - add/remove NUM and HEX for Arabic Code Points

`ARABICN=`*`value`* can be used to add or remove the NUM and HEX character type definitions for the following code points from the Arabic code page IBM420: `X'DF', X'EA', X'EB', X'ED', X'EE', X'EF', X'FB', X'FC', X'FD'` and `X'FE'`.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Removes the NUM and HEX character type definitions which results in ONLY the digits 0 - 9 having the character type NUMERIC.
`OFF`	Restores the NUM and HEX character type definitions. This is the default value.

Example of CFICU Parameter

```
CFICU=(COLNORM=ON,LOCALE='de_DE',STEPLIB='DATAITEMS.LOAD',ARABICN=ON)
```

Example of NTCFICU Macro

```
        NTCFICU COLNORM=ON,                                            *
              LOCALE=de_DE,                                            *
              STEPLIB='DATAITEMS.LOAD'
       ↩
```

38 CFWSIZE (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

39 CICSP - Environment Parameters for Natural CICS Interface

- NTCICSP Macro Syntax 120
- Keyword Subparameters 121
- Example of NTCICSP Macro 139

This Natural profile parameter can only be specified with the NTCICSP macro, dynamic parameter specification is not possible yet.



Note: The availability of NTCICSP depends on the version of Natural CICS Interface installed at your site.

The NTCICSP macro is used to define environment-specific parameters for Natural session options relevant in a CICS environment.

Possible settings	See below.
Default setting	See below.
Dynamic specification	no
Specification within session	no

This section covers the following topics:

NTCICSP Macro Syntax

The NTCICSP macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTCICSP BACKEND=value,                                         *
              BACKOUT=value,                                           *
              BACKRPL=value,                                           *
              CALLRPL=value,                                           *
              CHAP=value,                                              *
              CNTCALL=value,                                           *
              COMARET=value,                                           *
              DIRNAME=value,                                           *
              DUPTID=value,                                            *
              FDTPX=value,                                             *
              LOGDEST=value,                                           *
              MEMOBJR=value,                                           *
              MSGDEST=value,                                           *
              MSGPFX=value,                                            *
              MSGTRAN=value,                                           *
              PREFIX=value,                                            *
              PRMDEST=value,                                           *
              PSTRNID=value,                                           *
              RCVASYN=value,                                           *
              RESENDC=value,                                           *
              RESENDS=value,                                           *
              RJEDEST=value,                                           *
              SLCALL=value,                                            *
              SLNOHLD=value,                                           *
              SNDLAST=value,                                           *
              STORVIO=value,                                           *
```

```
                TERMVAR=value,                                          *
                TIOBSZ=value,                                           *
                TRANCHK=value,                                          *
                TTYCNSL=value,                                          *
                UCTRAN=value,                                           *
                UNITID=value,                                           *
                USERID=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

BACKEND | BACKOUT | BACKRPL | CALLRPL | CHAP | CNTCALL | COMARET | DIRNAME | DUPTID | FDTPX | LOGDEST | MEMOBJR | MSGDEST | MSGPFX | MSGTRAN | PREFIX | PRMDEST | PSTRNID | RCVASYN | RESENDC | RESENDS | RJEDEST | | SLCALL | SLNOHLD | SNDLAST | STORVIO | TERMVAR | TIOBSZ | TRANCHK | TTYCNSL | UCTRAN | UNITID | USERID

BACKEND - Back-End Program Invocation Control

BACKEND=*value* defines whether a specified back-end program or transaction is to be invoked after the session has terminated (normally or abnormally).

The BACKEND parameter has two sub-parameters. The second sub-parameter is optional. It controls if a back-end program is to be invoked in the event of a terminal error. This also includes session clean-up tasks started by NEP.

Possible values are ON/OFF for both sub-parameters, but the default values are different.

Value	Explanation
ON	Same as BACKEND=(ON,OFF). This is the default if the BACKEND parameter is omitted. A potential back-end program or transaction is always invoked, particularly after task abends, but not in the case of terminal errors. When a back-end program is invoked, the Natural termination message and return code are passed to the CICS transaction work area (TWA). In addition, the same information can be passed to a CICS COMMAREA, as described with the BACKRPL parameter.
(ON,ON)	Same as BACKEND=(,ON). A potential backend program or transaction is always invoked, particularly after abends including terminal errors.
OFF	Forces BACKEND=(OFF,OFF). A potential back-end program or transaction is only invoked if the Natural session has been terminated normally; that is, with a Natural termination message.

BACKOUT - Backout Transaction in the Case of Unrecoverable Abends

BACKOUT=*value* defines whether the Natural CICS Interface is to perform a transaction backout by means of an EXEC CICS SYNCPOINT ROLLBACK call or not.

Value	Explanation
ON	All pending file updates are backed out. This is the default value.
OFF	All pending file updates are committed.

Because of its abnormal termination exit, the Natural CICS Interface intercepts all abends. If an abend is not recoverable, all resources of the abending session are released and the session is terminated via EXEC CICS RETURN; that is, it is terminated "normally" in terms of CICS. Thus, at the end of the task, "pending" file updates are not automatically backed out by CICS.

BACKRPL - Location of Parameter List for Back-End Program

BACKRPL=*value* controls where and how the back-end parameters are passed to a back-end program.

Value	Explanation
ALL	This is the default. The Natural back-end parameter area mapped by macro NAMBCKP is passed both in the CICS TWA and in a CICS COMMAREA (including potential termination data).
COMA	The Natural back-end parameter area mapped by macro NAMBCKP (including potential termination data) is passed in a CICS COMMAREA only, not in the CICS TWA.
DATA	The Natural back-end parameter area mapped by macro NAMBCKP is passed in the CICS TWA only, a CICS COMMAREA just holds potential termination data; if no termination data is available, no COMMAREA is passed.
TWA	The Natural back-end parameter area mapped by macro NAMBCKP is passed in the CICS TWA only, no CICS COMMAREA is passed.



Note: This parameter applies only to back-end programs. This parameter does not apply to back-end transactions.

CALLRPL - Location of Parameter List for External Subroutine Programs CALLed by Natural via EXEC CICS LINK

CALLRPL=*value* controls where and how the CALL parameter lists are passed to external subroutine programs.

Value	Explanation
ALL	This is the default. The Natural parameter list addresses are passed both in the CICS TWA and in a CICS COMMAREA; the length of the passed COMMAREA is controlled by the second sub-parameter.
COMA	The Natural parameter list addresses are passed in a CICS COMMAREA only, not in the CICS TWA; the length of the passed COMMAREA is controlled by the second sub-parameter.
TWA	The Natural parameter list addresses are passed in the CICS TWA only, not in a CICS COMMAREA; that is, the COMMAREA length then is 0.

Possible values for the second sub-parameter are:

Value:	Explanation:
2	This is the default. Only the parameter address list address and the field description list address (R1 and R2, as described with the CALL statement) are passed in a CICS COMMAREA; that is, the COMMAREA length is 8.
3	The field length list address (R3, as described with the CALL statement) is passed in addition in a COMMAREA; that is, the COMMAREA length is 12.
4	The field length list address and the large field length list address (R4, as described with the CALL statement) are passed in addition in a COMMAREA; that is, the COMMAREA length is 16.

Example:

```
CALLRPL=(ALL,2)
```

This is the default setting.

Notes:

1. The second sub-parameter applies only if the first sub-parameter is ALL or COMA.
2. If the CICS TWA is to be used, it always holds all 4 parameter list addresses.
3. If the CICS COMMAREA length is greater than 0, the last parameter address passed gets a flag saying it is the last address in the list. This flag is set in the high order bit in the address field.
4. The CALLRPL parameter does not apply, when passing parameter values in a CICS COMMAREA (%P=C); a CICS COMMAREA then is used regardless of the CALLRPL parameter setting.

CHAP - Change Task's Dispatching Priority

CHAP=*value* defines how the Natural CICS Interface is to treat long-running tasks reaching the DBROLL and/or MAXROLL call limits.

Value	Explanation
ON	The task's dispatching priority is decremented by 1 every time it reaches the DBROLL and/or MAXROLL call limits. The original task dispatching priority is re-established at the next screen I/O.
OFF	The session is suspended. This is the default value.

CNTCALL - CICS Call Passing Automatically Data in Container

With SET CONTROL 'P=C' the CALL statement parameter data is passed in a CICS COMMAREA on the EXEC CICS LINK rather than parameter data pointers. As a CICS COMMAREA is limited to 32 KB, EXEC CICS LINK with a COMMAREA greater than 32 KB will fail due to a LENGERR condition.

CNTCALL=*value* enables you to automatically use a container on EXEC CICS LINK when the data to be passed exceeds the maximum COMMAREA length of 32 KB. This functionality only works if the CICS Transaction Server in your z/OS environment supports channels and containers.

The default container name then is NCI-COMMAREA unless explicitly specified via the application programming interface USR4204N prior to the Natural CALL statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	When the COMMAREA data would exceed 32 KB, the Natural CICS Interface automatically uses a CICS container on the EXEC CICS LINK, using NCI-COMMAREA as default name.
OFF	When the COMMAREA data would exceed 32 KB, the Natural CALL statement fails with a NAT0920 message and reason code LENGERR (hexadecimal 16).

COMARET - CICS COMMAREA Usage for Task Control

COMARET=*value* defines whether the Natural CICS Interface is to take advantage of the CICS command level COMMAREA facility when terminating and restarting pseudo- conversational tasks.

Value	Explanation
ON	A pseudo-conversational Natural task saves its restart information into a CICS COMMAREA, unless it has been invoked with EXEC CICS LINK. This is the default value.
OFF	Forces Natural to place its restart information into CICS main temporary storage, which results in more overhead because of additional CICS service calls necessary to place and retrieve this information. The CICS temporary storage key used consists of a prefix string (as defined with the NCMDIR parameter TSKEY (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation) and of the terminal ID. If running in a CICSplex environment, the CICS temporary storage key prefix must be defined in a CICS TST as REMOTE/SHARED to be accessible in all participating CICS regions.

DIRNAME - Name of Natural CICS Interface System Directory Module

DIRNAME=*value* specifies the name of the Natural CICS Interface system directory module.

Value	Explanation
(see below)	Any valid module name.
*prefix*CB	*prefix* is the common prefix for programs and files, see PREFIX parameter. This is the default value.

The first 5 characters of the directory module name are also used as part of CICS temporary storage queue names related to the relevant NCI environment. So when running more than one Natural CICS environment in a CICS region, the relevant system directory module names must be different in the first 5 characters.

Note that the specified or defaulted Natural CICS Interface system directory module name may be modified at run-time via the NCI system directory module name exit interface NCIDIREX (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation). This makes it possible to use the same NCI driver/Natural parameter module, but use different NCI environments (thread groups/thread sizes, etc.) depending for example on CICS system ID, transaction ID.

DUPTID - Handle Duplicate Terminal ID

The Natural CICS Interface requires unique terminal IDs, because the terminal ID is the key for its session information records (SIRs). This is normally guaranteed for a single CICS region, but not necessarily over several CICS regions sharing the same SIP server.

DUPTID=*value* determines how the Natural CICS Interface has to deal with duplicate terminal IDs, that is, when a new session is to be started and an SIR already exists for this terminal ID.

Value	Explanation
ON	If a duplicate terminal ID is encountered, the Natural CICS Interface internally forces the old session to terminate and, after that, starts a new session. This is the default value.
OFF	When an SIR already exists for the new session's terminal ID, the Natural CICS Interface terminates the new session and issues the message NS19. For an explanation and remedial actions, see *Natural under CICS Messages, SCP Processing Errors* in the *Messages and Codes* documentation.

A terminal ID exit interface is available to create unique 8-character terminal IDs, for example, by appending the 4-character CICS system ID to the physical 4-character CICS terminal ID, which results in a logical Natural terminal ID.

FDTPX - Force Use of NCIDTPEX Exit for all Terminal Types

FDTPX=*value* determines whether the NCIDTPEX terminal I/O exit interface (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation) is called for all types of terminal used in your environment.

Value	Explanation
ON	The NCIDTPEX interface is called for all terminal types.
OFF	The NCIDTPEX interface is only called for distributed transaction processing (DTP) using APPC or MRO conversions. This is the default value.

LOGDEST - Natural CICS Logging Destination

LOGDEST=*value* specifies the name of a CICS destination, where the Natural CICS Interface writes its session log records to.

Value	Explanation
name	Any valid destination name.
NLOG	This is the default value.

A CICS destination control table entry must be defined for the optional Natural CICS log data set.

MEMOBJR - Roll To Memory Object When Possible

In later versions of CICS TS, main temporary storage queues are allocated above the bar. When using CICS main temporary storage, roll data is split into temporary storage queue items with a maximum size of 32 KB each.

Depending on the CICS TS version installed at your site, CICS also supports the usage of memory objects for CICS applications. Allocating CICS memory objects for roll data means less overhead since the roll data must not be split.

Possible values for `MEMOBJR=value` are:

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Data is rolled by using CICS memory objects if supported by the CICS version installed at your site. This is the default value.
`OFF`	Data is rolled into CICS main temporary storage.

MSGDEST - Destination ID for Natural Error Message Logging

`MSGDEST=value` specifies the name of the CICS destination to be used by the Natural CICS Interface for NCI informational messages and to log the Natural session termination message if a session terminates abnormally.

Value	Explanation
name	Any valid destination name
`NERR`	This is the default value.

Since these messages are in character format, any already available CICS destination (for example, `CSSL`) can be used rather than defining a new one.

MSGPFX - Generate NCI Message Prefix for WTL Messages

The Natural CICS Interface uses a prefix for all messages it sends to the `MSGDEST` destination. This prefix has a length of approximately 48 bytes and comprises the following information:

- NCI message number,
- CICS region `SYSID`,
- terminal ID or the string `ASYN` for non-terminal tasks,
- user ID,
- transaction ID,
- date and time.

By default, the message prefix is also appended to those messages which are output through CMWTL.

Possible values for MSGPFX=*value* are:

Value	Explanation
ON	The NCI message prefix is appended to all messages which are issued through CMWTL. This is the default value.
OFF	The NCI message prefix is not appended to the messages which are issued through CMWTL. The messages are issued unchanged.

MSGTRAN - Internal Message Switching Transaction ID

MSGTRAN=*value* specifies the transaction ID internally used by the Natural message switching and asynchronous session flushing facilities.

This parameter has the same meaning as the MSGTRAN parameter in the NCIZNEP module (see the Natural *Installation* documentation) and must be specified identically.

Value	Explanation
(see below)	Any valid CICS transaction ID.
NMSG	This is the default value.

This transaction ID must be different from any transaction ID used to invoke Natural, and it must be defined in CICS.

PREFIX - Common Prefix for Programs and Files

PREFIX=*value* defines a common module prefix for the Natural CICS components as the Natural CICS system directory *prefix*CB, the CICS 3270 Bridge XFAINTU exit *prefix*XFA, the VSAM roll files *prefix*R*n*, where *n*=1 - 9, and system control records in CICS main temporary storage holding information about all permanent GETMAIN storages by the Natural CICS Interface as local pools and shared threads. The TS control record keys are of the form *prefixX*CR, where *X* is an unprintable character. In general, it is good practice to use this common prefix for all programs that relate to the Natural CICS Interface, for example, *prefix*DRV for the Natural CICS Interface module, *prefix*NEP for the Natural CICS Interface node error program.

To exempt the temporary storage control records from automatic deletion, do not specify an expiry interval in the respective TSMODEL resource definition.

Value	Explanation
XXXXX	*prefix* is the name of 1 to 5 characters that conforms to the naming conventions for load modules and temporary storage queues.

No default value is provided.

PRMDEST - Name of the Natural CICS Profile Parameter Input Destination

PRMDEST=*value* specifies the name of a CICS destination containing Natural dynamic profile parameters.

Value	Explanation
name	Any valid destination name
NPRM	This is the default value.

At system initialization time, the Natural CICS Interface retrieves Natural dynamic profile parameters and saves them in its environment. At session start, potential other profile parameters (entered by way of terminal input or by a front-end caller) are concatenated at the end of the parameter string which was retrieved from the PRMDEST destination, that is, explicit dynamic profile parameters can be used to overwrite the Natural CICS Interface system profile parameters read from PRMDEST.

A CICS destination control table entry must be defined for the optional Natural CICS Interface profile parameter input destination, normally an extra partition destination.

PSTRNID - Control of *INIT-PROGRAM Variable Setting

When a Natural task is activated by a front-end program, the PSTRNID parameter determines, how the Natural system variable *INIT-PROGRAM is set.

Possible values for PSTRNID=*value* are:

Value	Explanation
ON	*INIT-PROGRAM is set to the actual transaction ID used for Natural CICS pseudo-conversational task processing, which is not necessarily the transaction ID of the task which originally started the Natural session. This is the default value.
OFF	*INIT-PROGRAM is set to the transaction ID of the task, which originally started the Natural session.

RCVASYN - Recover Asynchronous Session

RCVASYN=*value* defines how the Natural CICS Interface treats asynchronous sessions.

Value	Explanation
ON	This is the default value. The Natural CICS Interface forces some Natural profile parameter settings for non-terminal sessions to prevent unexpected input or abends due to NT06, NT11 or other I/O errors. RCVASYN=ON forces the following parameter settings: ■ CM=OFF,MENU=OFF,PC=OFF ■ TTYPE=ASYL if the SENDER specification is blank, not specified or a CICS transient data queue, or if CONSOLE is specified (see *Asynchronous Natural Sessions under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation). ■ SENDER='*msgdest*' if the SENDER specification is blank or not specified. ■ OUTDEST='*sender*' if the OUTDEST specification is blank or not specified. ■ INTENS=1,EJ=OFF if the SENDER specification is CONSOLE or a CICS transient data queue which is not set up for print control characters.
OFF	The Natural CICS Interface does not do anything specific for non-terminal sessions; it is the user's responsibility to set appropriate Natural profile parameters for an asynchronous Natural session; see *Asynchronous Natural Processing*.

RESENDC - Check for Screen Re-sending after Subroutine Calls

Natural optimizes the 3270 output data stream by default. The screen imaging technique used by Natural makes it possible for Natural to always remember the map most recently sent. Thus, when sending a new map, Natural actually sends “updates” of the old map only. With this logic, a screen image can get destroyed by 3GL programs called by Natural which perform screen I/Os themselves.

Possible values for RESENDC=*value* are:

Value	Explanation
ON	The Natural CICS Interface checks whether any called 3GL programs have performed screen I/Os. If so, the Natural CICS Interface causes Natural to send a full screen with the next screen I/O. This is the default value.
OFF	The Natural CICS Interface causes Natural to send only updates.

RESENDS - Screen Re-send Check after Pseudo-Conversational Session Resume

Natural optimizes the 3270 output data stream by default. The screen imaging technique used by Natural makes it possible that Natural always remembers the map most recently sent. Thus, Natural only sends "updates" when sending a new map, too. With this logic a screen image can get destroyed, for example, by message switching (CICS CMSG transaction) during pseudo-conversational screen I/O.

Possible values for `RESENDS=value` are:

Value	Explanation
`ON`	During the Natural session, the Natural CICS Interface also recognizes screen I/Os from outside and causes Natural to re-send the screen most recently issued. This is the default value.
`OFF`	Natural only sends "updates" when sending a new map.

RJEDEST - Name of the Natural CICS Submit Destination

`RJEDEST=value` applies to z/OS-type operating systems only.

Value	Explanation
(see below)	Destination name.
`NRJE`	This is the default value.

`RJEDEST` specifies the *destination name* of the CICS extra partition destination used by the `NATRJE` utility for submitting jobs via the JES internal reader facility.



Caution: An appropriate CICS destination must be defined in the CICS DCT and start-up JCL; see also the corresponding step in *Installing Natural CICS Interface on z/OS* in the Natural *Installation* documentation. Function code `L` or `B` (*parm3* of the `NATRJE CALL` statement) must be set for the last `NATRJE` call. When `L` is specified and *nrje* is an extra partition destination, the destination is closed, which in turn triggers the start of the internal reader. When `B` is specified and *nrje* is an indirect destination, the destination is not closed; in this case, a trailing `/*EOF` card must be submitted in order to trigger the start of the internal reader.

For further information on the Natural `NATRJE` utility, refer to the *Utilities* section of the Natural for z/OS documentation.

SLCALL - Standard Linkage Call

The Natural CALL statement invokes a dynamic non-Natural program using CICS conventions, that is, via an EXEC CICS LINK. A dynamic non-Natural program can also be invoked with standard linkage conventions (for example, BALR/BASR/BASSM 14,15) if an appropriate indicator is set in the Natural program before the CALL statement is executed; see also the terminal command %P=S, %P=SC, %P=L and %P=LS.

Caution: The terminal commands %P=S, %P=SC, %P=L and %P=LS bypass the SLCALL automatism of using a certain linkage convention.

SLCALL=*value* enables you to automatically use a certain linkage convention.

Value	Explanation
ON	The Natural CICS Interface determines whether the module to be called is a valid CICS command level program by looking for the string DFH at the module's load point. If DFH is found, the program is invoked via an EXEC CICS LINK. If DFH is not found, the module is treated according to standard linkage conventions and is invoked via BALR/BASSM 14,15.
OFF	The linkage convention is not used. This is the default value.

SLNOHLD - Load Option for External Programs to Be Invoked via Standard Linkage Conventions

SLNOHLD=*value* defines how the Natural CICS Interface treats non-LE external programs to be invoked via standard linkage conventions (that is, dynamic non-CICS programs and RCA programs) in a non-CICSPlex environment.

Value	Explanation
ON	This is the default value. The Natural CICS Interface loads all non-LE external programs to be invoked via standard linkage conventions (including RCA programs) via EXEC CICS LOAD without the HOLD option, thus allowing these programs to be NEWCOPYed while the Natural session is suspended/waiting in a pseudo-conversational screen I/O. SLNOHLD=ON corresponds to the processing which the Natural CICS Interface does for LE programs in general and for non-LE programs in a CICSPlex environment anyhow.
OFF	This is how Natural worked eversince. The Natural CICS Interface loads all non-LE external programs to be invoked via standard linkage conventions (including RCA programs) via EXEC CICS LOAD HOLD, that is, such a program is fixed in storage for some time depending on the DELETE profile parameter setting, RCA programs until session end.

SNDLAST - LAST Option Usage for EXEC CICS SEND Commands

SNDLAST=*value* is useful for SNA terminals (LUTYPE2) with bracket protocol to force "end bracket" for pseudo-conversational screen I/Os.

Value	Explanation
ON	The LAST option is used for EXEC CICS SEND commands before the task terminates in pseudo-conversational mode. This is the default value.
OFF	The LAST option is not used.

STORVIO - Storage Violation Trap

This keyword parameter sets a storage violaton trap for external subroutine program calls with call option %P=C or %P=CC (see the *Terminal Commands* documentation), where parameters are passed as values instead of address pointers.

STORVIO=(*value1*,*value2*) activates the storage violation trap.

Value	Explanation	
value1	Defines the number of bytes requested for extended storage. The specified number of bytes is added to the total size requested for parameter storage with the CALL statement. Unintended modification of this extended storage by an (erroneous) external program does not lead to a real CICS storage violation. Possible values are:	
	0	No bytes are requested for extended storage. This is the default value.
	1 - 16777215	The number of bytes requested to prevent a real CICS storage violation when processing the call option %P=C or %P=CC.
value2	Controls the reaction on a detected storage violation. Possible values are:	
	0	An NCI0250 storage violation message is issued. This is the default value. It also applies if *value2* is not specified.
	1 - 32767	An NCI0250 storage violation message is issued. In addition, an NAT0920 condition occurs with the specified value passed as a reason code. We recommend that you do not specify a value from 1 to 255; a value in this range can be confused with a value returned by CICS in the EIBRESP field as

Value	Explanation	
		the result of a failing `EXEC CICS LOAD` or `EXEC CICS LINK` request.
	`SOC3`	An NCI0250 storage violation message is issued. In addition, an S0C3 abend is forced, which causes an NAT0954 condition.
	`NOMSG`	No message is issued and no abend is forced.
Default	`STORVIO=OFF` Deactivates the storage violation trap.	

TERMVAR - Terminal ID Variable for Natural Work Files

`TERMVAR=`*`value`* enables a Natural user to have exclusive Natural work files under CICS without having to know the terminal ID.

Value	Explanation
xxxx	Variable *xxxx* is a four-character string. See explanation below.
`&TID`	This is the default value.

As terminal IDs are unique in a CICS system, exclusive work files in CICS temporary storage usually contain the CICS terminal ID. The parameter `TERMVAR` allows you to define a variable. If this variable is found in a work file name, it will be replaced by the actual terminal ID. Strings with non-alphanumeric characters must be enclosed in apostrophes (').

Note that for non-terminal sessions the packed CICS task number is used as a *logical* terminal ID.

Caution: The variable string must not contain the substring `'**'`, because Natural will replace this substring with the work file number, which makes it impossible to insert the terminal ID.

TIOBSZ - Size of the Natural Terminal I/O Buffer

`TIOBSZ=`*`value`* specifies the size of the Natural terminal I/O buffer.

Value	Explanation
`8 - 60`	Size of the terminal I/O buffer in KB.
`16`	This is the default value.

TRANCHK - Check Input Map for Transaction ID

If a connection to a CICS session gets lost or dropped (for example, when a session manager is installed) without having terminated the session, another user can get into this open session when calling CICS. Usually, the first action of a user in a CICS environment is to enter a transaction ID.

Possible values for `TRANCHK=value` are:

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The Natural CICS Interface checks whether the first 4 bytes of the transaction ID entered by the user matches the Natural transaction ID. If so, the Natural CICS Interface assumes a "restart" after a connection has been lost or dropped. All resources of the "old" session are freed and a new session is started.
`OFF`	Data entered by the user are not checked for the Natural transaction ID. This is the default value.

TTYCNSL - Control Console Communication

This parameter is for compatibility with previous versions of the Natural CICS Interface. `TTYCNSL=value` controls session and device characteristics for Natural sessions started through a console device by using, for example, the `MODIFY` command.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The `*DEVICE` system variable is set to `TTY`: communication with the console is in 3270 data stream holding TTY control orders. The `PSEUDO` profile parameter is evaluated allowing or disallowing the session to run in pseudo-conversational mode. This is the default value.
`OFF`	The `*DEVICE` system variable is set to `BATCH` forcing batch/command-line mode: each line is output separately to the console by an `EXEC CICS WRITE OPERATOR` command. The `PSEUDO` profile parameter is ignored: the session runs in conversational mode to indicate that a session is pending.

UCTRAN - Lower/Mixed Case Support in Natural

UCTRAN=*value* enables or disables the lower/mixed case support by the Natural CICS Interface.

Value	Explanation
ON	Same as UCTRAN=(ON,ON). NCI lower/mixed case support is fully enabled. This is the default value.
OFF	Same as UCTRAN=(OFF,ON). NCI lower/mixed case support is disabled for pseudo-conversational screen I/Os.

The first subparameter controls NCI mixed case support after a pseudo-conversational screen I/O, while the second subparameter controls NCI mixed case support after a conversational screen I/O; the latter also includes NTC uploads.

First Subparameter (pseudo-conversational screen I/Os)

To accomplish lower/mixed case support for pseudo-conversational Natural sessions, it is necessary that the terminal input be not already translated to upper case before the Natural nucleus gets control. Therefore, the Natural CICS Interface by default switches terminals defined with UCTRAN(ON) into mixed mode (UCTRAN(TRANID)) for the lifetime of the Natural session.

As for security reasons any modification of CICS definitions/control blocks may not be desired, the Natural CICS Interface can be prevented from modifying a terminal's upper case translation status by setting this NTCICSP parameter UCTRAN to OFF. If so, the user must define a terminal as running in “lower case” (CICS TYPETERM parameter UCTRAN(TRANID/OFF)) to be able to use the Natural lower/mixed case support.

As all CICS versions supported by the current Natural Version provide “case switching” on transaction level via the UCTRAN parameter in a transaction's PROFILE, this NTCICSP parameter should be set to OFF, thus leaving lower/mixed case support to CICS.

Note: In CICS, the combination of the UCTRAN parameters in both TYPETERM and PROFILE definitions determine how CICS treats the terminal input of a pseudo-conversational transaction (for details see CICS Resource Definition Manual or others). Therefor it is always advisable that mainly the PROFILE associated to a transaction defines the required upper case translation status thus making an application unaffected by any TYPETERM upper case translation mode changes.

Second Subparameter (conversational screen I/O)

Lower/mixed case support for conversational I/Os means that the Natural CICS Interface uses the “as is” option on the CICS terminal input requests (CONVERSE/RECEIVE ASIS). If the second sub-parameter is set to OFF, the Natural CICS Interface does the conversational CICS terminal input requests without the “as is” option,

UNITID - Establish Unique Terminal IDs

`UNITID=value` helps make the CICS terminal ID for Natural purposes unique over more than one CICS region.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The Natural CICS Interface appends a CICS system ID (local `SYSID` if no MRO, otherwise `TOR SYSID`) to the 4-byte CICS terminal ID, thus creating an 8-byte logical terminal ID.
`OFF`	The Natural CICS Interface uses the CICS terminal ID as it is. This is the default value.

This parameter is of interest when resources are shared as SIP server or roll server by several CICS regions, particularly in non-CICSplex: If the same terminal IDs are used in several CICS environments, this parameter helps to provide unique terminal IDs for Natural. Inside the Natural CICS Interface, Natural terminal IDs are 8-byte fields, and a combination of 8-byte terminal ID and 8-byte CICS user ID is taken as key for SIP and the roll server.

The result of this parameter is used by the Natural CICS Interface for the session key and the roll server key and by Natural for the system variable `*INIT-ID`.

Notes:

1. A terminal ID exit (`NCITIDEX`) possibly will post-process that logical terminal ID. (`NCITIDEX` is described in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.)
2. Also a user ID exit (`NCIUIDEX` and `NATUEX1`) may post-process the `*INIT-ID` system variable. (`NCIUIDEX` is described in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation, `NATUEX1` in the *Operations* documentation.)
3. This parameter also applies to *Natural Advanced Facilities* (NAF) printers, that is, the printers have to be defined appropriately in the NAF spooling and report management system `NATSPOOL`, or a user ID exit should be used to post-process the `*INIT-ID` for printers.
4. For non-terminal sessions, the Natural CICS Interface always sets up an 8-byte logical *terminal ID* consisting of the packed CICS task number and the CICS system ID; that is, `UNITID=ON` is forced for asynchronous tasks with the CICS task number taken as terminal ID.

USERID - Deal with CICS User ID

`USERID=value` defines how Natural under CICS should deal with a CICS user ID for a Natural session.

The first subparameter is for terminal bound CICS sessions, the second subparameter for non-terminal, that is, asynchronous, DPLEd, etc. CICS sessions, the third subparameter is for program-to-program sessions, that is, DTP, APPC.

Value	Explanation
`ANY`	Any non-blank value returned by `EXEC CICS ASSIGN USERID (..)` is considered to be valid. This is the default value.
`ON`	A non-blank value returned by `EXEC CICS ASSIGN USERID (..)` is considered to be valid if it is different from the CICS default user ID and, for terminal bound sessions only, if the user has signed on in CICS.
`OFF`	The value returned by `EXEC CICS ASSIGN USERID (..)` is ignored.

Further Processing

When a CICS user ID is invalid or ignored, the edited (unpacked) CICS task number is taken for non-terminal, that is, asynchronous or DPLed, etc., CICS sessions; for terminal bound sessions, the 3-byte CICS operator ID is taken when it is non-blank, otherwise the CICS terminal ID is taken; for DTP sessions the pseudo terminal ID is taken.

Notes:

1. CICS terminal IDs are unique within a CICS region, while CICS user IDs and operator IDs are not necessarily unique. However, CICS terminal IDs may have duplicates in other CICS regions resulting in duplicate user IDs in Adabas.
2. Natural user ID exit `NATUEX1` (see the *Operations* documentation) or Natural CICS user ID exit interface `NCIUIDEX` (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation) may be used to customize the content of the system variable `*INIT-USER`.

Example of NTCICSP Macro

```
         NTCICSP PREFIX=NCI92,                                         *
               DIRNAME=NCI92,                                          *
               BACKRPL=COMA,                                           *
               CALLRPL=COMA
```

40 CLEAR - Processing of CLEAR Key in NEXT Mode

This Natural profile parameter causes Natural to execute a specific Natural terminal command whenever CLEAR is pressed during program execution in NEXT mode.

Possible settings	any character	The default action can be overridden by supplying a character which, when appended to the terminal-command control character (as specified with the CF parameter), forms a valid Natural terminal command.
Default setting	%	By default, when the CLEAR key is pressed, Natural responds as if the user had entered the terminal command %%.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: Under Natural Security:, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

Example:

```
CF=%
CLEAR=R
```

Natural executes the terminal command %R when the CLEAR key is pressed in NEXT mode.

41 CM - Command Mode

This Natural profile parameter can be used to suppress Natural command mode (NEXT and MORE).

Possible settings	ON	NEXT and MORE are available for command input.
	OFF	The Natural session will be terminated whenever NEXT is encountered; the MORE line will be write-protected (no input possible).
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

42 CMPO - Compilation Options

- CMPO Parameter Syntax 146
- NTCMPO Macro Syntax 146
- Keyword Subparameters 147
- Example of CMPO Parameter 148
- Example of NTCMPO Macro 148

This Natural profile parameter and its keyword subparameters can be used at session start to specify dynamically or to override the same compiler options which you can specify statically with the NTCMPO macro in the Natural parameter module or, during an active session, with the system command COMPOPT.

Possible settings	See *CMPO Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	Identical to the corresponding COMPOPT options. See *Keyword Subparameters* or COMPOPT options.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTCMPO is used instead.
Specification within session	yes	Use system command COMPOPT.

The following topics are covered below:

CMPO Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of CMPO is as follows:

```
CMPO=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Notes:

1. The **keyword subparameters** are functionally identical to the compiler options that can be specified within the session, using the system command COMPOPT.
2. Each keyword subparameter can take the value ON or OFF, except for GFID, which can also take the value VID.
3. For further information such as default values and functional descriptions, refer to system command COMPOPT in the *System Commands* documentation.

NTCMPO Macro Syntax

The syntax of the NTCMPO macro in the Natural parameter module is as follows:

```
NTCMPO CHKRULE=value,                                  *
       CPAGE=value,                                    *
       DB2ARRY=value,                                  *
       DB2BIN=value,                                   *
       DB2PKYU=value,                                  *
       DB2TSTI=value,                                  *
       DBSHORT=value,                                  *
       ECHECK=value,                                   *
       GDASC=value,                                    *
       GFID=value,                                     *
       KCHECK=value,                                   *
       LOWSRCE=value,                                  *
       MASKCME=value,                                  *
       MAXPREC=value,                                  *
       MEMOPT=value,                                   *
       NMOVE22=value,                                  *
       PCHECK=value,                                   *
       PSIGNF=value,                                   *
       THSEP=value,                                    *
       TQMARK=value,                                   *
       TSENABL=value
```

Notes:

1. The DB2PKYU option is only available if it is supported by the Natural for DB version installed at your site.
2. The keyword subparameters are functionally identical to the compiler options that can be specified within the session, using the system command COMPOPT.
3. Each keyword subparameter can take the value ON or OFF, except for GFID, which can also have the value VID.
4. In the NTCMPO macro, the keyword subparameters can be specified in any sequence.
5. For further information such as default values and functional descriptions, refer to system command COMPOPT in the *System Commands* documentation.

Keyword Subparameters

CHKRULE | CPAGE | DB2ARRY | DB2BIN | DB2PKYU | DB2TSTI | DBSHORT | ECHECK | GDASC | GFID | KCHECK | LOWSRCE | MASKCME | MAXPREC | MEMOPT | NMOVE22 | PCHECK | PSIGNF | THSEP | TQMARK | TSENABL

For a complete description of the compiler options, refer to the system command COMPOPT in the *System Commands* documentation. The default values indicated there also apply to the corresponding keyword subparameters of CMPO and NTCMPO.

Example of CMPO Parameter

```
CMPO=(KCHECK=ON,PCHECK=ON)
```

Example of NTCMPO Macro

```
         NTCMPO KCHECK=ON,                                              *
               PCHECK=ON
```

43 CMPR - General Default Compression Optimization Algorithm

This Natural profile parameter enables the Natural administrator to define the general default compression optimization in order to preserve main storage for the sessions which are currently processing and to improve the performance of Natural.

In addition, the type of storage compression optimization can be defined specifically for individual buffer types, using the parameter `CMPR` of the `NTBUFID` macro in the `NATCONFG` module. The setting of this macro parameter overrides the general default setting of profile parameter `CMPR`. For further information, see *Customization of Buffer Characteristics* in the *Operations* documentation.

Possible settings	`OPT0`	Compression without optimization
	`OPT1`	Compression with optimization of identical characters from the buffer used low end and high end.
	`OPT2`	Compression with optimization by tiles with identical characters. The tile size is 128 bytes.
	`(OPT2,`*nnn*`)`	Compression with optimization by tiles with identical characters. The tile size is a multiple of 128 bytes. *nnn* determines the tile size by multiplying with 128. Possible values: `1-255`. Example: `(OPT2,5)` yields a tile size of 640 bytes.
Default setting	`OPT2`	This is a synonym for `(OPT2,1)`.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

44 COMP - Parameters for Natural Com-plete/SMARTS Interface

- COMP Parameter Syntax 152
- NTCOMP Macro Syntax 152
- Keyword Subparameters 153
- Example of COMP Parameter 157
- Example of NTCOMP Macro 157

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the parameters for the Natural Com-plete/SMARTS Interface. It corresponds to the NTCOMP macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *COMP Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter COMP can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTCOMP.
Specification within session	no	

Note: For information on the Natural Com-plete/SMARTS Interface, see *Natural under Com-plete/SMARTS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

COMP Parameter Syntax

The COMP parameter is specified as follows:

```
COMP=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTCOMP Macro Syntax

The NTCOMP macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTCOMP EXIT=value,                                            *
               HCDTID=value,                                           *
               INITID=value,                                           *
               LC=value,                                               *
               LE370=value,                                            *
               MSGHDR=value,                                           *
               NTHSIZE=value,                                          *
               SERVER=value,                                           *
               SPIEA=value,                                            *
               THABOVE=value,                                          *
               TTYxxx=value,                                           *
               UCTRAN=value,                                           *
               U2PRINT=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

EXIT | HCDTID | INITID | LC | LE370 | MSGHDR | NTHSIZE | SERVER | SPIEA | THABOVE | TTY*xxx* | UCTRAN | U2PRINT

EXIT - User Exit Module Name

EXIT=*value* defines a user exit module name which can be called during a session initialization before Natural is initialized.

Value:	Explanation:
1 - 8 characters, or ' ' (blank)	Name of user exit.
' ' (blank)	No user exit is used. This is the default value.

HCDTID - Initialization of Hardcopy Destination

HCDTID=*value* controls the initialization of the hardcopy destination.

Value:	Explanation:
ON	The hardcopy destination is initialized with the terminal ID.
OFF	The hardcopy destination corresponds to the logical terminal name. This is the default value.

INITID - Content of *INIT-ID

INITID=*value* controls the content of the system variable *INIT-ID.

Value:	Explanation:
TIBNAM	*INIT-ID contains the logical unit name of the user's terminal.
TID	*INIT-ID contains the string *lbnnnnnn*, where *l* is the stack level on which the session is running, *b* is blank and *nnnnnn* is the TID number, right justified without leading zeroes. This is the default value (Natural terminal ID).
CPATCH	*INIT-ID contains the same string as with INITID=TID, except that *b* is the Com-plete patch character instead of a blank.

LC - Enable Lower-Case Mode

LC=*value* can be used to switch the terminal between lower-case and upper-case mode.

Value:	Explanation:
ON	Lower-case mode. This is the default value.
OFF	Upper-case mode.

LE 370 - LE/370 Environment Usage

LE370=*value* specifies the usage of LE/370 as preinitialized environment (CEEPIPI interface) under Complete/SMARTS.

Value:	Explanation:
ON	All 3GL calls are handled in the preinitialized LE/370-enclave.
OFF	This is the default value.

MSGHDR - Activation of Message Header

MSGHDR=*value* activates or deactivates a message header for Natural error and termination messages using Com-plete's message switching facility for asynchronous Natural transactions.

Value:	Explanation:
ON	The message header is activated. This is the default value.
OFF	The message header is deactivated.

NTHSIZE - Natural Thread Size

NTHSIZE=*value* specifies the size of the storage area used for Natural's buffers, data areas and thread.

Value:	Explanation:
256 - 2097151	Size in KB. The actual upper limit is determined by the size of the Com-plete thread.
1024	This is the default value.



Note: This storage area is allocated within the physical Com-plete thread. The remaining area (Com-plete region size RG for the Natural transaction minus NTHSIZE value) is available for dynamically loading non-Natural subroutines, increasing of variable Natural thread buffers or for Natural work pools, for example.

SERVER - Name of Natural Server

SERVER=*value* defines the name of the Natural server which is initialized during Com-plete startup.

Value:	Explanation:
1 - 8 characters	Name of the Natural Server.
NCFNAT92	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The specified server is used to maintain common storage and tables across Natural sessions, for example, local buffer pools. The server must be defined in the Com-plete startup.
2. It is possible to copy the supplied server module NCFNAT92 under a different name and to link and run different Natural Com-plete interfaces with different servers, that is, with different sets of local buffer pools in the same Com-plete.

SPIEA - Activation of ABEXIT Exits

SPIEA=*value* activates or deactivates the ABEXIT exits.

Value:	Explanation:
ON	Activates the ABEXIT exit. This is the default value.
OFF	Deactivates the ABEXIT exit. Should be used for test purposes only.

THABOVE - Location of Natural Thread

THABOVE=*value* determines the location of the Natural thread (see NTHSIZE parameter).

Value:	Explanation:
ON	The Natural thread is allocated in the Com-plete thread extension above the 16 MB line. This is the default value (use Com-plete thread extension).
OFF	The Natural thread is allocated in the physical Com-plete thread below the 16 MB line

TTYxxx - TTY Device Control Characters

`TTY`*`xxx`*`=`*`value`* sets teletypewriter (TTY) device control characters. The following hexadecimal values can be set:

Value:	Explanation:
`TTYCR=0D`	TTY carriage return
`TTYLF=15`	TTY line feed
`TTYIC=00`	TTY idle character
`TTYNIC=00`	TTY number of idle characters
`TTYBS=16`	TTY backspace
`TTYAL=07`	TTY alarm



Note: There is no default value.

UCTRAN - Lower-Case to Upper-Case Translation of Com-plete/SMARTS Error Messages

`UCTRAN=`*`value`* controls the lower-case to upper-case translation of the Com-plete/SMARTS error messages.

Value:	Explanation:
`ON`	Upper-case translation enabled.
`OFF`	Upper-case translation disabled. This is the default value.

U2PRINT - Dynamic Printer Allocation

`U2PRINT=`*`value`* controls Com-plete's dynamic printer allocation feature for hardcopy requests.

Value:	Explanation:
`ON`	Natural calls for hardcopy requests Com-plete's `U2PRINT` routine to specify a printer destination.
`OFF`	Disables the dynamic hardcopy printer allocation. Natural uses the default value from Natural profile parameter `HCDEST`. This is the default value.

Example of COMP Parameter

```
COMP=(LE370=ON,INITID=TIBNAM,NTHSIZE=2000)
```

Example of NTCOMP Macro

```
         NTCOMP LE370=ON,                                              *
               INITID=TIBNAM,                                          *
               NTHSIZE=2000
```

45 CP - Default Code Page Name

This Natural profile parameter defines the default code page for Natural data and Natural sources.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Possible settings</td><td>1 - 64 characters</td><td>The name of the desired code page.
Note:
1. Any character string is possible, but must be predefined by one of the code page parameters CCSID, CCSN, IANA or ALIAS of the macro NTCPAGE in the source module NATCONFG.
2. UTF-32 is not allowed.
3. For information on multi-byte code page support, see Support of Multi-Byte Code Pages in the Unicode and Code Page Support documentation.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ON</td><td>Set the default code page for the z/OS depending on the setting of Natural profile parameter ULANG:
<table>
<tr><td>ULANG Setting:</td><td>Code Page Used:</td></tr>
<tr><td>ULANG=1 (English)</td><td>IBM01140</td></tr>
<tr><td>ULANG=2 (German)</td><td>IBM01141</td></tr>
<tr><td>ULANG=3 (French)</td><td>IBM01147</td></tr>
<tr><td>ULANG=4 (Spanish)</td><td>IBM01145</td></tr>
</table>
For other languages, IBM01140 is used as default code page.
Note:
1. The language code related adaptation of the profile parameter CP applies only to the ULANG profile parameter active at session time.
2. Any subsequent language code modification(s) in Natural Security or by terminal command %L= do not influence the initial definition of the default code page.</td></tr>
<tr><td>OFF</td><td>Disable code page support.</td></tr>
</table>

	' ' (blank)	Same as ON.
	AUTO	The code page name from the user terminal is taken, if available. This applies to the following online environments only: TSO, CICS, Com-plete. **Note:** 1. For information on multi-byte code page support, see *Support of Multi-Byte Code Pages* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation. 2. CP=AUTO is not supported in a Natural Single Point of Development environment.
Default setting	OFF	Disable code page support.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If no code page is specified for a code page sensitive operation such as data conversions to and from Unicode (for example, by means of a statement specific ENCODED option or by another profile parameter), the default code page applies.
2. For the current Natural session, it is assumed that all code page data, for example, Natural sources, contents of A-format fields, etc., are stored in this code page format.
3. See also *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
4. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, the value of the CFICU profile parameter will change to ON.
5. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, values specified with the profile parameters TAB, UTAB1, UTAB2 and SCTAB during the start of a Natural session are ignored. See also *Translation Tables* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
6. If the profile parameter CP is set to a multi-byte code page (MBCS), the logical shift-in and shift-out characters will be supplied with the code page and therefore SOSI will be ignored.

Tips:

- You can find out the default code page that is the result of the evaluation of the CP parameter by viewing the content of the system variable *CODEPAGE (see system command CPINFO) or by using the *Unicode Properties* function of the SYSCP utility.

46 CPCVERR - Code Page Conversion Error

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies whether a conversion error that occurs when converting

- from Unicode to code page or
- from code page to Unicode or
- from one code page to another code page

results in a Natural error or not. Anyway, after the conversion, the target operand will contain the conversion result where all characters which can not be converted will be replaced by a substitution character which is defined by ICU for the affected code page.

Notes:

1. This parameter is not regarded for the conversion of Natural sources when loading them into the source area or during catalog.
2. On z/OS, it is not regarded whether a Unicode field is converted into the code page before an I/O on a terminal emulation. In this case, the substitution character is replaced by the placeholder character which is defined in `NATCONFG`.

Possible settings	`ON`	A Natural error NAT3413 is issued, if at least one code point could not be translated correctly during ICU conversion. For output statements, no error message is issued.
	`OFF`	No error is generated if one or more code points could not be translated correctly during ICU conversion.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	

Applicable command	GLOBALS	

See also:

- in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
- *Code Page Support for Editors, System Commands and Utilities on z/OS* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
- *Using an Error Transaction Program* in the *Programming Guide*

47 CPOBJIN - Code Page of Batch Input File

This Natural profile parameter specifies the code page of the batch input file `CMOBJIN` (see *Natural in Batch Mode*).

Possible settings	1 -64 characters	The name of the desired code page. **Note:** Any character string is possible, but must be predefined by one of the code page parameters `CCSID`, `CCSN`, `IANA` or `ALIAS` of the macro `NTCPAGE` in the source module `NATCONFG`.
	' ' (blank)	The code page resulting from the evaluation of the profile parameter `CP` is used.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If Natural code page support is disabled (for example, by parameter `CP=OFF`), any value specified for this parameter is ignored.
2. See also *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

48 CPPRINT - Code Page of Batch Output File

This Natural profile parameter specifies the code page of the batch output file CMPRINT (see *Natural in Batch Mode*).

Possible settings	1 - 64 characters	The name of the desired code page. **Note:** Any character string is possible, but must be predefined by one of the code page parameters CCSID, CCSN, IANA or ALIAS of the macro NTCPAGE in the source module NATCONFG.
	' ' (blank)	The code page resulting from the evaluation of the profile parameter CP is used.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If Natural code page support is disabled (for example, by parameter CP=OFF), any value specified for this parameter is ignored.
2. See also *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

49 CPSYNIN - Code Page of Batch Input File for Commands

This Natural profile parameter specifies the code page of the batch input file for commands `CMSYNIN` (see *Natural in Batch Mode*).

Possible settings	1 - 64 characters	The name of the desired code page. **Note:** 1. Any character string is possible, but must be predefined by one of the code page parameters `CCSID`, `CCSN`, `IANA` or `ALIAS` of the macro `NTCPAGE` in the source module `NATCONFG`. 2. UTF-32 is not allowed.
	' ' (blank)	The code page resulting from the evaluation of the profile parameter `CP` is used.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If Natural code page support is disabled (for example, by parameter `CP=OFF`), any value specified for this parameter is ignored.
2. See also *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

50 CSIZE - Size of Con-nect/Con-form Buffer Area

This Natural profile parameter determines the size of the Con-nect/Con-form buffer area.

Possible settings	`1-512`	Buffer size in KB.
	`0`	If `CSIZE=0` is specified or if the requested space is not available, Con-nect/Con-form cannot be used.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if Con-nect/Con-form is installed.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter `DS` or macro `NTDS` to specify the buffer size.
3. See the Con-nect/Con-form *Installation* documentation for further information.

51 CSTATIC - Statically Linked Modules

- CSTATIC Parameter Syntax 172
- NTCSTAT Macro Syntax 173
- Example of Parameter CSTATIC 173
- Examples of NTCSTAT Macro 173

This Natural profile parameter can be used to define a list of module names which are to be linked statically together with the Natural parameter module. It corresponds to the NTCSTAT macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *CSTATIC Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	no	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Each module specified and linked to the Natural parameter module can be called from a Natural object using a CALL statement.
2. As the length of a value of a profile parameter is limited to 256 characters, the number of module names specified with the CSTATIC parameter is limited. Alternatively, the macro NTCSTAT may be used to define more statically linked modules.
3. Modules which have been statically linked can be replaced during session initialization by loading them dynamically (see the profile parameter RCA for details). Modules which are linked neither statically nor loaded dynamically are loaded when they are first invoked by a CALL statement.
4. If you want to link modules to an environment-independent nucleus, you have to define them with the CSTATIC parameter in two Natural parameter modules: One parameter module has to be linked to the environment-independent nucleus and the other to the environment-dependent nucleus. Note that for all other parameter definitions only the parameter module linked to the environment-dependent nucleus is used.
5. For further information, see *Modules for Static Linking* in the *Installation* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

CSTATIC Parameter Syntax

For each module name (1-8 characters) an external reference is generated for the linkage editor.

```
CSTATIC=module-name
```

Or, if the external reference (*entry-name*) is different from the module name, the entry name can be specified, enclosed in brackets, after the module name:

CSTATIC=*module-name(entry-name)*

NTCSTAT Macro Syntax

NTCSTAT allows just one module specification per macro call. For each module name (1-8 characters) an external reference is generated for the linkage editor.

```
        NTCSTAT module-name
```

Or, if the external reference (*entry-name*) is different from the module name, the entry name can be specified, separated by a comma, after the module name:

```
        NTCSTAT module-name,entry-name
```

Example of Parameter CSTATIC

```
CSTATIC=(MOD1,MOD7(ENTRY2),MOD12,MOD27($MAIN))
```

Examples of NTCSTAT Macro

```
        NTCSTAT MOD1
        NTCSTAT MOD7,ENTRY2
        NTCSTAT MOD12
        NTCSTAT MOD27,$MAIN
```

52 CV - Attribute Control Variable

This session parameter is used to reference an attribute control variable.

Possible settings	B, C, D, I, N, U, V	Field representation attributes (see session parameter AD).
	P	Field protection (see session parameter AD).
	BL, GR, NE, PI, RE, TU, YE	Color (for an explanation of the color codes, see the session parameter CD).
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY INPUT PRINT PROCESS PAGE REINPUT WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. An attribute control variable is defined with Format C (see *Special Formats* in the *Programming Guide*) and is used to assign field attributes dynamically and/or check the "modified" status of a field in conjunction with an INPUT or PROCESS PAGE statement; see also *Logical Condition Criteria*, *MODIFIED Option - Check whether Field Content has been Modified* in the *Programming Guide*.
2. By specifying the MODIFIED option of the IF statement, the attribute control variable can be used to check whether the contents of a field has been modified during the execution of an INPUT or PROCESS PAGE statement: IF #ATTR MODIFIED ...
3. A single attribute control variable can be applied to several input fields by specifying it once at statement level or multiple times at element level, in which case the "modified" status indication is set if any of the fields referencing the control variable has been modified. If the CV parameter is specified both at statement level and at field level and the attribute control variable

for the individual field is empty, the attribute control variable for the statement will be used for the field.

4. The attribute control variable can be expanded up to three dimensions, for example, `CONTR(*)`, `CONTR(*,*)`, `CONTR(*,*,*)`, depending on the rank of the corresponding array.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #ATTR(C)
1 #A   (N5)
END-DEFINE
...
MOVE (AD=I CD=RE) TO #ATTR
INPUT #A (CV=#ATTR)
...
```

53 CVMIN - Control Variable Modified at Input

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not an attribute control variable is assigned the status `MODIFIED` when the setting of the field to which the attribute control variable is attached is overwritten by an *identical* setting.

Possible settings	`ON`	If a field setting is overwritten by the same setting, the corresponding control variable will be assigned the status `MODIFIED`.
	`OFF`	If a field setting is overwritten by the same setting, the corresponding control variable will *not* be assigned the status `MODIFIED`.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Note: If an attribute control variable has been assigned the status `MODIFIED`, the `MODIFIED` option evaluates this as `TRUE`. This applies regardless of whether the input was entered manually, read from the stack or supplied in batch mode.

54 DATSIZE - Minimum Size of Buffer for Local Data

This Natural profile parameter can be used to set the minimum size of the local data buffer (DATSIZE).

Possible settings	10 - 2097151	Minimum buffer size in KB.
Default setting	32	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
2. The DATSIZE buffer is a "variable size" buffer. If more storage for local data areas is required during the session, the DATSIZE buffer is expanded dynamically. In a thread environment, the DATSIZE may be temporarily allocated outside the storage thread if it becomes too large. The size of the DATSIZE buffer is reduced back to the minimum size when the application does not need the space any longer.

Function of the DATSIZE Buffer

At execution time, the DATSIZE buffer holds the local data used by the Natural main program being executed and the local data of all subordinate objects (except "FETCHed" programs) invoked by this program.

When you use Natural in a development environment, the minimum DATSIZE required is the default setting (that is, 32 KB). A smaller DATSIZE is only possible when using Natural as a runtime-only environment without any Natural utilities being available.

Calculating the DATSIZE Requirement

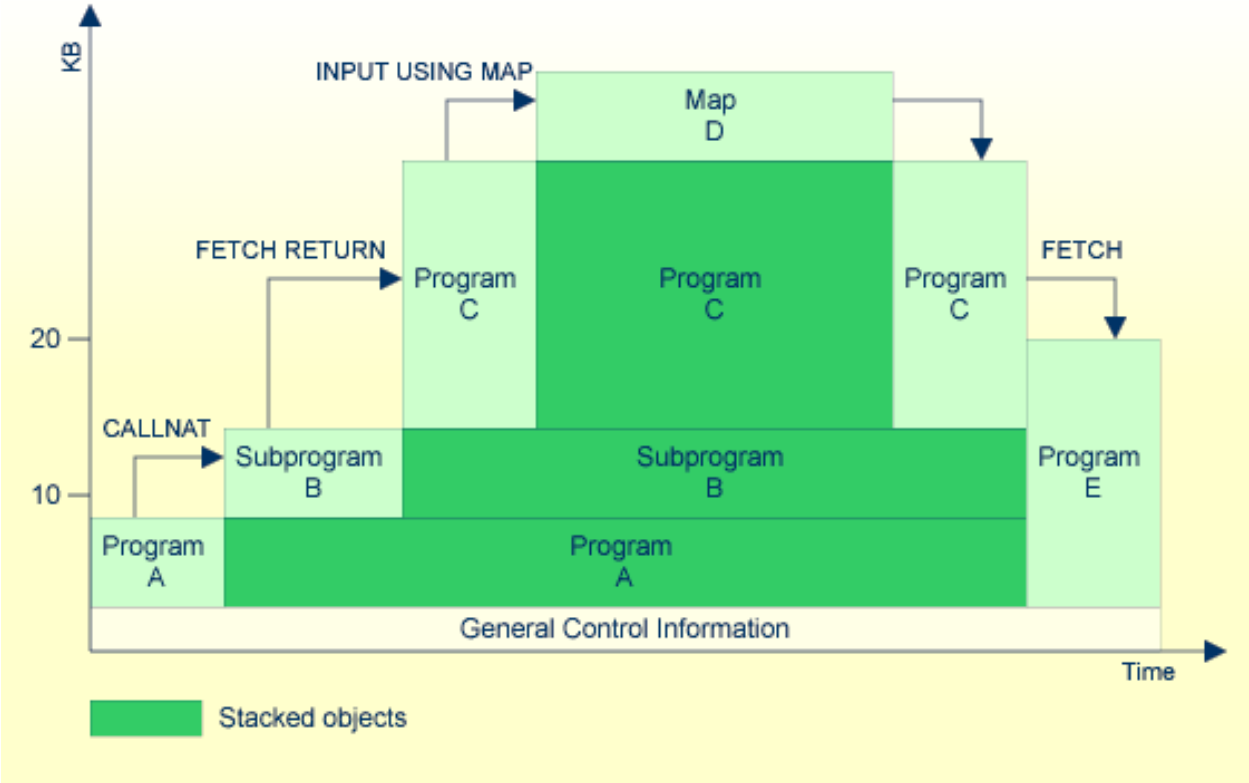
The actual DATSIZE requirement can be calculated as follows (refer to the illustration below):

If another object is invoked by the main program, the local data of this object are also held in the DATSIZE buffer.

If other objects are invoked from the invoked object (with a CALLNAT, PERFORM, FETCH RETURN, INPUT USING MAP statement, a helproutine/help map being invoked), their local data are also held in the DATSIZE buffer; the local data of an invoked object is held in the DATSIZE buffer until control is returned from the invoked object to the invoking object.

If another main program is invoked with a FETCH statement, the local data of all previously invoked objects are deleted from the DATSIZE buffer and the local data of the "FETCHed" program are held in the DATSIZE.

In addition, an amount of approximately 128 bytes of general control information for execution are held in the DATSIZE buffer, plus approximately 128 bytes of control information for each object whose local data are being held in the DATSIZE buffer. This is illustrated in the figure below.



55 DB - Database Types and Options

- DB Parameter Syntax 182
- NTDB Macro Syntax 183
- Possible Database Types 184
- Possible Database Options 185
- Examples of DB Parameter 185
- Examples of NTDB Macro 186

This Natural profile parameter can be used to define database types and options for all and for specific database IDs. It corresponds to the NTDB macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***DB Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	ADABAS,*	The default database type is Adabas.
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTDB is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. For information on the Natural database management interface, see the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation.
2. For the supported versions of the database management systems, refer to *Database Management Systems* in the current *Natural Release Notes for z/OS*.
3. At compile time, Natural Data Manipulation Language (DML) statement functionality will be limited to the functionality that is available for the specified database type.
4. At runtime, the specified database type defines which Natural database management interface is called for a database ID.

The following topics are covered below:

DB Parameter Syntax

The DB parameter is specified as follows:

1. Default Database Definition

The default database type and its default options is specified as follows. It applies to all database IDs not explicitly specified by the DB parameter or NTDB macro. If there are no options, the commas and the asterisk can be omitted.

```
DB=(database-type,*[,options])
```

2. Single Database Definition

A single database ID is specified as follows:

```
DB=(database-type,database-ID[,options])
```

3. Multiple Database Definition

Multiple database IDs of the same database type with the same options can be specified together, enclosed in parentheses:

```
DB=(database-type,(database-ID1,database-ID2,...)[,options])
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-type	See ***Possible Database Types***.	Database type. The default value is ADABAS. This subparameter is mandatory for the NTDB macro.
database-ID	0 - 65535	Database identification. Database ID 255 must not be specified, because it is reserved for internal use. You can specify a single database ID, a list of database IDs enclosed in parentheses, or an asterisk (*) to indicate the default for all databases not specified explicitly.
options		See ***Possible Database Options***.

NTDB Macro Syntax

The NTDB macro is specified as follows:

1. Default Database Definition

The default database type and its default options is specified as follows. It applies to all database IDs not explicitly specified by the DB parameter or NTDB macro. If there are no options, the commas and the asterisk can be omitted.

```
        NTDB database-type,*[,options]
```

2. Single Database Definition

A single database ID is specified as follows:

```
NTDB database-type,database-ID[,options]
```

3. Multiple Database Definition

Multiple database IDs of the same database type with the same options can be specified together, enclosed in parentheses:

```
NTDB database-type,(database-ID1,database-ID2,...)[,options]
```

Possible Database Types

The database types that can be specified with the DB parameter or the NTDB macro are listed in the following table.

A database type and version for Adabas indicates the functional level of database features that are to be used by Natural.

All database types except Adabas require the appropriate database handler module to be installed. For more information, see the appropriate documentation about the database handler required in your environment.

Database Type	Adabas Features or Database Handler to be Used
ADABAS	ADABAS is the default value
ADAV86	Adabas Version 8.6 features
VSAM	Natural for VSAM
DB2 or SQL	Natural for Db2
PROCESS	Entire System Server
MQ	Natural Messaging - IBM MQ access
TRS	Adabas Text Retrieval
INCORE	Natural ISPF

Possible Database Options

The following options can be specified with the DB parameter or the NTDB macro:

Option	Explanation
ACODE	The Natural application must communicate to Adabas whether code page or Unicode support is desired if the Adabas DBID used is enabled for character encoding and data conversion. Therefore, the ACODE setting specifying the application-specific code page for all A fields and/or the WCODE=4095 (UTF-16) setting for all W fields must be sent with the OP call. See also *Unicode and Code Page Support*.
WCODE	
ENTIRE	The database is to be handled by Entire DB.
OPEN	This option applies to Adabas databases only, for which Adabas requires an open request to be issued. If OPEN is specified for such a database, an open request is always issued (even if the ETID is blank).
READ	The database is to be read-only.

The following options can be specified with the dynamic parameter DB only.

Option	Explanation
NOENTIRE	Resets the ENTIRE option.
NOOPEN	Resets the OPEN option.
NOREAD	Resets the READ option.
OFF	Removes any DB or NTDB definition for the specified databases, see ***Examples of DB Parameter*** below.

Examples of DB Parameter

DB=(VSAM,(22,26,33))	This defines Databases 22, 26 and 33 as VSAM databases.
DB=(,*,READ)	This sets all databases for which the default database definition applies to read-only.
DB=(,(8,9),NOREAD)	This removes the read-only option for Databases 8 and 9.
DB=(,17,OFF)	This resets the database definition of Database 17 to defaults.

Examples of NTDB Macro

```
NTDB DB2,7   This defines Database 7 as Db2 database.
NTDB MQ,222  This defines Database 222 for access to IBM MQ.
```

56 DB2 - Parameters for SQL Database Management Interfaces

- DB2 Parameter Syntax 188
- NTDB2 Macro Syntax 188
- Keyword Subparameters 189
- Example of DB2 Parameter 202
- Example of NTDB2 Macro 202

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the parameters for the database management interface Natural for Db2. It corresponds to the NTDB2 macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *DB2 Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter DB2 can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTDB2.
Specification within session	no	

The following topics are covered:

DB2 Parameter Syntax

The DB2 parameter is specified as follows:

```
DB2=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTDB2 Macro Syntax

The NTDB2 macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTDB2 BTIGN=value,                                            *
               CONVERS=value,                                           *
               CONVRS2=value,                                           *
               DB2COLL=value,                                           *
               DB2GROV=value,                                           *
               DB2PLAN=value,                                           *
               DB2SSID=value,                                           *
               DB2XID=value,                                            *
               DDFSERV=value,                                           *
               DELIMID=value,                                           *
               DSTNAME=value,                                           *
               DYSQLTR=value,                                           *
               EBPFSRV=value,                                           *
               EBPMAX=value,                                            *
               EBPPRAL=value,                                           *
               EBPSEC=value,                                            *
               ETIGN=value,                                             *
               FSERV=value,                                             *
               MAXLOOP=value,                                           *
               MF=value,                                                *
```

```
                NDZSRV=value,                                          *
                NNPSF=value,                                           *
                PSCIGN=value,                                          *
                REFRESH=value,                                         *
                RETRYPO=value,                                         *
                RWRDONL=value,                                         *
                SMFSRV=value,                                          *
                STATDYN=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

There are two groups of keyword subparameters:

General Keyword Subparameters

BTIGN | CONVERS | CONVRS2 | DDFSERV | DELIMID | DSTNAME | DYSQLTR | EBPFSRV | EBPPRAL | EBPSEC | EBPMAX | ETIGN | FSERV | MAXLOOP | MF | NDZSRV | NNPSF | PSCIGN | REFRESH | RETRYPO | RWRDONL | SMFSRV | STATDYN

Special Keyword Subparameters

DB2COLL | DB2GROV | DB2PLAN | DB2SSID | DB2XID

Notes:

1. These special keyword subparameters belong together. They apply only to Db2 for z/OS in environments using CAF or RRSAF.
2. They provide Db2 connecting and resource functionality, which in earlier versions was only supplied by the NATPLAN program. These parameters apply only to Db2 for z/OS and to environments where either the Db2 Call Attachment Facility (CAF) or the Db2 Resource Recovery Services Attachment Facility (RRSAF) is used. An exception to this is the Natural for Db2 stored procedure environment, where Db2 already provides the Db2 resources based on the stored procedure creation parameter COLLID. Therefore, the keyword subparameters mentioned here are not used in a Natural for Db2 stored procedure environment. Before the very first Db2 SQL access is performed by Natural for Db2 in a CAF or RRSAF environment, Natural connects to the desired Db2 subsystem (DB2SSID), and the desired plan (DB2PLAN) is allocated.
3. If the application already connected to Db2 by NATPLAN before the first SQL request, the NTDB2 or DB2 parameters are ignored and the connection already established is used.

BTIGN - Ignore BACKOUT TRANSACTION Error

BTIGN=*value* enables you to ignore the error which results from a BACKOUT TRANSACTION statement that was issued too late for backing out the current transaction, because an implicit Syncpoint has previously been issued by the TP monitor.

Value	Explanation
ON	The error after a late BACKOUT TRANSACTION is ignored. This is the default value.
OFF	The error after a late BACKOUT TRANSACTION is *not* ignored.

Note: This parameter is relevant in CICS and IMS TM environments only.

CONVERS - Conversational Mode under CICS

CONVERS=*value* is used to allow conversational mode in CICS environments where no Natural file server is used.

Value	Explanation
ON	Conversational mode is allowed. This is the default value.
OFF	Conversational mode is *not* allowed.

Notes:

1. If this subparameter is set to OFF and no Natural file server is used, you cannot continue database loops across terminal I/O; if so, the following codes may occur.
2. With Natural for Db2, Db2 SQLCODE -501, 504, 507, 514 or 518 applies.
3. If, in a CICS environment, you are using the function *SQL Services (NDB)* (described in the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation) without Natural for Db2 file server, you must specify CONVERS=ON, otherwise the error mentioned above can occur.

CONVRS2 - Conversational Mode 2 under CICS

`CONVRS2=value` allows/disallows the conversational mode 2 in CICS environments.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Conversational mode 2 is allowed.
`OFF`	Conversational mode 2 is *not* allowed. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter is used to control conversational mode 2 in CICS environments. Conversational mode 2 means that update transactions are spawned across terminal I/O until either an explicit `COMMIT` or explicit `ROLLBACK` has been issued (Caution: Db2 and CICS resources are kept across terminal I/O.). This means `CONVRS2=ON` has the same effect as the Natural profile parameter `PSEUDO=OFF`, except that the conversational mode is entered after a Db2 update statement (`UPDATE`, `DELETE`, `INSERT`) and left again after a `COMMIT` or `ROLLBACK`, while `PSEUDO=OFF` causes conversational mode for the total Natural session.
2. See also `CALLNAT` subprogram `NDBCONV` (described in the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation), which allows setting or resetting conversational mode 2 dynamically.

DB2COLL – Db2 Collection Name

`DB2COLL=value` specifies the collection name of Db2 packages used by the application in an environment where the RRSAF interface is used.

Value	Explanation
value	Any valid 18 character Db2 collection name.
' ' (blank)	No name is specified. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter is only honored by Natural for z/OS.
2. This parameter is only honored by the RRSAF interface if the `DB2PLAN` character contains as first character a question mark.
3. See also ***Special Keyword Subparameters***.

DB2GROV – Db2 Group Override

DB2GROV=*value* specifies whether the connection to the Db2 system identified by DB2SSID is to be made to the single Db2 subsystem or to the Db2 sharing group, in case there exists a Db2 sharing group and a single Db2 with the identical DB2SSID.

Value	Explanation
' ' (blank)	Connection will be made to the Db2 sharing group identified by DB2SSID. This is the default value.
NOGROUP	Connection will be made to the Db2 subsystem identified by DB2SSID.



Notes:

1. This subparameter is only honored by Natural for z/OS.
2. See also *Special Keyword Subparameters*.

DB2PLAN – Db2 Plan Name

DB2PLAN=*value* specifies the plan name used by the application.

Value	Explanation
value	Any valid 8 character Db2 plan name. If the first character is a question mark (?) and the RRSAF interface is used by the application, the packages identified by the collection name specified with the subparameter DB2COLL will be used by the application.
' ' (blank)	No name is specified. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter is only honored by Natural for z/OS.
2. See also *Special Keyword Subparameters*.

DB2SSID – Db2 Subsystem Identifier

`DB2SSID=value` specifies the name of the Db2 sharing group or the name of the Db2 subsystem to be connected to.

Value	Explanation
value	Any valid 4 character Db2 sharing group or Db2 subsystem name.
' ' (blank)	No name is specified. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter is only honored by Natural for z/OS.
2. See also *Special Keyword Subparameters*.

DB2XID – Db2 Global Transaction ID

`DB2XID=value` specifies whether the RRSAF interface should use a global transaction ID or not.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	RRSAF will create a global transaction ID. This is the default value.
`OFF`	RRSAF will not create a global transaction ID.



Notes:

1. This subparameter is only honored by Natural for z/OS.
2. See also *Special Keyword Subparameters*.

DDFSERV - Alternate DD Name for Natural File Server

`DDFSERV=value` specifies either a DD name for the Natural file server (VSAM) or the name of the shared memory object used for a Shared Memory Objects File Server (`SMFSRV=ON`).

Value	Explanation
ddname	Any valid 8-character DD name or a shared memory object name.
`CMFSERV`	This is the default name.

DELIMID - Escape Character for Delimited Identifiers

DELIMID=*value* specifies the escape character to be used for generating delimited SQL identifiers for the column names and table names in SQL statements.

Value	Explanation
DQ	Double quotation mark (")
SQ	Single quotation mark (')
OFF	Delimited identifiers are not enabled. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. A delimited identifier is a sequence of one or more characters enclosed in escape characters. You must specify a delimited identifier if you use SQL-reserved words for column names and table names, as demonstrated in *Example of DELIMID*.
2. To enable generation of delimited identifiers, DELIMID must be set to double quotation mark (' ') or single quotation mark (').
3. The escape character specified for DELIMID and the SQL STRING DELIMITER are mutually exclusive. This implies that the mark (double or single quotation) used to enclose alphanumeric strings in SQL statements must be different from the value specified for DELIMID.
4. If you enable delimited identifiers, ensure that the value specified for DELIMID also complies with the SQL string delimiter value of your Db2 installation.
5. See also the RWRDONL subparameter to determine which delimited identifiers are generated in the SQL string.

Example of DELIMID

In the following example, a double quotation mark (' ') has been specified as the escape character for the delimited identifier:

Natural statement:

```
SELECT FUNCTION INTO #FUNCTION FROM XYZ-T1000
```

Generated SQL string:

```
SELECT "FUNCTION" FROM XYZ.T1000
```

DSTNAME

DSTNAME=*value* specifies the name of the shared memory object used for tracing dynamic SQL statements (DYSQLTR=ON).

Value	Description
dstname	Any valid 8-character shared memory object name.
NDBRDC01	This is the default name.

DYSQLTR

DYSQLTR=*value* specifies whether dynamically executed SQL statements are traced into shared memory object above the bar or not.

Value	Description
ON	Natural for Db2 writes trace records into a shared memory object specified in the DSTNAME parameter above the bar for dynamically executed SQL statements.
OFF	Natural for Db2 does not write trace records for dynamically executed SQL statements. This is the default value.

EBPFSRV - Editor Buffer Pool for Natural File Server

EBPFSRV=*value* specifies whether the Natural file server uses the Software AG Editor buffer pool as the storage medium.

Value	Explanation
ON	The buffer pool is to be used as the storage medium for the Natural file server. ON *must* be set if the file server is to be used in a Parallel Sysplex environment. In this case, your Natural session must use the auxiliary editor buffer pool (see also *Support of a z/OS Parallel Sysplex Environment* in *Installing Software AG Editor*).
OFF	A VSAM file or a shared memory object (SMFSRV=ON) is to be used as the storage medium for the Natural file server (SMFSRV=ON). This is the default value.

EBPMAX - Editor Buffer Pool Maximum Allocation

EBPMAX=*value* specifies the maximum number of blocks to be allocated to each user of the Natural file server if the Software AG Editor buffer pool is used as the storage medium.

Value	Explanation
0 - 32676	Maximum number of blocks to be allocated.
100	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter defines the upper limit for the allocation of buffer pool blocks to a single user.
2. If the EBPFSRV subparameter is set to OFF, EBPMAX is not used at runtime.

EBPPRAL - Editor Buffer Pool Primary Allocation

EBPPRAL=*value* specifies the number of blocks to be allocated primarily to each user of the Natural file server if the Software AG Editor buffer pool is used as the storage medium.

Value	Explanation
0 - 32676	Number of blocks to be allocated primarily.
20	This is the default value.

Note: If the EBPFSRV subparameter is set to OFF, EBPPRAL is not used at runtime.

EBPSEC - Editor Buffer Pool Secondary Allocation

EBPSEC=*value* specifies the number of blocks to be allocated secondarily to each user of the Natural file server if the Software AG Editor buffer pool is used as the storage medium.

Value	Explanation
0 - 32676	Number of blocks to be allocated secondarily.
10	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The secondary allocation is used to allocate buffer pool blocks to the user if the primary allocation amount is already exhausted.
2. If the EBPFSRV subparameter is set to OFF, EBPSEC is not used at runtime.

ETIGN - Ignore END TRANSACTION Error

`ETIGN=value` is used to handle `END TRANSACTION` statements in a message-driven IMS region (MPP or message-oriented BMP).

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The `END TRANSACTION` error is ignored and processing is continued. This is the default value.
`OFF`	The `END TRANSACTION` error is *not* ignored.



Notes:

1. This subparameter is relevant in IMS MPP and message-oriented BMP environments only.
2. In such a region, an `END TRANSACTION` cannot be executed by the Natural IMS TM Interface and is therefore ignored without any notification. In such situations, the `ETIGN` subparameter can be used to issue an error message instead.

FSERV - Activate Natural File Server

`FSERV=value` specifies whether the Natural file server is to be used and whether it can be disabled in the case of an initialization error.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Natural file server is to be used.
`OFF`	Natural file server is not to be used. This is the default value.
`DIS`	Natural file server is to be used but is to be disabled if it cannot be initialized.



Note: If `FSERV` is set to `ON` and the Natural file server is not operational, the initialization of Natural for Db2 is terminated with a corresponding Natural error message. The Natural interface to Db2 is disabled, and any SQL call is rejected with a corresponding error message.

MAXLOOP - Maximum Number of Nested Program Loops

MAXLOOP=*value* specifies the maximum possible number of nested SQL database access statements.

Value	Explanation
1 - 99	Maximum possible number of nested database access loops.
10	This is the default value.

MF - Multi-Fetch Row Count

MF=*value* specifies the number of rows to be fetched by Db2 in one FETCH operation. This subparameter can be used to enable multi-fetch operations by Db2 on a global basis. Changes to the application program are not required.

During static generation, MF also determines whether a generated DECLARE CURSOR statement contains the WITH ROWSET POSITIONING clause:

- If MF is set to zero (0), DECLARE CURSOR statements in the static-generated program will not contain the WITH ROWSET POSITIONING clause. This prevents multi-fetching during static program execution regardless of the setting of the MF parameter of the executing Natural session.

  Programs which are generated static before the introduction of the MF parameter, will not be able to perform multi-fetching. Instead single-fetching will be used.
- If MF is set to a value greater than zero (0), the DECLARE CURSOR statements in the static-generated program will contain the WITH ROWSET POSITIONING clause. For these programs, multi-fetching will be used when the MF parameter is greater than 0 in the executing Natural session.

  If the executing Natural session runs with MF=0, these programs will not use multi-fetching.

If a Natural for Db2 program already uses multi-fetch syntax in a FIND, READ or SELECT statement, this statement is executed as specified in the program and not affected by the MF subparameter. Irrespective of whether one of these statements already has a multi-fetch specification, the statement will use a multi-fetch buffer holding space for the number of rows specified in the MF subparameter.

FIND, READ and SELECT statements associated with a positioned UPDATE or DELETE do not use multi-fetch operations even if the MF subparameter is set to a value greater than zero (0).

If the MF subparameter is set to a value greater than zero (0) and one or more rows encounter a warning condition (for example, due to row-value truncation), Db2 can return SQLCODE +354. In this case, either set PSCIGN=ON to ignore the return code as positive SQLCODE, or increase the size of the receiving fields in the program so that the warning condition no longer occurs. In non-multi-fetch mode, the warning condition does not result in SQLCODE greater than zero (0).

Value	Explanation
1 -32767	The number of rows to be fetched by Db2 in one FETCH operation.
0	This is the default value.

Note: This subparameter is used by Natural for Db2 only.

NDZSRV - NDZ Server Name

NDZSRV=*value* specifies the name of the NDZ Server to be used, when available, to process SQL statements.

Value	Explanation
value	Any valid 8 character NDZ server name.
' ' (blank)	No name is specified. Natural will not attempt to use NDZ to process SQL statements. This is the default value.

NNPSF - Set Natural Numerics' Positive Sign to F

NNPSF=*value* is used to change the sign character of positive Natural variables which have format N, if they are filled from the SQL database system. Usually, these variables have the C as the positive sign character. If the subparameter NNPSF is set to ON, F is used as the positive sign character.

Value	Explanation
ON	Positive numbers put into Natural numeric variables by the SQL database system get the sign F.
OFF	Positive numbers put into Natural numeric variables by the SQL database system remain unchanged. This is the default value.

PSCIGN - Treat Positive SQLCODEs as SQLCODE 0

PSCIGN=*value* influences the treatment of positive SQLCODEs returned from the SQL database system.

Value	Explanation
ON	Positive SQLCODEs are treated as zero.
OFF	Positive SQLCODEs cause a NAT3700 error message. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. If the subparameter PSCIGN is set to OFF, a NAT3700 error message is issued.

2. If the subparameter PSCIGN is set to ON, positive SQLCODEs are treated as if they were zero; that is, no NAT3700 error message is issued.

REFRESH - Refresh Setting of Db2 Server and Package Set

REFRESH=*value* is used to automatically set the Db2 server and package set to the values that applied when the last transaction was executed.

Value	Explanation
ON	An automatic refresh is performed every time before a database transaction starts and if a server or package set has been specified.
OFF	No automatic refresh is performed. This is the default value.

Note: Server and package set are refreshed by using the CONNECT TO *server-name* and SET CURRENT PACKAGESET = '*package-name*' SQL statements of Db2.

RETRYPO - Number of Positioning Retries

RETRYPO=*value* delimits the number of retries done by Natural for Db2 in order to reposition a dynamic scrollable cursor in a pseudo-conversational environment (IMS MPP or CICS).

Value	Explanation
1 - 2147483648	Number of retries done by Natural for Db2.
0	No retries are done if RETRYPO is set to 0.
10	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies only to dynamic scrollable cursors.
2. In pseudo-conversational environments, cursors are closed at terminal I/O. For dynamic scrollable cursors the current absolute position number and the current key column values are saved. After terminal I/O, the dynamic scrollable cursor is opened again and positioned absolutely to the position of the saved absolute position. The contents of the key columns are compared with the saved values. If they match, processing continues with the next database operation requested.
3. If the contents of the key columns do not match the saved values, the next rows are fetched and compared with the saved values until either the values match or no row is found or the RETRYPO count is exhausted. In the latter cases, the cursor is repositioned to the saved position and the prior rows are fetched and compared until either the values match or no row is found or the RETRYPO count is exhausted. In the latter cases, a NAT3703 error message is issued. If a row is fetched whose key columns match the saved values, processing continues with the next database instruction.

4. RETRYPO delimits the retries in each direction (*next* or *prior*).

RWRDONL - Generate Delimited Identifiers for Reserved Words Only

RWRDONL=*value* determines which identifiers are generated as delimited identifier in an SQL string.

Value	Explanation
ON	Only identifiers that are reserved words are generated as delimited identifiers. The list of reserved words was merged from the lists of reserved words for Db2 for z/OS, Db2 for LINUX, OS/2, Windows and UNIX, and ISO/ANSI SQL99. This is the default value.
OFF	All identifiers are generated as delimited identifiers.

Note: RWRDONL only takes effect if the setting of the DELIMID subparameter allows delimited identifiers.

SMFSRV - Use Shared Memory Object File Server (FSSM)

SMFSRV=*value* specifies whether a Shared Memory Objects File Server (FSSM) is used. For more information, see *File Server – Shared Memory Object* in the section *Natural for Db2* in the *Database Management System Interfaces* documentation

Value	Explanation
ON	The shared memory object above the bar specified in the DDFSERV parameter is used for the FSSM.
OFF	The shared memory object is not used. Either a VSAM file or the Software AG Editor buffer pool is used as the storage medium for the file server. This is the default value.

STATDYN - Allow Static to Dynamic Switch

STATDYN=*value* is used to allow dynamic execution of statically generated SQL statements if the static execution returns an error.

Value	Explanation
NEVER	Dynamic execution is never allowed. This is the default value.
ALWAYS	Dynamic execution is always allowed after an error.

Value	Explanation
SPECIAL	Dynamic execution is allowed after special errors only. These special errors are: ■ NAT3706: Load module not found ■ SQL -805: DBRM (database request module) does not exist in plan ■ SQL -818: Mismatch of time stamps

Example of DB2 Parameter

```
DB2=(FSERV=DIS,DELIMID=DQ,RWRDONL=ON,STATDYN=ALWAYS)
```

Example of NTDB2 Macro

```
         NTDB2 FSERV=ON,                                                *
               DELIMID=DQ,                                              *
               RWRDONL=ON
```

57 DB2SIZE - Natural Buffer Area for Db2

This Natural profile parameter sets the maximum size of the buffer area required by some Natural DBMS interface products.

Possible settings	`0 - 32767`	Maximum size of the buffer area in KB. **Note:** 1. If the requested space is not available, the DBMS interface cannot be used. 2. Set `DB2SIZE` to `0` if Natural is *not* to be used for Db2. 3. If Natural is to be used for Db2, `DB2SIZE` must be set to at least 40 KB.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter applies to Natural for Db2.
2. See also *Natural Parameter Modifications for Natural for Db2* in the *Installation* documentation:

58 DBCLOSE - Database Close at Session End

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not Natural closes all databases that it has accessed during a session at the end of this session.

Possible settings	ON	Natural closes all databases.
	OFF	Natural closes only those databases which had been opened by an explicit open command. An explicit open command will be issued in the following cases: ■ profile parameter ETID is not set to ' ' (blank), ■ profile parameter DBOPEN=ON, ■ the open is forced by the OPEN option of macro NTDB or profile parameter DB.
	ETDB	Natural closes only the database specified with the profile parameter ETDB.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: ADAMODE | DBOPEN | ENDBT | ET | ETDB | ETEOP | ETIO | ETSYNC

59 DBGAT - Debug Attach Server for NaturalONE

- DBGAT Parameter Syntax 208
- NTDBGAT Macro Syntax 209
- Example of DBGAT Parameter 210
- Example of NTDBGAT Macro 210

This Natural profile parameter allows debugging of an external Natural application from a z/OS host with NaturalONE. DBGAT corresponds to the NTDBGAT macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *DBGAT Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

For detailed information on how to debug external Natural applications, see the *NaturalONE* documentation.

This section covers the following topics:

DBGAT Parameter Syntax

The DBGAT parameter is specified as follows:

```
DBGAT=(keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Where:

Keyword Subparameter	Value	Description
ACTIVE	ON	ON means that the debug attach mechanism is active. The Natural runtime is ready for debugging.
	OFF	
HOST	1 - 64 characters	Name of the debug attach server that is to be connected.
PORT	0 - 65535	Number of the port to which the debug attach server listens.
CLID	1 - 64 characters	Client ID of the NaturalONE project that is to be debugged.
SSL	ON	The communication to the debug attach server uses SSL/TLS encryption.
	OFF	The communication to the debug attach server does not use SSL/TLS encryption.
TLS	ON	See description for SSL.
	OFF	
TRACE	1 - 8 hexadecimal digits	Trace level for attached debugging. See also *Trace Level*.
VERIFY	ON	Natural will verify the SSL/TLS connection to the debug attach server.

Keyword Subparameter	Value	Description
		Natural will first search the CA certificate in the das.client.ca.crt file stored in the location of the Natural binary. If the file does not exist, Natural will try to search in the SSL_CERT_FILE environment variable or SSL_CERT_DIR for the CA certificate location (OpenSSL standard).
	OFF	Natural will not verify the SSL/TLS connection.

Trace Level

Each bit of TRACE represents certain trace information as indicated in the following table:

Bit	Information
00000001	Trace error events.
00000002	Trace main events, such as attach debug initialization and termination.
00000008	Dump internal storage areas.
00000004	Trace detailed events, such start and end of functions with return code.
00000010	Dump request and reply buffers in EBCDIC.
00000020	Dump request and reply buffers in ASCII.
00000040	Request processing main events.
00000080	Request processing detailed events.

You can combine different trace options, for example, TRACE=00000007 traces error events, main events and detailed events.

NTDBGAT Macro Syntax

The NTDBGAT macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTDBGAT ACTIVE=value,                                         *
               HOST=value,                                             *
               PORT=value,                                             *
               CLID=value,                                             *
               TRACE=value
```

Example of DBGAT Parameter

```
DBGAT=(ACTIVE=ON,HOST=MYHOST,PORT=9999,CLID=MYCLIENTID,TRACE=00000097)
```

Example of NTDBGAT Macro

```
         NTDBGAT ACTIVE=ON,                                            *
               HOST=MYHOST,                                            *
               PORT=50882,                                             *
               TRACE=00000097
```

60 DBGERR - Automatic Start of Debugger at Runtime Error

This Natural profile parameter enables the Natural Debugger to be started automatically if a Natural error occurs at runtime.

Possible settings	ON	The Debugger is started automatically and produces a screen which enables you to get further information on the existing error. **Note:** 1. The runtime environment will cede control to the Debugger in the event of a Natural error, independent of wether the Debugger is already on or not. 2. For further information, see *Start the Debugger* in the Natural *Debugger* documentation.
	OFF	The Debugger is *not* started automatically.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

61 DBID - Default Database ID for Natural System Files

This Natural profile parameter identifies the default database in which the Natural system files (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF, FREG) are located.

Possible settings	0 - 254 256 - 65535	The default database ID for Natural system files. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for internal use.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the DBID parameter dynamically, the database ID for all system files is set to this setting. Therefore, you must specify the DBID parameter *before* any individual system file specific profile parameter (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF, FREG) if you want to specify any of these parameters, too.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The database ID specified with the DBID parameter applies to all Natural system files for which no individual database IDs are specified.
2. Database IDs for individual system files can be specified with the subparameter *database-ID* of the profile parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG.
3. The type of database system is determined by the specification in the NTDB macro.

62 DBOPEN - Database Open without ETID

This Natural profile parameter controls the database open handling of Natural.

Note: DBOPEN overrules the setting ETID=' ' (blanks).

Possible settings	ON	A database open will be issued even if the ETID parameter is set to blanks.
	OFF	No database open will be issued if the ETID parameter is set to blanks. **Exception**: One open command will always be sent to the database specified as ETDB, even if ETID is set to blanks and DBOPEN is set to OFF.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: ADAMODE | DBCLOSE | ENDBT | ET | ETDB | ETEOP | ETIO | ETSYNC

63 DBROLL - Database Calls before Session Suspension

This Natural profile parameter determines the number of database calls after which a Natural session is suspended, that is, a potential roll-out of the Natural thread is to be performed.

Possible settings	0 - 32767	Number of database calls.
Default setting	0	No session suspension for database calls.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies under CICS and Com-plete.
2. When the non-zero DBROLL count is reached, Natural issues a conditional CMROLL request. (see *Note Concerning CMROLL* in the description of profile parameter MAXROLL); that is, when other sessions are waiting for a thread, the session is suspended, which may result in a roll-out of the Natural thread.
3. In CICS, if no other session is waiting, just an EXEC CICS SUSPEND is executed to relinquish control to other tasks of higher or equal dispatching priority.

64 DBUPD - Database Updating

This Natural profile parameter indicates whether database updating is to be permitted during the Natural session.

Possible settings	ON	Database update is permitted.
	OFF	Database update is not permitted. When compiling a program (CHECK, CATALOG or STOW command), a NAT0105 error message (Database updating not permitted) is issued if the program contains one of the following statements: UPDATE, STORE, DELETE, INSERT or MERGE. A database update is not performed when a program with an UPDATE, STORE or DELETE statement executes. Instead, a NAT1010 warning message is issued during the next screen I/O. In addition, a database loop that contains an UPDATE or DELETE statement does not place the records in hold status (no read with hold).
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	* Recommended.
	USR1042N *	

65 DC - Character for Decimal Point Notation

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the character to be used as decimal separator, that is, a point or a comma.

Possible settings	any character (except numeric characters)	You specify the DC parameter as DC='*c*' where *c* represents the character to be used as decimal separator. The character specified with the DC parameter must not be the same as the one specified with the IA (input assign character) or ID (input delimiter character) parameter. In addition, we recommend that this character is not the same as the one specified with the CF (control character for terminal commands) or HI (help character) parameter.		
Default setting	. (period)			
Dynamic specification	yes			
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statements:	SET GLOBALS	Parameter is evaluated at runtime.
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the GLOBALS system command.
Application programming interface	USR0350N, USR1005N *	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.		

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter DC can be overridden by the session parameter DC.
2. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the *Library Profile*.

66 DD - Day Differential

This Natural profile parameter is used to adjust the current machine date (as read by using the internal machine time) by adding/subtracting any number of days to/from it. This makes it possible to re-run an application that was to be run at a certain date but for some reason could not be run at that date.

The DD profile parameter is specified as follows:

DD=+*nn*

or

DD=-*nn*

where *nn* is the number of days.

Possible settings	-32767 to +32767	Machine date is adjusted. Specification of the plus sign (+) is optional.
	0	No adjustment is made.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

See also the profile parameters TD and YD.

67 DELETE - Deletion of Dynamically Loaded Programs

This Natural profile parameter determines whether dynamically loaded non-Natural programs are to be deleted on the completion of the Natural program in which they are loaded.

You can use the profile parameter CDYNAM to limit the number of non-Natural programs that can be loaded simultaneously.

Possible settings	ON	Dynamically loaded non-Natural programs are deleted at the end of the Natural program in which they were loaded.
	OFF	Dynamically loaded non-Natural programs are not deleted at the end of the Natural program in which they were loaded; they are kept until the current Level 1 program terminates.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

The following platform-specific requirements apply:

Platform:	Comment:
Under CICS	In a CICS environment, this parameter applies only if the non-Natural program is invoked via standard linkage conventions (SET CONTROL 'P=S').

68 DF - Date Format

With the DF session parameter, you determine the length of a date when converted into alphanumeric representation without an edit mask being specified.

Possible settings	S	8-byte representation with 2-digit year component and delimiters (*yy-mm-dd*). With DF=S, only 2 digits are provided for the year information; this means that if the date value contained the century, this information would be lost during the conversion.
	I	8-byte representation with 4-digit year component and no delimiters (*yyyymmdd*). See **Note**.
	L	10-byte representation with 4-digit year component and delimiters (*yyyy-mm-dd*). See **Note**.
Default setting	S	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	INPUT DISPLAY WRITE PRINT	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
	MOVE COMPRESS STACK RUN FETCH	Parameter may be specified at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The DF parameter is evaluated at compilation time.

2. The sequence of the day, month and year components and the delimiter characters used are determined by the profile parameter DTFORM.
3. When the value of a date field is converted into alphanumeric format (for example, in a MOVE, DISPLAY, WRITE or INPUT statement) and no edit mask is specified for the conversion, the default date format as determined by the profile parameter DTFORM is used as edit mask.
4. The same is true for the input validation of a date variable used in an INPUT statement: If no edit mask is specified, the input is validated according to the date format determined by the DTFORM parameter.
5. By using DF=I or DF=L, you can gradually change your applications to use 4-digit year representations and at the same time continue to make use of the flexibility provided by the profile parameter DTFORM.
6. See also *Date Format for Alphanumeric Representation - DF Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.

69 DFOUT - Date Format for Output

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the format in which the settings of date variables are displayed by INPUT, DISPLAY, PRINT and WRITE statements.

Possible settings	S	Date variables are displayed with a 2-digit year component, and delimiters as determined by the profile parameter DTFORM. Example: *yy-mm-dd*	
	I	Date variables are displayed with a full 4-digit year component and no delimiters. Example: *yyyymmdd*	
Default setting	S		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statements:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.	

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter DFOUT can be overridden by the session parameter DFOUT.
2. The *profile parameter* DFOUT is evaluated at runtime.
3. It applies to date fields in INPUT, DISPLAY, PRINT and WRITE statements for which no explicit edit mask is specified and for which the *session parameter* DF is not set.

4. The sequence of the day, month and year components in the date settings is determined by the DTFORM profile parameter.
5. See also *Processing of Date Information* in the *Programming Guide*.

70 DFSTACK - Date Format for Stack

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the format in which the settings of date variables are placed on the stack via a STACK, RUN or FETCH statement.

Possible settings	S	Date variables are placed on the stack with a 2-digit year component, and delimiters as determined by the profile parameter DTFORM. Example: *yy-mm-dd*	
	C	Same as DFSTACK=S. In addition, if the century used when the setting is read from the stack is not the same as that of the original date setting, Natural will issue a runtime error.	
	I	Date variables are placed on the stack with a full 4-digit year component and no delimiters. Example: *yyyymmdd*	
Default setting	S		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statement:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.	

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter DFSTACK can be overridden by the session parameter DFSTACK.
2. The profile parameter DFSTACK does not apply to STACK, RUN or FETCH statements for which the session parameter DF is set.
3. See also *Processing of Date Information* in the *Programming Guide*.

71 DFTITLE - Output Format of Date in Standard Report Title

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the output format of the date in the default title line of a report page (as output with a `DISPLAY`, `WRITE` or `PRINT` statement).

Possible settings	`S`	The date is output with a 2-digit year component and delimiters. Example: *yy-mm-dd*	
	`L`	The date is output with a 4-digit year component and delimiters. Example: *yyyy-mm-dd*	
	`I`	The date is output with a 4-digit year component and no delimiters. Example: *yyyymmdd*	
Default setting	`S`		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statement:	`SET GLOBALS`
		Applicable command:	`GLOBALS`
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT Utility - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.	

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `DFTITLE` can be overridden by the session parameter `DFTITLE`.
2. `DFTITLE` is evaluated at runtime and determines whether the date is displayed with a 2-digit or 4-digit year component with or without delimiters.

3. It has no effect on a user-defined page title (as specified with a `WRITE TITLE` statement).
4. The sequence of the day, month and year components and the delimiter characters used are determined by the profile parameter `DTFORM`.
5. See also *Processing of Date Information* and *Date Format for Default Page Title - DFTITLE Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.

72 DL - Display Length for Output

With this session parameter, you specify the display length for a field of format A or U. The default display length is the length of the field.

Possible settings	1 to *n*	*n* = value of LS (line size) parameter minus 1
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	DISPLAY INPUT PRINT WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
FORMAT DL=20
```

For further information and an example of the DL session parameter usage, see the following sections in the *Programming Guide*:

- *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields*
- *Output Length - AL and NL Parameters*
- *Display Length for Output - DL Parameter*

73 DO - Display Order of Output Data

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies how fields are to be interpreted for display on terminals that support bidirectional data.

Possible settings	L	Specifies that the data from the application is in logical display order. **Note:** The field characters are displayed according to their character property (left-to-right or right-to-left).	
	V	Specifies that the data from the application is in visual order. **Note:** 1. All fields are inverted by Natural before they are sent to the terminal. 2. This option is required for old applications written for terminals which support inverse (right-to-left) print mode, activated by profile parameter PM=I or terminal command %VON.	
Default setting	L		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statement:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS

Notes:

1. The I/O device must be able to create the correct display order depending on the character properties. This is for instance the case if an application runs in a browser under Natural Web I/O Interface. For other terminal types, this parameter does not have any effect.
2. For detailed information on how to use the setting PM=I, see *Bidirectional Language Support* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

74 DS - Define Size of Storage Buffer

- DS Parameter Syntax 240
- NTDS Macro Syntax 241
- Table of Buffer Sizes 241
- Example of DS Parameter 244
- Example of NTDS Macro 244

This Natural profile parameter defines the default initial size of various Natural storage buffers. It corresponds to the NTDS macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *DS Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Table of Buffer Sizes*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the corresponding macro NTDS is used instead.
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. In previous versions of Natural, individual profile parameters (for example, SSIZE) were used to define the sizes of the buffers. The DS profile parameter is a universal parameter to specify all buffer sizes.
2. You may continue using the individual parameters or you may use the individual parameters in parallel to the parameter DS. During the dynamic parameter evaluation, individual buffer size parameters are converted internally into the new DS parameter format, for example, SSIZE=55 is converted into DS=(SSIZE,55).
3. However, there are some buffer sizes (for example, ESIZE, VSIZE, etc.) which cannot be specified by the profile parameter DS, due to certain reasons, for example, the size is part of a larger buffer or the size defines the total maximum of a number of buffers.
4. For further information, see *Natural Storage Management* and *General Rules for Parameter Usage* in the *Operations* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

DS Parameter Syntax

The DS parameter is specified as follows:

```
DS=(name,size,name,size,...)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
name	1 - 8 characters.	The buffer name (1-8 characters), see *Table of Buffer Sizes*.
size	-	The buffer size in kilobytes. For limit values, see *Table of Buffer Sizes*.

Note: Multiple pairs of buffer name and size values can be specified; see *Example of DS Parameter*.

NTDS Macro Syntax

The NTDS macro is specified as follows:

```
NTDS  name,size
NTDS  name,size
...
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
name	1 - 8 characters.	The buffer name (1-8 characters), see *Table of Buffer Sizes*.
size	-	The buffer size in kilobytes. For limit values, see *Table of Buffer Sizes*.

Note: A separate NTDS macro must be specified for each pair of name and size values; see *Examples of NTDS Macros*.

Table of Buffer Sizes

Buffer Name	Description	Buffer Size (KB)	Default	Available as subparameter of DS and alternatively as individual profile parameter
ASIZE	Entire System Server auxiliary buffer	0 or 64 - 512	0	yes **Note:** For details, see description of profile parameter ASIZE.
BSIZE	Size of EntireX Broker buffer	0 or 1 - 64	0	yes
CSIZE	Size of Con-nect/Con-form buffer area	0 or 1 - 512	0	yes
DATSIZE	Size of buffer for local data	10 - 2097151	32	yes

Buffer Name	Description	Buffer Size (KB)	Default	Available as subparameter of DS and alternatively as individual profile parameter
DSIZE	Initial size of DBLOG buffer	0 or 2 - 2097151	2	yes **Note:** The individual profile parameter DSIZE allows you to set a maximum size in addition.
EDPSIZE	Size of the Software AG Editor auxiliary buffer pool	0 or 48 - 2097151	0	yes
EXCSIZE	Size of buffer for Natural Expert C interface	n/a	n/a	yes **Note:** This subparameter is only retained for compatibility reasons.
EXRSIZE	Size of buffer for Natural Expert rule tables	n/a	n/a	yes **Note:** This subparameter is only retained for compatibility reasons.
FLTUSER	Size of buffer for fast locate table and subroutine cache. Information contained in the fast locate table improves performance when Natural objects are called repeatedly. Information contained in the subroutine cache improves performance when the name of the module in which the subroutine is defined is being retrieved from the subroutine name specified with the PERFORM statement. The FLTUSER buffer contains only information related to Natural objects belonging to the user's application.	0 or 4 - 2097151	8	Available only as subparameter of DS. **Note:** The value 0 enforces that neither a fast locate table nor a subroutine cache is allocated and will cause more database calls to be issued in order to retrieve information about Natural objects that are to be called. Therefore, the value 0 should only be used in environments where Natural objects of the same name exist in different steplib libraries (see *Steplib Libraries* in *Using Natural*), and the steplib libraries should always be searched for an object in the defined order. The following formula helps estimate the initial buffer size required to store all entries in the fast locate table: `6 KB + (number of objects * ↩ 112 bytes)` which corresponds to a setting of DS=(FLTUSER,21). This specifies the buffer size for the session start; more space is allocated automatically during the session if required.

Buffer Name	Description	Buffer Size (KB)	Default	Available as subparameter of DS and alternatively as individual profile parameter
MONSIZE	Size of SYSTP monitor buffer	0 or 5 - 256	0	yes
MULFETCH	Size of multi-fetch buffer	0 or 1 - 1024	64	Available only as subparameter of DS. **Note:** A value specified for this buffer does not represent the default initial size but the maximum size which can be allocated for multi-fetch purposes. See *Size of the Multi-Fetch Buffer* in the *Programming Guide*.
NAFSIZE	Size of buffer for Natural Advanced Facilities	0 or 1 - 64	0	yes
NSFSIZE	Size of SAF interface buffer.	0 or 8 - 64	0	Available only as subparameter of DS. See information on how to adjust the Natural parameter module in *Installing and Activating Natural SAF Security* in the *Natural SAF Security* documentation.
RDCSIZE	Size of buffer for the Natural Data Collector	0 or 2 - 128	0	yes
RJESIZE	Initial size of NATRJE buffer	0 or 1 - 2097151	8	yes
RUNSIZE	Size of runtime buffer	10 - 64	16	yes
SSIZE	Size of Software AG Editor buffer	0 or 40 - 512	64	yes
TSIZE	Size of the buffer for Adabas Text Retrieval	0 or 1 - 2097151	0	yes
WSISIZE	Buffer for Natural Workstation Interface	0 or 10 - 256	0	yes
ZSIZE	Size of Entire DB buffer area	0 or 1 - 64	0	yes

For detailed information, refer to the descriptions of the individual buffer size parameters.

Example of DS Parameter

```
DS=(ASIZE,33,TSIZE,60,EDPSIZE,500)
```

Example of NTDS Macro

```
         NTDS ASIZE,33
         NTDS TSIZE,60
         NTDS EDPSIZE,500
```

75 DSC - Data-Stream Compression (for 3270-Type Terminals)

With this parameter, you can switch off Natural's automatic optimization *and* compression of the screen data stream for 3270-type terminals.

Possible settings	ON	Data-stream optimization and compression are used.
	OFF	Data-stream optimization and compression are *not* used.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to 3270-type terminals.
2. Screen optimization means that only those fields of the screen are sent to the terminal whose content has changed. Screen compression constitutes a (further) reduction of the amount of data sent by using counters for repeating characters.
3. Natural's screen optimization causes screen data to be sent as compressed as possible. If this should conflict with any TP monitor's screen optimization or hardware limitation, you can use this parameter to switch off Natural's screen optimization; screen data will then be sent in non-compressed form; for example, see *Profile Parameter DSC=OFF Recommended* in the *Natural under CICS* documentation.
4. This parameter has the same function as the terminal command %RO.
5. If you use the BX session parameter settings BX=L or BX=R, you should switch off Natural's screen optimization using DSC=OFF or %ROOFF.

76 DSIZE - Size of DBLOG Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the Natural DBLOG buffer.

Possible settings	See *DSIZE Parameter Syntax*	
Default setting	2,256	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Alternatively, you can use the Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
2. The Natural DBLOG buffer area is used by the DBLOG utility, which is described in the *Utilities* documentation.

DSIZE Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax is as follows:

```
DSIZE=initial-size
```

DBSIZE=0 disables the DBLOG utility.

Or:

DSIZE=(*initial-size*,*maximum-size*)

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
initial-size	2 - 2097151	DBLOG buffer initial size in KB. **Note:** If the initial size is not sufficient, Natural automatically increases the buffer size (repeatedly, if necessary) up to the specified maximum.
maximum-size	2 - 2097151	DBLOG buffer maximum size in KB. **Note:** If the value is not greater than the initial size, the DSIZE buffer is not increased.

Examples:

```
DSIZE=100

DSIZE=(,2500)

DSIZE=(50,800)
```

77 DTFORM - Date Format

This Natural profile parameter indicates the default format in which dates are to be provided automatically by Natural as part of the default title on Natural reports, as date constants and date input.

Possible settings	Value	Area	Date Format
	E	Europe	DD/MM/YYYY
	G	Germany	DD.MM.YYYY
	I	International	YYYY-MM-DD
	U	USA	MM/DD/YYYY
Default setting	I		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	no		
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.	

Notes:

1. The first day of a week is assumed to be Monday - unless DTFORM=U is specified, in which case Sunday is used.
2. For date constants, the year component (YYYY) consists of all four digits. Only the last two digits of the year component are used for reports, date input, the Natural system function VAL, and when the date is moved to an alphanumeric field.
3. The output format of the date in a default report page title is also specified by the profile parameter DFTITLE.
4. See also *Processing of Date Information* and *Default Edit Mask for Date - DTFORM Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.

78 DU - Dump Generation

This Natural profile and session parameter determines whether a memory dump is to be generated in the case of an abnormal termination during the Natural session.

Possible settings	ON	A memory dump is produced in the case of an abnormal termination (TP-monitor dump data set or SYSUDUMP in z/OS batch mode or under TSO). Then the Natural session terminates with the error message NAT9967 or NAT9974.
	OFF	No memory dump is produced. **Note:** 1. In batch mode, subsequent action taken by Natural is determined by the setting of the CC profile parameter. 2. In online mode, Natural responds with the error message NAT0950, NAT0953, NAT0954, NAT0955 or NAT0956. 3. For further information on the abnormal termination, you can use the system command DUMP.
	SNAP	This setting forces an immediate dump in the case of an abnormal termination during a Natural session. **Note:** The Natural session continues as with DU=OFF after the dump has been taken.
	FORCE	This setting forces an immediate dump in the case of an abnormal termination during a Natural session and terminates the Natural session immediately. This is useful for testing purposes in some environments. **Note:** If Natural is LE enabled, Natural terminates the Natural session immediately without a dump and passes control to the LE error handling. It is therefore strongly recommended to specify the LE run-time option TERMTHDACT(UAIMM) to get all the required diagnostic information.
	ABEND	This works as with DU=ON, except that the session is terminated with the abend occurred - instead of the error message NAT9974.

		Note: DU=ABEND is not available with the Natural session parameter DU.	
Default setting	OFF		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statement:	SET GLOBALS
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter DU can be overridden by the session parameter DU.
2. Setting the DU profile parameter may impair the system performance considerably, due to I/O processing on the dump data set.
3. Be careful when you use this parameter, because all programs and subroutines currently active for the current user will be retained in the Natural buffer pool.
4. DU=ON, DU=SNAP or DU=FORCE may cause buffer fragmentation which may result in a significant degradation in system performance.
5. Profile parameter DUE can be used to get a storage dump for specific errors.
6. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the *Session Parameters* option of the Library Profile.

79 DUE - Dump Generation, Error-Specific

This Natural profile parameter can be used to specify Natural error numbers for which a storage dump shall be taken.

Possible settings	1 - 9999	A single error number or multiple error numbers (separated by a comma and enclosed in parentheses) for which a dump shall be taken. **Note:** If DUE is specified multiple times, all error numbers are saved in one table.
	OFF	Deletes the table and any error numbers specified previously are removed.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	Terminal command %DUE

Notes:

1. This type of storage dump may be helpful to get a dump for the analysis of a specific error situation.
2. If an error occurs which has been specified by DUE, a program check is forced.
3. If the profile/session parameter DU=OFF is set, it will be changed to DU=ON. For further processing, the DU parameter setting is honored.

Examples:

```
DUE=1302
DUE=(6501,6502,6503,1500)
DUE=OFF
```

80 DY - Dynamic Attributes

- DY Parameter Syntax 257
- Examples 258

This session parameter is used to assign attributes for dynamic attribute field display.

Possible settings	See *DY Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY INPUT PRINT WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Special identification characters (escape characters) are used to indicate the beginning and end of attribute definitions.

An alphanumeric field which is processed with an INPUT, DISPLAY, WRITE or PRINT statement, and which contains escape characters, is split into subfields at the escape character position. The corresponding attribute is then assigned to the subfield. A blank is substituted for the escape character.

For a part of a field for which a DY specification applies, the current field presentation and color is changed to what is newly defined in the DY entry. If the DY segment *does not contain a new setting* for the

- **field presentation**

  (means *no* B, C, D, I, N, U, V), the attribute active for the complete field remains in effect, regardless of whether originally derived from a static setting (for example, AD=I) or from a control variable (for example, CV=#C).

- **field color**

  (means *no* BL, GR, NE, PI, RE, TU, YE), the color is set to what is statically assigned to the field (with CD=..), without considering a color which was possibly set via a control variable (CV=..). If the field has no static (CD=..) assignment, the color information is completely removed from the field segment affected by the DY manipulation.

The following topics are covered below:

DY Parameter Syntax

```
DY={{escape-character1} [color-attribute] [i/o-characteristics]
[field-representation-attribute] } . . . {escape-character2}
```

The possible settings are explained below.

escape-character1

An escape character which denotes the beginning of the attribute definition. Any special character or a hexadecimal number preceded by an apostrophe ('*xx*) may be used.

color-attribute

The color attribute to be assigned. See also session parameter CD (color definition).

BL	blue
GR	green
NE	neutral
PI	pink
RE	red
TU	turquoise
YE	yellow

i/o-characteristics

Value	Meaning
P	Subfield is to be write-protected.

A P may be specified to make the subfield write-protected. See also session parameter AD (attribute definition).

field-representation-attribute

Additional attributes to be assigned. See also session parameter AD (attribute definition).

Value	Meaning
B	blinking (*)
C	cursive/italic (*)
D	default intensity
I	intensified
N	non-display
U	underlined
V	reverse video (*)

* The field representation attributes marked with an asterisk (*) require corresponding hardware features, and will be ignored at runtime if these features are not available.

escape-character2

An escape character which denotes the end of the attribute definition. Any special character (*c*) or a hexadecimal number preceded by an apostrophe (*'xx*) may be used.

You may specify up to eight escape sequences (escape characters and attributes) before the character indicating the end of the attribute definitions.

Examples

Example 1:

```
DY=<U>
```

The text string:

```
THIS <is> UNDERLINED
```

is printed as:

```
THIS is UNDERLINED
```

Example 2:

```
DY=<BL|RE/GR>
```

Assigns:

Blue to <

Red to |

Green to /

> switches back to the initial field color.

Example 3:

```
DY=<P>;
```

The text string:

```
Do not overwrite <this>
```

is printed as:

```
Do not overwrite this
```

(where `this` is protected)

81 DYNPARM - Control Use of Dynamic Parameters

- DYNPARM Parameter Syntax 262
- NTDYNP Macro Syntax 263
- Examples 263

This Natural profile parameter can be used to restrict the use of dynamic profile parameters outside of PROFILE and SYS profile parameter strings. It corresponds to the NTDYNP macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	ON or OFF, with or without list of profile parameters. See ***DYNPARM Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	ON	With DYNPARM=ON, all profile parameters can be specified dynamically.
Dynamic specification	yes	Outside of PROFILE or SYS parameter strings, the DYNPARM parameter can be used only once and only if the NTDYNP macro is not specified in the Natural parameter module.
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The parameter restrictions defined by DYNPARM (or the NTDYNP macro) do not apply within PROFILE or SYS profile parameter strings. If DYNPARM is used within PROFILE or SYS strings, it replaces any previous restrictions defined by DYNPARM or macro NTDYNP.
2. DYNPARM can be used only once within one string and should be placed at the end of it.

The following topics are covered below:

DYNPARM Parameter Syntax

The DYNPARM parameter is specified as follows:

```
DYNPARM=ON
```

All profile parameters can be specified dynamically.

```
DYNPARM=(ON,parameter-name,parameter-name,...)
```

Only those parameters whose *parameter-name* is specified, can be specified dynamically. Other parameters cause Error Message NAT7008 to be issued.

Or:

```
DYNPARM=OFF
```

No profile parameters can be specified dynamically.

```
DYNPARM=(OFF,parameter-name,parameter-name,...)
```

All profile parameters can be specified dynamically - except those whose *parameter-name* is specified. These parameters cause Error Message NAT7008 to be issued.

NTDYNP Macro Syntax

The NTDYNP macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTDYNP ON,parameter-name1,parameter-name2,parameter-name3
        NTDYNP parameter-name4,parameter-name5,...
```

Only those parameters whose *parameter-name* is specified, can be specified dynamically. Other parameters cause Error Message NAT7008 to be issued.

Or:

```
        NTDYNP OFF,parameter-name1,parameter-name2,parameter-name3
        NTDYNP parameter-name4,parameter-name5,...
```

All profile parameters can be specified dynamically – except those whose *parameter-name* is specified. These parameters cause Error Message NAT7008 to be issued.

Or:

```
        NTDYNP OFF
```

No profile parameters can be specified dynamically. Any dynamic parameters will cause Error Message NAT7402 to be issued.

Examples

The example illustrates restricting of the dynamic parameters FNAT and FSEC. In the Natural parameter module, the following parameter restriction should be defined:

```
        NTPRM DBID=0,FNR=0
        NTDYNP ON,PROFILE
```

Additionally, almost all parameter profiles could look like the following:

```
...,FNAT=(22,7,PASSW),FSEC=(22,9,PASSW),DYNPARM=(OFF,FNAT,FSEC)
```

If some special users are to be allowed to use all parameters including FNAT and FSEC, their parameter profiles could look like the following:

```
USER=(ADM1,ADM2),...,FNAT=(22,8),FUSER=(22,12),DYNPARM=(OFF,DUMMY)
```

This forces normal users to enter the PROFILE parameter as the first dynamic parameter. Subsequently, all parameters except FNAT and FSEC are allowed. Of course, the access to the parameter profile application SYSPARM must be restricted.

82 ECHO - Control Printing of Batch Input Data

This Natural profile parameter is used to enable or disable the printing of input data from the data set `CMSYNIN` or `CMOBJIN` for `INPUT` statements provided to Natural during batch mode processing.

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural prints the input data provided during batch mode processing to the batch output file `CMPRINT`.
	`OFF`	Natural does *not* print input data provided during batch processing.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies in batch mode.
2. It is also possible to suppress printing of a *single input line* by preceding it with a line containing the terminal command for record suppression `%*`.

83 EDBP - Software AG Editor Buffer Pool Definitions

- EDBP Parameter Syntax 268
- NTEDBP Macro Syntax 269
- Keyword Subparameters 269
- Example of EDBP Parameter 275
- Example of NTEDBP Macro 275

This Natural profile parameter controls the initialization and operation of the editor buffer pool and its work file. It corresponds to the NTEDBP macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *EDBP Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTEDBP is used instead.
Specification within session	yes	Use the SYSEDT utility; see *SYSEDT Utility - Editor Buffer Pool Administration*.

Notes:

1. The editor buffer pool is defined for a session by profile parameter BPI with TYPE=EDIT or by profile parameter EDPSIZE (editor auxiliary buffer pool).
2. Shared Editor Buffer Pool: If the editor buffer pool is shared between multiple Natural sessions, all subparameters (except DDNAME, DSNAME and FMODE) are honored by the very first session only, which initializes the editor buffer pool work file during a buffer pool cold start. During a buffer pool warm start, the editor buffer pool subparameters (except DDNAME, DSNAME and FMODE) are read from the buffer pool work file. With subparameter COLD=ON, a buffer pool cold start can be forced during the initialization of the editor buffer pool.
3. Editor Auxiliary Buffer Pool: If an editor auxiliary buffer pool is used (see profile parameter EDPSIZE), only the following subparameters apply: FTOUT | LRECL | MAXLF
4. For further information on the editor buffer pool, refer to *Editor Buffer Pool* in the *Operations* documentation.
5. For information on buffer pool performance, refer to *SYSEDT Utility - Editor Buffer Pool Administration* in the *Utilities* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

EDBP Parameter Syntax

The EDBP parameter is specified as follows:

```
EDBP=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTEDBP Macro Syntax

The NTEDBP macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTEDBP CHECK=value,                                          *
               COLD=value,                                           *
               CTOUT=value,                                          *
               DDNAME=value,                                         *
               DSNAME=value,                                         *
               DTOUT=value,                                          *
               FMODE=value,                                          *
               FTOUT=value,                                          *
               IMSG=value,                                           *
               ITOUT=value,                                          *
               LRECL=value,                                          *
               LTOUT=value,                                          *
               MAXLF=value,                                          *
               PWORK=value,                                          *
               RECNUM=value,                                         *
               RTOUT=value,                                          *
               RWORK=value,                                          *
               UTOUT=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

CHECK | COLD | CTOUT | DDNAME | DSNAME | DTOUT | FMODE | FTOUT | IMSG | ITOUT | LRECL | LTOUT | MAXLF | PWORK | RECNUM | RTOUT |RWORK | UTOUT

CHECK – Check and Initialize the Software AG Editor at Session Start

CHECK=*value* specifies whether the Software AG Editor is checked and initialized already during the start of the Natural session rather than at the first call of the Software AG Editor.

Value	Explanation
ON	The Software AG Editor is initialized during the Natural session start if the following conditions are true: 1. The Software AG Editor module NATEDT is linked to Natural. 2. The profile parameter SSIZE is set to a nonzero value. During the Software AG Editor initialization, the SSIZE buffer is allocated, and the Software AG Editor buffer pool and (if EDPSIZE=0) its work file are accessed and checked for availability.

Value	Explanation
OFF	The check and the initialization are done during the first call of the Software AG Editor. This is the default value.

COLD - Buffer Pool Cold Start

COLD=*value* specifies whether a buffer pool cold start is performed.

Value	Explanation
ON	Cold start is performed.
OFF	Cold start is not performed. This is the default value.

Note: A cold start means that the buffer pool work file is cleared and reinitialized during buffer pool initialization. Any editor recovery information and all buffer pool parameters stored in the work file are lost.

CTOUT - Timeout for Changed Buffer Pool Blocks

CTOUT=*value* specifies the timeout value for changed buffer pool blocks.

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Timeout value (in seconds).
120	This is the default value.

Note: A changed buffer pool block is written to the work file after the specified time interval has been exceeded, and no unchanged or free block is available.

DDNAME - Logical Work File Name of the JCL Definition

DDNAME=*value* specifies the logical work file name of the JCL definition.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 bytes.	Name of the logical work file.
CMEDIT	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. Under CICS: A corresponding file control table entry must be defined for the editor work file.
2. Under Com-plete: The specified logical work file name is the name of the SD file.

DSNAME - Work File Data Set Name

DSNAME=*value* specifies the work file data set name for batch and TSO.

Possible values:

Value	Explanation
1 - 44	Name of the work file data set (in bytes).
	There is no default value.

This subparameter applies under z/OS only.
If no DD JCL statement is supplied and no ALLOC statement is issued (under TSO only) for the editor work file, then DSNAME will be allocated dynamically.

DTOUT - Logical File Timeout Check Value

DTOUT=*value* specifies the logical file timeout check value.

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Timeout check value (in seconds).
300	This is the default value.

Note: Logical files are checked for timeout each time the specified time interval has been exceeded.

FMODE - Work File Mode

FMODE=*value* specifies the file mode for the work file.

Value	Explanation
1 - 2 characters	File mode. Under Com-plete/SMARTS, the value SM determines that a SMARTS work file is used. In this case, the SMARTS environment variable $NAT_WORK_ROOT determines the path. Under Com-plete/SMARTS, if a value other than SM is specified, a Com-plete SD file is used. In a SMARTS environment without Com-plete, SM must be specified.
A1	This is the default value.

Note: This subparameter applies under Com-plete/SMARTS only.

FTOUT - Timeout Value for Logical Files

FTOUT=*value* specifies the timeout value for logical files.

Value	Explanation
60 - 16777215	Timeout value (in seconds).
86400	This is the default value.

Note: A logical file is deleted after the specified time interval has been exceeded and no access has occurred.

IMSG - Buffer Pool Initialization and Termination Message

IMSG=*value* specifies whether a buffer pool initialization and termination message is issued on the operator console.

Value	Explanation
ON	A buffer pool initialization and termination message is issued.
OFF	No buffer pool initialization and termination message is issued. This is the default value.

ITOUT - Buffer Pool Initialization Timeout Value

ITOUT=*value* specifies the buffer pool initialization timeout value for multi-user buffer pools only.

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Buffer pool initialization timeout value (in seconds).
300	This is the default value.

Note: The buffer pool is initialized by the first user by whom it is accessed. Other users have to wait until the first user finishes initialization. If the initialization is not finished after the specified time interval (for example, due to an abnormal termination of the first user), all other users receive an error message.

LRECL - Work File Record Length

LRECL=*value* specifies the buffer pool block size and work file record length.

Value	Explanation
800 - 16384	Length (in bytes).
4096	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This parameter is honored under Com-plete and for editor auxiliary buffer pools only.
2. For other environments, the work file record length is determined when the editor work file is created.

LTOUT - Timeout Value for Locked Buffer Pool Blocks

LTOUT=*value* specifies the timeout value for locked buffer pool blocks.

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Timeout value (in seconds).
20	This is the default value.

Note: A buffer pool block that was locked during a read from the work file is freed after the specified time interval has been exceeded.

MAXLF - Maximum Number of Logical Files

MAXLF=*value* specifies the maximum number of logical files.

Value	Explanation
100 - 999999	Maximum number of logical files.
1000	This is the default value.

PWORK - Percentage of Work File Records Used as Work Records

PWORK=*value* specifies the percentage of work file records used as work records during an editor buffer pool cold start.

Value	Explanation
0 - 100	Work file records used (in percent).
50	This is the default value.

Note: The remaining records are used as recovery records.

RECNUM - Number of Work File Records

RECNUM=*value* specifies the number of work file records (under Com-plete only) during an editor buffer pool cold start.

Value	Explanation
100 - 65535	Number of work file records.
200	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies under Com-plete only.
2. This number determines the size of the work file.
3. The number of work file records is determined when the editor work file is created.

RTOUT - Buffer Pool Recovery Files Timeout Value

RTOUT=*value* specifies the buffer pool recovery files timeout value .

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Buffer pool recovery file timeout value (in hours).
0	No recovery files are deleted due to the timeout. This is the default value.

Note: Recovery files will be automatically deleted when they have remained untouched for longer than the timeout peirod (hours) specified by the RTOUT parameter.

RWORK - Percentage of Work Records Used for Regular Logical Files

`RWORK=value` specifies the percentage of work records that is used for regular logical files during an editor buffer pool cold start.

Value	Explanation
51 - 100	Work records used (in percent).
90	This is the default value.

Note: The remaining records are used internally to release blocks from the buffer pool.

UTOUT - Timeout Value for Unchanged Buffer Pool Blocks

`UTOUT=value` specifies the timeout value for unchanged buffer pool blocks.

Value	Explanation
1 - 32767	Timeout value (in seconds).
20	This is the default value.

Note: An unchanged buffer pool block is written to the work file after the specified time interval has been exceeded and no free block is available.

Example of EDBP Parameter

```
EDBP=(DDNAME=EDFILE1,IMSG=ON,CHECK=ON)
```

Example of NTEDBP Macro

```
         NTEDBP DDNAME=EDFILE1,IMSG=ON,CHECK=ON
```

84 EDPSIZE - Size of Software AG Editor Auxiliary Buffer Pool

This Natural profile parameter determines the size of the Software AG Editor auxiliary buffer pool.

Possible settings	48 -2097151	Editor auxiliary buffer pool size in KB.
	0	No editor auxiliary buffer pool is used.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter must be used when the Software AG Editor runs in a z/OS Parallel Sysplex environment. It allows the Software AG Editor to be run without a Software AG Editor (local or global) buffer pool.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
3. No Software AG Editor work file is required for the auxiliary buffer pool.
4. When the auxiliary buffer pool is used, the Software AG Editor's recovery function is not available.
5. If EDPSIZE is not zero, an auxiliary buffer pool is allocated and used although a (local or global) Software AG Editor buffer pool is defined with the BPI profile parameter or the NTBPI macro.
6. For further information on the Software AG Editor, see *Operating the Software AG Editor* in the *Operations* documentation.

85 EJ - Page Eject

This Natural profile and session parameter is used to specify whether a page eject is to be performed as a result of a logical page break, a break between program input and output, and the "normal end" message.

Possible settings	ON	A page eject is performed.		
	OFF	No page eject is performed. **Note:** This setting may be used to save paper during test runs where page ejects are not needed.		
Default setting	ON			
Dynamic specification	yes			
Specification within session	yes	Applicable statement:	SET GLOBALS	Parameter is evaluated at runtime.
		Applicable command:	GLOBALS	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the GLOBALS system command.
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.		

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter EJ can be overridden by the session parameter EJ.
2. The EJ setting can in turn be overridden by an EJECT statement.
3. This parameter only applies to the first report (Report 0). For additional reports, the statement EJECT with report specification (*rep*) has to be used.

4. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.



Caution: The profile parameter `EJ` has a slightly different meaning when specified for a Natural session under CICS in batch mode (for example, `TTYPE=ASYL` or `TTYPE=BTCH`). For details, see *Asynchronous Natural Processing under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

86 EM - Edit Mask

- EM Parameter Syntax 282
- Examples 283
- Blanks in Edit Masks 283
- Default Edit Masks 284
- Edit Masks for Numeric Fields 284
- Edit Masks for Alphanumeric Fields 287
- Edit Masks for Binary Fields - Format B 289
- Hexadecimal Edit Masks 289
- Edit Masks for Date and Time Fields - Formats D and T 291
- Edit Masks for Logical Fields - Format L 295
- Edit Masks with MOVE EDITED (Edit Mask Specified with operand2) 296

With this session parameter, you can specify an edit mask for an input and/or output field that is used in one of the statements listed in the following table under *Applicable statements*.

Possible settings	See ***EM Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the FORMAT statement. **Note:** Only the setting EM=OFF, but no actual edit mask specification is admissible.
	DEFINE DATA DISPLAY INPUT PRINT PROCESS PAGE/PROCESS PAGE UPDATE WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
	COMPRESS DOWNLOAD PC FILE MOVE EDITED WRITE WORK FILE	Parameter may be specified at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. For information on Unicode edit masks, see session parameter EMU.
2. The parameter EM can also be used with U format fields. For information on Unicode format, see *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC.
3. See also *Edit Masks - EM Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.

The following topics are covered below:

EM Parameter Syntax

For input fields, values must be entered exactly matching the edit mask. If you would like to display the edit mask for an input field, the field should be defined as modifiable (AD=M).

For a database field, a default edit mask may have been defined in the DDM. If you specify with the EM parameter an edit mask for a database field, this edit mask specified will be used instead of any default edit mask which may be defined for the field in the DDM.

If you specify EM=OFF for a field, no edit mask will be used for the field, not even one that may be defined in the DDM.

At statement level of a DISPLAY, FORMAT, INPUT or WRITE statement, no detail field edit mask may be specified, except EM=OFF.

An edit mask overrides any settings for the session parameters AL, NL and SG.

The characters 9, H, X and Z represent significant print positions in numeric (9,Z), hexadecimal (H), and alphanumeric (X) edit masks. For the difference between 9 and Z, see ***Edit Masks for Numeric Fields***, below.

Examples

```
DISPLAY AA(EM=OFF) AB(EM=XX.XX)
WRITE SALARY (EM=ZZZ,ZZ9)
```

You may replace a sequence of the same significant characters with a numeric notation, such as x(8) for xxxxxxxx. The following examples demonstrate the abbreviated notation which may be used for the significant characters of numeric (Z,9), hexadecimal (H), alphanumeric (X) and date (N,L) edit masks:

```
EM=9(4)-9(5)          is equivalent to: EM=9999-99999
EM=H(10)              is equivalent to: EM=HHHHHHHHHH
EM=X(6)..X(3)         is equivalent to: EM=XXXXXX..XXX
EM=YYYY-L(8)-DD-N(8) is equivalent to: EM=YYYY-LLLLLLLL-DD-NNNNNNNN
```

Blanks in Edit Masks

Blanks behind the equal sign (=) of the EM parameter are not allowed (for example: EM=<blank>XXX).

Blanks within an edit mask are represented by the character on your keyboard that in hexadecimal code corresponds to H'20' (ASCII) or H'5F' (EBCDIC), that is, the character ^ (or ¬).

Default Edit Masks

If no edit mask is specified for a field, a default edit mask is assigned to the field depending on the field format:

Field Format	Default Edit Mask
A	X
B	H
N, P, I	Z9
F	scientific representation
D	depends on default date format (as set with the profile parameter DTFORM)
T	HH:II:SS
L	blank / X

Edit Masks for Numeric Fields

An edit mask specified for a field of format N, P, I, or F must contain at least one 9 or Z.

If more 9s or Zs exist than the number of positions contained in the field value, the number of print positions in the edit mask will be adjusted to the number of digits defined for the field value.

If fewer 9s or Zs exist, the high-order digits before the decimal separator and/or low-order digits after the decimal separator will be truncated.

The following topics are covered below:

- Characters for the Definition of Numeric Edit Masks
- Sign Characters
- Literal Leading Characters
- Literal Insertion and Trailing Characters
- Trailing Sign Characters

- Examples of Numeric Edit Masks

Characters for the Definition of Numeric Edit Masks

Character	Function
9	Position to be displayed (one digit of the field value).
. (period)	The first period inserted is used as a decimal separator. Subsequent periods are treated as literal characters. **Note:** At this point, the period represents the sign currently defined as decimal separator character. If another character is chosen (for example, a comma) with the session or profile parameter DC, this character is to be used instead.
Z	Zero suppression for leading zeros. This is the default for numeric fields. The letter Z may be repeatedly specified to represent floating zero suppression. Z must not be specified to the right of the decimal separator character. A zero value may be displayed as blanks using all Zs in the edit mask (see also session parameter ZP).

The 9s or Zs can be preceded by one or more other characters.

Sign Characters

If the first character before the 9s or Zs is +, -, S or N, a sign may be displayed:

Character	Function
+	A floating sign is to be displayed preceding (leading sign character) or following (trailing sign character) the number. The sign may be generated as a plus or minus depending on the value of the field.
-	A floating minus is to be displayed preceding (leading sign character) or following (trailing sign character) the number if the value of the field is negative.
S	A sign is to be displayed to the left of the column. A plus sign is displayed for a positive value and a minus sign is displayed for a negative value.
N	A minus sign is to be displayed to the left of the column if the value of the field is negative.

Literal Leading Characters

Any number of literal leading characters can appear before the first displayable position (as indicated by Z or 9). These must follow any sign character. If there is no sign character and the first literal leading character is +, -, S or N, it must be enclosed in apostrophes. If a literal leading character is H, X, Z or 9, it must be enclosed in apostrophes.

The first literal leading character specified will appear in the output only if the value contains leading zeros and the edit mask is defined with Z (leading zero suppression). This character will then be used as a filler character displayed instead of a blank for leading zeros. Subsequent literal leading characters will be displayed as they are input.

Literal Insertion and Trailing Characters

Literal insertion and trailing characters can also be used. The symbol (^) can be used to represent a leading, inserted, or trailing blank. By enclosing significant characters (9, H, Z, X) in apostrophes, it is possible to use any characters as leading, insertion, or trailing characters. Insignificant edit mask characters need not be enclosed in apostrophes. Within the same edit mask notation, it is possible to have groups of leading, insertion, and/or trailing character strings, some of which are bounded by apostrophes and some of which are not.

Trailing Sign Characters

A trailing sign character can be specified for numeric edit masks by using the + or - character as the last character in the edit mask. A + will produce a trailing + or - sign depending on the value of the field. A - will produce a trailing space or - sign depending on the value of the field. If a leading and trailing sign are specified in the edit mask, both will be produced.

Examples of Numeric Edit Masks

The table below lists the results obtained from the original values shown at the top of each column as they are output without editing mask. All values used as column headings represent format N fields. The lines below the top column represent the formats obtained using the different editing masks:

Value	0000.03 (N4.2)	-0054 (N4)	+0087 (N4)	0962 (N4)	1830 (N4)
Edit Mask					
EM=9.9	0.0	4.	7.	2.	0.
EM=99	00	54	87	62	30
EM=S99	+00	-54	+87	+62	+30
EM=+Z9	+0	-54	+87	+62	+30
EM=-9.99	0.03	-4.	7.	2.	0.
EM=N9	0	-4	7	2	0
EM=*9.99	0.03	4.	7.	2.	0.
EM=Z99	00	54	87	962	830
EM=*EURZZ9.9	EUR**0.0	EUR*54.	EUR*87.	EUR962.	EUR830.
EM=999+	000+	054-	087+	962+	830+
EM=999-	000	054-	087	962	830
IC=$ EM=ZZZ.99	$.03	$54.	$87.	$962.	$830.
EM=H(6)					
- *ASCII:*	303030303033	30303574	30303837	30393632	31383330
- *EBCDIC:*	F0F0F0F0F0F3	F0F0F5D4	F0F0F8F7	F0F9F6F2	F1F8F3F0

By combining edit masks with the parameters IC and TC, negative numbers can be displayed in varying formats using a DISPLAY statement.

Edit Masks for Alphanumeric Fields

An alphanumeric edit mask which is only to be used with A format fields must contain at least one X which represents a character to be displayed. An H as the first character designates a **hexa-decimal edit mask**. A blank is represented by a (^) symbol. All other characters except closing parentheses are permissible including leading, trailing, and insertion characters. It is also possible to specify leading, insertion, or trailing characters enclosed within apostrophes. If the character X, a closing parenthesis, or a quotation mark is specified as an insertion character, it must be enclosed within apostrophes.

If leading characters are used before the first displayable position X of an alphanumeric edit mask, the first of these leading characters will not be displayed, but is used as filler character and replaces all leading blanks in the alphanumeric output field.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #X (A4)  INIT <'  34'>
END-DEFINE
WRITE #X (EM=*A:X:)
   6X #X (EM=*A:XX:)
   6X #X (EM=*A:XXX:)
   6X #X (EM=*A:XXXX:)
   6X #X (EM=1234XXXX5678)
END
```

Output Produced:

```
A:*:      A:**:      A:**3:      A:**34:      23411345678
```

Trailing characters which immediately follow the last permissible print position will be displayed.

If the number of positions specified with the mask is smaller than the field length, the overhanging field content is not displayed.

If the number of positions specified with the mask is higher than the field length, the mask is truncated on the first overhanging position.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #TEXT  (A4) INIT <'BLUE'>
END-DEFINE
WRITE #TEXT (EM=X-X-X)        /* 'B-L-U', 3 bytes of field only.
WRITE #TEXT (EM=X-X-X-X-X)    /* 'B-L-U-E-', with truncated mask.
END
```

Example of Alphanumeric Edit Masks

The following program lists the alphanumeric edit masks for a field that is defined with format/length A4 and contains the value `BLUE`.

```
** Example 'EMMASK1': Edit mask
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #TEXT  (A4)
END-DEFINE
*
ASSIGN #TEXT = 'BLUE'
WRITE NOTITLE 'MASK 1:' 5X #TEXT (EM=X.X.X.X)
      /       'MASK 2:' 5X #TEXT (EM=X^X^X^X)
      /       'MASK 3:' 5X #TEXT (EM=X--X--X)
      /       'MASK 4:' 5X #TEXT (EM=X-X-X-X-X-X)
      /       'MASK 5:' 5X #TEXT (EM=X' 'X' 'X' 'X)
      /       'MASK 6:' 5X #TEXT (EM=XX....XXX)
      /       'MASK 7:' 5X #TEXT (EM=1234XXXX)
END
```

Output of Program `EMMASK1`:

```
MASK 1:     B.L.U.E
MASK 2:     B L U E
MASK 3:     B--L--U
MASK 4:     B-L-U-E-
MASK 5:     B L U E
MASK 6:     BL....UE
MASK 7:     234BLUE
```

Edit Masks for Binary Fields - Format B

Edit masks for binary fields may be set using `X` or `H` notation. For binary fields, the `X` notation is supported as if `H` had been specified instead of `X`.

Hexadecimal Edit Masks

If the character `H` is specified as the first character in an edit mask, the content of an alphanumeric or numeric field will be displayed in hexadecimal format. Each `H` represents two print positions that will occur for each byte in the source field. Characters other than `H` serve as insertion or trailing characters in the mask. The number of positions to be displayed will be adjusted to the length of the edit mask if the mask is shorter than the field. The length of the edit mask will be adjusted to the length of the field if the field length is shorter than the edit mask.

Insertion or trailing characters may be optionally specified bounded by apostrophes.

All fields displayed with a hexadecimal edit mask are treated as alphanumeric. Therefore, if the edit mask is shorter than the field to be edited, numeric or alphanumeric positions will be displayed from left to right disregarding any decimal separator positions.

If a hexadecimal edit mask is used as an input edit mask, every `0-9`, `a-f`, `A-F`, blank and hex zero are accepted as a hex digit.



Note: Blank and hex zero are regarded as `0` and a lower-case letter (`a-f`) is regarded as an upper-case letter.

Edit Mask Examples for Hexadecimal Fields:

The tables below list the hexadecimal edit masks with results obtained from the original fields and values shown above each column. All numeric values (`-10`, `+10`, `01`) to which edit masks have been applied originated in fields defined with N2 format. The alphanumeric value `AB` originated from a field defined with format/length A2.

ASCII:

Value =>	AB	-10	+10	01
EM=HH	4142	3170	3130	3031
EM=H^H	41 42	31 70	31 30	30 31
EM=HH^H	4142	3170	3130	3031
EM=H-H	41-42	31-70	31-30	30-31
EM=H	41	31	31	30

EBCDIC:

Value =>	AB	-10	+10	01
EM=HH	C1C2	F1D0	F1F0	F0F1
EM=H:H	C1 C2	F1 D0	F1 F0	F0 F1
EM=HH:H	C1C2	F1D0	F1F0	F0F1
EM=H-H	C1-C2	F1-D0	F1-F0	F0-F1
EM=H	C1	F1	F1	F0

Example Program Using Hexadecimal Edit Masks:

```
** Example 'EMMASK2': Edit mask
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #TEXT1 (A2)
1 #TEXT2 (N2)
END-DEFINE
*
ASSIGN #TEXT1 = 'AB'
ASSIGN #TEXT2 =  10
*
WRITE NOTITLE
        'MASK (EM=HH)  :' 18T #TEXT1 (EM=HH)    30T #TEXT2 (EM=HH)
      / 'MASK (EM=H^H) :' 18T #TEXT1 (EM=H^H)   30T #TEXT2 (EM=H^H)
      / 'MASK (EM=HH^H):' 18T #TEXT1 (EM=HH^H)  30T #TEXT2 (EM=HH^H)
      / 'MASK (EM=H-H) :' 18T #TEXT1 (EM=H-H)   30T #TEXT2 (EM=H-H)
      / 'MASK (EM=H)   :' 18T #TEXT1 (EM=H)     30T #TEXT2 (EM=H)
END
```

Output of Program `EMMASK2` (ASCII):

```
MASK (EM=HH)   :  4142        3130
MASK (EM=H^H) :  41 42       31 30
MASK (EM=HH^H):  4142        3130
MASK (EM=H-H) :  41-42       31-30
MASK (EM=H)    :  41          31
```

Output of Program EMMASK2 (EBCDIC):

```
MASK (EM=HH)   :  C1C2        F1F0
MASK (EM=H^H) :  C1 C2       F1 F0
MASK (EM=HH^H):  C1C2        F1F0
MASK (EM=H-H) :  C1-C2       F1-F0
MASK (EM=H)    :  C1          F1
```

Edit Masks for Date and Time Fields - Formats D and T

In edit masks for fields which are defined with format D (date) or T (time), the characters described in the following sections can be specified.

- Date - Format D, and Time - Format T
- Syntactical Restrictions for Date Characters
- Hints for Input Edit Mask
- Hints for Week Display (WW or ZW) in Output Edit Mask
- Time - Format T - only
- Examples of Date and Time Edit Masks

Date - Format D, and Time - Format T

Character	Usage
DD	Day.
ZD	Day, with zero suppression.
MM	Month.
ZM	Month, with zero suppression.
YYYY	Year, 4 digits (see the section *Hints for Input Edit Mask*).
YY	Year, 2 digits (see the section *Hints for Input Edit Mask*).
Y	Year, 1 digit. Must not be used for input fields.
WW	Number of week (see the sections *Hints for Input Edit Mask* and *Hints for Week Display in Output Edit Mask*).
ZW	Number of week, with zero suppression (see the sections *Hints for Input Edit Mask* and *Hints for Week Display in Output Edit Mask*).
JJJ	Julian day.
ZZJ	Julian day with zero suppression.

Character	Usage
NN... or N(*n*)	Name of day (language-dependent). The maximum length is determined by the number of Ns or by *n*. If the name is longer than the maximum length, it will be truncated; if it is shorter, the actual length of the name will be used.
O	Number of week day. The profile parameter DTFORM determines whether Monday or Sunday is considered the first day of the week. With DTFORM=U: (Sunday = 1, Monday = 2, etc.). With DTFORM=*other*: (Monday = 1, Tuesday = 2, etc.).
LL... or L(*n*)	Name of month (language-dependent). The maximum length is determined by the number of L characters or by *n*. If the name is longer than the maximum length, it will be truncated; if it is shorter, the actual length of the name will be used.
R	Year in Roman numerals (maximum 13 digits). Must not be used for input fields. The upper limit for displayable year values is 2887.

Syntactical Restrictions for Date Characters

For *Input* and *Output* edit masks, you *may not* use the following:

text			characters		
month	with	month name	MM or ZM	with	LL or L(*n*)
day name	with	week day number	NN or N(*n*)	with	O

For *Input* edit masks, you *may not* use the following:

text			characters		
1-digit year	nor	a year in Roman numerals	Y	nor	R
Day	without	month or month name	DD or ZD	without	MM or ZM or LL or L(*n*)
Week	without	year	WW or ZW	without	YYYY or YY
Month	without	year	MM or ZM	without	YYYY or YY
Julian day	without	year	JJJ or ZZJ	without	YYYY or YY
Day name	without	week	NN or N(*n*)	without	WW or ZW
Week day number	without	week	O	without	WW or ZW
Julian day	with	month	JJJ or ZZJ	with	MM or ZM
Julian day	with	week	JJJ or ZZJ	with	WW or ZW
Month	with	week	MM or ZM	with	WW or ZW

Hints for Input Edit Mask

The range of valid year values (YYYY) is 1582 - 2699. If the profile parameter MAXYEAR is set to 9999, the range of valid year values is 1582 - 9999.

If only year (YY or YYYY) but no month or day is specified within an input edit mask, the values for month and day will both be set to 01. If only year (YY or YYYY) and month (MM) but no day is specified within an input edit mask, the value for day will be set to 01.

If a 2-digits year (YY) is used, the century used to fill up the year representation is the current century by default. However, this does not apply when a Sliding or Fixed Window is set. For more details, refer to profile parameter YSLW in the *Parameter Reference* documentation.

If a week number (WW or ZW) but no number of week day (O) or name of day (NN...) is specified, the first day of the week is assumed.

Hints for Week Display (WW or ZW) in Output Edit Mask

When DTFORM=U (USA format) is set, the week starts on Sunday; whereas for all other DTFORM settings the first weekday is Monday. Whether a week is week 52/53 of the old year or week 01 of the new year depends on which year contains more days of the week. In other words, if Thursday (Wednesday for DTFORM=U) of that week is in the previous year, the week belongs to the previous year; if it is in the next year, the week belongs to the next year.

If the number of week (WW or ZW) and a year representation (YYYY or YY or Y) is in the same edit mask, the display for year always corresponds to the week number, regardless of the year in the underlying date field.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 D (D)
END-DEFINE
MOVE EDITED '31-12-2003' TO D(EM=DD-MM-YYYY)
DISPLAY D(EM=DD-MM-YYYY_N(10)) D(EM=DD-MM-YYYY/WW)
END
```

Although the underlying date is the 31 Dec. 2003, when the week number WW is contained in the edit mask, it displays as:

```
D                   D
--------------------  -------------
31-12-2003_Wednesday  31-12-2004/01
```

Time - Format T - only

Character	Usage
T	Tenths of a second.
SS	Seconds.
ZS	Seconds, with zero suppression.
II	Minutes.
ZI	Minutes, with zero suppression.
HH	Hours.
ZH	Hours, with zero suppression.
AP	AM/PM element.

Examples of Date and Time Edit Masks

```
** Example 'EMDATI': Edit mask for date and time variables
************************************************************************
*
WRITE NOTITLE
  'DATE INTERNAL :' *DATX (DF=L) /
  '              :' *DATX (EM=N(9)' 'ZW.'WEEK 'YYYY)  /
  '              :' *DATX (EM=ZZJ'.DAY 'YYYY)        /
  '     ROMAN    :' *DATX (EM=R)  /
  '     AMERICAN :' *DATX (EM=MM/DD/YYYY)      12X 'OR  ' *DAT4U /
  '     JULIAN   :' *DATX (EM=YYYYJJJ)         15X 'OR  ' *DAT4J /
  '     GREGORIAN:' *DATX (EM=ZD.''L(10)''YYYY) 5X 'OR  ' *DATG ///
*
  'TIME INTERNAL :' *TIMX                       14X 'OR  ' *TIME /
  '              :' *TIMX (EM=HH.II.SS.T) /
  '              :' *TIMX (EM=HH.II.SS' 'AP) /
  '              :' *TIMX (EM=HH)
END
```

Output of Program EMDATI:

```
DATE INTERNAL : 2005-01-12
              : Wednesday  2.WEEK 2005
              :  12.DAY 2005
     ROMAN    : MMV
     AMERICAN : 01/12/2005           OR   01/12/2005
     JULIAN   : 2005012              OR   2005012
     GREGORIAN: 12.January2005       OR   12January  2005


TIME INTERNAL : 16:04:14             OR   16:04:14.8
              : 16.04.14.8
              : 04.04.14 PM
              : 16
```

Edit Masks for Logical Fields - Format L

For fields of format L (logical fields), edit masks can be defined as follows:

(EM=[*false-string*/]*true-string*)

The *false-string* must not be longer than 31 characters.

Example of Edit Masks for Logical Field

```
** Example 'EMLOGV': Edit mask for logical variables
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #SWITCH (L)  INIT <true>
1 #INDEX  (I1)
END-DEFINE
*
FOR #INDEX 1 5
  WRITE NOTITLE #SWITCH (EM=FALSE/TRUE) 5X 'INDEX =' #INDEX
  WRITE NOTITLE #SWITCH (EM=OFF/ON)     7X 'INDEX =' #INDEX
  IF #SWITCH
    MOVE FALSE TO #SWITCH
  ELSE
    MOVE TRUE TO #SWITCH
  END-IF
  /*
  SKIP 1
END-FOR
END
```

Output of Program EMLOGV:

```
TRUE      INDEX =    1
ON        INDEX =    1

FALSE     INDEX =    2
OFF       INDEX =    2

TRUE      INDEX =    3
ON        INDEX =    3

FALSE     INDEX =    4
OFF       INDEX =    4

TRUE      INDEX =    5
ON        INDEX =    5
```

Edit Masks with MOVE EDITED (Edit Mask Specified with operand2)

In a `MOVE EDITED` statement, the edit mask specifies the location of the significant input data for *operand2* within the contents of *operand1*.

If *operand1* contains extra characters in the input contents, the edit mask must include matching characters to disregard them.

These additional characters can also be ignored by including the wildcard character `?` in the edit mask.

If the edit mask does not include the additional characters or the wildcard `?` where extra input characters occur, the `MOVE EDITED` operation will not interpret the input correctly.

Note: To disregard the first character of the input, you must specify a filler character at the beginning of the edit mask for both alphanumeric and numeric edit masks to ensure the expected results.

See also *Statements* > *MOVE* > *Example 6 - MOVE EDITED with Edit Mask and Extra Characters* and *Example 7 - MOVE EDITED with Edit Mask and Wildcard Character '?'*.

87 EMFM - Edit Mask Free Mode

This Natural profile parameter is used to activate/deactivate the Edit Mask Free mode at session startup.

Possible settings	ON	Edit Mask Free Mode is activated.
	OFF	Edit Mask Free Mode is deactivated.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	Within a running Natural session, you may override this setting with the terminal control command %FM+ or %FM-.

Notes:

1. The Edit Mask Free mode allows you to omit literals during input into a field with a numeric edit mask.
2. For additional information, see *Numeric Edit Mask Free Mode* in the INPUT statement description in the *Statements* documentation.

88 EMU - Unicode Edit Mask

With this session parameter, you can specify a Unicode edit mask for an input and/or output field that is used in one of the statements listed in the following table under *Applicable statements*.

Possible settings	The syntax of the session parameter `EMU` is identical to that of the session parameter `EM` (see ***EM Parameter Syntax***). **Note:** See also *Unicode Edit Masks - EMU Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.	
Default setting	none	

Applicable statements	`DEFINE DATA`
	`DISPLAY`
	`INPUT`
	`PRINT`
	`WRITE`
	`PROCESS PAGE`
		Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.

	`COMPRESS`
	`DOWNLOAD PC FILE`
	`MOVE EDITED`
	`WRITE WORK FILE`
		Parameter may be specified at element level.

Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. Edit masks which are defined with `EMU` are kept in Unicode format so that the content is independent of the installed system code page.
2. For further information and an example, see also *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, section *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC*.

89 ENDBT - BACKOUT TRANSACTION at Session End

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not an implicit `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued at the end of the Natural session.

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural will issue an implicit `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement at session end.
	`OFF`	Natural will not issue an implicit `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement at session end.
	`ETDB`	Natural will issue an implicit `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement at session end only for the database specified with the profile parameter `ETDB`.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: `ADAMODE` | `DBCLOSE` | `DBOPEN` | `ET` | `ETDB` | `ETEOP` | `ETIO` | `ETSYNC`

90 ENDMSG - Display Session-End Message

This Natural profile parameter is used to suppress the display the default message NAT9995 that is displayed at the end of the Natural session to indicate that the Natural session has been ended normally.

Possible settings	ON	Message NAT9995 will be displayed at the end of the session.
	OFF	Message NAT9995 will not be displayed at the end of the session.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Note: If a session back-end program is defined with the profile parameter PROGRAM, the ENDMSG profile parameter has no effect; the message text will then be passed to the back-end program in the parameter area and will not be displayed by Natural.

91 ES - Empty Line Suppression

With this session parameter, you can suppress the printing of empty lines generated by a DISPLAY or WRITE statement.

Possible settings	ON	A line resulting from a DISPLAY or WRITE statement which contains all blank values will not be printed. **Note:** This setting is particularly useful when displaying arrays (for example, multiple-value fields or fields contained within a periodic group) to avoid printing a large number of empty lines.
	OFF	Empty line suppression is disabled.
Default setting	OFF	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
	DISPLAY WRITE	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. To achieve empty suppression for numeric values, the field must be specified with ZP=OFF and ES=ON in order to have null values printed as blanks. See also the session parameters IS and ZP.
2. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example:

```
DISPLAY (ES=ON) NAME CITY
```

92 ESCAPE - Ignore Terminal Commands %% and %.

This Natural profile parameter can be used to disable the terminal commands %% and %..

Possible settings	ON	Enables the use of terminal commands %% and %..
	OFF	The terminal commands %% and %. will be ignored; that is, it will not be possible to leave the currently active Natural program or the Natural session respectively by entering %% or %..
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

93 ESIZE - Size of User-Buffer Extension Area

This Natural profile parameter sets the size of the user-buffer extension area. It determines the size of the Natural source area which is used by the Natural editors.

Possible settings	2 - 32767	Size of buffer extension area in KB. **Note:** In a runtime environment (where the editors are not used), you can only set a value smaller than the default setting.
Default setting	28	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

The user-buffer extension area contains:

- the source code of the Natural object to be compiled,
- the table of currently active PA/PF keys,
- other tables and work areas internally used by Natural.

Notes:

1. In a production environment, Natural sources are not needed and the ESIZE value can therefore be reduced accordingly.
2. If this area is not large enough to contain the necessary information, the Natural error message NAT0886 is issued.

94 ET - Execution of END/BACKOUT TRANSACTION

Statements

This Natural profile parameter specifies for which databases `END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statements are to be executed.

Possible settings	`ON`	`END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statements are executed for all databases which have been referenced since the beginning of the Natural session or since the last execution of an `END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement.
	`OFF`	`END TRANSACTION` and `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statements are executed only for the databases affected by the transaction (and - if applicable - for the database to which transaction data are written).
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: Any updates to a database which are not executed under the control of Natural (that is, by native invocation of the database link routines) do not affect the Natural transaction logic.

Other transaction processing related parameters: `ADAMODE` | `DBCLOSE` | `DBOPEN` | `ENDBT` | `ETDB` | `ETEOP` | `ETIO` | `ETSYNC`

95 ETA - Error Transaction Program

This Natural profile parameter provides the name of the program which receives control if an error condition is detected during Natural program execution.

Possible settings	1 to 8 characters	Program name for error transaction.
	' ' (blank)	With ETA=' ', no error transaction program is called.
Default setting	' ' (blank)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Application programming interface	USR1041N	USR1041Nis a sample error transaction program delivered in source form. See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The setting of this parameter can be modified by a user program by way of assignment to the system variable *ERROR-TA or, if Natural Security is installed, within the Natural Security library profile; see *Components of a Library Profile* in the *Natural Security* documentation.
2. For further information, see *Using an Error Transaction Program* in the *Programming Guide*.

96 ETDB - Database for Transaction Data

This Natural profile parameter specifies the database in which transaction data, as supplied with an `END TRANSACTION` statement is to be stored.

Possible settings	`1 - 65535`, except `255`	Database ID. **Note:** Database ID `255` is reserved for logical system files, see profile parameter `LFILE`.
	`0`	The transaction data is written to the database where the Natural Security system file (`FSEC`) is located. If `FSEC` is not specified, it is considered to be identical to the Natural system file `FNAT` (if Natural Security is not installed, the transaction data are written to the database where `FNAT` is located.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: `ADAMODE` | `DBCLOSE` | `DBOPEN` | `ENDBT` | `ET` | `ETEOP` | `ETIO` | `ETSYNC`

97 ETEOP - Issue END TRANSACTION at End of Program

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not an implicit `END TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued at the end of a Natural program (that is, before `NEXT` mode is reached).

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural will issue an implicit `END TRANSACTION` statement at the end of a Natural program.
	`OFF`	Natural will not issue any implicit `END TRANSACTION` statement at the end of a Natural program.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: `ADAMODE` | `DBCLOSE` | `DBOPEN` | `ENDBT` | `ET` | `ETDB` | `ETIO` | `ETSYNC`

98 ETID - Adabas User Identification

This Natural profile parameter is used as an identifier for Adabas-related information; for example, for identification of data stored as a result of an `END TRANSACTION` statement.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	The setting is used as the user ID setting in an Adabas open call.
	`OFF`	Natural does not issue any Adabas open and close commands at the beginning of the Natural session. If, however, any `ETID` and/or `OPRB` specifications are present in Natural Security, these specifications are used in the subsequent open issued by Natural Security. This parameter setting is provided for use in conjunction with Natural Security to prevent Natural batch jobs that are sent at the same time from causing duplicate user ID settings in an Adabas open call during the initialization phase.
	`' '` (blank)	If the `ETID` parameter is set to blanks, Natural does not issue any Adabas open and close commands; the `OPRB` parameter (if specified) and any `ETID` and `OPRB` specifications in Natural Security are ignored. In this case, you are recommended to set the Natural profile parameter `DBCLOSE` to `ON` to enforce a close command at session end. Otherwise, the user is not logged off from Adabas and the Adabas user queue element is not deleted. This may cause an overflow situation in the Adabas user queue.
Default setting	`*INIT-USER`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If the `ETID` setting is *not* the same as the setting of the Natural system variable `*INIT-USER`, Natural issues an Adabas open with the specified `ETID` setting (and `OPRB` setting, if specified) at the beginning of the Natural session; this open remains in effect until the end of the Natural session; any `ETID` and `OPRB` specifications in Natural Security are ignored.

2. If the ETID setting is the same as the setting of *INIT-USER, or if the ETID parameter is not specified, Natural issues an Adabas open with the *INIT-USER setting as ETID (and the OPRB setting, if specified) at the beginning of the Natural session. If any Natural Security logon (initial logon or any subsequent logon) would change the currently valid ETID or OPRB setting (due to the library-/user-specific ETID and OPRB specifications in Natural Security), Natural Security issues a new open with the new ETID and OPRB settings. If the settings would remain the same after a logon, Natural Security does not issue a new open.
3. ETID and *INIT-USER can be modified by user exit NATUEX1 during session startup. See *NATUEX1 - User Exit for Authorization Control* in the *Operations* documentation.
4. For further ETID options available with ETID=OFF which can be set in Natural Security, see *Library and User Preset Values* in the *Natural Security* documentation.

99 ETIO - Issue END TRANSACTION upon Terminal I/O

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not implicit `END TRANSACTION` statements are to be issued upon terminal I/Os.

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural will issue an implicit `END TRANSACTION` statement whenever a terminal I/O occurs. **Note:** 1. Whenever a transaction monitor commits the associated databases because of a terminal I/O, all related databases are also committed. This is useful for the synchronization of database transactions. 2. Natural add-on products (except for Natural Security) may not function correctly with `ETIO=ON`.
	`OFF`	Natural will issue no implicit `END TRANSACTION` statements upon terminal I/Os.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Other transaction processing related parameters: `ADAMODE` | `DBCLOSE` | `DBOPEN` | `ENDBT` | `ET` | `ETDB` | `ETEOP` | `ETSYNC`

100 ETRACE - External Trace Function

This Natural profile parameter is used to activate/deactivate the (normal) external trace function or the Generalized Trace Facility (GTF) offered under z/OS and TSO.

Caution: Do not use this parameter without prior consultation of Support.

Possible settings	ON	Activates the (normal) external trace function.
	OFF	Deactivates the (normal) external trace function.
	(ON,GTF) (OFF,GTF)	Activates/deactivates the Generalized Trace Facility (GTF). The trace records are written to the GTF.
	(ON,NOGTF) (OFF,NOGTF)	Activates/deactivates the (normal) external trace function.
	(,GTF)	Equivalent to ETRACE=GTF. Trace data is written to the GTF. ON or OFF is not altered.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	Within a Natural session, the terminal command %TRE can be used to activate/deactivate the external trace function, except GTF.

Notes:

1. The trace function is intended primarily for internal use for debugging purposes. It writes trace data to an external trace data set depending on the TP environment in which Natural is running.
2. In batch and TSO environments, a data set is required for the external trace (see also *CMTRACE - Optional Report Output for Natural Tracing* in the *Operations* documentation).

101 ETSYNC - Issue Syncpoint upon End of Transaction/Backout Transaction

This Natural profile parameter determines whether or not an implicit syncpoint is issued whenever an `END TRANSACTION` or `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued.

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural issues an implicit syncpoint `COMMIT` whenever an `END TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued. Natural issues an implicit syncpoint `ROLLBACK` whenever a `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued. This is useful for the synchronization of database transactions that are performed from within 3GL programs.
	`OFF`	Natural does not issue an implicit syncpoint when an `END TRANSACTION` or `BACKOUT TRANSACTION` statement is to be issued.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

To issue syncpoints, Natural uses

- Resource Recovery Services (RRS) under TSO and in batch mode to commit or rollback the unit of recovery,
- CICS commands `SYNCPOINT` and `SYNCPOINT ROLLBACK` under CICS,
- system service calls `CHECKPOINT` (`CHKP`) and `ROLLBACK` (`ROLB`) under IMS TM.

The processing sequence is as follows:

- an END TRANSACTION / BACKOUT TRANSACTION statement is issued to the database specified with the profile parameter ETDB,
- the syncpoint COMMIT / ROLLBACK is issued,
- END TRANSACTION or BACKOUT TRANSACTION statements are issued to the remaining databases.

Restrictions and Limitations:

- This functionality is available under the z/OS operating system
  - in batch mode,
  - under the TP monitor CICS,
  - under the TP monitor TSO,
  - under the TP monitor IMS TM in a non-message driven BMP (in all other environments under IMS TM, only a ROLLBACK is executed, but no CHECKPOINT).
- To synchronize Adabas transactions, the Adabas Transaction Manager (ATM) must be installed.
- For transactions in batch mode or under TSO that update data stored in a Db2 database, you must configure Natural for Db2 and/or your 3GL application to use the RRSAF interface.

Other transaction processing related parameters: ADAMODE | DBCLOSE | DBOPEN | ENDBT | ET | ETDB | ETEOP | ETIO

102 EXCSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Expert C Interface

This Natural profile parameter is obsolete and only accepted for compatibility reasons.

103 EXRSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Expert Rule Tables

This Natural profile parameter is obsolete and only accepted for compatibility reasons.

104 FAMSTD - Overwriting of Print and Work File Access Method Assignments

This Natural profile parameter controls the automatic overwriting of print and work file access method assignments during session initialization according to the data set definition in the job control.

Note: See also the AM subparameter of the macros NTPRINT and NTWORK.

Possible settings	ON	All print and work file data sets are automatically assigned to the batch access method AM=STD if the logical data set name (defined by the DEST subparameter) is defined by job control.
	OFF	Automatic print and work file assignment to AM=STD is done only if the file is not assigned to another access method; for example, AM=NAF. **Note:** If AM=OFF is specified, no automatic assignment is done. Specify AM=O if you want to reset the access method type and to allow automatic assignment.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

105 FC - Filler Character for INPUT Statement

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the default filler character to be used for fields displayed by an `INPUT` statement.

Possible settings	any character	Default filler character.
Default setting	`X'00'`	For TTY, web I/O (with the Natural Web I/O Interface) or batch mode, the default setting is `X'40'`, i.e. blank in hexadecimal format.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The default filler character is used to pre-fill non-protected input fields (field attribute specification `AD=A`) when fields are written to a terminal by an `INPUT` statement.
2. For modifiable input fields (field attribute specification `AD=M`), it is used to fill the rest of the field.

106 FC - Filler Character for DISPLAY Statement

With this session parameter, you specify the filler character which will appear on either side of a heading produced by a DISPLAY statement across the full column width.

Possible settings	any character	Filler character for individual headings.
Default setting	blank	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT	
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. FC only applies if the column width is determined by the field length and not by the header (see also session parameter HW); otherwise the FC setting will be ignored.
2. Unlike the GC parameter, which applies to headings across a group of columns, the FC parameter applies to individual columns.

Example:

```
DISPLAY (FC=*)
```

107 FCDP - Filler Character for Dynamically Protected Input Fields

This Natural profile and session parameter can be used to suppress the display of filler characters for input fields that have been made write-protected dynamically (that is, to which the attribute AD=P has been assigned via an attribute control variable).

Possible settings	ON	Dynamically protected input fields are displayed filled with filler characters. This may suggest to the users that they could enter something in the fields.
	OFF	Dynamically protected input fields are displayed filled with blanks.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Notes:

1. Depending on the setting of the FCDP parameter, dynamically protected input fields are displayed filled either with blanks or with the defined filler characters.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter FCDP can be overridden by the session parameter FCDP.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
   1 #FIELD1 (A5)
   1 #FIELD2 (A5)
   1 #CVAR1  (C) INIT <(AD=P)>
   1 #CVAR2  (C)
   END-DEFINE
   *
   INPUT #FIELD1 (AD=Y'_' CV=#CVAR1)  /* field is protected
         #FIELD2 (AD=Y'_' CV=#CVAR2)  /* field is not protected
   ...
   END
```

Execution of the above program will display the following:

```
FCDP=ON:

#FIELD1 _____ #FIELD2 _____

FCDP=OFF:

#FIELD1 #FIELD2 _____
```

108 FDIC - Predict System File

This Natural profile parameter defines the database ID, file number, password, cipher key and read-only flag for the Predict system file (FDIC), which Predict uses to retrieve and/or store data.

Possible settings	See *FDIC Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	If you specify the `FDIC` parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the parameters `DBID`, `FNR`, `SYSPSW` and `SYSCIP`, you must specify the `FDIC` parameter *after* any of these other parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. In a remote development environment, a Development Server File is used instead, see the *SPoD - Natural's Single Point of Development* and the *Natural Development Server* documentation.
2. For information on system files, refer to *Natural System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FDIC Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax is as follows:

```
FDIC=(database-ID,file-number,password,cipher-key,RO)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1 - 65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Predict system file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1 - 65535	File number of the database file in which the Predict system file is located.
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the Predict system file. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the Predict system file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. When Natural is used with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: FDIC=(10,5,SYSVSAM)
cipher-key	1 - 8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the Predict system file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Predict system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** RO indicates that the Predict system file is "read-only" and is only specified if modifications on the file are to be disabled.

Note: Default values: If any subparameter of the FDIC setting is not specified, the corresponding setting of the profile parameter DBID, FNR, SYSPSW or SYSCIP applies for the Predict system file.

Examples:

```
FDIC=(10,5,PASSW1,12345678)
FDIC=(1,200,,12345678)
FDIC=(1,5)
FDIC=(,5)
```

109 FL - Floating Point Mantissa Length

With this session parameter, you specify the mantissa length of a floating point variable during input or output.

Possible settings	`1 - 16`	Mantissa length. **Note:** The total length is `FL + 6` for sign, exponent, and decimal character.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	

Applicable statements	`DISPLAY`
	`FORMAT`
	`INPUT`
	`PRINT`
	`WRITE`	

Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
DISPLAY FL=5     ->     +1.2345E+03
```

110 FNAT - Natural System File for System Programs

This Natural profile parameter defines the database ID, file number, password, cipher key and read-only flag for the Natural system file for Natural system programs (FNAT).

Possible settings	See *FNAT Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the FNAT parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the profile parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY, you must specify the FNAT parameter *after* any of these parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The Natural system file is the database file from which all Natural system programs are retrieved and upon which all system commands operate. Error texts and Natural help information are also contained in this system file.
2. For information on system files, refer to *Natural System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FNAT Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax is as follows:

```
FNAT=(database-ID,file-number,password,cipher-key,RO)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1 - 65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Natural system file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1 -65535	File number of the database file in which the Natural system file is located.
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the Natural system file. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the Natural system file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. When Natural is used with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: FNAT=(22,5,SYSVSAM)
cipher-key	8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the Natural system file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** 1. RO indicates that the Natural system file is "read-only". 2. RO is only specified if modifications on the file are to be disabled.

Notes:

1. **Default values:** If any subparameter of the FNAT setting is not specified, the corresponding setting of the profile parameter DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY applies for the Natural system file for system programs.
2. If you reorganize an FNAT file or if you unload/load data from/to the FNAT file (for example, by using ADAULD/ADALOD), you must specify the parameter USERISN=YES for the ADALOD utility to avoid Natural errors NAT7397 and NAT9988 which require that you re-INPL the Natural FNAT system file.

Examples:

```
FNAT=(,8)
FNAT=(22,5,PASSW2)
```

111 FNR - Default File Number of Natural System Files

This Natural profile parameter identifies the default number of the database file in which the Natural system files (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF, FREG) are located.

Possible settings	1 - 65535	Default file number.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the profile parameter FNR dynamically in conjunction with any of the individual profile parameters which define the system files (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF, FREG), you must specify the FNR parameter *before* any individual system file parameter.
Specification within session	yes	



Notes:

1. The default file number applies to all Natural system files for which no individual database file numbers are specified.
2. File numbers for individual system files can be specified with the *file-number* subparameter of the profile parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG.

Examples:

Example 1:

```
FNR=5,DBID=10,FUSER=(,8)
```

This example assigns the user-program system file to File 8 on Database 10. All other system files are assigned to File 5 on Database 10.

Example 2:

```
FUSER=(,8),FNR=5,DBID=10
```

This example assigns all system files to File 5 on Database 10.

112 FPROF - Natural System File for Parameter Profiles

This Natural profile parameter can be used to specify a system file for parameter profiles (FPROF).

Possible settings	See *FPROF Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the profile parameter FPROF dynamically in conjunction with any of the profile parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW or SYSCIP, you must specify the FPROF parameter *after* any of these parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The system file FPROF is used to read parameter profiles specified by the profile parameter PROFILE, provided no database information is supplied as subparameter of PROFILE.
2. If FPROF is not defined, the system file FNAT is used as the system file for parameter profiles.
3. Parameter profiles can be maintained with the SYSPARM utility.
4. For information on system files, refer to *Natural System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FPROF Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax is as follows:

FPROF=(*database-ID*,*file-number*,*password*,*cipher-key*,RO)

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1 - 65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Natural system file for parameter profiles is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1 -65535	File number of the database file in which the Natural system file for parameter profiles is located.
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the Natural system file FPROF. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the Natural system file for parameter profiles has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. When Natural is used with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: FPROF=(10,33,SYSVSAM)
cipher-key	8 characters	Cipher key for the Natural system file FPROF. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural system file for parameter profiles has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** 1. RO indicates that the Natural system file for parameter profiles is "read-only". 2. RO is only specified if modifications on the system file for parameter profiles are to be disabled. This would mean, for example, that no profiles could be stored on this file by means of the SYSPARM utility.

Note: Default values: If any subparameter of profile parameter FPROF is not specified, the corresponding setting of the profile parameter DBID, FNR, SYSPSW or SYSCIP applies to the system file for parameter profiles.

Example:

```
FPROF=(10,56)
```

In this example, the system file `FPROF` is located on database file 56 in database 10.

113 FREEGDA - Release GDA in Utility Mode

This Natural profile parameter controls whether current user global data area (GDA) and application-independent variables (AIV) are to be reset or not when a utility is invoked in utility mode (see *Utility Activation* in the *Utilities* documentation), that is, by using the direct command that corresponds to the utility's name.

Possible settings	ON	The current user GDA and AIV variables are reset before a utility is started. **Note:** This behavior corresponds to the previous situation when the utility was invoked using the system command LOGON *library-name*.
	OFF	The current user GDA and AIV variables are preserved when a utility is started. **Note:** This will increase the data size correspondingly and may lead to thread problems under certain operating systems.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

114 FREG - Natural Registry System File

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the database ID, file number, password and cipher key for the Natural Registry system file.

The Natural Registry system file is the database file which is used to store the registry information for Natural sessions which are started with a value > 0 for the Natural profile parameter UCONMAX.

Possible settings	See *FREG Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the FREG parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW or SYSCIP, you must specify the FREG parameter *after* any of these other parameters.
Specification within session	no	

FREG Parameter Syntax

The FREG parameter syntax is as follows:

```
FREG=(database-ID,file-number,password,cipher-key)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1-65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Natural Registry system file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1-65535	File number of the database file in which the Natural Registry system file is located.

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the Natural Registry system file. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the Natural Registry system file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. For Natural with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: `FNAT=(22,5,SYSVSAM)`.
cipher-key	8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the Natural Registry system file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural Registry system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.



Notes:

1. If any subparameter of the `FREG` setting is not specified, the corresponding setting of the parameter `DBID`, `FNR`, `SYSPSW` or `SYSCIP` applies for the Natural Registry system file.
2. The `FREG` system file must not reside on a read-only database.
3. If the `FREG` system file is not declared, Natural will use the `FSEC` system file for session registration. If in addition the `FSEC` system file is also not declared, Natural will use the `FNAT` system file for session registration.

Examples:

```
FREG=(,8)
FREG=(22,5,PASSW2)
```

115 FS - Default Format/Length Setting for User-Defined Variables

This Natural profile and session parameter determines whether a default format/length setting is to be in effect for the definition of user-defined variables in reporting mode.

Note: See also *Format and Length of User-Defined Variables* in the *Programming Guide*.

Possible settings	`ON`	No default format/length is assigned by Natural for a newly introduced variable in reporting mode. **Note:** The format/length of all user-defined variables must be explicitly specified.
	`OFF`	A user-defined variable in a Natural program for which no format/length is specified is assigned the default format/length N7.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. This Natural profile and session parameter only applies to reporting mode; it has no effect in structured mode.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `FS` can be overridden by the session parameter `FS`.

3. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

116 FSEC - Natural Security System File

This Natural profile parameter defines the database ID, file number, password, cipher key and read-only flag for the Natural Security system file (FSEC), which is used by Natural Security to retrieve/store its security information.

Possible settings	See *FSEC Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the FSEC parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY, you must specify the FSEC parameter *after* any of these other parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if Natural Security is used.
2. For information on system files, refer to *Natural System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FSEC Parameter Syntax

The FSEC parameter syntax is as follows:

```
FSEC=(database-ID,file-number,password,cipher-key,RO)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1-65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Natural Security system file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1-65535	File number of the database file in which the Natural Security system file is located.
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the Natural Security system file. **Note:** A password is only required if the Natural Security system file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature.
cipher-key	8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the Natural Security system file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural Security system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** 1. RO indicates that the Natural Security system file is "read-only". 2. RO is only specified if modifications on the Natural Security system file are to be disabled.

Note: **Default values:** If any subparameter of profile parameter FSEC is not specified, the corresponding setting of profile parameter DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY applies to the Natural Security system file.

Example:

```
FSEC=(10,8)
```

117 FSIZE (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

118 FSPOOL - Natural Advanced Facilities Spool File

This Natural profile parameter defines the database ID, file number, password, cipher key and read-only flag for the Natural Advanced Facilities spool file.

Possible settings	See *FSPOOL Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the FSPOOL parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, or SYSCIP, you must specify the FSEC parameter *after* any of these other parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Natural Advanced Facilities.
2. The spool file is the database file that is used by Natural Advanced Facilities.
3. The spool file must be different from the FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC and FPROF system files.
4. For information on system files, refer to *Natural System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FSPOOL Parameter Syntax

The FSPOOL parameter syntax is as follows:

FSPOOL=(*database-ID*,*file-number*,*password*,*cipher-key*,RO)

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1-65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the spool file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1-65535	File number of the database file in which the spool file is located.
password	1 - 8 characters	Password for the spool system file. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the spool file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. When Natural is used with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: FSPOOL=(10,8,SYSVSAM)
cipher-key	8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the spool file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural Security system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** 1. RO indicates that the spool file is "read-only". 2. RO is only specified if modifications on the spool file are to be disabled. This would mean, for example, that no reports could be stored on the spool file.

Example:

```
FSPOOL=(10,8)
```

119 FUSER - Natural System File for User Programs

This Natural profile parameter defines the database ID, file number, password, cipher key and read-only flag for the Natural user-program system file (FUSER).

Possible settings	See ***FUSER Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the FUSER parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the parameters DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY, you must specify the FUSER parameter *after* any of these parameters.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The Natural user-program system file (FUSER) is the database file from which all user-written Natural programs are retrieved.
2. For information on system files, refer to *System Files* in the *Natural System Architecture* documentation.

FUSER Parameter Syntax

The FUSER parameter syntax is as follows:

```
FUSER=(database-ID,file-number,password,cipher-key,RO)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
database-ID	1- 65535, except 255	Database identification of the database in which the Natural user-program system file is located. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see Natural profile parameter LFILE.
file-number	1-65535	File number of the database file in which the Natural user-program system file is located.
password	1 to 8 characters	Password for the Natural user-program system file. **Note:** 1. A password is only required if the Natural user-program system file has been password-protected using the Adabas security feature. 2. When Natural is used with VSAM system files, the password is used to specify the logical name (DD or DLBL) of the system file as defined to VSAM. Example: FUSER=(22,5,SYSVSAM)
cipher-key	8 numeric characters	Cipher key for the Natural user-program system file. **Note:** A cipher key is only required if the Natural user-program system file has been ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
RO	-	Read-only option. **Note:** 1. RO indicates that the Natural user-program system file is "read-only". 2. RO is only specified if modifications on the Natural user-program system file are to be disabled.

Note: If any subparameter of the FUSER setting is not specified, the corresponding setting of the parameter DBID, FNR, SYSPSW, SYSCIP or ROSY applies for the Natural user-program system file.

Examples:

```
FUSER=(,8) FUSER=(22,5,PASSW2)
```

120 GC - Filler Character for Group Headers

With this session parameter, you specify the filler character which will appear on either side of a group heading produced by a DISPLAY statement across all field columns that belong to that group.

Possible settings	any character	Filler character for group headers.
Default setting	blank	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT	
Applicable command	none	

Note: Unlike the FC parameter, which applies to individual columns, the GC parameter applies to headings across a group of columns.

Example:

```
DISPLAY (GC=*)
```

121 HC - Header Centering

This session parameter determines the placement of column headers.

Possible settings	C	Headers will be centered.
	L	Headers will be left-justified.
	R	Headers will be right-justified.
Default setting	C	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT	
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
DISPLAY (HC=L)
```

122 HCAM - Hardcopy Access Method

This Natural profile parameter determines which access method is to be used for hardcopy output processing.

Possible settings	With HCAM=*value*, you can specify one of the following access-method names:	
	Value:	**Access Method:**
	STD	Standard sequential file (batch, TSO).
	COMP	Com-plete print file.
	CICS	CICS transient data or temporary storage.
	IMS	IMS TM printer.
	NAF	Natural Advanced Facilities.
	USER	Third-party vendor print interface.
	SMARTS	SMARTS print file.
	ESS	Entire System Server.
	ANY	Hardcopy output processing will be handled by the first access method available (the search sequence for available access methods is the sequence in which the access methods are listed here).
	OFF	Hardcopy output processing will not be handled by any access method.
Default setting	ANY	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. HCAM=*value* is equivalent to the AM subparameter of the profile parameter PRINT for Print File 0, that is, PRINT=((0),AM=*xxx*).
2. The hardcopy output destination is specified using the profile parameter HCDEST. More specifications for the hardcopy output file can be made using the PRINT profile parameter or the NTPRINT macro for Printer 0.

123 HCDEST - Hardcopy Output Destination

This Natural profile parameter presets the hardcopy output destination for the terminal command %H (without the *destination* operand).

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Valid hardcopy output destination.
	blank	
Default setting	blank	**Note:** In some environments, a default destination may be supplied by the operating system or TP monitor. If HCAM=STD is assigned for hardcopy, the default hardcopy output destination is the data set CMHCOPY.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	**Note:** The hardcopy output destination can be overwritten during the session by specifying %H*destination*; see also the terminal command %H.

Notes:

1. HCDEST=*value* is equivalent to the DEST subparameter of the profile parameter PRINT for Print File 0, that is, PRINT=((0),DEST=*value*).
2. If you are running Natural under TSO or in batch mode, the data set must be defined in the JCL or by dynamic allocation.
3. Under TSO, the hardcopy data set specified by HCDEST is closed after %H at the next terminal I/O. The default CMHCOPY data set is closed not at terminal I/O, but at session termination.
4. The hardcopy output access method can be specified by profile parameter HCAM or by the DEST subparameter of profile parameter PRINT for Printer 0. More specifications for the hardcopy output file can be made using the profile parameter PRINT or the macro NTPRINT for Printer 0.

124 HD - Header Definition

With this session parameter, you define which default text is to be used when

- the field is output with a `DISPLAY` statement;
- an equal sign (=) is placed immediately before the field in a `WRITE` or `INPUT` statement.

Possible settings	'*text*'	120 alphanumeric or Unicode characters at maximum.
Default setting	none	
Applicable statements	`DEFINE DATA`	Parameter may be specified at field level and/or element level.
Applicable command	none	

This parameter can be specified

- at field/element level in a `DEFINE DATA` statement; see the sections *View Definition* and *EM, HD, PM Parameters for Field/Variable*;
- in the `Miscellaneous` field of the Data Area Editor (see *Columns in the Editing Area*);
- in the SYSDDM utility (see *Specifying Extended Field Attributes*).

125 HE - Helproutine

- HE Parameter Syntax 378
- Execution of Helproutines 380
- Examples 380

With this session parameter, you assign a helproutine or a help map to a field.

Possible settings		See *HE Parameter Syntax* below.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	INPUT	
Applicable command	none	

Helproutines can be created with the Natural program editor, help maps with the Natural map editor.

The helproutine or help map may then be invoked during processing of an INPUT statement or a map by choosing either of the following methods:

- In the field for which to invoke the help request, enter the help character in the leftmost position of the field and press ENTER. The default help character is a question mark (?).

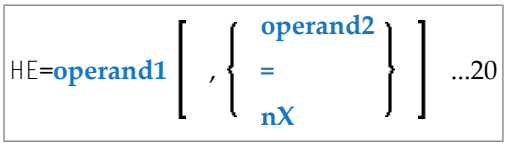
  If you enter the help character at a different position of the field or if you enter more than one character, the string is taken as user input and no help is invoked. If the field contains hexadecimal zeroes, it depends on the terminal emulation whether Natural can interpret the values as a help request.
- Or:

  Place the cursor in the field for which to invoke the help request and press the PF key defined as help function key with the SET KEY statement.

The following topics are covered below:

HE Parameter Syntax

The syntax of this parameter is:



Operand Definition Table:

Operand	Possible Structure						Possible Formats												Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
operand1	C	S					A												no	no
operand2	C	S	A				A	U	N	P	I	F	B	D	T	L	C	O	no	no

Syntax Element Description:

Syntax Element	Description
operand1	*operand1* is the name of the helproutine or help map to be invoked. The name may be a 1 to 8 character alphanumeric constant or user-defined variable. If a variable is used, it must have been previously defined. The case of the specified name is not translated. The name may contain an ampersand (&); at execution time, this character will be replaced by the one-character code corresponding to the current value of the Natural system variable *LANGUAGE. This feature allows the use of multi-lingual helproutines or help maps. For additional information on using *operand1* within a map, see the HE helproutine option described in *Extended Field Editing* in *Map Editor* in the *Editors* documentation.
operand2	You may specify 1 to 20 parameters (*operand2*) which are passed to the helproutine or help map. They may be specified as constants or as user-defined variables which contain the values of the parameters. For additional information on using *operand2* within a map, see the HE helproutine option described in *Extended Field Editing* in *Map Editor* in the *Editors* documentation.
=	The equals sign (=) is used to pass an object or a field name to a helproutine or help map: ■ If the equals sign is entered in the HE= specification at statement level, the name of the object (as contained in the system variable *PROGRAM) being executed is passed to the helproutine or help map. In **Example 3**, the object name passed is PROGRAM1. ■ If the equals sign is entered in the HE= specification at field level, the name of the field is passed to the helproutine or help map. In **Example 3**, the field name passed is #PARM1. If the equals sign is used as a parameter, the corresponding parameter in the helproutine or help map must be specified with format/length A65.
*n*X	The notation *n*X can be used to specify parameters to be omitted, that is, for which no values are to be passed. The corresponding receiving parameters in the called helproutine's DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement must be defined as OPTIONAL.

Notes:

1. The operands must be separated either by the input delimiter character (as specified with the session parameter ID) or by a comma. However, a comma must not be used for this purpose if the comma is defined as decimal character (with the session parameter DC).
2. If parameters are specified, the helproutine must begin with a DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement which defines fields that correspond with the parameters in format and length.

3. The value of the field for which a helproutine is specified may be referenced within the helproutine. This is done by specifying a field in the DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement which corresponds in format and length with the original field. In the block of fields defined within the DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement, this field must always be defined behind the parameters, if present.
4. If the field for which a helproutine is specified is an array element, its indices may be referenced by the helproutine. To do so, you specify index parameters with format I (integer), N (numeric unpacked), or P (packed numeric) at the end of the DEFINE DATA PARAMETER statement. You may specify up to three index parameters according to array dimensions.

Execution of Helproutines

If a helproutine or help map is requested - by entering a question mark (?) in the field, or by pressing the help key (as defined with a SET KEY statement), or via a REINPUT USING HELP statement - all other data that may have been entered into fields are not assigned to the program variables until all help requests have been processed.



Note: Only one help request per INPUT statement is possible; that is, if help is requested for more than one field (for example, by entering question marks in multiple fields), only the first help request will be executed.

Examples

Example 1:

```
/* MAIN PROGRAM
DEFINE DATA
1 #A(A20/1:3)
END-DEFINE
...
SET KEY PF1=HELP
...
INPUT #A (2) (HE='HELPA',=)
...
END
```

Example 2:

```
/* HELP-ROUTINE 'HELPA'
DEFINE DATA PARAMETER
1 #VARNAME  (A65)
1 #PARM1    (A20)
1 #VARINDEX (I2)
END-DEFINE
...
```

Example 3:

```
* Program 'PROGRAM1'
*
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #PARM1 (A65) INIT <'valueparm1'>
END-DEFINE
SET KEY PF1 = HELP
FORMAT KD=ON
*
INPUT (AD=M HE='HELP1',=)
  'Enter ? for name of executed object:'
  / #PARM1
*
INPUT (AD=M)
  'Enter ? for field name:'
  / #PARM1 (HE='HELP1',=)
*
END
```

Parameter Data Area in Example Helproutine `HELP1`:

```
* Helproutine 'HELP1'
*
DEFINE DATA PARAMETER
1 #FLD1 (A65)
END-DEFINE
...
```

126 HI - Help Character

This Natural profile parameter defines the character which is to be used to invoke a field-specific helproutine or a map helproutine (if defined for a given map).

Possible settings	any special character	The character which is to be used to invoke a field-specific helproutine or a map helproutine. **Note:** The character specified with the `HI` parameter must not be the same as the one specified with the `CF` (control character for z/OS terminal commands) parameter. In addition, we recommend that this character is not the same as the one specified with the `DC` (decimal character), `IA` (input assign character) or `ID` (input delimiter character) parameter.
	blank	**Note:** 1. Numeric fields which have a helproutine assigned are internally translated to alphanumeric format so as to make it possible for the user to enter a question mark into the field to invoke the helproutine. 2. To prevent this internal translation (that is, if you wish to make sure that alphabetical characters cannot be entered into a numeric field) you can set the profile parameter `HI` to blank. 3. When `HI=' '` is set, a help key must be defined in the Natural application, using the `SETKEY` statement correspondingly; otherwise it is not possible to invoke a helproutine for any field.
Default setting	?	Question mark.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	`USR0350N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

127 HW - Heading Width

With this session parameter you determine the width of a column output with a DISPLAY statement.

Possible settings	ON	The width of a DISPLAY column is determined by either the length of the heading text or the length of the field, whichever is longer. **Note:** This is true even if no heading text is output, either because the DISPLAY statement contains the keyword NOHDR or the DISPLAY statement is a subsequent DISPLAY (see also the DISPLAY statement).
	OFF	The width of a DISPLAY column is determined by the length of the field. **Note:** HW=OFF only applies to DISPLAY statements which do not create headers (that is, either a first DISPLAY statement with NOHDR option or a subsequent DISPLAY statement).
Default setting	ON	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT	
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
DISPLAY (HW=OFF)
```

128 IA - Input Assign Character

This Natural profile and session parameter defines the character to be used as the assignment character for the input parameter processing in `INPUT` statements, either in keyword/delimiter mode or when processing data from the Natural stack.

Possible settings	any special character	Assignment character for the input parameter processing in `INPUT` statements.
Default setting	=	Equals sign.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR0350N`, `USR1005N`*	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.

Notes:

1. The character specified with the `IA` parameter must not be the same as the character specified with the `DC` (decimal character) or `ID` (input delimiter character) parameter. In addition, we recommend that this character is not the same as the one specified with the `CF` (control character for z/OS terminal commands) or `HI` (help character) parameter.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `IA` can be overridden by the session parameter `IA`.
3. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the *Session Parameters* option of the Library Profile.

Example:

In the following example, it is assumed that, for the beginning, the default input assign character (=) applies.

```
** Example 'IACHAR': Input Assign character
************************************************************************
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 #A (A1)
1 #B (A1)
END-DEFINE
*
INPUT #A #B
*
WRITE 'Field #A:' #A  / 'Field #B:' #B
*
END
```

1. Enter the command

   ```
   IACHAR #A=Y,#B=X
   ```

   The program produces the following output:

   ```
   Page      1                                                  05-01-19  11:05:51

   Field #A: Y
   Field #B: X
   ```

2. Enter the command

   ```
   GLOBALS IA=:
   ```

   This sets the input assign character to colon (:).

3. Then enter the command

   ```
   IACHAR #B:X,#A:Y
   ```

   The program produces the following output:

   ```
   Page      1                                                  06-11-13  12:12:24

   Field #A: Y
   Field #B: X
   ```

129 IC - Insertion Character

With this session parameter, you specify the character string to be inserted in the column immediately preceding the value of a field output with a DISPLAY statement. The width of the output column is increased accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Character string to be inserted. You can specify a string of one to ten characters. **Note:** Insertion characters may optionally be specified within apostrophes, in which case any characters can be specified. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes. A blank in a character string not enclosed within apostrophes is represented by a circumflex accent (^).
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the FORMAT statement.
	DISPLAY	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The insertion character is inserted between leading spaces and the field value whereas the leading character is output in front of the leading space.
2. For numeric values, the insertion characters will be placed before the first significant digit printed.
3. The IC and LC parameters are mutually exclusive.
4. The parameter IC can also be used with U format fields.

5. For information on Unicode format, see also *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
6. The difference between the session parameters `LC`, `LCU` and `IC`, `ICU` will be evident, if the corresponding field is output right justified (session parameter `AD=R`).
7. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Examples:

```
DISPLAY AA(IC=*)
DISPLAY SALARY(IC='$')
```

130 ICU - Unicode Insertion Character

With this session parameter, you specify the character string to be inserted in the column immediately preceding the value of a field output with a DISPLAY statement. The width of the output column is enlarged accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Character string to be inserted. You can specify a string of one to ten characters. **Note:** Insertion characters may optionally be specified within apostrophes, in which case any characters can be specified. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes. A blank in a character string not enclosed within apostrophes is represented by a circumflex (^).
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the FORMAT statement.
	DISPLAY	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	



Notes:

1. The session parameter ICU is identical to the session parameter IC. The difference is that the insertion characters are always stored in Unicode format. This allows you to specify insertion characters with mixed characters from different code pages, and assures that always the correct character is displayed independent of the installed system code page.
2. For numeric values, the insertion characters will be placed before the first significant digit printed.
3. The parameters ICU and LCU are mutually exclusive.

See also:

- *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*
- *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

131 ID - Input Delimiter Character

This Natural profile and session parameter defines the character to be used as a delimiter character for `INPUT` statements in keyword/delimiter mode.

Possible settings	any special character or blank	Input delimiter character. **Note:** If "blank" is specified, no input delimiter character is defined.
Default setting	,	Comma (,). **Note:** If the input delimiter character is to be a comma (,), it must be specified as `ID=' , '` when using the dynamic parameter facility, because the comma character separates individual parameters.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The character specified with this parameter must not be the same as the one specified with the `DC` (decimal character) or `IA` (input assign character) parameter. In addition, we recommend that this character is not the same as the one specified with the `CF` (control character for z/OS terminal commands) or `HI` (help character) parameter.

2. The period (.) should not be used as input delimiter, because this might lead to situations in which a program termination period would be misinterpreted as input delimiter. An asterisk (*) should not be used either.
3. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `ID` can be overridden by the session parameter `ID`.
4. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

132 IKEY - Processing of PA and PF Keys

This Natural profile parameter specifies the action to be taken when a video-terminal program-attention key (PA key) or program-function key (PF key) is used to enter data, and the key has not been defined to the Natural program with the `SET KEY` statement.

Possible settings	`ON`	The value `ENTR` is placed in the Natural system variable `*PF-KEY`; that is, Natural reacts as if ENTER had been pressed.
	`OFF`	A `REINPUT` message is generated, prompting the user to press a valid key.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

133 IM - Input Mode

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the default mode for video-terminal input.

Possible settings	F	Forms mode.
	D	Delimiter mode.
Default setting	F	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the setting of the profile parameter IM can be overridden by the session parameter IM.
2. The IM parameter setting may also be changed with the Natural terminal commands %D and %F.
3. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.
4. For information on delimiter mode and forms mode, see the INPUT statement.

134 IMSG - Suppression of Session Initialization Error Messages

Caution: As error diagnosis may become difficult, use this parameter with caution.

This profile parameter can be used to suppress initialization error messages. It can be useful to avoid undesired error messages on the terminal or to the CMPRINT file under batch processing and to avoid the Natural batch termination message NAT9964 with condition code 4, which can influence the execution sequence of the batch job.

Possible settings	`1 - 9999`	A single or multiple initialization error message numbers separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses, for which the message shall be suppressed.
	`ON`	The initialization error messages screen is displayed in case of an initialization error.
	`OFF`	No initialization messages are displayed.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If `IMSG` is specified multiple times for various error numbers, all these error messages are suppressed.
2. The setting of `IMSG=ON` or `IMSG=OFF` overwrites any previous individual specifications by `IMSG`.

Examples:

```
IMSG=OFF
```

```
IMSG=1074
```

```
IMSG=(7048,7049,7058)
```

135 IMSGLOG - Write Session Initialization Error Messages to the Message Log

This profile parameter can be used to write specified initialization error messages to the message log instead of displaying it on the primary output device, i.e. the user terminal or the CMPRINT file under batch. `IMSGLOG` can be useful to avoid undesired error messages on the terminal or CMPRINT and to avoid the Natural termination message NAT9964 with condition code 4, which can influence the execution sequence of the batch job.

Possible settings	`1 - 9999`	A single or multiple initialization error message numbers separated by commas and enclosed in parentheses, for which the message shall be written to the message log.
	`OFF`	No session initialization messages are written to the message log.
	`ON`	All session initialization messages are written to the message log. The initialization error message screen is not displayed.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If `IMSGLOG` is specified multiple times for various initialization error message numbers, all these messages will be written to the message log.
2. If a message is suppressed by the setting of profile parameter `IMSG`, the value of `IMSGLOG` for this message is irrelevant.

Examples:

```
IMSGLOG=ON
```

```
IMSGLOG=1074
```

```
IMSGLOG=(7048,7049,7058)
```

136 IMSP - General Parameters for Natural IMS TM Interface

- NTIMSP Macro Syntax 404
- Keyword Subparameters 404
- Example of NTIMSP Macro 406

This Natural profile parameter can only be specified with the NTIMSP macro, dynamic parameter specification is not possible yet.

The NTIMSP macro is used to set general parameters for the Natural IMS TM Interface.

The NTIMSP macro can be specified only once in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See below.
Default setting	See below.
Dynamic specification	no
Specification within session	no

This section covers the following topics:

NTIMSP Macro Syntax

The NTIMSP macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTIMSP NIINAME=value,                                          *
               SUBPOOL=value,                                          *
               THRELO=value,                                           *
               TRNCODE=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

NIINAME | SUBPOOL | THRELO | TRNCODE

NIINAME - Natural IMS TM Interface Module Name

NIINAME=*value* specifies the name of the Natural IMS TM Interface module to be used by the current driver.

Value	Explanation
1- 8 characters	A valid module name.
NIIINTFM	This is the default value.

SUBPOOL - Storage Subpool

SUBPOOL=*value* specifies the z/OS subpool to be used for storage requests.

Value	Explanation
0 - 127	The number of a z/OS task-related subpool used by a problem state program.
125	This is the default value.

THRELO - Thread Relocation

THRELO=*value* determines whether the Natural storage thread can be allocated at a different virtual address after a terminal I/O.

Value	Explanation
ON	Thread relocation is enabled: the Natural thread can be allocated at a different virtual address after a terminal I/O. This is the default value.
OFF	Thread relocation is disabled and the Natural thread remains at the same virtual address. The size of the Natural thread is determined by the first Natural session that allocates the thread. As a consequence: ■ the THSIZE keyword subparameter (NTIMSPE macro) is ignored except for the first Natural session in an MPP environment, ■ the RELO profile parameter is ignored, and ■ the storage for the Natural thread remains allocated until the MPP environment is stopped. **Note:** We recommend that you only set THRELO=OFF if you use Con-form.

TRNCODE - Identify Transaction Code

TRNCODE=*value* can be used to identify the transaction code.

Value	Explanation
ON	The TRNCODE keyword subparameter is activated to evaluate the TRNCODE parameter: ■ on the first card of the BPM CONTROL file, ■ in the NIMBOOT macro, ■ used as the startup parameter of the server environment.
OFF	The TRNCODE keyword subparameter is deactivated. This is the default value.

Example of NTIMSP Macro

```
         NTIMSP NIINAME=NATIMS1,SUBPOOL=0
```

137 IMSPE - Environment Parameters for Natural IMS TM Interface

- NTIMSPE Macro Syntax 408
- Keyword Subparameters 409
- Example of NTIMSPE Macro 419

This Natural profile parameter can only be specified with the NTIMSPE macro, dynamic parameter specification is not possible yet.

The NTIMSPE macro is used to define environment-specific parameter sets, which can be assigned to transaction definitions (ENVPID keyword subparameter of NTIMSPT macro).

Note: You can only define an NTIMSPE macro to the Natural parameter module if the module already contains at least one NTIMSPT macro. Otherwise, an assembly error occurs when trying to assemble the module.

Possible settings	See below.
Default setting	See below.
Dynamic specification	no
Specification within session	no

This section covers the following topics:

NTIMSPE Macro Syntax

The NTIMSPE macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTIMSPE ACTACTV=value,                                         *
              ACTAHDR=value,                                           *
              ACTARID=value,                                           *
              ACTLOG=value,                                            *
              BMPABER=value,                                           *
              BROACTV=value,                                           *
              CMBSIZE=value,                                           *
              COLPSCR=value,                                           *
              ENDMODN=value,                                           *
              ENTRYNM=value,                                           *
              ERRLHDR=value,                                           *
              HCBSIZE=value,                                           *
              HDENSDU=value,                                           *
              LINPSCR=value,                                           *
              MISIZE=value,                                            *
              MONACTV=value,                                           *
              MOSIZE=value,                                            *
              PRTDRIV=value,                                           *
              ROLLSRV=value,                                           *
              ROLLFN=value,                                            *
              SPASIZE=value,                                           *
              SPATID=value,                                            *
              SUPNONC=value,                                           *
              TERMIPL=value,                                           *
              THBELOW=value,                                           *
```

```
                THSIZE=value,                                                 *
                USERID=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

ACTACTV | ACTAHDR | ACTARID | ACTLOG | BMPABER | BROACTV | CMBSIZE | COLPSCR | ENDMODN | ENTRYNM | ERRLHDR | HCBSIZE | HDENSDU | LINPSCR | MISIZE | MONACTV | MOSIZE | PRTDRIV | ROLLSRV | ROLLFN | SPASIZE | SPATID | SUPNONC | TERMIPL | THBELOW | THSIZE | USERID

ACTACTV - Activate Accounting

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

ACTACTV=*value* specifies whether the accounting function is activated.

Value	Explanation
ON	An accounting record is written with each terminal I/O.
OFF	No accounting record is written. This is the default value.

ACTAHDR - Header for Accounting Records

This keyword subparameter only applies to the accounting function.

ACTAHDR=*value* defines the header for the accounting records if written to the IMS log file. This keyword subparameter is only evaluated if the ACTLOG keyword subparameter is set to CMD.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	A header name.
SAG$$$$$	This is the default value.

ACTARID - Accounting Record ID

This keyword subparameter only applies to the accounting function.

`ACTARID=value` specifies the accounting record ID if the accounting record is written using the `LOG` or `SMF` settings of the `ACTLOG` keyword subparameter.

Value	Explanation
`A0 - FF`	The log code if `ACTLOG` is set to `LOG`.
`128 - 255`	The number of the SMF record type if `ACTLOG` is set to `SMF`.

Note: There is no default value.

ACTLOG - Write Accounting Records to Log File

This keyword subparameter only applies to the accounting function.

`ACTLOG=value` specifies how accounting records are written.

Value	Explanation
`CMD`	Accounting records are written to the IMS log file using the `CMD` call. This is the default value.
`LOG`	Accounting records are written to the IMS log file using the `LOG` call.
`SMF`	Accounting records are written to SMF using the *Authorized Services Manager* (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation).

BMPABER - Specify Termination Error for BMP Run

`BMPABER=value` specifies how a BMP run should be terminated if either a Natural runtime error or a Natural IMS TM Interface non-recoverable error occurs.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The BMP run is terminated with user abend code U3521.
`OFF`	The BMP run is terminated normally with the Natural termination error as the condition code. If the BMP run is terminated with a non-recoverable Natural IMS TM Interface error, condition code 1024 is set. This is the default value.

BROACTV - Enable/Disable Broadcasting

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

`BROACTV=value` enables or disables the broadcasting function.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The broadcasting function is enabled
`OFF`	The broadcasting function is disabled. This is the default value.

CMBSIZE - Command Buffer Size

`CMBSIZE=value` specifies the size of the command buffer.

The command buffer is used by the application programming interfaces `NIICMD` and `NIIGCMD`, the service module `CMCMMND` and the accounting function. For details, see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

The size of the command buffer must accommodate the maximum length of the IMS commands to be processed and the maximum length of the accounting record including the user extension.

Value	Explanation
`100 - 16777216`	A buffer size in KB.
`1024`	This is the default value.

COLPSCR - Number of Screen Columns

`COLPSCR=value` specifies the number of columns per screen.

Value	Explanation
`35 - 250`	A screen width.
`80`	This is the default value.

ENDMODN - Format of Termination Screen

ENDMODN=*value* specifies the MOD name to be used for formatting the screen which appears after a Natural session is terminated successfully. ENDMODN enables Natural to be included in a customer-specific menu.

The value of ENDMODN can be overridden by the application programming interface NIIEMOD and the service module CMEMOD. For details, see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

If a Natural session terminates with an error, DFSMO2 is always used to issue the appropriate Natural error message.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	A valid MOD name.
DFSMO2	This is the default value.

ENTRYNM - Identify Current Environment Parameter Set

ENTRYNM=*value* identifies the current environment-specific parameter set.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	The name of the environment parameter set currently used.
ENV00000	This is the default value.

ERRLHDR - Header for IMS TM Error Logs

ERRLHDR=*value* specifies the header of the IMS TM log records which are written when errors occur in the Natural IMS TM Interface.

If you do not wish a message to be written to the IMS TM log in the case of a non-recoverable Natural IMS TM Interface error, explicitly set ERRLHDR to null, that is, specify ERRLHDR=,.

For further information, see *Recovery Handling* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	A header name.
NIIERR$$	This is the default value.

HCBSIZE - Size of Hardcopy Print Buffer

`HCBSIZE=value` specifies the size of the hardcopy print buffer.

Records which are sent to a printer destination using the Natural hardcopy function are buffered.

Value	Explanation
`0 - 16777216`	A buffer size in KB.
`1024`	This is the default value.

HDENSDU - High-Density Dump

`HDENSDU=value` specifies whether a snap dump provoked by a Natural IMS TM Interface error is to be written as a high-density dump to a 3800 printing subsystem.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	A high-density dump is written.
`OFF`	No high-density dump is written. This is the default value.

LINPSCR - Number of Screen Lines

`LINPSCR=value` defines the number of lines per screen.

Value	Explanation
`1 - 250`	A screen size.
`24`	This is the default value.

MISIZE - Buffer Size for Input Message

`MISIZE=value` specifies the size of the buffer which is to contain the input message.

This area must be as large as the largest input message to be received from IMS TM.

Value	Explanation
`100 - 16777216`	A buffer size in KB.
`4096`	This is the default value.

MONACTV - Enable/Disable Monitoring

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

`MONACTV=value` enabled or disables the monitoring function. If enabled, the session status is written to the SIP server at each terminal I/O. If disabled, no session status is maintained.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The monitoring function is enabled.
`OFF`	The monitoring function is disabled. This is the default value.

MOSIZE - Buffer Size for Output Message

`MOSIZE=value` specifies the size of the buffer which is to contain the output message. This area must be as large as the largest output message to be sent to IMS TM.

Value	Explanation
`2048 - 16777216`	A buffer size in KB.
`4096`	This is the default value.

PRTDRIV - Driver for IMS TM Printer

`PRTDRIV=value` specifies the print driver to be used for reports which are directly written to an IMS TM printer.

For further information, see *Support of the Natural WRITE (n) Statement* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

Value	Explanation
driver-name	A driver name as listed in the following tables: ***Drivers for SCS Printers*** ***Drivers for Non-SCS Printers*** ***Drivers for JES API***
`SCS_S2`	This is the default value.

Drivers for SCS Printers

Driver	Purpose
SCS_B1	Form feed at start and end of report, starts page on line 1.
SCS_B2	Form feed at start and end of report, starts page on line 2.
SCS_E1	Form feed at end of report, starts page on line 1.
SCS_E2	Form feed at end of report, starts page on line 2.
SCS_N1	No form feed at start or end of report, starts page on line 1.
SCS_N2	No form feed at start or end of report, starts page on line 2.
SCS_S1	Form feed at start report, starts page on line 1.
SCS_S2	Form feed at start of report, starts page on line 2.

Drivers for Non-SCS Printers

Driver	Purpose
NSCS_B1	Form feed at start and end of report, starts page on line 1.
NSCS_B2	Form feed at start and end of report, starts page on line 2.
NSCS_E1	Form feed at end of report, starts page on line 1.
NSCS_E2	Form feed at end of report, starts page on line 2.
NSCS_N1	No form feed at start or end of report, starts page on line 1.
NSCS_N2	No form feed at start or end of report, starts page on line 2.
NSCS_S1	Form feed at start report, starts page on line 1.
NSCS_S2	Form feed at start of report, starts page on line 2.

Drivers for JES API

<table>
<tr><th>Driver</th><th colspan="3">Purpose</th></tr>
<tr><td>JES</td><td colspan="3">The following data set processing options for JES are taken from the corresponding NTPRINT macro parameters or DEFINE PRINTER statement (see the Statements documentation) options:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>JES</td><td>NTPRINT</td><td>DEFINE PRINTER</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>CLASS</td><td>CLASS</td><td>CLASS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>COPIES</td><td>COPIES</td><td>COPIES</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>DEST</td><td>DEST</td><td>OUTPUT</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>FORMS</td><td>FORMS</td><td>FORMS</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>NAME</td><td>NAME</td><td>NAME</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>OUTDISP</td><td>DISP</td><td>DISP</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>PRTY</td><td>PRTY</td><td>PRTY</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="3">The generated JES API parameter string is:</td></tr>
</table>

Driver	Purpose

	`IAFP=AOM,PRTO=..OUTDI(disp),DES(dest),`
	`CLA(class,COP(copies),`
	`FORMS(forms),NAME(name),`
	`PRTY(prty)`
	
	Note: Unspecified `NTPRINT/DEFINE PRINTER` parameters/options are ignored.

JES *xxxxx*	The data set processing options for JES are taken from the `OUTPUT JCL` statement with the name `JES`*xxxxx* where *xxxxx* can be up to 5 characters.
	
	The generated JES API parameter string is:
	
	`IAFP=AOM,OUTN=JES`*xxxxx*
	
	The `OUTPUT JCL` statement may look like:
	
	`JES`*xxxxx* `OUTPUT OUTDISP=WRITE,DEST=`*dest*`,`
	`CLASS=A,COPIES=1,FORMS=`*form*`,...`
	
	Note: If the `OUTPUT JCL` statement is missing in the job stream, an error is reported.

ROLLSRV - Natural Thread Storage

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

`ROLLSRV=`*value* specifies the medium for saving a Natural thread between terminal output and input.

See also *Roll File and Roll Server* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The Natural roll server is used. This is the default value.
`OFF`	Roll files are used: see `ROLLFN`.

ROLLFN - Number of Roll Files

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

`ROLLFN=`*value* specifies the number of roll files to be used if `ROLLSRV` is set to `OFF`.

Value	Explanation
1 - 5	The number of roll files to be used.
1	This is the default value.

SPASIZE - Buffer Size for Scratch-Pad Area

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

SPASIZE=*value* specifies the size of the buffer which is to contain the scratch-pad area.

In a non-conversational environment, this is also the size of the simulated SPA which is written to the SIP server.

Value	Explanation
256 - 16777216	A buffer size in KB.
1024	This is the default value.

SPATID - Subsystem ID for ASM

SPATID=*value* specifies the Natural subsystem ID for the Authorized Services Manager (ASM) which is used to save the SPA for a non-conversational driver. The ASM is described in the *Operations* documentation.

Value	Explanation
1 - 4 characters	A subsystem ID. This value must be the same for all parameter tables and must be the same as the value specified for SPATID in the NIMPIXT macro (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation).
NAT2	This is the default value.

SUPNONC - Enable/Disable Environment Switching

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented conversational environments.

SUPNONC=*value* specifies whether switching from a terminal-oriented non-conversational environment to a conversational environment is possible.

Value	Explanation
ON	Switching is allowed.
OFF	Switching is not allowed. This is the default value.

TERMIPL - Session Termination for IPL

This keyword subparameter only applies in dialog-oriented environments.

TERMIPL=*value* specifies whether a Natural session is terminated with an error message when an IPL has occurred between the current transaction step and the start of the session.

Value	Explanation
ON	The Natural session terminates.
OFF	The Natural session does not terminate. This is the default value.

THBELOW - Natural Thread Allocation

THBELOW=*value* specifies whether the Natural thread is allocated below or above the 16 MB line.

Value	Explanation
ON	The Natural thread is allocated below the 16-MB line. This is the default value.
OFF	The Natural thread is allocated above the 16 MB line.

THSIZE - Natural Thread Size

THSIZE=*value* specifies the size of the Natural thread. This is the area which contains all Natural buffers that relate to user sessions.

Value	Explanation
100000 - 99999999	A thread size in bytes in multiples of eight greater than or equal to 100000.
1048576	This is the default value.

USERID - Determine *INIT-USER Value

This keyword subparameter only applies to the BMP driver.

`USERID=value` specifies how the value of the system variable `*INIT-USER` (see the *System Variables* documentation) is determined.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	The Natural user ID specified in `*INIT-USER` is either taken from the security access control block if a security package is active or from the `USER` parameter of the job card.
`OFF`	The Natural user ID specified in *`INIT-USER` is taken from the job name. This is the default value.

Example of NTIMSPE Macro

```
        NTIMSPE ENTRYNM=ENV0021,                                       *
              ACTACTV=ON,                                              *
              ACTLOG=LOG,                                              *
              ACTARID=A1,                                              *
              PRTDRIV=SCS_E1,                                          *
              THBELOW=OFF,                                             *
              THSIZE=1000000,                                          *
              SPATID=ASM1
```

138 IMSPT - Transaction Definitions for Natural IMS TM Interface

- NTIMSPT Macro Syntax 422
- Keyword Subparameters 422
- Example of NTIMSPT Macro 426

This Natural profile parameter can only be specified with the NTIMSPT macro, dynamic parameter specification is not possible yet.

The NTIMSPT macro is required to define the transaction code for each Natural transaction, along with individual transaction parameters. The keyword subparameters TRAN and PSB must be explicitly specified; there are no default value settings.

Possible settings	See below.
Default setting	See below.
Dynamic specification	no
Specification within session	no

This section covers the following topics:

NTIMSPT Macro Syntax

The NTIMSPT macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTIMSPT ALTPCB=value,                                          *
              ENVPID=value,                                            *
              HCPCB=value,                                             *
              MSGPCB=value,                                            *
              NRAST=value,                                             *
              PCBS=value,                                              *
              PSB=value,                                               *
              TRAN=value,                                              *
              TYPE=value,                                              *
              WRKPCBS=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

ALTPCB | ENVPID | HCPCB | MSGPCB | NRAST | PCBS | PSB | TRAN | TYPE | WRKPCBS

ALTPCB - Alternate TP PCB

ALTPCB=*value* determines the alternate TP PCB to be used for the service modules CMQUEUE, CMQUEUEX, NIIDQUMS and NIIDPURG (see the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation).

The specified number can be overwritten by the service modules.

Value	Explanation
1 - 255	The number of the alternate TP PCB to be used.
1	This is the default value.

ENVPID - Specify Environment Parameter Set

ENVPID=*value* specifies the environment parameter set to be used in the transaction code table.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	The name of the environment parameter set as defined by the ENTRYNM keyword subparameter in the NTIMSPE macro.
ENV00000	This is the default value.

HCPCB - PCB for Hardcopy

HCPCB=*value* specifies the PCB number to be used for the hardcopy print function.

Value	Explanation
SYSPCB	The first alternate TP PCB is used. This is the default value.
WRKPCB	One of the additional alternate TP PCBs is used. This enables you to use an express TP PCB for the hardcopy function.

MSGPCB - Message Print PCB

This parameter only applies to message-oriented environments and the server driver.

MSGPCB=*value* specifies the PCB to be used for printing error messages and standard output in a message-oriented environment and the server driver.

Value	Explanation
SYSPCB	The first alternate TP PCB is used. This is the default value.
OWNPCB	The second alternate TP PCB is reserved and used. This enables you to use an express TP PCB for sending messages.

NRAST - Natural Offset within Scratch Pad Area

NRAST=*value* defines the offset of the Natural Reserved Area (NRA) within the IMS TM scratch-pad area.

The current length of the NRA is 157 bytes. The length of the NRA can change with the next version of the Natural IMS TM Interface.

Note: If you want to save your own information in the SPA in order to pass it to a non-Natural transaction, we recommended that you save your data in front of the NRA in order to be version compatible.

Value	Explanation
16 - 32600	The offset of the NRA within the scratch-pad area.
16	This is the default value.

PCBS - PCB Name Assignment

PCBS=(*pcb-1*,*num-1*,*pcb-2*,*num-2*,...) is used to assign a logical name to a PCB.

Value	Explanation
pcb-n (1 - 8 characters)	*pcb-n* specifies the logical name of the PCB.
1-255	This parameter is optional. *num-n* specifies the positional number of the PCB in the PSB. If not specified, the sequence number of the PCB in the parameter list is used.

Note: There is no default value.

PSB - PSB Name of IMS TM Transaction

PSB=*value* defines the name of the PSB used by the IMS TM transaction. The PSB name is used to identify the entry in the IMS TM transaction code table for non-message-driven batch message processing and for batch environment.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	The PSB name that corresponds to the current transaction code. The PSB name must comply with the naming conventions IMS TM uses in the APPLCTN macro. There is no default value.

TRAN - IMS TM Transaction Code

TRAN=*value* specifies the IMS TM transaction code.

The transaction code is ignored in non-message-driven BMP and batch processing environments.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	A transaction code. The code must comply with the naming conventions IMS TM uses in the TRANSACT macro. There is no default value.

TYPE - Natural Transaction Type

TYPE=*value* defines the type of Natural transaction.

Value	Explanation
CONV	Conversational Natural session. This is the default value.
NONC	Non-conversational Natural session.
SFE	Natural Development Server and/or Natural Web I/O Interface server session.

WRKPCBS - Number of Alternate PCBs for Printing

`WRKPCBS=value` specifies the number of alternate TP PCBs used for printing in addition to the first TP PCB and, if appropriate, to the `MSGPCB`.

Value	Explanation
0	No IMS TM printer is available. This is the default value.

1 - 32	The number of alternate TP PCBs used for printing.
	
	Example 1:
	
	`MSGPCB=SYSPCB`
	`WRKPCBS=2`
	
	The PSB must contain 3 alternate TP PCBs.
	
	Example 2:
	
	`MSGPCB=OWNPCB`
	`WRKPCBS=2`
	
	The PSB must contain 4 alternate TP PCBs. The second alternate TP PCB is reserved for the error messages and standard output of the message-oriented environment.

Example of NTIMSPT Macro

```
         NTIMSPT TRAN=MYNAT,PSB=MYPSB
```

139 INTENS - Printing of Intensified Fields

This Natural profile parameter specifies how many times an intensified field or the underline character is to be overprinted when it is printed on a print device.

Possible settings	1 - 10	Number of times an intensified field or the underline character is overprinted. **Note:** The underline character is printed only if the parameter is set greater than 1. With INTENS=1, underlined fields are printed without underlining.
Default setting	3	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

140 IP - INPUT Prompting Text

This session parameter is used to control prompting text in `INPUT` statements.

Possible settings	`ON`	Even if no text is specified preceding the input/output in an `INPUT` statement, the name of the field will be generated by default as a text element preceding the field as prompting text.
	`OFF`	No automatic prompting text will be generated for input/output fields in an `INPUT` statement. Only fields explicitly preceded with a text element will receive the text as prompting text.
Default setting	`ON`	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT` `INPUT`	
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
FORMAT IP=OFF
```

141 IS - Identical Suppress

With this session parameter, you can suppress the printing of identical information in successive lines created by a WRITE or DISPLAY statement.

Possible settings	ON	A value which is identical to the previous value for the field will not be displayed. **Note:** If a DISPLAY or WRITE statement is used to create multiple output lines using the VERT or slash (/) notation, IS=ON applies only to the first line.
	OFF	No automatic suppression will be used.
Default setting	OFF	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT WRITE	
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The IS parameter setting can be suspended for one record by issuing the SUSPEND IDENTICAL SUPPRESS statement.
2. The IS parameter may be used in combination with the parameters ES and ZP to cause empty line suppression.
3. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example:

```
FORMAT IS=ON
```

142 ISIZE - Size of Initialization Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the Natural initialization buffer (`ISIZE`).

Possible settings	`8-32767`	Buffer size in KB.
Default setting	`16`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The `ISIZE` buffer is used to hold the parameters Natural is initialized with, as well as the work areas and tables used by Natural during the initialization.
2. The profile parameter `ISIZE` is ignored if it is specified in a parameter string activated by a `SYS` or `PROFILE` profile parameter or in an alternative Natural parameter module (as specified with the `PARM` profile parameter).

143 ITERM - Session Termination in Case of Initialization Error

This Natural profile parameter specifies whether or not the Natural session is to continue in the case of a session initialization error.

Possible settings	ON	If a session initialization error occurs, the session is terminated immediately with message NAT9970 after the initialization error messages.
	OFF	If session initialization errors occur, the following happens: ■ In online mode, the initialization errors are displayed, and you can choose to either continue or terminate the session. ■ In batch mode, the initialization errors are displayed, and the session is continued - possibly leading to errors or undesired results later in the session. In case no other errors occur during session execution, the message NAT9964 (with condition code 4) will be issued at session termination instead of NAT9995. **Note:** The setting ITERM=OFF is not honored when an INPL command is placed on the Natural command stack at the beginning of the Natural session, that is, with STACK=INPL. The setting ITERM=ON is forced in this case.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: The setting of ITERM is irrelevant if profile parameter IMSG is set to OFF, because then any initialization errors are suppressed, and the session continues.

144 ITRACE - Internal Trace Function

This Natural profile parameter is used to activate/deactivate the internal trace function.



Important: Do not use this parameter without prior consultation of Support.

Possible settings	ON	Trace data is passed to the SYSRDC utility.
	OFF	No trace data is passed to the SYSRDC utility.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	Within a Natural session, the terminal command %TRI can be used to activate/ deactivate the internal trace function.



Note: The internal trace function is intended primarily for internal use for debugging purposes.

145 KD - Key Definition

This session parameter is used to display the names assigned to the PF keys (see the SET KEY statement).

Possible settings	ON	The names assigned to the PF keys are displayed.
	OFF	The names assigned to the PF keys are not displayed.
Default setting	OFF	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	
Applicable command	none	



Notes:

1. The PF key assignment information will always be displayed automatically in the two bottom lines of the physical screen with any output created by the INPUT, WRITE, DISPLAY, and PRINT statement.
2. As the key assignment display requires two lines, the logical page size (see the session parameter PS) must be reduced by two.

Example:

```
FORMAT KD=ON
```

146 KEY - Setting Assignments to PA, PF and CLEAR Keys

This Natural profile parameter is used to assign settings to the CLEAR key, program attention keys (PA keys) and program function keys (PF keys) on video terminals.

Possible settings	any character string	Settings can be assigned to the keys PA1 to PA3, PF1 to PF24 and to the CLEAR key. **Note:** The setting assigned to each key can be any character string. The character string must represent a Natural system command or a user command (user program). If the setting contains embedded blanks, it must be enclosed in apostrophes.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	no	
Specification within session	yes	
Application programming interface	USR4005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Assignments made with the profile parameter KEY are only valid when specified from the Natural NEXT prompt.
2. The entire string specified with the profile parameter KEY must be enclosed in parentheses (except KEY=OFF). KEY=OFF un-assigns all keys.

Examples:

```
KEY=(PF4=OFF,PF1=HELP,PF3='EDIT MAP',PF2=USERPGM1,CLR=LOGOFF)
KEY=OFF
KEY PF4=OFF
KEY PF3="EDIT MAP"
KEY CLR=LOGOFF
KEY OFF
```

147 LC - Lower to Upper Case Translation

This Natural profile parameter controls lower-case to upper-case translation of input characters.

Possible settings	ON	No translation of lower-case characters to upper case is performed.
	OFF	Natural translates all lower-case characters, except input from the Natural stack which was placed there by the STACK statement, to upper case.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	To disable or enable lower-case to upper-case translation dynamically within the active Natural session, you should use the terminal commands %L or %U
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Notes:

1. This parameter does not apply to Natural stack data which was placed on the Natural stack by the STACK statement.
2. Lower/upper-case translation can also be performed by a TP monitor before control is given to Natural. The corresponding TP-monitor parameters for lower/upper-case translation also have to be reviewed to ensure correct translation.
3. A user-supplied translation table can be used to perform translation from lower case to upper case; see NTUTAB1 macro (contained in the UTAB1 profile parameter description).

148 LC - Leading Characters

With this session parameter, you can specify leading characters that are displayed immediately before a field output by a DISPLAY statement. The width of the output column is increased accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Up to 10 characters may be specified. **Note:** 1. Leading characters may optionally be specified enclosed within apostrophes, in which case, any characters can be specified. 2. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes. 3. A circumflex (^) is used to represent a blank in a character string not enclosed within apostrophes.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the FORMAT statement.
	DISPLAY	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The session parameters LC and IC are mutually exclusive.
2. The parameter LC can also be used with U format fields.
3. For information on Unicode format, see also *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC*.

4. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example:

```
DISPLAY {LC=*}
```

149 LCU - Unicode Leading Characters

With this session parameter, you can specify leading characters that are displayed immediately before a field output by a DISPLAY statement. The width of the output column is enlarged accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Up to 10 characters may be specified. **Note:** 1. Leading characters may optionally be specified enclosed within apostrophes, in which case, any characters can be specified. 2. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes. 3. A circumflex (^) is used to represent a blank in a character string not enclosed within apostrophes.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	FORMAT	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the FORMAT statement.
	DISPLAY	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The session parameter LCU is identical to the session parameter LC. The difference is that the leading characters are always stored in Unicode format. This allows you to specify leading characters with mixed characters from different code pages, and assures that always the correct character is displayed independent of the installed system code page.

2. The session parameters `LCU` and `ICU` are mutually exclusive.

See also:

- *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*
- *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

150 LE - Reaction when Limit for Processing Loop Exceeded

This Natural profile and session parameter controls the action to be taken if the limit of retrieved records was exceeded in a `READ`, `FIND` or `HISTOGRAM` processing loop.

Possible settings	`ON`	The database loop will be terminated when the limit is reached. The program flow will continue normally with the statement following the terminated database loop. When the execution of the Natural object is complete, error NAT0957 (`Database loop limit reached with 'LE=ON'.`) is raised. **Note:** `LE=ON` applies only to programs which are loaded from a library located in the system file `FUSER`, that is, library `SYSTEM`, or with a (library) name that does not start with the prefix `SYS`.
	`OFF`	The database loop will be terminated when the limit is reached. The program flow will continue normally with the statement following the terminated database loop. When the execution of the Natural object is complete, no error message appears.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The LE parameter applies to READ, FIND and HISTOGRAM statements with a limit specified (see *Example*).
2. The limit may be specified either globally for a Natural object by using the LIMIT statement or by specifying an explicit limit value supplied in the database processing loop.
3. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter LE can be overridden by using the session parameter LE.

Example:

```
DEFINE DATA LOCAL
1 EMPL-VIEW VIEW OF EMPLOYEES
  2 NAME
END-DEFINE
READ (10) EMPL-VIEW BY NAME
  WRITE NAME
END-READ
END
```

LE=OFF: after 10 records the loop ends without a message.

LE=ON: after 10 records the loop ends with an error message NAT0957 (Database loop limit reached with 'LE=ON').

151 LFILE - Logical System File Definition

- LFILE Parameter Syntax 452
- NTLFILE Macro Syntax 453
- Example of LFILE Parameter 453
- Examples of NTLFILE Macro 453

This Natural profile parameter specifies information concerning the physical database file to be associated with a logical system file.

Possible settings	See *LFILE Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro `NTLFILE` is used instead.
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	`USR0011N`	
	`USR2004N` (recommended)	

Notes:

- `LFILE` and `NTLFILE` can be used for products which have their own system files (for example, Con-nect, Natural Review) to specify where such a system file is to be located. Such products use the database ID 255 and a **logical file number** in their data definition modules (DDMs). With the `LFILE` parameter or the macro `NTLFILE`, you specify which **physical file number** and **database ID** (and, if applicable, password and cipher key) are associated with that logical file number. Natural maps the logical file number to the physical file number and database ID and uses it for any database calls.
- `LFILE` is especially useful for defining a scratch-pad file with the logical file number 212; see also the profile parameter `ROSY`, *Natural Scratch-Pad File* in the *Operations* documentation, and *Defining a Scratch-Pad File* in the *Installation for z/OS* documentation.

LFILE Parameter Syntax

The `LFILE` parameter is specified as follows:

LFILE=(*logical-fnr*,*physical-dbid*,*physical-fnr*,*password*,*cipher-key*,[**RO**])

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
logical-fnr	`1 - 251`	Logical file number. This parameter is mandatory.
physical-dbid	`0 - 65535`, except `255`	Physical database ID. Database ID `255` is reserved for logical system files.
physical-fnr	`1 - 65535`	Physical file number.

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
password	1 - 8 characters.	Password and cipher key are only required if the database file has been password-protected and/or ciphered using the Adabas security feature.
cipher-key	8 numerical digits.	
RO	n/a	Flag for read-only access.

Note: To define different logical files, the LFILE parameter must be specified multiple times (separated by a comma or a blank); see *Example of LFILE Parameter*.

NTLFILE Macro Syntax

The NTLFILE macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTLFILE logical-fnr,physical-dbid,physical-fnr,password,cipher-key,RO
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements and for possible values, see *LFILE Parameter Syntax*.
2. To define different logical files, the LFILE parameter or the NTLFILE macro must be specified several times; see *Examples of NTLFILE Macro*.

Example of LFILE Parameter

```
LFILE=(180,73,10),LFILE=(251,40,9,TEST99)
```

Examples of NTLFILE Macro

```
        NTLFILE 180,73,10
        NTLFILE 251,40,9,TEST99
```

152 LIBNAM - Name of External Program Load Library

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of the load library from which programs are to be loaded dynamically when Natural is used under z/OS batch mode or TSO.

Possible settings	character string	Any valid file name, or 8-byte `DDNAME` of load library
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies under z/OS batch mode and TSO.
2. Under z/OS, a JCL statement with a `DDNAME` that equals the `LIBNAM` setting also needs to be specified. By default, programs are loaded from the job steplib.

153 LOG (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

154 LS - Line Size

- Profile Parameter LS 460
- Session Parameter LS 460
- Specification with Statements 461

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the maximum number of characters permitted per line for `DISPLAY`, `INPUT` and `WRITE` statements.

The following topics are covered below:

Profile Parameter LS

When used as a profile parameter, `LS` is honored in batch mode only and defines the physical line size. In online mode, the line size is always set to the physical screen width.

Possible settings	`35 - 250`	Maximum number of characters permitted per line.
	`0`	Use physical line size (mostly 132).
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	

Session Parameter LS

Possible settings	`2 - 250`	Maximum number of characters permitted per line.
	`0`	Only permitted with the statement `SET GLOBALS` or with the system command `GLOBALS`. The value `0` will be replaced by the physical line size.
Default setting	Physical line size.	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT` `SET GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. At logon to a library, `LS` is reset to the physical line size.
2. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

Specification with Statements

When specified with a statement, the `LS` parameter is evaluated at compilation time.

Applicable statements	`DISPLAY`
	`INPUT`
	`WRITE`
		Parameter may be specified at statement level.

155 LT - Limit for Processing Loops

This Natural profile and session parameter is used to limit the number of database records which can be retrieved within Natural applications.

Possible settings	1 - 2147483647 0	Maximum number of records that can be retrieved. All retrieved records (including records rejected by means of a WHERE clause) are counted and compared with this limit. LT=0 defines that no limit is in effect for the number of retrieved records. **Note:** Within a session, you can specify a value in the range of 0 to *n*, where *n* is the value of profile parameter LT at session start.
Default setting	99999999	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	**Note:** When the LT parameter is used in conjunction with the statement SET GLOBALS, the limit value that can be set may not exceed the LT value defined in the Natural parameter module.
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	

Notes:

1. The limit set with the LT parameter applies to all statements retrieving records from the database; that is, statements that initiate processing loops, such as READ, FIND, HISTOGRAM or SELECT, and statements that retrieve only a single record, such as FIND UNIQUE, FIND NUMBER, FIND FIRST, GET (SAME) and SELECT SINGLE.
2. All retrieved records are counted and the result of the count is compared with the LT limit. The count also includes those records which were rejected by a WHERE clause of a FIND, READ or

HISTOGRAM statement. The LT limit does not affect the statements STORE, UPDATE, DELETE, END TRANSACTION and BACKOUT TRANSACTION.

3. When a record is retrieved from the database, the count of retrieved records is incremented before it is compared with the current value of the LT parameter. If the incremented count exceeds the current LT value, Natural error NAT1003 (Global limit for database calls reached) is raised. The count of retrieved records is reset to zero whenever a Natural program is started on Level 1. The count is not reset if the program on Level 1 invokes another Natural object (for further information, see *Multiple Levels of Invoked Objects* in the *Programming Guide*). Therefore, the LT parameter limits the number of records retrieved from the database by a Level 1 program and objects invoked by that program on a level other than 1.
4. If the value of the LT parameter is dynamically changed within a program by using a SET GLOBALS LT=*n* statement, the new limit value becomes effective for the next statement that retrieves a record from the database.
5. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter LT can be overridden by using the session parameter LT.

156 MADIO - Maximum DBMS Calls between Screen I/O

Operations

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the maximum number of DBMS calls permitted between two screen I/O operations (also in batch mode).

Possible settings	`30 - 65535`	Maximum number of DBMS calls.
	`0`	`MADIO=0` indicates that no limit is to be in effect.
Default setting	`512`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.
	`USR8207N*`	



Note: If the specified limit is exceeded, the Natural program is interrupted and the user is notified with Natural error message NAT1009.

157 MAINPR - Override Default Output Report Number

This Natural profile parameter can be used to separate program output from Natural system output, which may be useful particularly in batch mode.

Possible settings	0 - 31	Valid printer number.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR6002N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. This applies to program output for Report 0, as produced by DISPLAY, PRINT, WRITE or INPUT statements, except INPUT statements which contain non-protected input fields (field attribute specification AD=A) or modifiable input fields (AD=M).
2. If the MAINPR parameter is specified, program output for Report 0, which would normally be output on the printer assigned to Report 0, is output on the printer specified with MAINPR instead; while system output (NEXT prompt, DATA prompt, etc.) is always output on the primary output device (Report 0); the MAINPR setting must be a valid printer number (0 - 31).
3. A logical printer corresponding to the report number specified must be defined to Natural. A printer is defined with the profile parameter PRINT, with the macro NTPRINT or automatically by JCL (in batch mode or under TSO).
4. The MAINPR parameter does not apply to output from system programs in the Natural system library SYSLIB, which is always output on the primary output device (Report 0). However, you can use the USEMAINPR option of the LIST system command to route the output to the printer specified with MAINPR. USEMAINPR is described in *Settings* in the *System Commands* documentation.

158 MAXCL - Maximum Number of Program Calls

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the maximum number of program calls permitted between two screen I/O operations.

Possible settings	`10 - 65535`	Maximum number of program calls.
	`0`	`MAXCL=0` indicates that no limit is to be in effect.
Default setting	`50`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.
	`USR8207N *`	

Note: If the specified limit is exceeded, the Natural program is interrupted and the user is notified with an appropriate Natural error message (NAT1029).

159 MAXROLL - Number of CMROLL Calls before Session Suspension

It specifies the number of CMROLL calls after which a Natural session is suspended, that is, a potential roll-out of the Natural thread is to be performed.

Possible settings	1 - 32767	Number of CMROLL calls.
	0	MAXROLL=0 indicates that no conditional CMROLL requests are issued.
Default setting	128	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter is applicable only under Com-plete and CICS.
2. The MAXROLL parameter can be used to control the frequency of conditional CMROLL requests. For example, MAXROLL=128 means that a conditional CMROLL request is issued after every 128th statement at compilation.
3. In certain cases, the Natural nucleus issues a conditional CMROLL request (wait time = 0), particularly at compilation after each statement. This is done to reset the CPU time window (under Com-plete) in order to avoid an automatic cancel due to the CPU time limit being exceeded; however, this has a negative impact on performance.
4. Note concerning CMROLL: Calling CMROLL is the Natural interface for WAIT or DELAY functionality (see also sample Natural program SUSPEND in library SYSEXTP); when calling CMROLL, you may pass a delay interval/wait time as parameter. When a session has to wait in CMROLL, shared resources as a thread in Com-plete or a shared thread in CICS (THREADS=*nonzero*) are released, and as a consequence a potential roll-out of the Natural thread is performed. Calling CMROLL with a delay interval of 0 is called conditional, as the session actually needs not wait for a certain time; however, when other sessions are waiting for a thread, the session is suspended, which

may result in a roll-out of the Natural thread. In CICS if no other session is waiting, just an `EXEC CICS SUSPEND` is executed to prevent AICA abends.

160 MAXYEAR - Maximum Year for Date/Time Values

This Natural profile parameter sets the maximum value for the year part of date and time values that can be entered as constants or as terminal input.

Possible settings	`2699`	The maximum year that can be entered is `2699`; that is, the maximum date value that can be entered is `2699-12-31`.
	`9999`	The maximum year that can be entered is `9999`; that is, the maximum date value that can be entered is `9999-12-31`.
Default setting	`2699`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. `MAXYEAR=9999` changes the maximum date value that can be entered from `2699-12-31` to `9999-12-31`.
2. Before setting the value for `MAXYEAR` to `9999`, you should carefully check your application for arithmetic operations or assignments of date or time values to fields that have data formats other than date or time, and perform the necessary changes. Otherwise, unexpected overflows leading to Natural errors at execution time may occur.

For example, you should check for

- redefinitions of date/time fields with P6/P12 fields
- assignments of date/time values to non-date/time fields such as `P6 := D`
- arithmetic operations with date/time values where the result is assigned to a non-date/time field, for example: `P6 := D + 7`
- input of date/time fields that is used in arithmetic operations with non-date/time fields later on, for example:

```
INPUT D(D)
P6 := D + 1
```

The use of the Natural Engineer is recommended to check your application.

The setting of MAXYEAR affects

- checking of date/time constants by the compiler, for example: P6 := D'2699-12-31'
- INPUT statements with input or modifiable date/time fields
- MOVE EDITED statements with source or target date/time fields
- IS (D) option in logical condition criteria
- MASK option in logical condition criteria with four-digit year check (YYYY)
- VAL system function with date field as target operand

You should ensure that the MAXYEAR settings are the same for

- cataloging and executing a Natural application
- Natural RPC servers and Natural RPC clients

See also:

- *Formats D - Date, and T - Time* in the *Programming Guide*
- *Date and Time Constants* in the *Programming Guide*
- Session parameter EM in the *Parameter Reference* documentation
- Profile parameter YD in the *Parameter Reference* documentation

161 MC - Multiple-Value Field Count

With this session parameter, you determine the number of values of a multiple-value field to be output by default when the field is specified without an index in a `DISPLAY` or `WRITE` statement.

Possible settings	`0 - 191`	Number of values. **Note:** If `MC=0` is specified, then there is no default index range for the output of an `MU` field. Therefore, when an `MU` field is output, it is necessary to specify an explicit index or index range. Otherwise, a syntax error (NAT0281) will be raised.
Default setting	`1`	
Specification within session	yes	

Applicable statements	`DISPLAY`
	`FORMAT`
	`INPUT`
	`PRINT`
	`WRITE`	

Applicable command	none	

Note: This parameter may be used in reporting mode only.

Example:

```
FORMAT MC=5
```

162 MENU - Menu Mode

This Natural profile parameter is used to enable or disable Natural menu mode.

Possible settings	ON	Menu mode is enabled.
	OFF	Menu mode is disabled.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	

163 ML - Position of Message Line

This profile parameter specifies the line to be used for the display of applications which do not set the message line position explicitly by using the `SET CONTROL 'M'` statement.

Possible settings	`B`	Natural messages are displayed at the bottom of the screen.
	`T`	Natural messages are displayed at the top of the screen.
Default setting	`T`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET CONTROL 'M'`	
Applicable command		
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. For information on the operand `'M'`, see the Natural terminal command `%M` (Control of Message Line).
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `ML` can be overridden by the session parameter `ML`.

164 MONSIZE - Size of SYSTP Monitor Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the buffer used by the Monitor function of the SYSTP utility (described in the *Utilities* documentation).

Possible settings	5-256	Buffer size in KB.
	0	If MONSIZE=0 or if the requested space is not available, the Monitor function of the SYSTP utility cannot be used, except there is a monitor buffer pool defined by means of profile parameter BPI or parameter macro NTBPI.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Note: Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.

165 MP - Maximum Number of Pages of a Report

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the maximum number of pages to be produced for a report.

Possible settings	1 - 99999	The value specified is the number of physical pages and has no effect on the starting page number used. The program will be terminated with an error message if the MP value is exceeded.
	0	No page limit is defined.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT PRINT WRITE	
Applicable command	none	

Note: Within a Natural session, the setting of profile parameter MP can be reduced, but not increased by the FORMAT statement. The value specified with the session parameter MP applies only to the specified report.

166 MS - Manual Skip

With this session parameter, you control the cursor positioning during the processing of an `INPUT` statement.

Possible settings	`ON`	See example below.
	`OFF`	The cursor will be positioned to the next input field as soon as the value for the current field is entered with all positions.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT` `INPUT`	
Applicable command	none	

Example:

```
INPUT (MS=ON) #A #B
```

167 MSGSF - Display System Error Messages in Short/Full

Format

This Natural profile parameter can be used to avoid truncation of Natural system error messages.

Possible settings	ON	System error messages will be displayed in full; that is, program name, line number and actual message text.
	OFF	System error messages will be displayed in short form; that is, only the actual message text will be displayed (but not the program name and line number).
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	Within a Natural session, the profile parameter MSGSF can be overridden by the Natural terminal command %MSGSF.

By default, a Natural system error message consists of the following:

- the name of the program,
- the number of the line that caused the error,
- the actual text of the message.

Depending on the size of the window in which the message is displayed, the text may be truncated. With this parameter, you can avoid such truncation.

168 MT - Maximum CPU Time

This Natural profile and session parameter determines the maximum amount of CPU time which can be used by a Natural program.



Important: In server environments where the server itself runs without any operating system controlled CPU time limit, it is strongly recommended to set the profile parameter `MT` to a non-zero value to prevent the formation of endless loops caused e.g. by application errors. This recommendation applies to Natural RPC and Natural Development Server servers.

Possible settings	`1 - 9999999`	Maximum amount of CPU time in seconds. **Note:** 1. If Natural Security is installed, the profile parameter `MT` can be overridden within Natural Security. 2. With Natural Security, the maximum value for the profile parameter `MT` is `32767`. 3. To use a higher value as specified with the `MT` profile or session parameter, specify `MT=0` within Natural Security.
	`0`	`MT=0` defines that no Natural CPU time limit is to be in effect.
Default setting	`60`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. This Natural profile and session parameter only applies to programs executed in batch mode, under Natural Development Server (SPoD) or under Natural for TSO.
2. CPU time measurement starts when a Natural program is started from `NEXT` mode or by means of a `FETCH` statement, that is, on program level 1. In non-batch mode (Natural Development Server, Natural for TSO), CPU time measurement is restarted at every terminal I/O.
3. The limit for programs operating in interactive mode is controlled by the TP monitor in use.
4. The maximum value that can be used is determined by the operating system environment. Any setting in excess of the maximum is reduced to the maximum supported by the operating system.
5. In system environments which do not support CPU time measurement, the limit is interpreted as elapsed time. The CPU time limit is ignored for systems without timer support.
6. Within a Natural session, the `MT` profile parameter can be overridden by the session parameter `MT`.
7. When running zIIP-enabled under z/OS, the `MT` profile parameter applies separately to both TCB (except under CICS) and SRB (zIIP) processing modes. If `MT=0` is set in SRB mode, Natural uses the existing z/OS TCB time limit to avoid endless loops because there is no z/OS CPU time limit (for example, the JCL TIME parameter) for SRBs.
8. The `MT` parameter is supported under CICS SRBs (zIIP), but not under CICS TCBs. If `MT=0` is set, Natural uses the CICS runaway time as CPU time limit in SRB mode. A CPU timeout abend that occurs when a CICS open TCB is used cannot be recovered. It causes an immediate AICA abend of the CICS task and the Natural session is aborted.

169 NAFSIZE - Size of Buffer for Natural Advanced Facilities

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the work buffer used by Natural Advanced Facilities.

Possible settings	1 - 64	Buffer size in KB.
	0	NAFSIZE=0 disables Natural Advanced Facilities.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if Natural Advanced Facilities is installed.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
3. If Natural Advanced Facilities is to be used, a setting has to be specified for this parameter; see *NATSPOOL Initialization* and further information on the NAFSIZE parameter in *Natural Profile Parameters for NATSPOOL* in the *Natural Advanced Facilities* documentation.
4. If the requested space is not available, Natural Advanced Facilities cannot be used.

170 NAFUPF - Natural Advanced Facilities User Profile

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the user-profile name for Natural Advanced Facilities.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Name of the user profile.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if Natural Advanced Facilities is installed.
2. See *NATSPOOL Initialization* in the *Natural Advanced Facilities* documentation.

171 NC - Use of Natural System Commands

This Natural profile and session parameter controls whether Natural system commands can be used during the Natural session or not.

Possible settings	ON	System commands cannot be used. **Exceptions:** FIN, LAST, LOGOFF, LOGON, MAINMENU, RENUMBER, RETURN, SETUP and TECH. **Note:** 1. If you have Natural Security installed, any system command restrictions you set with Natural Security are valid, regardless of the setting of the NC profile parameter. 2. In a Natural Development Server environment on z/OS computers, the value OFF will be assumed for the Natural Development Server, even if NC=ON has been specified. 3. If NC=ON has been specified on the client side, subsequent system commands issued on the client side will be rejected as described above.
	OFF	All system commands can be used.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command		

Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter NC can be overridden by the session parameter NC.
2. Natural terminal commands and user-created commands (object module names) are not affected by the NC parameter.

172 NISN (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

173 NL - Numeric Length for Output

This session parameter determines the default input/output length for a numeric field used in a DISPLAY, INPUT, PRINT or WRITE statement.

Possible settings	*n.m*	The length is specified as *n.m*, where *n* represents the number of positions before the decimal separator, and *m* represents the number of positions after the decimal separator. The *m* notation is optional. The total of *n*+*m* must not exceed 29. **Note:** 1. If NL is set less than the field length, values are truncated. No error is produced when relevant digits are truncated. 2. If NL is set greater than the field length, values are expanded with blanks. No error is produced when an input field is truncated.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT WRITE	
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. The NL parameter must not be specified for groups.
2. Any edit mask specified for a field will override the NL parameter for this field.

3. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example:

```
DISPLAY #AA(NL=20) #AB(NL=3.2)
```

174 NUCNAME - Name of Environment-Independent Nucleus

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of the environment-independent Natural nucleus if it is to be loaded dynamically and not linked to the environment-dependent Natural nucleus.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Valid load module name.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** By specifying this parameter dynamically, you are able to use different environment-independent Natural nuclei (for example, for production and for testing) together with the same environment-dependent Natural nucleus without having to relink the nucleus.
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. The profile parameter `NUCNAME` is ignored if it is specified in a parameter string activated by a `SYS` or `PROFILE` profile parameter or in an alternative Natural parameter module (as specified with the `PARM` profile parameter).

For further information, see *Environment-Independent Nucleus* in the *Installation for z/OS* documentation.

175 OBJIN - Use of CMOBJIN as Natural Input File

This Natural profile parameter indicates whether the CMOBJIN file, see *Natural in Batch Mode* in the *Operations* documentation is to be used for input data provided with the INPUT statement in batch mode.

Possible settings	Y	Data for a Natural INPUT statement are read from the CMOBJIN file.
	N	The CMOBJIN file is not used and any data for an INPUT statement are read from the CMSYNIN file.
	R	Natural determines which option has been selected for a particular session by the presence or absence of the CMOBJIN DD/FILE statement in the Natural execution JCL/JCS.
Default setting	R	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	

Note: This Natural profile parameter only applies to batch mode.

176 OPF - Overwriting of Protected Fields by Helproutines

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies whether the content of a write-protected field (attribute definition AD=P) can be overwritten by a helproutine assigned to the field.

Possible settings	ON	A helproutine assigned to a field can overwrite the field's content, even if the field is write-protected.
	OFF	Helproutines cannot overwrite the contents of write-protected fields.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The OPF profile parameter only applies to the field for which a helproutine is invoked; it does not affect parameters explicitly passed to the helproutine. This means that the OPF profile parameter takes no effect if the field for which help is invoked is also explicitly specified as a parameter to be passed to the helproutine.
2. In addition, in reporting mode you can change the OPF setting using the statement SET GLOBALS.
3. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter OPF can be overridden by the session parameter OPF.

177 OPRB - Database Open/Close Processing

- OPRB Parameter Syntax 508
- Dynamic OPRB with Natural Security 509
- OPRB for VSAM 510
- OPRB for Adabas 510
- NTOPRB Macro Syntax 511
- Examples of NTOPRB Macros 512

This Natural profile parameter controls the use of database open/close commands during a Natural session that accesses an Adabas or VSAM database.

The NTOPRB macro can be used as an alternative to the profile parameter OPRB in the NTPRM macro. The maximum length of an OPRB parameter specification is 256 bytes. If you require a longer specification, use the NTOPRB macro instead of the OPRB parameter.

Possible settings	See ***OPRB Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The Natural profile parameter OPRB and the corresponding macro NTOPRB only apply to Adabas and VSAM databases.
2. Generally, the OPRB parameter uses one of the above syntaxes (the possible contents of the *strings* depend on the database system).
3. Instead of using the OPRB parameter, you can also use the macro NTOPRB in the Natural parameter module.
4. If you wish to make OPRB specifications that are to apply to all databases, it is strongly recommended that you use the OPRB parameter in the NTPRM macro (and not an NTOPRB macro).

OPRB Parameter Syntax

The OPRB parameter is specified as follows:

Variant 1 - Open Request for All Databases

```
OPRB=(string)
```

With this syntax you specify an open request for *all* databases.

Variant 2 - Open Request for Specific Databases

```
OPRB=(DBID=nn1,string,DBID=nn2,string,...)
```

With this syntax you specify an open request for specific individual databases. As defined in the macro NTDB, the specified DBID identifies the type of database.

Variant 3 - Open Request for Specific Databases and Default Open Request for All Others Not Specified Explicitly

```
OPRB=(string1,DBID=nn1,string2,DBID=nn2,string3,...)
```

With this syntax you specify an open request for specific individual databases (*string2* and *string3*) and also a default open request - the initial *string1*- which applies to all databases for which you do not specify an individual string.

Variant 4 - Open Request Using a (Non-)Restricted Call

```
OPRB=(DBID=nn1,NR=value,string,...)
```

With the subparameter NR=*value* you specify whether the Adabas open command OP is to be executed as a restricted or non-restricted call. This controls the value set in the Command Option 1 (COPT1) of the open command OP.

Where:

Value	Explanation
NR=OFF	Causes a restricted open, with COPT1=R. This is the default value.
NR=ON	Causes a non-restricted open, when COPT1 is left empty.

Dynamic OPRB with Natural Security

A dynamically specified OPRB parameter applies for all logons to libraries in whose security profiles no OPRB parameter is specified. For a logon to a library in whose security profile the OPRB parameter is specified, any dynamically specified OPRB parameter is ignored, and the one from the security profile applies.

OPRB for VSAM

The *strings* which can be specified for VSAM databases are described under *OPRB Parameter for VSAM Databases* in the *Natural for VSAM* documentation.

OPRB for Adabas

For Adabas databases, the OPRB parameter is required if either of the following conditions are true for the Natural session:

- An explicit list of Adabas files to be accessed/updated is to be provided. This is necessary, for example, if Adabas cluster updating or exclusive file control is to be requested.
- A single logical transaction is to span two or more Natural programs and, therefore, it is not desired to have Natural issue an END TRANSACTION and CL (close) command at the termination of any given Natural program.

Possible Content of Parameter String	Explanation
ACC=(*file-list*)	Specifies access permission (read) for the files in the file list.
UPD=(*file-list*)	Specifies access/update permission (read/write) for the files in the file list.
EXF=(*file-list*)	Specifies exclusive file control: no other users may access/update the file.
EXU=(*file-list*)	Specifies exclusive update permission (exclusive read/write) for the files in the file list.
ACODE	Specifies the option to enforce a user encoding for A fields. **Note:** The required encoding code for ACODE is derived from the current CP parameter setting of the Natural session.
WCODE	Specifies the option to enforce a user encoding for W fields. **Note:** The required encoding code for WCODE is always 4095.
ARC	Defines a special data architecture for fields in the record and value buffers. This definition overrides the architecture key defined for remote calls in Entire Net-work.

Notes:

1. For further information on these settings, refer to the description of the Adabas OP command in the Adabas *Command Reference* documentation.
2. If the OPRB parameter is omitted in the Natural parameter module or OPRB=OFF is specified as a dynamic parameter, a Natural session commences with an Adabas open command requesting

UPD (access/update) to the Natural system file. Natural also issues RELEASE CID (Adabas RC) commands to release all ISN lists (ISN lists specified in a RETAIN clause of a Natural FIND statement are not released).

The Adabas record buffer to be used with the initial Adabas OP command can be explicitly provided. The format is similar to that used in an Adabas record buffer for the OP command with the exception that no blanks can be embedded, and the complete setting must be enclosed in parentheses (not apostrophes).

Example 1:

```
OPRB=(ACC=2,4,6,UPD=8.)
```

This specifies that Adabas Files 2,4 and 6 are to be made available for access only and that Adabas File 8 is to be made available for update (which also implies access).

Example 2:

```
OPRB=(EXU=1,2,3.)
```

This specifies that Adabas Files 1,2 and 3 are to be placed under exclusive control for this Natural session.

Combinations of the keywords ACC, UPD and EXU must follow the rules as defined in the relevant Adabas documentation. When these keywords are coded, Natural issues an OP command at the start of a Natural session and a CL at the end of the Natural session. At the end of a Natural program, only the required RC commands are issued to release held ISN lists.

In all of the above situations, the OP command, which is always issued at the start of a Natural session, contains the user ID for the Natural session in the Additions 1 field of the Adabas control block. In batch mode, this is the job name. In TP mode, this is the setting supplied at system initialization by the Natural interface module. In both cases, the setting used is available in the Natural system variable *INIT-USER.

NTOPRB Macro Syntax

The syntax of the NTOPRB macro is as follows:

```
        NTOPRB dbid,'string'
```

Notes:

1. For possible values, see the OPRB parameter; if you use Natural with VSAM, see also the *Natural for VSAM* documentation.
2. If *string* is very long, it can be divided in up to five strings separated by commas (see examples below), as the Assembler allows single strings up to 256 bytes only.

Examples of NTOPRB Macros

```
         NTOPRB 12,'ACC=40,UPD=20'
         NTOPRB 15,'EXU=1,','2,3'
```

178 OPT - Control of Natural Optimizer Compiler

- OPT Parameter Syntax 514
- NTOPT Macro Syntax 514

This parameter activates/deactivates the Natural Optimizer Compiler and controls the various options related to it. It corresponds to the macro NTOPT in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *Dynamic Profile Parameter OPT* in the Natural *Optimizer Compiler* documentation.	
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTOPT is used instead.
Specification within session	yes	

Note: This Natural profile parameter only applies if the Natural Optimizer Compiler is to be used.

The following topics are covered below:

OPT Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of OPT is, for example, as follows:

```
OPT=(INDX,OVFLW,ZD=OFF)
```

For more syntax examples, refer to *Dynamic Profile Parameter OPT* in the Natural *Optimizer Compiler* documentation.

NTOPT Macro Syntax

The syntax of the NTOPT macro is, for example, as follows:

```
        NTOPT 'INDX,OVFLW,ZD=OFF'
```

For more syntax examples, refer to *Macro NTOPT* in the Natural *Optimizer Compiler* documentation.

179 OSP - Parameters for z/OS Batch

- OSP Parameter Syntax 516
- NTOSP Macro Syntax 516
- Keyword Subparameters 516
- Example of OSP Parameter 520
- Example of NTOSP Macro 520

The parameters for z/OS batch can be specified as subparameters of profile parameter OSP or macro NTOSP.

Possible settings	See *OSP Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter OSP can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTOSP.
Specification within session	no	

OSP Parameter Syntax

The OSP parameter is specified as follows:

```
OSP=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

For information on subparameter names and values, see *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTOSP Macro Syntax

The NTOSP macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTOSP ABEXIT=value,                                          *
               DUMPDSN=value,                                         *
               LBPNAME=value,                                         *
               LEHDLR=value,                                          *
               SUBPOOL=value,                                         *
               TIOBSZ=(value1,value2),                                *
               USERID=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

ABEXIT | DUMPDSN | LBPNAME | LEHDLR | SUBPOOL | TIOBSZ | USERID

ABEXIT - Abend Processing

ABEXIT=*value* specifies the mode of abend processing within Natural.

Value	Explanation
ESTAE	Natural intercepts all abends and issues the appropriate error messages. This is the default value.
SPIE	Only program checks (SOC*x* abends) are intercepted.
OFF	Natural does not intercept any abends or program checks at all. This value corresponds to profile parameter DU=FORCE.



Note: The setting ABEXIT=OFF is not recommended because some functions, which require the abend interception, will not work any longer. The usage of profile parameter MT will cause an abend U0322 instead of error NAT0953 when the CPU time limit is reached.

DUMPDSN - Dump Data Set Name Prefix

DUMPDSN=*value* can be used to define the prefix for a dynamically allocated dump data set. Then each dump will be written by the z/OS service IEATDUMP to a separate data set instead of the standard data set (SYSUDUMP or SYSMDUMP). This can be very helpful in batch server environments when multiple dumps from different Natural sessions must be written.

The complete dump data set name will be as follows:

```
value.D&YYMMDD.T&HHMMSS.&SYSNAME.&JOBNAME
```

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	High level qualifier for the dump data set name.
' ' (blank)	No dumps are written by means of IEATDUMP. Instead, any dumps are written to the standard dump data set (SYSUDUMP or SYSMDUMP) if allocated. This is the default value.

LBPNAME - Sharing of Local Buffer Pools

LBPNAME=*value* controls the sharing of the local buffer pools when running multiple Natural sessions within the same region.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters	Name of shared local buffer pool environment.
' ' (blank)	The local buffer pools are not shared. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. `LBPNAME` defines the name of the shared local buffer pool environment, and is used to locate the shared local buffer pool.
2. When running multiple Natural sessions in a z/OS batch or TSO region concurrently, each session allocates storage for a separate local buffer pool. Except for the Natural z/OS batch mode server, the local buffer pools are not shared by default, that is, if the different sessions use the same Natural objects, these have to be loaded once for each session separately. If a name is specified, all Natural sessions will share the same local buffer pool.

LEHDLR - Use of an LE Error Handler for Calling LE Subprograms

`LEHDLR=`*`value`* specifies whether Natural uses an LE error handler for the call of LE subprograms.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	An LE error handler is set up by Natural during the call of LE subprograms. This means, if an unhandled LE error occurs during the execution of an LE subprogram, Natural will get control and can handle it (by issuing error NAT0954). This is the default value.
`OFF`	No set-up of an LE error handler is done by Natural during the call of LE subprograms. This means, if an unhandled error occurs during the execution of a LE subprogram, the LE enclave is terminated and so the Natural session is lost.

Notes:

1. For information on LE runtime options, see the description of source module `NATLEOPT` in the *Installation for z/OS* documentation.
2. For information on Natural running with the IBM Language Environment, refer to *Natural Execution - Miscellaneous Topics*, *LE Subprograms* in the *Operations* documentation.

SUBPOOL - Storage Subpool for GETMAIN Requests

SUBPOOL=*value* specifies the storage subpool for GETMAIN requests.

Value	Explanation
1 - 127	Subpool number.
0	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The subparameter SUBPOOL is honored only in the Natural parameter module which is linked to the batch driver, but not in an alternative parameter module which is activated using a PARM= specification.
2. As the subparameter SUBPOOL is evaluated during session initialization only, it cannot be specified as a dynamic subparameter.

TIOBSZ – Size of the Primary I/O Buffer for Batch Processing

TIOBSZ=(*value1*,*value2*) specifies the size of the primary I/O buffer for batch and/or server processing.

Value	Explanation
value1 *value2*	Size of the primary I/O buffer in KB. Batch size: 4 - 32 KB. It is allocated below the 16 MB line. Server size: 32 - 999999 KB. It is allocated above the 16 MB line.
(8,64)	This is the default setting.

Alternative Specifications:

- TIOBSZ=10 or TIOBSZ=(10) defines only the batch size.
- TIOBSZ=(,33) defines only the server size. The value which is not specified will remain unchanged.

USERID - Content of System Variable *INIT-USER

USERID=*value* specifies the content of the system variable *INIT-USER.

Value	Explanation
ON	The variable is set to either the user ID from the security access control block (ACEE) if a security package (as RACF or ACF2) is involved or the USER parameter from the job card.
OFF	The user ID is the job name. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The content of *INIT-USER can be changed by the user ID exit NATUEX1 during session initialization.
2. For further information, see *Configuring Natural*, *Natural User Exits*, *NATUEX1 - User Exit for Authorization Control* in the *Operations* documentation.

Example of OSP Parameter

```
OSP=(LBPNAME=NATTEST1,USERID=ON)
```

Example of NTOSP Macro

```
         NTOSP LBPNAME=NATTEST1,USERID=ON
```

180 OUTDEST - Output Destination for Asynchronous Processing

This Natural profile parameter specifies the destination to which any Natural error message produced by an asynchronous application is to be sent.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters.	Destination to which a Natural error message is sent.
Default setting	Setting of profile parameter `SENDER`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Natural under CICS and Com-plete.
2. After an error message has been sent, Natural terminates the asynchronous session.
3. When and how error messages/output from an asynchronous application are output depends on the respective TP monitor.

For further information, see:

- *Asynchronous Natural Processing under CICS*
- *Asynchronous Natural Processing under Com-plete/SMARTS*

181 OVSIZE - Storage Thread Overflow Size

This Natural profile parameter specifies the maximum total amount of variable storage that may be allocated by one Natural session outside its storage thread.

Possible settings	0-2097151	Maximum total storage outside the thread in KB.
Default setting	2097151	That is, the storage outside the thread is limited by the region size only.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

If the storage within the thread is exhausted during a Natural session, additional storage can be allocated outside of the thread. OVSIZE can be used to limit the total amount of variable storage. This does not affect physical storage (see profile parameter WPSIZE), which is allocated outside the thread always.

For non-thread environments (e.g. in batch mode or under TSO), this parameter is not honored.

182 PARM - Alternative Parameter Module

This Natural profile parameter specifies an object module containing profile parameter definitions.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Module name.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. These definitions are coded using the various macros as described under *Building a Natural Parameter Module* in the *Operations* documentation. The macros are then assembled, resulting in an object module whose name is specified by the user.
2. When the PARM parameter is specified (either in the linked Natural parameter module or as a dynamic parameter at Natural session start), the appropriate object module is loaded and the profile parameter definitions contained therein take effect. The parameter module is loaded dynamically from the steplib.
3. Under CICS, a PPT entry is required for this parameter module.
4. Under z/OS batch mode and TSO, the current steplib can be defined by profile parameter LIBNAM.
5. Any profile parameter definitions in effect before the PARM parameter is processed (for example, definitions contained in the linked parameter module or prior dynamic parameters), except the profile parameters ISIZE and NUCNAME, are overridden when the specified parameter module is loaded. Therefore, any dynamic parameters should be specified after the PARM specification.
6. The profile parameters ISIZE and NUCNAME are ignored if specified in an alternative Natural parameter module.
7. To restrict the use of an alternative parameter module, you can use the macro NTUSER (described in the USER profile parameter description).

183 PC - Control of Personal-Computer Access Method

This Natural profile parameter determines whether support of the personal-computer access method is to be provided using Natural Connection.

Possible settings	ON	Personal-computer support is enabled. The Natural statements READ PC FILE or WRITE PC FILE can be used (for uploading or downloading); see UPLOAD PC FILE and DOWNLOAD PC FILE. **Note:** With PC=ON, the system variable *DEVICE will always contain the value PC.
	OFF	No personal-computer support is to be provided.
	NAM	Field names are sent when data are uploaded/downloaded. **Note:** This value is for z/OS environments only.
	NONAM	No field names are sent when data are uploaded/downloaded. **Note:** This value is for z/OS environments only.
Default setting	(OFF,NAM)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	The terminal commands %+ and %- can be used to control the PC support.

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies if Natural Connection is installed.
2. Multiple values are specified in a value list; see *Example*.
3. See the Natural Connection documentation for further information.
4. The files used for the PC access method have to be defined with the macros NTPRINT and NTWORK or the profile parameters PRINT, WORK and HCAM.

Example:

```
PC=(ON,NONAM)
```

184 PC - Periodic Group Count

This session parameter determines the number of periodic group occurrences to be output by default if a periodic group (or a field contained within a periodic group) is specified without an index in a `DISPLAY` or `WRITE` statement.

Possible settings	`0` or `1 - 191`	Number of values. **Note:** If `PC=0` is specified, then there is no default index range for the output of a PE field. Therefore, when a PE field is output, it is necessary to specify an explicit index or index range. Otherwise, a syntax error (NAT0281) will be raised
Default setting	`1`	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT`	

	`INPUT`
	`DISPLAY`
	`WRITE`
	`PRINT`
		Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.

Applicable command	none	



Note: This session parameter may be used in reporting mode only.

Example:

```
FORMAT PC=5
```

185 PCNTRL - Print-Control Characters

This Natural profile parameter specifies the line-advance characters for printing which are inserted in Column 0 of each print line.

Possible settings	Any character string	This parameter can be specified in character or hexadecimal format.
Default setting	' 0-' **Note:** 1. This is the default setting according to ASA standard settings, which means that a blank causes a line advance of 1 line, 0 of 2 lines and - of 3 lines. 2. Do not change the default setting of this parameter in an IBM environment!	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

186 PD - Limit of Pages for NATPAGE

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the maximum number of pages (screens) which can be stored at the same time in the Natural system file (FUSER) with the NATPAGE screen-paging utility.

Within a Natural session, the profile parameter PD can be overridden by the session parameter PD.

Possible settings	0 or 1 - 255	Maximum number of pages (screens).
Default setting	50	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	

Notes:

1. If the number of stored screens exceeds the setting of PD, wrap-around technique is used for the system file, which means that the oldest page is overwritten.
2. For further information on the NATPAGE screen page utility, see the terminal commands %E, %I, %O, %P and %S.

187 PDPSIZE - Size of the Profiler Data Pool

This Natural profile parameter determines the size of the Profiler data pool used by the NaturalONE Profiler and the Profiler utility (see the *Utilities* documentation) in batch mode. The Profiler trace session uses this data pool as shared intermediate storage to transfer traced RDC session records to the monitor session. Storage is allocated by the monitor session during the initialization of the NaturalONE Profiler or the Profiler utility.

Possible settings	`100 - 2097151`	Size of the Profiler data pool in KB. Depending on the number of trace records to be transferred, you may have to increase the size value for `PDPSIZE` to avoid a data pool overflow. An overflow pauses trace recording which can degrade performance of large applications. You have to restart the monitor session after increasing the size value.
	`0`	If `PDPSIZE=0` is set or if the specified size exceeds the storage space available for the data pool, you can neither use the NaturalONE Profiler nor run the Profiler utility in batch mode.
Default setting	`500`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

188 PECK - PCHECK/ECHECK Error Processing

This Natural profile parameter controls whether a compilation check with the ECHECK or PCHECK option of the COMPOPT system command (see the *System Commands* documentation) terminates after a syntax error is detected in the object source. In addition, PECK determines how the syntax errors are reported.

Possible settings	S	Stops when the first syntax error is detected. The cursor is placed in the line that contains the error and the respective error (for example, NAT0935) is issued.
	WS	Same as S above, but additionally clears the message buffer when the compilation starts.
	F	Scans the entire object and places all errors on a stack. The cursor is placed in the line where the first error is detected. If several errors occur in the same line, a Natural error message appears in this line indicating that inconsistencies were found during the PCHECK/ECHECK validation. If several errors occur in different lines, the above Natural error message appears in the first line. All errors accumulated on the stack are listed after the scan is complete.
	WF	Same as F above, but additionally clears the message buffer when the compilation starts.
	WL	Same as L below, but additionally clears the message buffer when the compilation starts.
Default setting	L	Scans the entire object and places all errors on a stack. The cursor is placed in the line where the last error is detected. If several errors occur in the same line, a Natural error message appears in this line indicating that inconsistencies were found during the PCHECK/ECHECK validation. If several errors occur in different lines, the above Natural error message appears in the last line.

		All errors accumulated on the stack are listed after the scan is complete.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

189 PGP - Properties for External Programs

- PGP Parameter Syntax 540
- NTPGP Macro Syntax 542
- Examples of PGP Parameter 542
- Examples of NTPGP Macros 543

This Natural profile parameter can be used to predefine the properties for external programs. It corresponds to the NTPGP macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***PGP Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	OFF	No properties are defined for external programs.
Dynamic specification	yes	The profile parameter PGP can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTPGP must be used.
Specification within session	yes	Temporary SET CONTROL 'P=*value*' for each call of the external program.



Notes:

1. When calling an external program with the Natural CALL statement, there are already several options available by means of a preceding SET CONTROL statement (for example, SET CONTROL 'P=S') to request certain programming interface properties for the subsequent CALL. With NTPGP or PGP it is possible to predefine these program properties in the Natural parameter module or dynamically rather than in the Natural application program, which could be error prone
2. To provide PGP definitions for different programs, PGP or NTPGP must be specified multiple times.
3. The terminal command %P= applies only to the next call of an external program, and the call options are reset unconditionally on return from the call, whereas the profile parameter PGP sets the call option for an external program permanently.
4. If different properties are defined for the same program, by means of profile parameter PGP or by a SET CONTROL 'P=*value*' statement, these properties will be merged for this program.

PGP Parameter Syntax

With the dynamic PGP parameter, you first specify the program name, and then one or more properties for this program.

PGP=(*program-name*,*property-1*,*property-2*,...)

Or:

PGP=OFF

Notes:

1. The value OFF resets all properties for the program previously defined.
2. To provide PGP definitions for different programs, the profile parameter PGP must be specified multiple times (separated by a comma or a blank).

Syntax Element	Explanation
program-name	The name of the external program which shall have the subsequent properties. Generic names are supported by an ending asterisk. Example: 'TESTP*'. **Note:** The apostrophes must be used for dynamic specification.
property-1 *property-2* ...	The various property values are described in the table below. There is a long and a short form for each property. **Note:** As dynamic parameter specification, a property can be reset by a preceding NO, for example, NOS to reset property S.
OFF	PGP=OFF resets all program property definitions.

Property Values

Property	Short	Explanation	SET CONTROL
STDL	S	Standard linkage under CICS	P=S
STDLC	SC	Standard linkage simulates EXEC CICS LINK.	P=SC
STDLQ	SQ	Standard linkage on QR TCB under CICS. This property only applies if Natural CICS Interface is used and if the Natural CICS Interface version installed at your site supports this property. This property does not apply if an external subprogram is defined to Natural with the CSTATIC or RCA profile parameter. This property also applies to LE subprograms. For information about how Natural supports IBM Language Environment (LE) subprograms, see LE Subprograms in the *Operations* documentation.	P=SQ
ROLL	V	Rollout for call in thread environments.	P=V
COMA	C	Pass values in CICS COMMAREA.	P=C
CONT	CC	Pass parameter values in CICS container.	P=CC
LEMAIN	L	The called program is an IBM LE main program. For information about how Natural supports IBM Language Environment (LE) subprograms, see LE Subprograms in the *Operations* documentation.	P=L

Property	Short	Explanation	SET CONTROL
LESUB	LS	The called program is an IBM LE subprogram (IBM only) . For information about how Natural supports IBM Language Environment (LE) subprograms, see LE Subprograms in the *Operations* documentation.	P=LS
IMSPCB	I	Pass the IBM IMS TM PCB address.	P=I
DIGR	D	The called program is a DIGNUS remote subprogram.	P=D
DIGL	DL	The called program is a DIGNUS local subprogram.	P=DL
SUOW	U	SUOW, separate CICS unit of work.	P=U
SUOWB	UT	Separate CICS unit of work tolerate backout.	P=UT
OFF		Clear all properties previously defined (dynamic parameter specification only).	

NTPGP Macro Syntax

With the NTPGP macro in the Natural parameter module, you first specify the name of the external program and then one or more properties for this program.

```
NTPGP program-name,property-1,property-2,...
```

Notes:

1. The syntax elements of the macro NTPGP correspond to that of profile parameter PGP, see ***Syntax Elements*** and ***Property Values***.
2. The value OFF cannot be set with the macro NTPGP.
3. To provide property definitions for different programs, the macro NTPGP must be specified multiple times.

Examples of PGP Parameter

```
PGP=(TESTPGM1,S)
PGP=('ABX*',L,NOS)
PGP=(MYPROG7,OFF,L,STDL)
```

Examples of NTPGP Macros

```
         NTPGP TESTPGM1,S
         NTPGP ABX*,L
         NTPGP MYPROG,L,STDL
```

190 PLOG - Logging of Dynamic Parameters

This Natural profile parameter enables you to print a list of all profile parameters that were specified dynamically at the start of the session.

Possible settings	ON	**In batch mode:** At session start, a list of the dynamically specified profile parameters and their settings is written to the output data set CMPLOG. (If CMPLOG is not available, the list is written to the standard output data set CMPRINT.) **In online mode under TSO:** At session start, a list of the dynamically specified profile parameters and their settings is written to the output data set CMPLOG. (If CMPLOG is not available, the list is sent to the terminal.) **In online mode under CICS:** At session start, a list of the dynamically specified profile parameters and their settings is sent to the terminal.
	OFF	No list of dynamic profile parameters is written.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** 1. When specified dynamically, the PLOG parameter applies to all subsequent dynamic profile parameters until the next PLOG specification. This allows you to exclude individual parameters from being printed, for example, if their settings contain passwords or other sensitive information that should not be printed. 2. All dynamic parameters which are specified between a PLOG=OFF specification and a subsequent PLOG=ON specification are not printed.

		3. If the dynamic parameter string starts with PLOG=ON, the parameters coming from a PROFILE specified in the Natural Parameter module are also printed, although they are evaluated before the dynamic parameter string.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies in batch mode, under TSO and under CICS.
2. Printing a list of all profile parameters that were specified dynamically at the start of the session may be useful to ascertain which dynamic profile parameters were actually used, particularly if profile parameters such as PROFILE or SYS are specified, which in turn "contain" other profile parameters (for a PROFILE or SYS parameter, the entire string of profile parameters activated by it is listed).

191 PM - Print Mode

- Profile Parameter PM 548
- Session Parameter PM 548

The following topics are covered below:

Profile Parameter PM

The Natural profile parameter PM specifies how fields are to be printed or displayed.

Possible settings	C, P, I, R, or combinations thereof CI, CR, PI, PR	PM=C	An alternative character set is to be used. It can be defined by the profile parameters TAB1 and TAB2.
		PM=P	The primary (standard) character set is to be used.
		PM=I	Specifies inverse, that is, right-to-left direction (for example, for use in Middle Eastern countries). See also **Notes**.
		PM=R	This resets the PM=I setting to normal (left to right) display direction.
Default setting	PR		
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	yes	Terminal command %V .	
Application programming interface	USR1005N		

Notes:

1. PM=I affects any system controlled output screen items, that is, system variables and PF key lines. Moreover, all non-alphanumeric fields, for example, numeric and date are affected. In addition, for Natural Web I/O Interface terminals the field sequence is changed from left to right into right to left. The field inversion routine is supplied as assembler module NATPM in the Natural source library and can be modified in case of need.
2. For detailed information on how to use the setting PM=I, see *Bidirectional Language Support* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

Session Parameter PM

This session parameter PM is used to indicate how fields are to be displayed.

Possible settings	PM=C	An alternative character set is used (see the module NATPM in the Natural source library).
	PM=D	Defines DBCS-only fields that do not contain shift-out/shift-in characters (see *Double-Byte Character Sets* in the *Operations* documentation).
	PM=I	Field values are displayed in inverse direction; that is, from right to left (for example, for use in Middle East countries).
	PM=N	No hardcopy of the display can be made.
Default setting	none	The standard character set is used.
Applicable statements	DEFINE DATA DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT MOVE LEFT/RIGHT JUSTIFIED PRINT WRITE	

Note: More than one value may be specified.

Example:

```
LIMIT 1
   READ EMPLOYEES
   DISPLAY NOTITLE NAME
   DISPLAY NOTITLE NAME (PM=I)
   DISPLAY NOTITLE NAME
   END
```

Result:

```
NAME
   --------------------
   MORENO
                ONEROM
   MORENO
```

192 PRINT - Print File Assignments

- PRINT Parameter Syntax 552
- NTPRINT Macro Syntax 553
- Keyword Subparameters for All Environments 554
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments 559
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments 562
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS 564
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP (Com-plete) 565
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS (Com-plete) 565
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=IMS 566
- Keyword Subparameters for DEFINE PRINTER Statement 567

This Natural profile parameter specifies the print files to be used during the session. It corresponds to the NTPRINT macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***PRINT Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	See the default values of the different keyword subparameters described below. Depending on the access method and the environment, there may be different default settings.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter PRINT can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTPRINT.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The old dynamic parameter PRINTER can be used as a synonym for PRINT.
2. Within a session, up to 31 logical print files (numbered 1 to 31) and the hardcopy print file (Number 0) can be used.
3. The software components for accessing print files in different environments are called access methods. For the duration of a Natural session, each logical print file can be assigned to one access method only. The access method for a print file is determined by the keyword subparameter AM.
4. In z/OS under TSO and in batch mode, print files need not be predefined in the JCL. Provided they are defined by subparameter AM=STD, they can be allocated dynamically during the session in a Natural program using the DEFINE PRINTER statement or the application programming interface USR2021 (in library SYSEXT).
5. See also *Print and Work File Handling with External Data Sets in a Server Environment* in the *Operations* documentation.

PRINT Parameter Syntax

With the PRINT parameter, you first specify one or more logical print file numbers, and then several keyword subparameters, which define the characteristics for these print files:

```
PRINT=((print-file-numbers),keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Description
print-file-numbers	The file numbers must be specified first and enclosed in parentheses: ■ The numbers can be from 0 to 31. ■ They can be specified in any sequence. ■ Multiple numbers must be separated from one another by commas or blanks. ■ To specify a range of numbers, you can use a hyphen (-).
keyword-subparameters	The keyword subparameters (for the different environments) are described below. If any previous definition (or default) for the same print file exists, only the values for the specified keyword subparameters are overwritten, all other values remain unchanged.

Note: To provide different print file definitions, `PRINT` can be specified multiple times.

Examples:

```
PRINT=((2,12,18),AM=STD,DEST='PRINT**',OPEN=INITOBJ,CLOSE=CMD)
PRINT=((1,3,6-11,15),AM=NAF)
PRINT=((0),AM=STD,DEST=HARDCOPX)
```

NTPRINT Macro Syntax

With an `NTPRINT` macro, you first specify one or more logical print file numbers, and then several keyword subparameters which define the characteristics that are to apply to these print files:

```
NTPRINT (print-file-numbers),keyword-subparameter=value,...
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Description
print-file-numbers	The file numbers must be specified first and enclosed in parentheses: ■ The numbers can be from 0 to 31. ■ They can be specified in any sequence. ■ Multiple numbers must be separated from one another by commas or blanks. ■ To specify a range of numbers, you can use a hyphen (-).

keyword-subparameters	The keyword subparameters (for the different environments) are described below. If any previous definition (or default) for the same print file exists, only the values for the specified keyword subparameters are overwritten, all other values remain unchanged.

Note: To provide different print file definitions, NTPRINT can be specified multiple times.

Examples:

```
NTPRINT (2,12,18),AM=STD,DEST='PRINT**',OPEN=INITOBJ,CLOSE=CMD
NTPRINT (1,3,6-11,15),AM=NAF
NTPRINT (0),AM=STD,DEST=HARDCOPX
```

Keyword Subparameters for All Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for all environments:

AM | CCHAR | DEST | OPEN | CLOSE | ROUTE | CP | SHIFT

AM - Type of Access Method

AM=*value* specifies the type of access method to be used.

Value	Access Method
STD	Standard sequential batch files (batch, TSO).
COMP	Com-plete print files.
CICS	CICS transient data or temporary storage.
NAF	Natural Advanced Facilities.
IMS	IMS TM destinations.
PC	Entire Connection.
USER	Third-party vendor print interface.
SMARTS	SMARTS print file.
ESS	Entire System Server.
NOM	Entire Output Management. **Note:** Prints to an Entire Output Management container file without using the spool of the operating system. Refer to the *Entire Output Management* documentation for details.

Value	Access Method
OFF	Unassigned. No automatic assignments if FAMSTD=OFF is set. **Note:** PRINT=OFF is equivalent to: PRINT=((1-31)), AM=OFF). It does not affect any of the other keyword subparameter specifications.
0	Unassigned. Automatic assignments if FAMSTD=OFF is set. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. For an online session, all print files to be used have to be assigned to a specific access method.
2. For a batch session, any print files not assigned to a specific access method will be automatically detected and assigned by the standard batch access method (AM=STD), provided that they have been predefined in the JCL. See also *FAMSTD - Overwriting of Print and Work File Access Method Assignments* .
3. PRINT=((0),AM=*xxx*) or NTPRINT (0),AM=*xxx* determines the hardcopy print access method and is equivalent to the profile parameter HCAM=*xxx*.

CCHAR - Allow Output Control Characters

CCHAR=*value* allows you to define hexadecimal control characters for print file I/O to be passed through unchanged.

Value	Explanation
a1 or (*a1*,*a2*,...)	A single hex character or a list of hex characters enclosed in brackets can be specified. The hex characters must be within x'01' through x'3F'. A hex character range *a1*-*a2* is allowed instead of a hex character. There is no default value.
OFF	CCHAR=OFF resets any previous CCHAR definitions.

Notes:

1. To avoid screen I/O errors, Natural automatically translates the output control characters x'01' through x'3F' to '?'. In some cases, however, certain control characters are required for special purposes. These can be specified with CCHAR.
2. For the specified print files, the CCHAR specification replaces the definitions in the output translation tables NTTAB, NTTAB1 and NTTABL as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG or defined by the corresponding dynamic profile parameter or by the corresponding macro in the Natural parameter module.

Examples:

```
CCHAR=17

CCHAR=19-1B

CCHAR=(03-06,0A,1B,3A-3F)
```

DEST - External Data Set Name

`DEST=value` specifies the print destination (1 - 8 characters).

Access Method	Meaning of Keyword Subparameter DEST
`AM=STD`	`DEST` is the logical data set name (`DDNAME`, `LINK` name, `DTF` name). If the destination is to be for multiple files, two asterisks (**) have to be specified for the file number. These will be replaced by the corresponding logical file number for each print file. A `DEST` value including two asterisks must be enclosed in apostrophes when it is used as a dynamic parameter. The default value is `DEST='CMPRT**'`.
`AM=CICS`	There is no default value for print files under CICS. Here, the `DEST` subparameter is mandatory, that is, CICS print files defined without a valid `DEST` specification are ignored. The Natural CICS interface also supports a variable (see the `TERMVAR=&TID` default parameter setting in the `NTCICSP` generation macro) as part of the `DEST` value which, when being specified, is replaced by the actual CICS terminal ID. See also *Natural Print and Work Files under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.
`AM=IMS`	Specifies the IMS TM destination.
`AM=PC`	When `DEST=DUMMY` all data downloaded to this print file is completely suppressed. A file selection prompt does not show. Other values assigned to `DEST` have no effect.

Notes:

1. `DEST=value` corresponds to the `OUTPUT` value of the `DEFINE PRINTER` statement (and can be overwritten by a `DEFINE PRINTER OUTPUT` specification).
2. The meaning of this keyword subparameter depends on the access method.
3. `PRINT=((0),DEST=xxx)` or `NTPRINT (0),DEST=xxx` determines the hardcopy print destination and is equivalent to the Natural profile parameter `HCDEST=xxx`.

OPEN - Time of File Opening

OPEN=*value* specifies when the file is to be opened.

Value	Explanation: The file is opened ...
INIT	for output at session initialization.
OBF	according to the default OPEN value for the different environments (batch, CICS, Com-plete, TSO).
OBJ	when the execution of the first object which accesses the file starts. This is the general default, except for AM=COMP and AM=IMS.
OBJ1	when the execution of the first object on Level 1 that accesses the file starts. Otherwise, it is opened when it is first accessed.
ACC	when it is first accessed by a statement. This is the default for AM=COMP and AM=IMS.
INITOBF	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file sets the default OPEN value for the different environments (batch, CICS, Com-plete, TSO).
INITOBJ	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file will be performed when the execution of the first object which accesses the file starts.
INITOBJ1	when the execution of the first object on Level 1 that accesses the file starts. Otherwise, it is opened when it is first accessed.
INITACC	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file will be performed when it is first accessed by a statement.

CLOSE - Time of File Closure

CLOSE=*value* specifies when the file is to be closed.

Value	Explanation: The file is closed ...
OBJ	either when processing of the object in which it was first accessed is finished or when command mode, NEXT mode or MAINMENU is reached.
CMD	when command mode, NEXT mode or MAINMENU is reached. This is the default for AM=NAF, AM=COMP and AM=IMS.
FIN	at session end (this is the default for AM=STD). **Note:** With CLOSE=FIN, a DEFINE PRINTER statement causes an error if the printer was opened already. A CLOSE PRINTER statement for the printer is ignored.
USER	only if the file is open and one of the following conditions is true: ■ a CLOSE PRINTER statement is issued, ■ a DEFINE PRINTER statement is issued,

Value	Explanation: The file is closed ...
	■ at session termination.

ROUTE - Logical Print File Routing

ROUTE=*value* specifies whether logical print file routing is done according to the OUTPUT clause of the DEFINE PRINTER statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	Print file routing is done. The target print file can be any available print file except PC. This is the default value.
OFF	No print file routing is done.
am	Print file routing is done to printers of the specified access method only. Possible value is any valid print file access method (see subparameter AM described above). PC is not allowed for *am*.

Note: Print file routing means that, if the name defined in the OUTPUT clause of a DEFINE PRINTER statement denotes a print file destination which is defined by a different logical printer, all print output is routed to this print file. If no printer with the specified name is found, the print output can be routed to any free printer.

CP - Code Page for Print Output

CP=*value* specifies the code page for the print output.

Value	Explanation
1 - 64 characters.	The name of the desired code page. Any character string is possible, but must be predefined by one of the code page parameters CCSID, CCSN, IANA or ALIAS of the macro NTCPAGE in the source module NATCONFG.

Notes:

1. It is assumed that all code page data, for example, Natural sources, contents of A-format fields, etc., are stored in this code page. If no code page is specified with the keyword subparameter CP, the code page resulting from the evaluation of the profile parameter CP is used.
2. If Natural code page support is disabled (for example, by profile parameter CP=OFF), any value specified for this parameter is ignored.

3. See also profile parameter CP and *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

SHIFT – Shift Data Record to the Right

SHIFT=*value* specifies whether the print records are shifted to the right by the number of blanks *nnn*.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 248	The print records are shifted to the right and the specified number of blanks is inserted in front of the record starting with column 1.
0	The print records are not shifted. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. The ASA control character in column 0 is not affected.
2. The specified number of characters at the end of the records is lost due to shift out.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for access method AM=STD in all environments:

RECFM | BLKSIZE | LRECL | TRUNC | PAD | PADCHRO | ASA | STRIP

RECFM - Default Record Format of Data Set

RECFM=*value* specifies the default record format of the data set.

Supported Formats

Value	Format
F	Fixed
V	Variable
U	Undefined
B	Blocked
S	Spanned
A	ASA
M	Machine control characters

Possible Values or Combinations of Values

Value	Explanation
RECFM=F, RECFM=FA, RECFM=FM, RECFM=FB, RECFM=FBA, RECFM=FBM, RECFM=V, RECFM=VA, RECFM=VM, RECFM=VB, RECFM=VBA, RECFM=VBM, RECFM=VBS, RECFM=VBSA, RECFM=VBSM, RECFM=U, RECFM=UA, RECFM=UM	These values or combinations of values can be specified.
RECFM=VBA	Variable blocked with ASA. This is the default value.

Note: The RECFM specification only applies if no record format is predefined in the JCL or (z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

BLKSIZE - Default Block Size of Data Set

BLKSIZE=*value* specifies the default block size of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 8 - 32767	Default block size of the data set (in bytes).
1016	This is the default value.

Note: The BLKSIZE specification only applies if no block size is predefined in the JCL or (z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

LRECL - Default Record Length of Data Set

LRECL=*value* specifies the default record length of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 5 - 254	Record length of the data set (in bytes).
0	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter can be used to check for truncation and padding.
2. For RECFM=V(B) the LRECL value includes a 4-byte record descriptor word.
3. If LRECL=0 is defined, the following applies: With RECFM=V(B), LRECL defaults to the minimum of BLKSIZE-4 and 254. With RECFM=U, LRECL defaults to BLKSIZE. With RECFM=F(B), the maximum record length in the Natural program being executed is taken when the file is opened. If no record length from a program is available when the file is opened, for example with OPEN=INIT, a record

length of 132 is taken (plus 1 for ASA or a machine control character and/or plus 4 for a record-descriptor word if the record format is variable).

4. The LRECL specification only applies if no record length is predefined in the JCL or (z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

TRUNC - Truncation of Output Records

TRUNC=*value* specifies whether the output records are truncated.

Value	Explanation
ON	Output records that are longer than the record length (LRECL) of the data set will be truncated. This is the default value.
OFF	Error NAT1512 will be issued if an output record is longer than the data set record length.

PAD - Padding of Output Records

PAD=*value* specifies whether the output records are padded or not (applies only to data sets of fixed record length).

Value	Explanation
ON	Output records that are shorter than the record length (LRECL) of the data set will be padded with padding characters defined by keyword subparameter PADCHRO. This is the default value.
OFF	Error NAT1510 will be issued if an output record is shorter than the data set record length.

PADCHRO - Padding Character of Output Records

PADCHRO=*value* specifies the character which is used for padding if PAD=ON is defined for the print file.

Value	Explanation
'x'	One character *x* within single quotes
x'xx'	One hex character *xx*
' ' (blank)	Blank or *x*'40' This is the default value.

ASA - Use of ASA Record Format

ASA=*value* specifies whether the ASA record format is used.

Value	Explanation
ON	An ASA character is included in the output print records. Under z/OS, this enforces ASA record format, regardless of the RECFM setting in the DCB or the RECFM subparameter. This is the default value.
OFF	No ASA character is included in the output print records.

STRIP - Inhibit Removal of Trailing Blanks

STRIP=*value* can be used to inhibit the removal of trailing blanks.

Value	Explanation
ON	Trailing blanks are stripped off. This is the default value.
OFF	Trailing blanks are not stripped off.



Note: Trailing blanks are stripped off for batch sequential print files (access method AM=STD) if the data set is defined with variable record format (RECFM=VB) to reduce disk space. This may cause problems with subsequent applications accessing this data set, due to the missing blanks. These problems can be avoided by setting STRIP=OFF.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for access method AM=STD in z/OS environments:

REREAD | FREE | BUFNO | DISP | VMAX

REREAD - Closing of Tape File Data Sets

REREAD=*value* specifies the REREAD option for the closing of the tape file.

Value	Explanation
ON	The REREAD option is set for the CLOSE SVC. This causes the volume to be repositioned to reprocess the data set . This is the default value.
OFF	The REREAD option is not set for the CLOSE SVC.

FREE - Data Set De-allocation at File Closure

FREE=*value* specifies whether the data set is de-allocated when the file is closed.

Value	Explanation
ON	The FREE option is set for the CLOSE SVC, which means that the data set is de-allocated when it is closed (and not at step termination).
OFF	The FREE option is *not* set for the CLOSE SVC. This is the default value.

BUFNO - Default Number of z/OS I/O Buffers of Data Set

BUFNO=*value* specifies the default number of z/OS I/O buffers of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 255	Default number of z/OS I/O buffers of the data set.
0	In this case, z/OS allocates five I/O buffers. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The number of I/O buffers can improve the performance of print file access dramatically. Note that the storage for I/O buffers is allocated below the 16 MB line.
2. The BUFNO specification applies only if the BUFNO parameter is not specified in the JCL for the data set.

DISP - Open Print File for Modification

DISP=*value* specifies whether the print file is opened for modification.

Value	Explanation
MOD	New records are added at the end of the file.
NOMOD	The print file is rewritten from the start. This is the default value.

Note: This subparameter corresponds to the JCL DD statement parameter DISP=MOD.

VMAX - Control LRECL for Variable Record Format

VMAX=*value* controls the LRECL setting for an output file with variable record format (RECFM=V).

Value	Explanation
ON	Providing a non-zero BLKSIZE value exists for the file, VMAX=ON sets LRECL=BLKSIZE-4 for variable record format, regardless of the LRECL setting in the DCB or the LRECL subparameter.
NAT	LRECL is set to the length +4 of the largest record in the application program if this value is less than LRECL in the DCB for the data set.
OFF	LRECL from the DCB for the data set or the LRECL subparameter is used. This is the default value.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS

The following keyword subparameters are available for access method AM=CICS:

TYPE | DISP

TYPE - Type of CICS Storage Medium

TYPE=*value* specifies the type of CICS storage medium to be used.

Value	Explanation
MAIN	Temporary main storage.
AUX	Temporary auxiliary storage.
TD	Transient data.

Note: The default value used depends on the setting of subparameter DEST. If the DEST subparameter value matches a valid CICS transient data queue, the TYPE subparameter defaults to TD, otherwise MAIN will be taken as the default value.

DISP - CICS Temporary Storage Queue Disposition

DISP=(*value1*,*value2*) specifies the CICS temporary storage queue disposition.

Value Pair	Explanation
(NEW,KEEP)	The storage queue is deleted when the file is opened. This is the default value.
(NEW,DELETE)	The storage queue is deleted when the file is opened and when it is closed.
(OLD,DELETE)	The storage queue is deleted when the file is closed.
(OLD,KEEP)	The storage queue is not deleted.

Example:

```
DISP=(NEW,DELETE)
```

Note: The DISP specification does not apply to CICS extra-partition transient data queues.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP (Com-plete)

The following keyword subparameter is available for access method AM=COMP (Com-plete):

DRIVER

DRIVER - Name of Com-plete Print Driver

DRIVER=*value* specifies the name of the Com-plete print driver to be used.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS (Com-plete)

The following keyword subparameter is available for access method AM=SMARTS (Com-plete):

DEST

DEST - Logical Printer

DEST=*value* specifies the logical printer.

Value	Explanation
print-server-queue	The environment variable SAG_APS_LPD_*xyz* defines a logical printer under Com-plete, where *xyz* is the name of the print server queue. If the environment variable SAG_APS_LPD_*xyz* exists for the specified DEST, the output is directly routed to that line printer. For more information, see the *Complete Initialization and Startup Manual*, section *Defining Terminals and Printers*.
printer-file-name	If no print server queue for that printer is available, DEST specifies a printer file name. It specifies the location of the output file in the file system. The name of the output file is generated from the UserId and a sequence number. Since the DEST clause is restricted to an 8 character maximum, it is useless to define a file with absolute PFS path specification. The name specified in the DEST clause is relative to the print file root directory. The print file root directory is specified with the environment variable NAT_PRINT_ROOT.

Example:

```
NAT_PRINT_ROOT=/nat/printer
DEST=printer1
UserId=xyz
```

The first output will be written to file /nat/printer/printer1/xyz1.

To specify a file with absolute path definition, the OUTPUT clause of the DEFINE PRINTER statement must be used.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=IMS

The following keyword subparameters are available for AM=IMS:

BLKSIZE | DRIVER

For possible values and further information, see *Support of the Natural WRITE (n) Statement* in the *Natural under IMS TM* part of the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

BLKSIZE - Size of the Print Buffer

`BLKSIZE=value` specifies the size of the print buffer sent to the IMS TM destination.

DRIVER - Name of Natural IMS Print Driver

`DRIVER=value` specifies the name of the Natural IMS print driver to be used.

Keyword Subparameters for DEFINE PRINTER Statement

With the following keyword subparameters, you can set the default values for the `DEFINE PRINTER` statement options of the same names. When a printer is closed, all `DEFINE PRINTER` statement options are reset to their default values.

`PROFILE` | `NAME` | `FORMS` | `DISP` | `COPIES` | `CLASS` | `PRTY`

PROFILE - Name of Printer Control Characters Table

`PROFILE=value` specifies the name of the printer control characters table (`NTCCTAB` macro).

NAME - Name of Listing

`NAME=value` specifies the listing name.

FORMS - Name of Listing Forms

`FORMS=value` specifies the listing forms name.

DISP - Listing Disposition

`DISP=value` specifies the listing disposition (`HOLD`, `KEEP`, `DELETE` or `LEAVE`).

COPIES - Number of Copies

`COPIES=value` specifies the number of copies to be printed (`1 - 255`).

CLASS - Spool Class

`CLASS=value` specifies the spool class (1 byte).

PRTY - Listing Priority

`PRTY=value` specifies the listing priority (`1 - 255`).

193 PROFILE - Apply Parameter Profile

- PROFILE Parameter Syntax 570

This Natural profile parameter can be used to apply a parameter profile.

Instead of having to specify a whole string of individual parameters each time you invoke Natural, you can specify the string of parameters once, store this string under a profile name and then invoke Natural with this parameter profile. The parameters defined with this profile are then passed to Natural as dynamic profile parameters.

You create and maintain these profiles with the SYSPARM utility (described in the *Utilities* documentation).

You can use the profile parameter FPROF to specify a system file for parameter profiles (FPROF).

Possible settings	See ***PROFILE Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

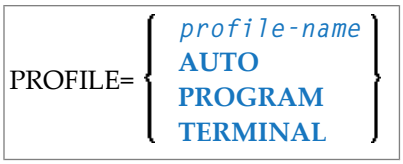
1. If the PROFILE parameter is specified in the Natural parameter module, it is evaluated *after* the other parameters in the parameter module, but *before* any dynamically specified profile parameters are evaluated; this means that parameters specified within the profile can be overridden by individually specified dynamic parameters.
2. To restrict the use of a profile, you can use the profile parameter USER.
3. Unlike other parameters, a PROFILE parameter specification cannot be overwritten by another PROFILE. So you can have multiple parameter profiles which are evaluated all in a sequence.
4. The PROFILE parameter cannot be used with ADARUN MODE=SINGLE.

This chapter covers the following topics:

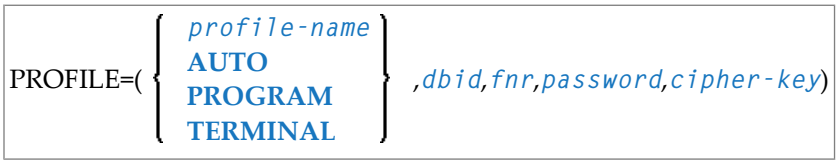
PROFILE Parameter Syntax

The PROFILE parameter is specified using either of the following syntax options:

Syntax 1 - Default Database/File:



Syntax 2 - Specified Database/File:



The elements of the syntax diagrams are described in the following section.

For explanations of the symbols used in the syntax diagrams, see Syntax Symbols (*Statements* documentation).

Storage Location of Parameter Profiles

Storage of parameter profiles depends on whether the database ID and file number are specified with the `PROFILE` parameter. The following applies:

- If the database ID and file number are not specified with `PROFILE` (**Syntax 1**), default settings are used:
  1. If the `FPROF` profile parameter is set, the parameter profile is read from the current `FPROF` system file.
  2. If the `FPROF` profile parameter is not set, the parameter profile is read from the current `FNAT` system file.
- If the database ID and file number are specified with `PROFILE` (**Syntax 2**), the specified values are used.

Syntax Element Description

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
profile-name	1 - 8 characters	The name of the profile to be used. If you want that all profiles used during a session are read from a database and system file other than the default, specify the following before you use the first profile:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
		`PROFILE=(,dbid,fnr)`
`AUTO`	n/a	Natural takes the current TP user ID (as contained in the system variable `*INIT-USER`) as profile name, which means that the profile defined under the name corresponding to that ID is used. If no such profile is found, a profile named `AUTO` is used instead (if available). You can define such an `AUTO` profile as default profile for users without individual profiles.
`PROGRAM`	n/a	Natural takes the name of the program currently executing as Natural (as contained in the system variable `*INIT-PROGRAM`) as profile name, which means that the profile defined under this name is used. If no such profile is found, a profile named `PROGRAM` is used instead (if available). You can define such a `PROGRAM` profile as default profile for users without individual profiles.
`TERMINAL`	n/a	Natural takes the current terminal ID (as contained in the system variable `*INIT-ID`) as profile name, which means that the profile defined under the name corresponding to that ID is used. If no such profile is found, a profile named `TERMINAL` is used instead (if available). You can define such a `TERMINAL` profile as default profile for users without individual profiles.
dbid	`1 - 65535`, except `255`	The ID of the database (DBID) in which the Natural system file for parameter profiles is located. If *dbid* is not specified, the corresponding value of the profile parameter `DBID` is used.
fnr	`1 - 65535`	The file number (FNR) of the database in which the Natural system file for parameter profiles is located. If *fnr* is not specified, the corresponding value of the profile parameter `FNR` is used.
password	1 - 8 characters	The Adabas password if required for a password-protected Natural system file. If *password* is not specified, the corresponding value of the profile parameter `SYSPSW` is used.
cipher-key	8 characters	The Adabas cipher key if required for a password-protected Natural system file. If *cipher-key* is not specified, the corresponding value of the profile parameter `SYSCIP` is used.

194 PROGRAM - Non-Natural Program Receiving Control after Termination

This Natural profile parameter specifies a non-Natural back-end program which is to receive control after the termination of the Natural session.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Non-Natural back-end program.
	numeric value	Setting a numeric value, for example `PROGRAM=0`, indicates "no back-end processing". **Note:** This is particularly relevant when Natural is invoked by a front-end program, because a default may be taken if `PROGRAM` is blank or not specified; see *Front-End Invoked via XCTL* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.
	`MSG`	This additional option determines that the Natural session termination message is issued before Natural passes control to the back-end program. The following syntax applies: `PROGRAM=(`*`program-name`*`,MSG)` **Note:** `MSG` is not evaluated under IMS TM and Com-plete.

	NOMSG	This additional option determines that the Natural session termination message is *not* issued before Natural passes control to the back-end program. The following syntax applies: PROGRAM=(*program-name*,NOMSG)
Default setting	PROGRAM=(,NOMSG)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	The Natural back-end program can also be specified from within a Natural program by calling the Natural subprogram CMPGMSET, which is provided in the library SYSEXTP. The additional options MSG and NOMSG cannot be specified from within a Natural program.
Application programming interface	USR4001N (for z/OS) USR6204N (for all platforms)	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Data for the program specified with the PROGRAM parameter can be supplied with the TERMINATE statement.
2. For the conventions of calling non-Natural back-end programs, see *Back-End Program Calling Conventions* in the *Operations* documentation.

CICS-Specific Information:

In addition to back-end programs, the Natural CICS interface also supports back-end transactions which may be specified via RET=*XXXX* or RTI=*XXXX* or STR=*XXXX* instead of a program name, with *XXXX* being a valid CICS transaction ID.

- RET=*XXXX* indicates that control has to be passed to CICS together with a return transaction ID by a CICS RETURN TRANSID ('*XXXX*') command.
- RTI=*XXXX* indicates that control has to be passed to CICS with a return transaction ID by a CICS RETURN TRANSID ('*XXXX*') IMMEDIATE command.
- STR=*XXXX* indicates that a new transaction has to be started by a CICS START TRANSID ('*XXXX*') TERMID (*INIT-ID), before relinquishing control via a CICS RETURN command.

Notes:

1. Back-end transactions are not supported if you start a Natural session with an EXEC CICS LINK command or a distributed program link (DPL). They are ignored if specified.

2. Return transactions (RET= or RTI=) are only supported for terminal-oriented sessions. They are ignored if specified for asynchronous sessions.
3. The complete specification of a back-end transaction must be enclosed in single quotation marks.

Examples:

```
PROGRAM=MYPGM
PROGRAM=(MYPGM,MSG)
PROGRAM=(,MSG)
PROGRAM=(MYPGM)
PROGRAM='STR=CEMT'
PROGRAM=('STR=CEMT')
PROGRAM=('STR=CEMT',MSG)
```

195 PS - Page Size for Natural Reports

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the maximum number of lines per page to be used for Natural reports created with the `DISPLAY` or `WRITE` statement.

Possible settings	`1 - 250`	Maximum number of lines per page.
	`0`	The physical page size is to be used. **Note:** 1. If `PS=0` is specified for the first report to be output (Report 0), the physical-device page-size minus 1 will be used. 2. If `PS=0` is specified for Reports 1 - 31, this will cause automatic new-page processing to be inhibited, that is, no automatic page-break processing will be performed.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	

Applicable statements	`DISPLAY`
	`FORMAT`
	`INPUT`
	`SET GLOBALS`
	`WRITE`	

Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. When used as a profile parameter, the PS parameter is honored in batch mode only and defines the physical page size.
2. In online mode, the physical page size is always set to the physical screen height.
3. See also *Page Size - PS Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.
4. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

196 PSEUDO - CICS Pseudo-Conversational Mode

This Natural profile parameter controls the mode of operation under CICS.



Note: When Natural is executing under control of the TP monitor CICS, two modes are possible: conversational and pseudo-conversational.

Possible settings	ON	PSEUDO=ON enables pseudo-conversational mode. **Note:** In this mode, a Natural session is a sequence of different transactions. After each output to the terminal, all Natural work areas are saved and the transaction is terminated. When the user responds to a message by pressing ENTER (or any other input key), a new transaction is initiated. The Natural work areas are restored, the terminal input is read and the Natural session is continued. The transaction identification of each following transaction can be set dynamically by calling the subroutine CMTRNSET, which is provided in the library SYSEXTP.
	OFF	PSEUDO=OFF disables pseudo-conversational mode and enables conversational mode. **Note:** 1. In conversational mode, a Natural session is one transaction which is active for as long as the Natural session is active. 2. Note for CICS: A specification of PSEUDO=OFF is ignored for Natural server sessions. See *Natural Server Sessions under CICS* in the *Operations* documentation.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Note: For more information, refer to Natural under CICS, section *TYPE - Thread Type for Group* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.

197 RCA - Resolve Addresses of Statically Linked Modules

This Natural profile parameter controls the dynamic loading of modules that have been defined as statically linked to the Natural nucleus during initialization of the Natural session.

Possible settings	ON	At Natural startup, the list of all modules that have been defined as statically linked to the Natural nucleus is inspected and a load request is issued for all modules whose addresses are unresolved. If a load request fails, no error message is issued. **Note:** The use of RCA=ON is *not* recommended, as it causes significant processing overhead at Natural startup.
	OFF	No dynamic loading of static non-Natural programs is performed.
	module name or list of module names (see *Examples* below)	If a single module name or a list of module names is specified, the list of modules that have been defined as statically linked to the Natural nucleus is extended by the specified module(s). A load request is issued for the modules even if they are already linked to the Natural nucleus. This makes it possible to replace modules that have already been linked statically to the Natural nucleus. If a load request fails, an error message is issued.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Use the profile parameter CSTATIC to define modules as being statically linked to the Natural nucleus.

2. If the external name of the module to be loaded is different from the internal one that is used by the `CALL` statement, you can use either the profile parameter `RCALIAS` or the macro `NTALIAS` to define which external name is to be used for the load request.
3. Under CICS: A PPT entry has to be defined to allow the load request for module that is to be dynamically loaded. Statically linked modules are called using standard linkage conventions rather than `EXEC CICS LINK` requests.

Examples

For a single module name, you may specify:

```
RCA=module-name
```

In a list of module names, each module name must be separated from the next by a comma and the list must be enclosed within parentheses:

```
RCA=(module-name1,module-name2,module-name3)
```

198 RCALIAS - External Name Definition for Statically Linked Modules

- RCALIAS Parameter Syntax 584
- NTALIAS Macro Syntax 585
- Example of RCALIAS Parameter 585
- Examples of NTALIAS Macros 585

This Natural profile parameter can be used to define the external names of modules defined by profile parameter RCA as being statically linked to the Natural nucleus and requested for dynamic loading during the initialization of a Natural session. RCALIAS corresponds to the NTALIAS macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *RCALIAS Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	OFF	See *RCALIAS Parameter Syntax*.
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTALIAS is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

RCALIAS Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of RCALIAS is as follows:

```
RCALIAS=(internal-module-name,external-module-name,internal-module-name,external-module-name)
```

Or:

```
RCALIAS=OFF
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
internal-module-name	1 - 12 characters.	The internal name of the module (used by the CALL statement) that must also be defined by the profile parameter RCA or CSTATIC (only if RCA=ON).
external-module-name	1 - 12 characters.	The corresponding external alias name for the load request during session initialization.
-	OFF	No external names for modules defined by profile parameter RCA as being statically linked to the Natural nucleus are defined.

Note: With the profile parameter RCALIAS you can specify multiple name pairs; see *Example of RCALIAS Parameter*.

NTALIAS Macro Syntax

The NTALIAS macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTALIAS internal-module-name,external-module-name
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
internal-module-name	1 - 12 characters.	The internal name of the module (used by the CALL statement) that must also be defined by the profile parameter RCA or CSTATIC (only if RCA=ON).
external-module-name	1 - 12 characters.	The corresponding external alias name for the load request during session initialization.

Notes:

1. A separate NTALIAS macro must be specified for each name pair; see ***Examples of NTALIAS Macros***.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the NTALIAS macro; it can only be specified dynamically with the profile parameter RCALIAS.

Example of RCALIAS Parameter

```
RCA=(MODULE1,MODULE2),RCALIAS=(MODULE1,ALIAS1,MODULE2,ALIAS2)
```

Examples of NTALIAS Macros

```
        NTALIAS MODULE1,ALIAS1
        NTALIAS MODULE2,ALIAS2
```

199 RCFIND - Handling of Response Code 113 for FIND Statement

This Natural profile parameter specifies the action to be taken if Adabas Response Code 113 (requested ISN not found) is returned during the execution of a `FIND` statement processing loop.

Possible settings	`ON`	Response Code 113 causes the program to be terminated.
	`OFF`	Response Code 113 will be ignored, and processing of the `FIND` loop will continue by reading the next record.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

200 RCGET - Handling of Response Code 113 for GET Statement

This Natural profile parameter specifies the action to be taken if Adabas Response Code 113 (requested ISN not found) is returned during the execution of a `GET` statement.

Possible settings	`ON`	Response Code 113 causes the program to be terminated.
	`OFF`	Response Code 113 will be ignored, the system variable `*ISN` will be set to `0`, and processing will continue.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

201 RDACT - (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

202 RDC - Configure the Natural Data Collector

- RDC Parameter Syntax 594
- NTRDC Macro Syntax 595
- Keyword Subparameters 595
- Examples of RDC Parameter 598
- Example of NTRDC Macro 598

This Natural profile parameter can be used to configure the Natural Data Collector and its trace recording function, which is used by the SYSRDC utility and the Profiler utility. It corresponds to the NTRDC macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***RDC Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	OFF	See ***RDC Parameter Syntax*** and ***Keyword Subparameters***.
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter RDC can be specified dynamically only. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTRDC.
Specification within session	yes	See *Calling the CMRDC Interface* to start or stop the trace recording and to select the events (see also the keyword subparameter EVENT).

The following topics are covered below:

RDC Parameter Syntax

The RDC parameter is specified as follows:

```
RDC=(ON,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or:

```
RDC=OFF
```

Where:

Value	Explanation
ON	The trace recording is started automatically during Natural session start.
OFF	The user must start trace recording by one of the means described in *Activating the Natural Data Collector* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation or in the *Profiler Utility* documentation. This is the default value.
keyword-subparameter	See ***Keyword Subparameters***.

Note: If specified, ON or OFF must be the first value.

NTRDC Macro Syntax

The NTRDC macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTRDC ON,                                                      *
              EVENT=value,                                             *
              EXIT=value,                                              *
              FNAT=value,                                              *
              SIZE=value,                                              *
              XEVENT=value
```

Or:

```
        NTRDC OFF
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

For a description of the values ON and OFF, see *RDC Parameter Syntax*.

Keyword Subparameters

EVENT | EXIT | FNAT | SIZE | XEVENT

EVENT - Natural Data Collector Events to be Recorded

EVENT=(*value*) determines the Natural Data Collector events to be recorded in the Natural Data Collector buffer.

Value	Explanation
(*event*,*event*,...)	Each *event* can be a one- or two-letter event type. Only the specified events are recorded. **Note:** 1. For information on possible event types, see *Data-Collecting Events* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation. 2. When only one value is specified, the enclosing brackets can be omitted. 3. If only one letter is specified but there are more events beginning with this letter, then all these events are recorded. For example, EVENT=P means that the events PL, PS and PT are recorded; that is, the definition is equivalent to EVENT=(PL,PS,PT).

Value	Explanation
ALL	All events are recorded, provided that the Natural Data Collector buffer was defined properly. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This definition can be replaced within the Profiler utility or by using `CALL 'CMRDC' 'T'` in any Natural program.
2. For further information, see *Profiler Utility* and *Calling the CMRDC Interface* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation.

EXIT - Define Natural Data Collector User Exits

`EXIT=(value)` is used to define user exits for the Natural Data Collector of the SYSRDC utility and, optionally, a work area size for each user exit.

Value	Explanation
(*name*,*name*,...) or	*name* is the name of the user exit. There is no default.
(*name*,*size*,*name*,*size*,...)	Optionally, the *size* of the exit work area can be specified after the exit name. Possible size values: 400 - 32760. The default size value is 400.

Notes:

1. If linked, the exit gets control from the Natural Data Collector at certain points within Natural. Specific session information is passed to the exits.
2. If the subparameter `EXIT` is specified dynamically, the exits must be defined in the profile parameter `CSTATIC` or `RCA` (`RCA` can also be specified dynamically).
3. As an alternative to this keyword subparameter, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter `RDCEXIT`.
4. For details, refer to *User Exits for External Monitoring/Accounting* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation.

FNAT - Trace Recording in the Natural System File

FNAT=*value* controls the trace recording while Natural system file programs are executing.

Value	Explanation
ON	Trace recording when running in the Natural system file.
OFF	No trace recording in the Natural system file. This is the default value.

SIZE - Size of the Natural Data Collector Buffer

SIZE=*value* specifies the size of the Natural Data Collector buffer, which is used by the SYSRDC utility and the Profiler utility, and it controls the trace recording function of the Natural Data Collector.

Value	Explanation
0 or 2 - 128	Buffer size (in KB). ■ To activate the Natural Data Collector (without trace recording), you specify SIZE=2. ■ To also activate the trace recording, set SIZE to a value greater than 2. ■ The Profiler utility needs a buffer size greater than 2 to activate the trace recording. ■ If the requested space is not available, the Natural Data Collector cannot be used.
0	Deactivates the Natural Data Collector. This is the default value.

Note: As an alternative to this keyword subparameter, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter RDCSIZE.

XEVENT - Natural Data Collector Events to Call User Exits

XEVENT=(*value*) determines the Natural Data Collector events for which user exits are called. This can help to reduce the CPU consumption and the number of TCB/SRB switches if a Natural for zIIP add-on product is installed.

Value	Explanation
(*event*,*event*,...)	Each *event* can be a one- or two-letter event type. User exits are called for the specified events only. **Note:** 1. For information on possible event types, see *Data-Collecting Events* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation. 2. When only one value is specified, the enclosing brackets can be omitted. 3. If only one letter is specified but there are more events beginning with this letter, then all these events are recorded. For example, XEVENT=P means that the events PL, PS and PT are recorded; that is, the definition is equivalent to XEVENT=(PL,PS,PT).
ALL	All user exits are called for all events. This is the default value.

Examples of RDC Parameter

```
RDC=(ON,EVENT=(D,P,U),XEVENT=(P,I,A),SIZE=80,FNAT=ON)
```

```
RDC=(ON,EVENT=(PS),SIZE=80,FNAT=ON,EXIT=(MYEXIT,2000,RDCEX1))
```

Example of NTRDC Macro

```
         NTRDC ON,                                                    *
               EVENT=(D,P,U),                                         *
               XEVENT=(P,I,A),                                        *
               SIZE=80,                                               *
               FNAT=ON,                                               *
               EXIT=(MYEXIT,2000,RDCEX1)
```

203 RDCEXIT - Define Natural Data Collector User Exits

This Natural profile parameter is used to define user exits for the Natural Data Collector of the SYSRDC utility and, optionally, a work area size for each exit.

RDCEXIT can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, you need to use the equivalent macro NTRDC and its subparameter EXIT instead.

Possible settings	See *RDCEXIT Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** To dynamically specify RDCEXIT, the exits must be defined in the profile parameters CSTATIC or RCA (RCA can also be specified dynamically). Optionally, the size of the exit work area can be specified after the exit name.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural subparameter EXIT of profile parameter RDC or macro NTRDC.
2. If linked, the exit gets control from the Natural Data Collector at certain points within Natural. Specific session information is passed to the exits. For details, refer to *User Exits for External Monitoring/Accounting* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation.

RDCEXIT Parameter Syntax

```
RDCEXIT=(name,name,...)
```

Where *name* is the name of the user exit. In the Natural parameter module, the specified exit names will automatically be appended to the list of specifications contained in the profile parameter CSTATIC.

There is no default value.

Or:

Optionally, the *size* of the exit work area can be specified after the exit name.

```
RDCEXIT=(name,size,name,size,...)
```

Possible *size* values: 400 - 32760.

The default *size* value is 400.

Example:

```
RDCEXIT=(MYEXIT,2000,RDCEX1)
```

204 RDCSIZE - Size of Buffer for the Natural Data Collector

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the Natural Data Collector buffer, which is used by the SYSRDC utility and the Profiler utility, and it controls the trace recording function of the Natural Data Collector.

Possible settings	2 - 128	Buffer size (in KB). ■ To activate the Natural Data Collector (without trace recording), you specify RDCSIZE=2. ■ To also activate the trace recording, set RDCSIZE to a setting greater than 2. ■ The Profiler utility needs a buffer size greater than 2 to activate the trace recording. ■ Automatic activation of the trace recording function during session initialization takes place only if profile parameter RDC or macro NTRDC is set to ON. ■ If the requested space is not available, the Natural Data Collector cannot be used.
	0	Deactivates the Natural Data Collector.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. As an alternative, you can use the equivalent Natural subparameter SIZE of profile parameter RDC or macro NTRDC.

2. Alternatively, you can specify the `RDCSIZE` value in Natural profile parameter `DS` or macro `NTDS` to specify the size of the buffer.
3. For further information, see *Activating the Natural Data Collector* in the *SYSRDC Utility* documentation.

205 RDNODE - (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

206 RDPORT - (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

207 RECAT - Dynamic Recataloging

This Natural profile parameter specifies the action to be taken if Natural detects an inconsistency in the global data area definition as defined in the program currently being executed; that is, the global data area in the program does not correspond to the definition of the global data area currently in use.

Possible settings	ON	An error message is issued if an inconsistency in a program and/or global data area is detected. If the adjusted object invokes an object from a steplib library that also has to be adjusted, the object from the steplib library will be copied to the library of the invoking object. Natural automatically adjusts the object and disables the system commands CATALOG and SAVE. RECAT=ON is not possible for programs cataloged with the Natural Optimizer Compiler.
	OFF	Natural issues an error message.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

208 REINP - Issue Internal REINPUT Statement for Invalid Data

This Natural profile and session parameter can be used to prevent an internal `REINPUT` for invalid data.

Possible settings	`ON`	An internal `REINPUT` statement is issued when invalid data have been entered.
	`OFF`	An internal `REINPUT` statement is not issued when invalid data have been entered.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. By default, Natural automatically issues an internal `REINPUT` statement if invalid data have been entered in response to an `INPUT` statement. With this parameter, you can switch this mechanism off. This will allow you to handle such input errors yourself in your application.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `REINP` can be overridden by the session parameter `REINP`.

209 RELO - Storage Thread Relocation

This Natural profile parameter controls the relocation of the Natural thread after a terminal I/O in a thread environment (CICS, Com-plete, IMS TM and Natural as a Server).

Possible settings	ON	The Natural thread and all the buffers contained therein can be relocated to another storage area if the original storage area has been occupied by another user after a terminal I/O.
	OFF	No relocation is performed. The Natural thread and all the buffers therein remain located at the same virtual address after the terminal I/O. **Note:** This setting applies to CICS, Com-plete and server environments only. In all other thread environments, Natural cannot guarantee that the thread remains located at the same address.
	FORCE	This will force a relocation of the Natural thread and all the buffers contained therein to another storage area. This can be useful for testing purposes in some environments.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes for CICS:

- When using TYPE=GETM threads under CICS, RELO=OFF has the same effect as the PSEUDO=OFF setting of the PSEUDO profile parameter. See also TYPE (thread type for group) in the section *Natural under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.
- A specification of RELO=OFF is ignored for *Natural Server Sessions under CICS* using TYPE=GETM threads.

210 RFILE - File for Recordings

This Natural profile parameter specifies where recordings (that is, the data recorded by the Recording function) are stored.

Possible settings	SPAD	Recordings will be stored in the scratch-pad file. (If no scratch-pad file is defined, the recordings will be stored in the system file FUSER.)
	FUSER	Recordings will be stored in the system file FUSER.
	FNAT	Recordings will be stored in the system file FNAT.
Default setting	SPAD	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: For details on the Recording function, see *Recording Utility* in the *Utilities* documentation.

211 RI - Release ISNs

This Natural profile parameter specifies whether ISNs (internal sequence numbers) for records which were read and placed in hold status but were not updated are to be retained in hold status.

Possible settings	ON	Natural releases the ISN of each record which has been placed in hold status but was not updated (for example because the record was rejected as a result of a WHERE clause or an ACCEPT/REJECT statement). This reduces the number of ISNs which are contained in the hold queue. **Note:** This may, however, cause additional performance overhead as an Adabas call is required for each ISN released.
	OFF	The ISN of each record which has been placed in hold status is *not* released until the end of the transaction.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Note: In nested processing loops, a record which due to RI=ON is released in an inner processing loop is no longer kept in hold status for any outer loop.

212 RJESIZE - Initial Size of NATRJE Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the initial size of the NATRJE buffer.

Possible settings	1 - 2097151	Buffer size in KB. **Note:** If the initial size is not sufficient, Natural automatically increases (repeatedly, if necessary) the buffer size in increments of 8 KB.
	0	Disables the NATRJE utility.
Default setting	8	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. With the NATRJE utility (described in the *Utilities* documentation), JCL jobs can be collected and then submitted all at once. RJESIZE is used to set the initial size of the buffer which holds the JCL jobs before they are submitted.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.

213 RM - Retransmit Modified Fields

This Natural profile parameter controls the retransmission of modified fields.

Possible settings	ON	Natural always sends back all modified fields.
	OFF	Natural sends back modified fields only if they have been changed.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Some TP monitors translate input data automatically to upper-case characters.
2. As Natural's screen optimization only retransmits modified data back to the screen, the TP-monitor translation may cause input for a field which has been modified not to be retransmitted.

214 RNCONST - Renumber Line Numbers in Constants

This Natural profile parameter can be used to renumber the line number references in alphanumeric and Unicode constants within a Natural source. See also *Renumbering of Source-Code Line Number References* in the *Programming Guide*.

Possible settings	ON	The line number references within alphanumeric and Unicode constants are renumbered.
	OFF	The line number references within alphanumeric and Unicode constants are not renumbered. They remain as they are.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	no	
Specification within session	no	
Applicable statements	none	
Applicable command	RENUMBER	



Note: The setting of RNCONST affects the execution behavior of the RENUMBER system command.

215 ROSY - Read-Only Access to System Files

This Natural profile parameter disables modifications on the Natural system files FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, and FSEC.

Possible settings	ON	No data can be written to, modified on or deleted from the system files. Natural issues an error message instead of performing any action that would modify any of these system files.
	OFF	Data can be written to, modified on and deleted from the system files.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. If your system files are specified as read-only (ROSY=ON), the Natural utilities/functions Recording and NATPAGE cannot be used, because they write data to the Natural system files FNAT and/or FUSER.
2. Therefore, it is recommended that you allocate and use a so-called scratch-pad file to hold these temporary data. The scratch-pad file is optional and must be defined as recoverable by using the macro NTLFILE or the profile parameter LFILE. The above functions then will write their data to this file rather than to the system files FNAT and/or FUSER.
3. With ROSY=OFF, a scratch-pad file should also be defined if you use the Recording and NATPAGE functions with database transaction logic, as that might lead to unpredictable results with FNAT/FUSER.
4. If a system file is specified as read-only (RO Option) in the corresponding profile parameter FNAT, FUSER or FSEC, it is not possible to override this setting by setting ROSY=OFF, in order to enable modifications or updates on the affected write-protected system file.

216 RPC - Remote-Procedure-Call Settings

- RPC Parameter Syntax 626
- NTRPC Macro Syntax 626
- Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server 627
- Keyword Subparameters for Client Only 630
- Keyword Subparameters for Server Only 634
- RPC Parameter Example 643
- NTRPC Macro Example 643

This Natural profile parameter is used to control the handling of Natural RPC. It corresponds to the macro NTRPC in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *RPC Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	See: *Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server* *Keyword Subparameters for Client Only* *Keyword Subparameters for Server Only*
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTRPC is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

The following topics are covered below:

Note: For information on Natural RPC, see the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation and *Setting Up a Natural RPC Environment*.

RPC Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of RPC is as follows:

```
RPC=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

For names and values of *keyword-subparameter*, see *Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server*, *Keyword Subparameters for Client Only* and *Keyword Subparameters for Server Only*.

NTRPC Macro Syntax

On the client side, the syntax of the NTRPC macro in the Natural parameter module is as follows:

```
        NTRPC ACIVERS=value,                                          *
              AUTORPC=value,                                          *
              COMPR=value,                                            *
              CPRPC=value,                                            *
              DFS=value,                                              *
              MAXBUFF=value,                                          *
              RDS=value,                                              *
              RPCSDIR=value,                                          *
              RPCSIZE=value,                                          *
              SERVER=value,                                           *
```

```
              TIMEOUT=value,                                          *
              TRYALT=value
```

On the server side, the syntax of the NTRPC macro in the Natural parameter module is as follows:

```
         NTRPC ACIVERS=value,                                         *
               CPRPC=value,                                           *
               LOGONRQ=value,                                         *
               MAXBUFF=value,                                         *
               NTASKS=value,                                          *
               RPCSIZE=value,                                         *
               RPCUCT=value,                                          *
               SERVER=value,                                          *
               SRVCMIT=value,                                         *
               SRVNAME=value,                                         *
               SRVNODE=value,                                         *
               SRVRTRY=value,                                         *
               SRVTERM=value,                                         *
               SRVUSER=value,                                         *
               SRVWAIT=value,                                         *
               TRACE=value,                                           *
               TRANSP=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server*, *Keyword Subparameters for Client Only* and *Keyword Subparameters for Server Only*.

Keyword Subparameters for Client and Server

The following keyword subparameters are available for both client and server:

ACIVERS | CPRPC | MAXBUFF | RPCSIZE | SERVER

ACIVERS - Define API Version for Use with EntireX Broker ACI

This keyword subparameter has been deprecated and is ignored. The highest possible API version is negotiated dynamically by the RPC nucleus and EntireX.

CPRPC - Define Code Page Name

`CPRPC=value` specifies the name of the code page used by the EntireX Broker.

Note: Currently, it applies only to the Natural RPC facility when the transport protocol ACI (that is EntireX Broker) is used.

Possible settings	1 - 40 characters	Valid code page name of EntireX Broker.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. For information on the EntireX Broker, refer to the section about Internationalization in the EntireX Broker documentation.
2. See also *Unicode and Code Page Support*, *Configuration and Administration of the Unicode/Code Page Environment* and *Profile Parameters and Macros*.

MAXBUFF - Default Buffer Size

`MAXBUFF=value` specifies the default buffer sizes in a Natural RPC environment.

Possible settings	`1 - 2097147`, but less than or equal to *value* = `RPCSIZE - 4`	Default buffer size in KB. The default buffer size must be equal to or less than the value (minus 4) specified with the keyword subparameter `RPCSIZE` (for the server side, see ***Dependency on Number of Parameters on Server Side***).
	`0`	No buffer is allocated.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. On the server side, `MAXBUFF` determines the size of the buffer provided by the server to receive the client request and send back the result. The buffer must be large enough to hold the largest data area received by all client requests and all results sent back to the client. If the size of the buffer is too small for a request, a temporary buffer with the required size is allocated and used

for this request. For further information, see *Interface Objects and Automatic RPC Execution* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

2. On the client side, MAXBUFF determines the size of the buffer provided for the execution of Natural RPC calls. This buffer is used to build the client request and receive the result from the server. The buffer must be large enough to hold the largest data area received by all client requests and all results sent back to the client. If the size of the buffer is too small for a request, a temporary buffer with the required size is allocated and used for this request.
3. On the client side, you need not specify MAXBUFF if you use an interface object generated with the SYSRPC utility and COMPAT NONE, and if the parameters neither contain dynamic fields, nor X-arrays or group structures.
4. The size of the data exchanged between the client and server is provided by the **Interface Object Generation** function of the SYSRPC utility.

Dependency on Number of Parameters on Server Side

On the server side, the difference between RPCSIZE and MAXBUFF depends on the maximum number of parameters *n* in the PDA and can be calculated as follows:

- If group structures are present:

  MAXBUFF = RPCSIZE - (3 + *n*/10)

- If no group structures are present:

  MAXBUFF = RPCSIZE - (3 + *n*/20)

  Example:

  If *n*=100 and RPCSIZE=128, then MAXBUFF=120.

RPCSIZE - Size of Buffer Used by Natural RPC

RPCSIZE=*value* specifies the size of the buffer used by the Natural RPC.

Possible settings	1 - 2097151	Buffer size in KB. **Note:** If the specified size is not large enough, the buffer will be increased on request.
	0	Natural RPC cannot be used.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

SERVER - Start Natural Session as an RPC Server Session

SERVER=*value* specifies whether or not the Natural session will be started as an RPC server session.

Possible settings	ON	The Natural session will be started as an RPC server session.
	OFF	The Natural session will not be started as an RPC server session.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Keyword Subparameters for Client Only

The following keyword subparameters are available for the client only:

AUTORPC | COMPR | DFS | RDS | RPCSDIR | TIMEOUT | TRYALT

Note: See also *Set the RPC Client-Specific Natural Parameters* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

AUTORPC - Automatic Natural RPC Execution

AUTORPC=*value* determines whether or not Natural RPC will automatically try to execute a subprogram remotely (on the server side) which was not found locally (on the client side).

Possible settings	ON	Natural RPC will automatically try to execute it remotely.
	OFF	Natural RPC will not automatically try to execute it remotely. **Note:** With AUTORPC=OFF, you can execute CALLNATs remotely using interface objects.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	At runtime, this value can be overwritten using the **Parameter Maintenance** function of the SYSRPC utility.

Note: If you want to use a remote CALLNAT statement to execute a subprogram on an EntireX RPC server, we strongly recommend that you set AUTORPC=OFF and use an interface object. For details, see *Interface Objects and Automatic RPC Execution* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

COMPR - Set RPC Buffer Compression

COMPR=*value* sets the RPC buffer compression.

Possible settings	0	No compression will be performed.
	1	The send buffer contains modifiable fields and output fields and the format buffer. The reply buffer contains modifiable fields and input fields.
	2	Same as COMPR=1, additionally the reply buffer also contains the format buffer.
Default setting	1	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	At runtime, this value can be overwritten using the Parameter Maintenance function of the SYSRPC utility.

COMPR is effective only, if the automatic Natural RPC execution is used (AUTORPC=ON) and the CALLNAT is executed without an interface object. If an interface object is used, the compression has already been set during interface object generation. For details, see *Using Compression* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

DFS - Specify RPC Client's Default Server Address

DFS=*value* defines an RPC default server address by specifying up to 5 positional subparameters.

Possible settings	See ***DFS Subparameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	See ***DFS Subparameter Syntax***.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	At runtime, this value can be overwritten using the Natural application programming interface USR2007N.
Application programming interface	USR2007N	See *Application Programming Interfaces for Use with Natural RPC* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation and *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

DFS determines the server name, the server node, the logon indicator and the transport protocol. The default server address will be used only if no appropriate server is found in the service directory. For further information, see *Specifying RPC Server Addresses* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

DFS Subparameter Syntax

The DFS syntax is as follows:

```
DFS=(server-name,server-node,logon-indicator,transport-protocol-name,service-directory-indicator)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
server-name	1 - 32 characters	Valid server name. See also the keyword subparameter SRVNAME. There is no default, the value must be specified.
server-node	1 - 192 characters	Node name. See also the keyword subparameter SRVNODE. There is no default, the value must be specified.
logon-indicator	L	The client initiates a Natural logon to the server with the library name of the current library on the client. On Windows platforms: Instead of specifying L, check the selection box.
	(blank)	Blank means that no server logon will be executed. If nothing is specified, this is the default.
transport-protocol-name	ACI	The transport protocol to be used. ACI is the only possible value and the default.
service-directory-indicator	SERVDIR	A service directory must be present before the keyword subparameter DFS is evaluated.
	NOSERVDIR	No service directory is used before the keyword subparameter DFS is evaluated; that is, a service directory needs not be available on the client side. If nothing is specified, SERVDIR is the default.

RDS - Define Remote Directory Server

RDS=*value* allows you to define up to 10 remote directory servers in a Natural RPC environment. For each remote directory server, you can specify up to 5 positional subparameters.

Possible settings	See ***RDS Subparameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	See ***RDS Subparameter Syntax***.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

RDS Subparameter Syntax

The RDS syntax is as follows:

For 1 Server:

RDS=(*server-name*,*server-node-name*,*subprogram*,*logon-indicator*,*transport-protocol-name*)

For 2 to 10 Servers:

RDS=((*server-name*,*server-node-name*,*subprogram*,*logon-indicator*,*transport-protocol-name*)(*serve*
name,*subprogram*,*logon-indicator*,*transport-protocol-name*)...(*server-name*,*server-node-name*,*subp*

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
server-name	1 - 8 characters	The server name. There is no default, the value must be specified.
server-node-name	1 - 8 characters	The server node name. There is no default, the value must be specified.
subprogram	1 - 8 characters	The name of the subprogram titled `CALLNAT`, which is to be used as an interface. The default name is `RDSSCDIR`.
logon-indicator	`L`	The client initiates a Natural logon to the server with the library name of the current library on the client. On Windows platforms: Instead of specifying `L`, check the selection box.
	(blank)	Blank means that no server logon will be executed. If nothing is specified, this is the default.
transport-protocol-name	`ACI`	The name of the transport protocol to be used. `ACI` is the only possible value and the default.

RPCSDIR - Library for Service Directory

`RPCSDIR=`*value* specifies the name of the Natural library (or one of its steplibs) used by the RPC client at runtime.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	Valid Natural library name.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

`RPCSDIR` is evaluated by the SYSRPC utility functions Service Directory Maintenance and Server Command Execution.

TIMEOUT - Wait Time for RPC Server Response

`TIMEOUT=value` specifies the number of seconds the client is to wait for an RPC server response.

Possible settings	`0 -32767`	Timeout in seconds. **Note:** If this time is exceeded, the remote procedure call will be terminated with a corresponding error message.
Default setting	`55`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	At runtime, this value can be overwritten using the Parameter Maintenance function of the SYSRPC utility or with the application programming interface `USR2076N` (see the documentation Natural for z/OS, section *Parameter Reference RPC > Operating a Natural RPC Environment*).

TRYALT - Try Alternative Server Address

`TRYALT=value` specifies whether an RPC client should try to execute an RPC request on an alternative server or not.

Possible settings	`ON`	If a request could not be executed on the node you specified, the RPC client tries to find an alternative server address to send that request to.
	`OFF`	No such attempt will be made.
Default setting	`OFF`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	At runtime, this value can be overwritten using the Parameter Maintenance function of the SYSRPC utility.

For further information, see *Specifying RPC Server Addresses* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

Keyword Subparameters for Server Only

The following keyword subparameters are available for the server only:

`LOGONRQ` | `NTASKS` | `RPCUCT` | `SRVCMIT` | `SRVNAME` | `SRVNODE` | `SRVRTRY` | `SRVTERM` | `SRVUSER` | `SRVWAIT` | `TRACE` | `TRANSP`

Note: See also *Set the RPC Server-Specific Natural Parameters* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

LOGONRQ - Logon for RPC Server Request Required

LOGONRQ=*value* determines whether or not logon data are required for an RPC server request.

Possible settings	ON	A logon is required; that is, the server only accepts requests from clients which include logon data in the RPC server request. For conversational requests, the logon data is only necessary when the conversation is opened. **Note:** If the Natural RPC server runs under Natural Security, you are strongly recommended to set LOGONRQ=ON. For further information, see *Using Natural RPC with Natural Security* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.
	OFF	A logon is *not* required. Logon data will be processed nevertheless.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: For Natural clients, the logon data can be requested either by setting the LOGON option of the SYSRPC Service Directory Maintenance or by using the **logon indicator** of the keyword subparameter DFS.

NTASKS - Number of Server Tasks to be Started

NTASKS=*value* specifies the minimum number of server tasks to be started during server initialization, and the maximum number of server tasks that max be active at any time.

Possible settings	See *NTASKS Subparameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	1,1	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. NTASKS applies only to servers started in batch mode under z/OS and to servers started by an RPC server front-end under CICS.
2. If the server has to handle a large number of client requests, you can use this keyword subparameter to improve the throughput by starting multiple (identically named) replicas of the same server task.
3. For further information, see the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation, and especially *Considerations for z/OS Natural RPC Servers with Replicas*.

NTASKS Subparameter Syntax

NTASKS=(*min*,*max*)

Or:

NTASKS=*min*

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
min	1 - 99	Minimum number of server tasks to be started during server initialization.
max	1 - *n* 0 (unlimited)	Maximum number of server tasks that may be active at any time. **Note:** The maximum number *max* of server tasks applies only to servers started by an RPC server front-end.

Note: If you do not specify a *max* value, *max* defaults to 1 if *min* is set to 1, and it defaults to 0 if *min* is set to a value greater than 1.

RPCUCT - Translate Subprogram Name into Upper Case

RPCUCT=*value* specifies whether or not the Natural RPC server will translate the name of the remote CALLNAT subprogram to be executed into upper case.

Possible settings	ON	The name of the remote CALLNAT subprogram to be executed by the Natural RPC server will be translated into upper case before the CALLNAT is invoked. With this option, non-Natural RPC clients are supported that use mixed case characters in their subprogram names. **Note:** On Linux and Windows platforms, an implicit upper case translation is already done by Natural itself. RPCUCT=ON is therefore the compatibility mode for Natural RPC servers on z/OS and Natural RPC servers on Linux and Windows platforms.
	OFF	The name of the remote CALLNAT to be executed by the Natural RPC server is not changed. If the name contains lower case characters a NAT00082 error message is to be expected.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

SRVCMIT - Server Commit Time

SRVCMIT=*value* specifies the time at which a Natural RPC server automatically commits an RPC conversation or a non-conversational RPC request.

Possible settings	B	The Natural RPC server automatically commits a database transaction before the reply is sent to the client. **Note:** If the reply fails, the database transaction is already committed.
	A	The Natural RPC server automatically commits a database transaction after the reply has been successfully sent to the client. **Note:** If the reply fails, the database transaction is rolled back.
Default setting	B	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: This parameter is only evaluated if the profile parameter ETEOP is set to ON.

SRVNAME - Name of RPC Server

SRVNAME=*value* specifies the name of the RPC server, with which it registers on the node specified with the keyword subparameter SRVNODE.

Possible settings	1 - 32 characters	Valid server name. In case of an EntireX Broker node, the value of SRVNAME corresponds to the value of the SERVER attribute of a service entry in the broker attribute file, as shown below: `CLASS=RPC, SERVICE=CALLNAT, SERVER=srvname` See ***Example***.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Example:

```
SRVNAME='PRODUCTION_SERVER'
```

SRVNODE - Name of Node

`SRVNODE=value` specifies the name of the node upon which an RPC server registers.

Possible settings	1 - 192 characters	Node name. In case of an EntireX Broker node, a node name may refer to an Entire Net-Work node or to an TCP/IP address. Note that the EntireX Broker stub in use must support the naming notation. For details about the structure of node names and their support by the EntireX Broker stubs, refer to the EntireX documentation. See *Examples*.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Examples:

The examples below are based on the EntireX notation.

```
SRVNODE=ETB001                              /* Entire Net-Work node */
SRVNODE=PCBROKER                            /* host name for a TCP/IP address */
SRVNODE='157.189.160.95:1958:TCP'           /* TCP/IP address with port number */
SRVNODE='tcpip://host.com:1958'             /* host name with port number */
```

Notes:

1. If a host name is used for the TCP/IP address, the name must either be known to your DNS server or it must be defined in the hosts file of your TCP/IP configuration.
2. If the port number is omitted, either a default port number is used by the EntireX Broker stub or a host name must be used, and the host name must be known to your DNS server or must be defined in the services file of your TCP/IP configuration.

SRVRTRY - Number of Connect/Reconnect Attempts

`SRVRTRY=value` specifies the number of attempts for an RPC server to connect/reconnect (`REGISTER`) to an EntireX Broker that is not active, and the wait time between two successive attempts.

Possible settings	See *SRVRTRY Subparameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	`0,60`	No attempts.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

SRVRTRY Subparameter Syntax

The `SRVRTRY` syntax is as follows:

```
SRVRTRY=(attempts,wait-time)
```

Or:

```
SRVRTRY=attempts
```

Note: If only a value for *attempts* is specified, the parentheses may be omitted.

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation

attempts	`0`
	or
	`1 - 2147483647`
		Number of attempts to connect/reconnect to an EntireX Broker that is not active (EntireX Broker message 02150148).
		Note:
		1. The specification of *attempts* enables you to start a Natural RPC server before the required EntireX Broker has been started and to shutdown an EntireX Broker temporarily without implicitly terminating all Natural RPC servers.
		2. If the EntireX Broker is still not active after the number of attempts specified in *attempts* or if *attempts* is zero, the RPC server terminates.

wait-time	`0`
	or
	`1 - 3600`
		Wait time in seconds between two successive attempts.

Examples:

1. `RPC=(SRVRTRY=(20,10))`

   Or:

   ```
   NTRPC SRVRTRY=(20,10)
   ```

   20 attempts with a wait time of 10 seconds between two successive attempts.

2. `RPC=(SRVRTRY=500)`

   Or:

   ```
   NTRPC SRVRTRY=500
   ```

   500 attempts with a wait time of 60 seconds between two successive attempts.

Note: For further information, see the Natural *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation, and especially *Considerations for z/OS Natural RPC Servers with Replicas*.

SRVTERM - Server Termination Event

`SRVTERM=value` specifies the event at which a Natural RPC server is automatically terminated.

Possible settings	`NEVER`	A Natural RPC server is never automatically terminated. **Note:** To terminate a Natural RPC server, refer to *Terminating a Natural RPC Server* and *Using Application Programming Interface USR2075N* (for the EntireX Broker Service) in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.
	`TIMEOUT`	A Natural RPC server is automatically terminated if the wait time for the next client request outside of an RPC conversation is exceeded. **Note:** `TIMEOUT` should only be set if you use an Attach Manager to dynamically start Natural RPC servers on request.
Default setting	`NEVER`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

SRVUSER - User ID for RPC Server Registry

SRVUSER=*value* specifies the user ID needed to register a Natural RPC server on the node specified with the keyword subparameter SVRNODE.

Note: In case of an EntireX Broker node, SRVUSER is also used to logon to the EntireX Broker. A password is either taken from Natural Security (see '*NSC' below) or specified via the application programming interface USR2072N.

Possible settings	*user-ID*	Valid user ID. 1 to16 characters.
	'*USER'	If SRVUSER is set to '*USER', the Natural server uses the current Natural user ID (see system variable '*USER') to logon to the node .
	'*NSC'	If SRVUSER is set to '*NSC' and Natural Security is installed, the Natural server uses the current Natural user ID (see system variable '*USER') and the password defined for this user ID in Natural Security to logon to the node. If Natural is running under Natural SAF Security, you must not use '*NSC' because the password defined in Natural Security is typically not a valid password for the logon to an EntireX Broker node. See also *EntireX Security on the Server Side* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.
Default setting	*timestamp*	If the user ID is omitted, the timestamp will be used.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

SRVWAIT - Wait Time of RPC Server

SRVWAIT=*value* specifies the number of seconds the server is to wait for a Natural RPC client request.

Possible settings	0 or 1 - 32767	Wait time in seconds. **Note:** 1. If this time is exceeded, the RPC server is informed by the node to which the RPC server has registered. The RPC server writes a corresponding message to the Natural RPC server trace file, and continues to wait for an RPC client request. 2. If TCP/IP is used to communicate with the node, a non-zero value will also avoid an indefinite wait in TCP/IP if the node cannot respond for any reason.

Default setting	0	Unlimited wait time. **Note:** In case of an EntireX Broker node, the wait time is set to the SERVER-NONACT value of the corresponding Entirex Broker attribute file.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

TRACE - Define Trace Level for Natural RPC Servers

TRACE=*value* activates the Natural RPC trace facility and determines the trace level to be used.

Possible settings	0	Nothing is traced.
	1	Only messages (inclusive Natural errors) are traced.
	(1,E)	Messages are traced, but only when an error occurs.
	(1,M)	Only messages (inclusive Natural errors) are traced with millisecond precision.
	2	All messages and data to/from the client are traced.
	(2,E)	Messages and data to/from the client are traced, but only when an error occurs.
	(2,M)	All messages and data to/from the client are traced with millisecond precision.
	3 - 9	The values 3 - 9 are also accepted. These values are for future use and behave like TRACE=2.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

For further information, see *Using the Server Trace Facility* in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

TRANSP - Server Transport Protocol

TRANSP=*value* specifies which server transport protocol is used. If ACI is used, you can additionally specify the transport method.

Note: The use of TRANSP is no longer required as you may now specify the full node name with SRVNODE. It is still supported for compatibility reasons.

Possible settings	ACI	ACI is used. The transport method is defined by the EntireX Broker.
	(ACI,TCP)	ACI is used with TCP/IP.
	(ACI,NET)	ACI is used with Entire Net-work, i.e. using the Adabas protocol.
	(ACI,TCP-NET)	Trying to use ACI with TCP. If not available, ACI is used with NET.
	(ACI,NET-TCP)	Trying to use ACI with NET. If not available, ACI is used with TCP.
Default setting	ACI	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

RPC Parameter Example

For the client:

```
RPC=(RPCSIZE=80,MAXBUFF=30,AUTORPC=ON,DFS=(MYSERV,MYNODE,,ACI))
```

For the server:

```
RPC=(RPCSIZE=80,MAXBUFF=30,SRVNAME=MYSERV,SRVNODE=MYNODE,SERVER=ON)
```

NTRPC Macro Example

For the client:

```
         NTRPC RPCSIZE=80,                                              *
               MAXBUFF=30,                                              *
               AUTORPC=ON,                                              *
               DFS=(MYSERV,MYNODE1,,ACI),                               *
               RDS=((SRVX,NODEX),(SRVY,NODEY))
```

For the server:

```
        NTRPC RPCSIZE=80,                                              *
              MAXBUFF=30,                                              *
              SRVNAME=MYSERV,                                          *
              SRVNODE=MYNODE,                                          *
              SERVER=ON
```

217 RUNSIZE - Size of Runtime Buffer

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the Natural runtime buffer.

Possible settings	10 - 64	Buffer size in KB.
Default setting	16	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.

The Natural runtime buffer contains information on the following items:

- the file translation table (profile parameter TF),
- log information of the most recent command,
- the environment stack (for user settings),
- information about the last database error,
- PF-key names when working in SAA mode,
- various internal work areas and control information.

218 SA - Sound Terminal Alarm

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies whether the terminal alarm feature is to be used.

Possible settings	ON	The terminal alarm sound is output each time the user is prompted for input by Natural. **Note:** The use of this feature requires that the terminal alarm hardware feature has been installed for the terminal.
	OFF	No terminal alarm is used for input prompting, however, the alarm may still be activated with the *ALARM Option* of the REINPUT statement.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Note: Within a Natural session, the profile parameter SA can be overridden by the session parameter SA.

219 SB - Selection Box

- Syntactical Considerations 650
- Runtime Considerations 651
- Features 652
- Restrictions 654

Selection boxes in an INPUT statement are available on z/OS computers only. For other platforms, selection boxes may be defined in the map editor only.

Selection boxes can be attached to input fields. They are a comfortable alternative to help routines attached to fields, since you can code a selection box direct in your program. You do not need an extra program as with help routines.

You may define a selection box clause for every INPUT variable of type alpha, regardless if this field is an input or output field, or both.

The syntax is:

SB=*operand1* [,*operand1*]...

where *operand1* represents a value operand which is used to fill up the selection box with items.

Operand	Possible Structure						Possible Formats												Referencing Permitted	Dynamic Definition
operand1	C	S	A				A												yes	no

With SB, you specify the values to be displayed within the selection box.

To assign a selection box to a field, specify the attribute SB for an alpha INPUT field in your Natural program using the following example syntax:

```
INPUT #FLD (SB='value1', #ITEM1, #ITEM2(1:3), #ITEM3(*))
```

The following topics are covered below:

Syntactical Considerations

It is possible to assign both a selection box and a help routine to a field.

Selection boxes can be defined for every variable field in an INPUT statement. Exceptions are the following:

System Variables	For example: *PROGRAM, *COM
Named Constants (z/OS only)	defined with a CONST clause of DEFINE DATA statement.

In addition to the SB attribute, other attributes can be defined as well, for example: AD or CD.

The selection box field does not have to be modifiable, as is the case with AD=A or AD=M. In other words, it is possible to provide a selection box (and select values) even for a write-protected output field, such as AD=O. If you use AD=O, the user is forced to choose from a set of predefined values, which themselves appear in a selection box.

Runtime Considerations

Selection Box Position

When a program containing a selection box is executed, the selection box is positioned on the screen according to the same positioning algorithm used for help windows; that is, the size and position of the selection box are determined automatically, “near” the field.

Selection Box Attributes

The color and intensified attributes assigned to the field are also applied to the values displayed in the corresponding selection box.

Edit Masks in Selection Boxes

If an edit mask has been defined for the field, the edit mask is applied to all selection box values.

To define an edit mask for a field:

Using the `INPUT` statement, you can define an edit mask for a field. This is demonstrated in following code example.

```
DEFINE DATA
LOCAL
1 A(A4)
END-DEFINE
MOVE 'ABCD' TO A
*
SET KEY PF1 = HELP
FORMAT KD=ON
*
INPUT A (AD=M EM=X.X.X.X SB='1234','WXYZ')
WRITE A
END
```

Selection Box Line Sizes

The line size of the selection box matches the field length to which the box corresponds.

If a value intended for the selection box exceeds the line size of the selection box, the value is truncated.

Sequence of Selection Box Values

Selection box values are displayed in the order they appear in the SB attribute.

Features

How a Selection Box is Displayed

For a field with attached selection box, an indicator "V" is displayed next to the field.

Invoking Selection Boxes

To open a selection box, there are two ways to open a selection box:

- Enter a question mark (?) in the V-field and press ENTER.
- Or position the cursor on the V-field and press the help key (for example, PF1), if you have defined it to do so. See the next section for more details.

To define a help key to invoke the selection box, you can define a help-key (for example, PF1) to make invoking the selection box much simpler.

This is done by adding the following line of code to your program:

```
SET KEY PF1=HELP
```

Scrolling in a Selection Box

There are two ways to scroll in a selection box:

- By putting the cursor on the MORE line and pressing ENTER.
- Or by using the terminal commands %W- and %W+ assigned to PF-keys (for example, PF7/PF8).

Selecting a Value in a Selection Box

A value is selected from the selection box and copied into the field by putting the cursor on the value and pressing ENTER.

Duplicate Lines in a Selection Box

Lines with the same content which directly follow each other are suppressed.

For example, the following code

```
INPUT #FLD (SB='123', '456', 'XYZ', 'XYZ', 'XYZ', 'ABC', 'DEF')
```

produces the following output to the selection box:

```
123
456
XYZ
ABC
DEF
```

In the preceding example, `XYZ` is only displayed once. The other occurrences are considered redundant since they directly follow one another.

However, this line of code

```
INPUT #FLD (SB='123', 'XYZ', '456', 'XYZ', 'ABC', 'XYZ', 'DEF')
```

produces the following output to the selection box:

```
123
XYZ
456
XYZ
ABC
XYZ
DEF
```

In this case, all three occurrences of `XYZ` are displayed, since they do not directly follow one another.

Blank Lines in Selection Boxes

A blank line is only displayed the first time it appears; all subsequent blank lines are suppressed.

Restrictions

The number of operands in the `SB` clause is limited to 20.

The maximum number of values in a selection box is 248. When that limit has been reached, further values are not displayed. No error message is issued when the limit has been exceeded.

220 SCTAB - Scanner Characters

- SCTAB Parameter Syntax 656
- NTSCTAB Macro Syntax 657
- Example of SCTAB Parameter 657
- Examples of NTSCTAB Macro 658

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the scanner character-type table NTSCTAB, which is contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. SCTAB corresponds to the NTSCTAB macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***SCTAB Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTSCTAB in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTSCTAB is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The NTSCTAB scanner character type table defines the properties of characters used in mask definitions for the MASK option and recognized as delimiters in the EXAMINE and SEPARATE statements.
2. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, values specified with SCTAB are ignored. See also *Translation Tables* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

SCTAB Parameter Syntax

The SCTAB parameter is specified as follows:

```
SCTAB=(character1,attribute-type1,attribute-type2,...,character2,attribute-type1,attribute-type2,...)
```

Note: It is possible to specify more than one character in the list of values. You must enclose the entire string of characters/attribute pairs in parentheses.

Or:

```
SCTAB=OFF
```

Where:

Syntax Element / Value	Explanation
character	You specify a character, and after it its attribute type(s). You can specify the character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the hexadecimal representation of that character.
attribute-type	Attribute types can be:

Syntax Element / Value	Explanation	
	UPPER	upper-case alphabetical
	LOWER	lower-case alphabetical
	NUM	numeric
	HEX	hexadecimal
	ALFANUM	alphanumeric
	SPECIAL	special
	NDELIM	non-delimiter
OFF	With SCTAB=OFF, all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified within the macro NTSCTAB in NATCONFG.	

NTSCTAB Macro Syntax

The NTSCTAB macro is specified as follows:

```
NTSCTAB=character,attribute-type,attribute-type...
NTSCTAB=character,attribute-type,attribute-type...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *SCTAB Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTSCTAB, but only dynamically with the profile parameter SCTAB.
3. For each character to be overwritten, you have to specify a separate NTSCTAB macro; see *Examples of NTSCTAB Macro*..

Example of SCTAB Parameter

```
SCTAB=(5E,LOWER,NDELIM,'ß',SPECIAL,7B,SPECIAL,'Ä',UPPER,NDELIM)
```

Examples of NTSCTAB Macro

```
        NTSCTAB  5E,LOWER,NDELIM
        NTSCTAB  'ß',SPECIAL
        NTSCTAB  7B,SPECIAL
        NTSCTAB  'Ä',UPPER,NDELIM
```

221 SENDER - Screen Output Destination for Asynchronous Processing

This Natural profile parameter specifies the destination where output from an asynchronous application is to be displayed.

Possible settings	1 to 8 characters	Output destination, for example, printer.
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Natural under CICS, Com-plete, and IMS TM.
2. The destination specified applies to hardcopy output and primary reports.
3. Any additional reports are sent to the destinations specified with the `DEFINE PRINTER` statement (just as in a synchronous online session).

Platform-specific Characteristics

The following platform-specific characteristics apply:

Platform:	Comment:
CICS	The profile parameter `SENDER` specifies the CICS transient data (TD) destination and the terminal or printer for terminal output from asynchronous sessions. If the specified destination does not exist, the session output is sent to the specified terminal or printer. If the specified terminal or printer does not exist either, the session terminates abnormally. The default terminal output format for asynchronous sessions is a 3270 data stream. If the `SENDER` terminal specification is not a 3270 device, the Natural application must switch to the

Platform:	Comment:
	correct terminal type before the first output statement (for example, by specifying `SET CONTROL 'T=PRNT'` for a printer or by starting with profile parameter `TTYPE=PRNT`). If you are routing all output to a (spool) destination, such as CSSL, the Natural application must be switched to line mode, for example, by specifying `SET CONTROL 'T=xxxx'` or by starting with profile parameter `TTYPE=xxxx`, where *xxxx* is `BTCH` or `ASYL`. In this case, two other profile parameters are relevant: `EJ` and `INTENS`. ■ If you set `EJ=ON`, all lines are routed with a leading ASA control character. ■ With `EJ=OFF`, there is no leading ASA control character. ■ `INTENS` should be set to `1`, particularly if you have set `EJ=OFF`. **Note:** For further CICS-specific functionality, see *Asynchronous Natural Processing under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation.
Com-plete	See *Asynchronous Natural Processing under Com-plete/SMARTS*.
IMS TM	The profile parameter `SENDER` specifies the default `LTERM`. This `LTERM` is always used when no other printer has been specified. You should always dynamically define a `SENDER` parameter in the `NIIBOOT` module. This is important when Natural tries to output error messages when starting a session: if no `SENDER` parameter is specified, there is no valid `LTERM` and `NATIMS` terminates the session.

Note: For further information, see also the profile parameter `OUTDEST` and Asynchronous Processing in the *Operations* documentation.

222 SF - Spacing Factor

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the default number of spaces to be inserted between field settings of columns on Natural reports created using a `DISPLAY` statement.

Possible settings	`1 - 30`	Number of spaces. **Note:** The `SF` parameter cannot be set to `0`; that is, at least one blank character must be placed between report columns.
Default setting	`1`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `SF` can be overridden by the session parameter `SF`.
2. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the *Session Parameters* option of the Library Profile.
3. See also *Column Spacing - SF Parameter and nX Notation* in the *Programming Guide*.

223 SG - Sign Position

This session parameter determines whether or not a sign position is to be allocated for a numeric field.

Possible settings	ON	A sign position will be allocated.
	OFF	No sign position will be allocated. **Note:** 1. SG=OFF causes numeric fields with negative values to be output without a minus (-) sign. 2. SG=OFF does not prevent you from entering negative values in input fields.
Default setting	ON	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT WRITE	
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. If the EM (edit mode) parameter is specified, it overrides the SG parameter.
2. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example:

```
FORMAT SG=OFF
```

224 SHAPED - Control of Character Shaping

This Natural profile and session parameter determines whether base characters in their basic forms (unshaped) are converted to their shaped forms before they are stored.

Character shaping is required to correctly represent characters of a bidirectional language (such as Arabic), for example, when using a browser or editing text with the NaturalONE source editor.

Possible settings	ON	Unshaped characters are converted to their shaped forms; shaped characters are not converted.
	OFF	Unshaped characters are not converted to their shaped forms; shaped characters are converted to their unshaped forms.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	



Note: If you are using Natural Version 9.1 or higher and you use editors of Natural for z/OS to input data, you must set SHAPED=ON. If you use only NaturalOne and haven't used editors of Natural for z/OS to input data, you must set SHAPED=OFF. Alternatively, you can skip setting SHAPED as its default value is OFF.

See also *Bidirectional Language Support* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

225 SKEY - Storage Key for Program Execution

SKEY determines the storage key of the TP monitor interface (Com-plete or CICS) under which Natural runs.

For details on Com-plete storage protect keys, see the related Com-plete documentation. For details on CICS key execution, see the related IBM documentation.

Possible settings	ON	Natural runs in the storage key of the TP monitor under which the Natural program executes: ■ Under Com-plete: Natural uses the storage protect key 8 of Com-plete to obtain storage for program execution. ■ Under CICS: Natural uses CICS key even if EXECKEY(USER) is defined in CICS. EXECKEY(USER) with SKEY=ON does not have the same effect as EXECKEY(CICS), in particular, when CICS transaction isolation is active.
	OFF	Natural runs in a storage key that is different from the TP monitor under which the Natural program executes. Under CICS, Natural uses the execution key (EXECKEY) as defined in CICS. We recommend this setting to obtain the maximum benefits from the CICS storage protection facility if used.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

226 SL - Source Line Length

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the number of characters to be interpreted on each Natural source code line. This also applies to the line mode editor which is activated with the system command `EDT`.

Possible settings	`20 - 250`	**In batch mode:** The number of characters to be processed on each line in the data sets `CMSYNIN` and `CMOBJIN`. **Note:** For details on these data sets, refer to the operating-system-specific parts of the section *Natural in Batch Mode* in the *Operations* documentation.
		In online mode: The number of characters to be interpreted when using the Natural program editor in `EDT` mode (as activated with the system command `EDT`).
Default setting	`72`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	none	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `SL` can be overridden by the session parameter `SL`.

2. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the Library Profile.

227 SLOCK - Source Locking

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify how concurrent updates of Natural source members are to be handled (see also *Locking of Source Objects* in the *Editors* documentation).

Possible settings	PRE	Activates locking of source objects that are edited either locally or in a SPoD environment, or using Natural ISPF, or in mixed environments. **Note:** 1. This is the recommended setting when working in mixed environments. 2. In order to lock a source member against concurrent updates, a specific record is written to the Natural system file FUSER or FNAT (depending on where the source member to be edited is located). For a DDM, the lock record is written to the Natural system file FDIC.
	SPOD	Locking of source objects occurs only in a remote development environment basing on Natural Single Point of Development (SPoD). **Note:** 1. This setting provides compatibility with previous Natural versions that supported locking under SPoD. 2. In order to lock a source member against concurrent updates, a specific record is written to the Development Server File (FDIC) system file. 3. For a DDM, the locked record is written to the Natural system file FDIC.
	POST	When setting SLOCK=POST, the source object which is being edited can be read into the source work area and modified by multiple users. However, only the user who saves a modification first can update the source object. **Note:**

		1. This is done by comparing the time stamp of the source object stored in the database with the time stamp of the source object when it is read into the source work area. 2. All other users receive appropriate error messages when trying to save the source. 3. This concept is not compatible with the SPoD locking concept of previous Natural versions.
	OFF	Deactivates all locking mechanisms.
Default setting	SPOD	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

228 SM - Programming in Structured Mode

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies whether or not structured mode must be used.

Possible settings	ON	Forces the use of structured mode syntax.
	OFF	Programming can be done in either structured mode or reporting mode.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	none	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Notes:

1. If structured mode (SM=ON) is specified by profile parameter SM, an attempt to change this setting with system command GLOBALS and session parameter SM will be rejected (Reporting mode not permitted).
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter setting SM=OFF can be overridden by the session parameter SM=ON.
3. Under Natural Security, the setting of the mode option in the library's security profile determines whether the SM profile parameter can be used; see also *Programming mode* in the *Natural Security* documentation.
4. Under Natural Security, this parameter may be disabled by Natural Security to the effect that structured mode is invariably in effect for a given library.

229 SORT - Control of Sort Program

- SORT Parameter Syntax 676
- NTSORT Macro Syntax 676
- Keyword Subparameters 677
- Examples of SORT Parameter 680
- Examples of NTSORT Macros 680

This Natural profile parameter is used to control the sort program used for the processing of SORT statements. It corresponds to the NTSORT macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	For an explanation of the individual sort options, see ***SORT Parameter Syntax***; for their possible settings, see ***Keyword Subparameters***.	
Default setting	See ***Keyword Subparameters***.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTSORT is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The keyword subparameters of SORT or NTSORT can be used to specify options that control the handling of the sort program to be used when a SORT statement is executed.
2. The sort program to be used can be either Natural's internal one (the default for all environments) or an external one. The type of sort program used depends on the setting of the keyword subparameter EXT.

SORT Parameter Syntax

The SORT parameter is specified as follows:

```
SORT=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

For names and values of the keyword subparameters, see ***Keyword Subparameters***.

NTSORT Macro Syntax

The NTSORT macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTSORT EXT=value,                                              *
               EXTEOJ=value,                                           *
               EXTNAME=value,                                          *
               EXTOPT=value,value,...,                                 *
               STORAGE=value,                                          *
               WRKSIZE=value
```

For names and values of the keyword subparameters, see ***Keyword Subparameters***.

Keyword Subparameters

EXT | EXTEOJ | EXTNAME | EXTOPT | STORAGE | WRKSIZE

EXT - Use of External Sort Program

EXT=*value* specifies if an external sort program is to be used or not.

Value	Explanation
ON	An external sort program will be used. The use of an external sort program is possible only in batch environments, including IMS TM/BMP, and TSO.
OFF	The Natural sort program will be used. This is the default value.



Note: We recommend that you set EXT=ON if your environment supports the use of an external sort program. This avoids the need to adapt WRKSIZE to the amount of data to be sorted.

EXTEOJ - Action in the Event of an Error

EXTEOJ=*value* specifies the action to be taken if an error is detected during the execution of the external sort program.

Value	Explanation
ON	If an error is detected, sort processing is terminated. ON requires that the sort program used is able to detect a return code of 16 from both the E15 and E35 sort exit routines.
OFF	If an error is detected, Natural withholds further calls to the sort program and ignores each record as it is passed to the E35 sort exit routine (this is the default).

EXTNAME - Name of External Sort Program

EXTNAME=*value* specifies the name of the external sort program to be used.

Value	Explanation
1 to 8 characters.	External sort program name.
SORT	This is the default value.

EXTOPT - Additional Options for External Sort Program

`EXTOPT=(value,value,...)` specifies additional options for the external sort program.

Natural generates the necessary field and format parameters and passes them to the external sort program. With `EXTOPT`, you can specify additional parameters to be passed to the external sort program. You can only specify parameters that are part of the control statement syntax of your external sort program.

You can specify up to two option strings which are delimited by a slash (/). The first option string is appended to the `SORT` control statement, the second option string is used to build an `OPTION` control statement. You may omit the option string before or after the slash. If the option string after the slash is omitted no `OPTION` control statement is generated at all.

The whole option string must be enclosed in single quotes ('...'). For compatibility reasons, it is still possible to have the option string enclosed in brackets instead.

For compatibility reasons, a single option string without a leading or trailing slash is handled differently. Depending on the underlying operating system, the options are appended to the `SORT` control statement.

Example:

The additional parameters can be specified as in the following example:

```
EXTOPT=(SIZE=E2000000,NOEQUALS,DYNALLOC=(3350,8))
EXTOPT='SIZE=E2000000,NOEQUALS,DYNALLOC=(3350,8)'
EXTOPT='SIZE=E2000000,NOEQUALS,DYNALLOC=(3350,8)/NOCHECK'
EXTOPT='/NOCHECK'
EXTOPT='WORK=4/'
```

STORAGE - Type of Storage Medium

`STORAGE=value` specifies the type of storage medium to be used by Natural's internal sort program if there is not enough storage available in the work pool (`WRKSIZE`). If the number of records exceeds this storage, the internal sort program tries to use intermediate storage to additionally process records.

Value	Explanation
`MAIN`	Only the remaining storage of `WRKSIZE` is used, no other intermediate storage is available. This is the default setting.
`BP`	The sort buffer pool is used as intermediate storage.
`SD`	SD files are used as intermediate storage. This value is evaluated under Com-plete only.
`SMARTS`	SMARTS portable file system is used.

SD Files under Com-plete/SMARTS

- The SD files used for sort processing are allocated as temporary SD files. They are allocated for a stack level. This means, the name syntax of the temporary SD files is:

  ```
  &&STsnnn
  ```

  Where:

&&	Indicator for a temporary SD file
ST	Standard prefix for the temporary SD file used for sort processing
s	Stack level
nnn	Sequence number within a single sort run

- SMARTS work files are located in the SMARTS Portable File System. The directory path must be specified with the SMARTS environment variable $NAT_WORK_ROOT. For a SMARTS work file used for sort processing, a SORT directory is created with subdirectories for each user who performed a sort: $NAT_WORK_ROOT/SORT/*userid*. The name of the work file used for sort processing corresponds to the name of the temporary SD file under Com-plete.

Usage of Sort Buffer Pool

- The use of a sort buffer pool only makes sense if you cannot further increase the WRKSIZE to hold the sort records. This typically applies in online environments with a storage thread of limited size. In all other cases, you only need to specify a sufficient WRKSIZE.
- If you want to use a sort buffer pool, define the SORT keyword subparameter STORAGE=BP to indicate that a sort buffer pool is to be used for any additional storage beyond the defined WRKSIZE. Simultaneously, use the profile parameter BPI or the parameter macro NTBPI to make a buffer pool of TYPE=SORT and NAME=*name* known to Natural, for example: BPI=(TYPE=SORT,NAME=XYZ). When a name is specified with the BPI keyword subparameter NAME, reference is made to a global sort buffer pool, whereas a local sort buffer pool can be specified by NAME=' ' (blank).

WRKSIZE - Size of Work Buffer Used by Sort Program

WRKSIZE=*value* specifies the size of the work buffer used by the sort program.

The work buffer specified by WRKSIZE accommodates internal sort control data. The remaining storage is used to collect and sort the records. The size of the sort control data depends on various factors (the WRKSIZE itself, the sort record length, the number of sort keys, their size and format) and can therefore not be calculated in a formal way.

Value	Explanation
0 or 10 - 2097151	Size of work buffer (in KB). WRKSIZE=0 means that no sort operations can be performed.
10	This is the default value.

Note:

Examples of SORT Parameter

Example 1:

```
SORT=(EXT=OFF,WRKSIZE=1024)
```

The internal Natural sort program and a work buffer of 1 MB are used for sort processing.

Example 2:

```
SORT=(EXT=ON,EXTOPT='/EQUALS')
```

An external sort program with an OPTION EQUALS control statement is used for sort processing.

Examples of NTSORT Macros

```
         NTSORT EXT=OFF,                                               *
               WRKSIZE=1024

         NTSORT EXT=ON,                                                *
               EXTOPT='/EQUALS'
```

The first example defines an internal Natural sort program and a work buffer of 1 MB. The second example defines an external sort program with an OPTION EQUALS control statement.

230 SOSI - Shift-Out/Shift-In Codes for Double-Byte Character Set

- SOSI Parameter Syntax 682
- Positional Subparameters 682
- Conversion of Logical Shift-Out/Shift-In Characters 683
- Automatic Adaptation of Translation Tables 683
- Compatibility of SOSI Profile Parameter with SO and SI Profile Parameters of Previous Natural Versions 684
- SOSI Parameter Examples 684

This Natural profile parameter is relevant for Asian countries which use double-byte character sets (DBCS).

If the profile parameter CP is set to a multi-byte code page (MBCS), the logical shift-in and shift-out characters will be supplied with the code page and therefore SOSI will be ignored.

Possible settings	See ***Positional Subparameters*** below.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

The following topics are covered below:

SOSI Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of SOSI is as follows:

```
SOSI=(logical-shift-out,[physical-shift-out],logical-shift-in,
[physical-shift-in],[SO/SI-display-length])
```

A shift-out code is used to indicate the point at which the code of character representation is shifted out of normal (single-byte) mode into double-byte mode.

A shift-in code is used to indicate the point at which the code of character representation is shifted from double-byte mode back into normal (single-byte) mode.

Positional Subparameters

The positional subparameters are described below:

Subparameter	Explanation
logical-shift-out	The logical shift-out character must be a single character. Specify the hexadecimal representation of the logical shift-out character. Usually, the value 0E is used for IBM hardware.
physical-shift-out	The value of the physical shift-out character must be chosen depending on the screen hardware that is used. The length of the physical shift-out character may be one or two bytes. Specify the hexadecimal representation of the physical shift-out character.

Subparameter	Explanation
	The default value is the logical shift-out character.
logical-shift-in	The logical shift-in character must be a single character. Specify the hexadecimal representation of the logical shift-in character. Usually, the value `0F` is used for IBM hardware.
physical-shift-in	The value of the physical shift-in character must be chosen depending on the screen hardware that is used. The length of the physical shift-in character may be one or two bytes. Specify the hexadecimal representation of the physical shift-in character. The default value is the logical shift-in character.
SO/SI-display-length	The number of bytes occupied on the screen by the physical shift-out/shift-in characters. Possible values are 0 and 1. The default value is 1. For IBM hardware, the value 1 must be used.

Conversion of Logical Shift-Out/Shift-In Characters

Logical shift-out/shift-in characters are converted into the corresponding physical shift-out/shift-in characters before data is transferred to the screen.

Physical shift-out/shift-in characters are converted into the corresponding logical shift-out/shift-in characters before data entered on the screen is transferred to the Natural application.

Automatic Adaptation of Translation Tables

If code page support is disabled (that is, the profile parameter `CP` is set to `CP=OFF`), the entries for the logical shift-out/shift-in characters are updated in the translation tables provided by the following macros and profile parameters:

Table	Macro	Profile Parameter
Standard (primary) output translation table	`NTTAB`	`TAB`
Alternative (secondary) output translation table	`NTTAB1`	`TAB1`
Secondary input translation table used when the session parameter `PM` is set to `C`.	`NTTAB2`	`TAB2`
SYS* output translation table	`NTTABL`	`TABL`

If the characters into which the logical shift-out/shift-in characters are to be translated still have their default value (`? = X'6F'`) in the respective translation table at Natural startup (that is, they

have not been modified by one of the macros or profile parameters mentioned above), they will be updated so that logical shift-out/shift-in characters will not be not translated for input and output.

For detailed information on the translation tables, see *Translation Tables* in the *Operations* documentation.

Compatibility of SOSI Profile Parameter with SO and SI Profile Parameters of Previous Natural Versions

The subparameter logical-shift-out corresponds to the profile parameter `SO` and the subparameter logical-shift-in corresponds to the profile parameter `SI` that were available with previous Natural versions.

Specifying `SOSI=(`*xx*`,`*xx*`,`*yy*`,`*yy*`,1)` is equivalent to specifying `SO=`*xx*`,SI=`*yy*.

SOSI Parameter Examples

For IBM hardware, you should use `SOSI=(0E,0E,0F,0F,1)`, which is equivalent to `SOSI=(0E,,0F,,1)`.

231 SRETAIN - Retain Source Format

This Natural profile parameter specifies the encoding format for new and existing Natural sources when they are saved.

Possible settings	ON	The original code page of an existing Natural source is retained. If an existing Natural source without code page information is saved, it will not receive any code page information. When a new Natural source is created, it will be saved in the default code page format as defined with the profile parameter CP.
	OFF	Natural sources will be saved in the default code page format.
	(ON,EXCEPTNEW)	The original code page of an existing Natural source is retained. If an existing Natural source without code page information is saved, it will not receive any code page information. When a new Natural source is created, it will be saved without code page information. (ON,EXCEPTNEW) retains the compatibility of newly created Natural sources with existing applications that have been created with earlier Natural versions that did not provide code page support. Note: The value (ON,EXCEPTNEW) is supported on z/OS computers only.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. For the code page of a Natural source that is saved or stowed, the resulting encoding depends on the settings of the profile parameters SRETAIN and CP. See *Code Page Support for Editors, System Commands and Utilities* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.
2. See also *Profile Parameters and Macros* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

232 SSIZE - Size of Source Area Allocated by the Editors

This Natural profile parameter determines the size of the buffer used by the Software AG Editor.

Possible settings	40 - 512	Buffer size in KB.
	0	**Note:** If SSIZE=0 or if the required space is not available, the Software AG Editor cannot be used.
Default setting	64	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or the macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.
2. If you have defined an Editor work file with a record length greater than 4 KB (default), you should use an SSIZE value greater than 64 KB. There are two work file record buffers allocated within the SSIZE. Therefore, you should add two times your work file record buffer size minus 4 KB to your SSIZE. Example: Your Editor work file has a record length of 10 KB. Then use at least SSIZE=76 (that is, 64+2*(10-4)).
3. For further information about the SAG Editor work file, see *Operating the Software AG Editor*, *Editor Work File* in the *Operations* documentation.

233 STACK - Place Data/Commands on the Stack

This Natural profile parameter is used to place data/commands on the Natural stack.

Note:

Possible settings	any character string	See below.
Default setting	HELLO	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If STACK is used, a colon (:) must be specified with the profile (or session) parameters DC, HI, IA, ID and STACKD.
2. The stack can contain a sequence of Natural commands and/or user-specified commands, together with their data, for execution at the beginning of the Natural session.
3. The command stack is processed before the user is prompted for input on the screen (TP mode) or data are read from CMSYNIN/CMOBJIN files; see *Natural in Batch Mode* in the *Operations* documentation.
4. If an INPUT statement is encountered during stack processing, the corresponding input screen is generated only if the required input data were not supplied with the command when the stack was created. Any reports generated during stack processing are displayed as usual.
5. Each system or user-defined command can be optionally followed by data which are used to satisfy requests for information required during the processing of the command. The character string provided as data for the STACK parameter must be enclosed in parentheses. If the command is a user command (that is, the name of a user program), any data provided resolve the data requirements of INPUT statements within the user program.

Conventions:

- Multiple settings for one `INPUT` statement are separated by a comma (,).
- Data for multiple `INPUT` statements are separated by a colon (:).
- Commands are separated by the stack delimiter character defined by profile parameter `STACKD`. The default setting is a semicolon (;).

Examples:

```
STACK=(LOGON USER1;UCMD1 A,B;UCMD2 C,D:E;FIN)
STACK=OFF                                    No STACK data.
STACK=UCMND Execute command UCMND            No embedded blanks.
STACK=(CMD DATA:DATA;CMD...)                 Place commands/data on stack.
```



Note: Since some commands (for example, `GLOBALS`) do not read parameters by `INPUT`, a blank character should be used rather than a colon to delimit a command from the first parameter data element.

```
STACK='LOGON SYSTEM'
```



Note: Because the macro assembler does not allow embedded blanks within parentheses, the character string must be enclosed in apostrophes when specified as static parameter.

234 STACKD - Stack Delimiter Character

This Natural profile parameter specifies the character to be used as the command delimiter for the STACK parameter and for command input under the Natural Development Server (product code: NDV) in a Natural Single Point of Development environment.

Possible settings	any special character	Character to be used as the command delimiter. **Note:** The character must not be the same as the one specified with the ID profile/session parameter (input delimiter character), DC profile/session parameter (decimal character) or IA profile/session parameter (input assign character).
Default setting	; (semicolon)	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. To avoid that the value specified for the STACK parameter or the data passed as command input under the Natural Development Server is not interpreted as intended, the STACKD parameter value should be set to a character that is not contained in the data passed if the data contains the default value of the stack delimiter character (see example below). The STACKD parameter should be changed to a character other than the default character if the ID parameter has been set to the semicolon. For downward compatibility reasons, this restriction does not apply to STACKD=; (the default setting).
2. The character specified may be enclosed with single quotes.
3. If the input delimiter character is to be a comma, it must be specified as ID=',', because the comma (,) separates individual parameters.

Example:

```
STACKD='/',ID=';' STACK=(DUMP IOB;+100/FIN)
```

To avoid that the semicolon after `DUMP IOB` is interpreted as a command delimiter, `STACKD` is set to `'/'`.

235 STEPLIB - Additional Steplib Library

This Natural profile parameter specifies the name of an additional Natural steplib (concatenated library) to be used.

Possible settings	1 to 8 characters	Steplib name.
Default setting	SYSTEM	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.



Note: For further information, see *Steplib Libraries* and *Search Sequence for Object Execution* in the *Using Natural* documentation.

236 SUBSID - Subsystem ID

This Natural profile parameter identifies the Natural subsystem to be used.

Possible settings	1 - 4 characters	Natural subsystem. **Note:** If you specify less than 4 characters, blanks will be appended so as to get a 4-byte setting.
Default setting	NAT8	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. For the purposes of the Natural CICS Interface (see ROLLSRV, SIPSERV, SUBSID), the Natural profile parameter SUBSID is ignored if it is specified in a parameter string by a profile parameter SYS or PROFILE or in an alternate Natural parameter module (as specified with the profile parameter PARM).
2. For information on the Natural subsystem, see *Natural Subsystem under z/OS* in the *Operations* documentation.

237 SYNERR - Control of Syntax Errors

This Natural profile parameter specifies whether or not syntax errors will be passed to the error transaction program.

Possible settings	ON	Syntax errors are passed to the error transaction program.
	OFF	Syntax errors are not passed to the error transaction program.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR4007N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. The error transaction program is defined either with the profile parameter ETA or by a user program by way of assignment to the system variable *ERROR-TA or, if Natural Security is installed, within the Natural Security library profile; see *Components of a Library Profile* in the *Natural Security* documentation.
2. For further information, see *Using an Error Transaction Program* in the *Programming Guide*.

238 SYS - Define and Activate a Set of Dynamic Profile

Parameters

- SYS Parameter Syntax 700
- NTSYS Macro Syntax 701
- Example of NTSYS Macro 702

This Natural profile parameter enables you to activate a set of dynamic profile parameters which is predefined in the Natural parameter module. This avoids the repeated specification of long sequences of profile parameters for the Natural session start.

Possible settings	See ***SYS Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The specified parameter set must be defined in the Natural parameter module currently active, e.g. in an alternative parameter module, if it is specified by the `PARM` parameter before the `SYS` parameter.
2. A parameter set is evaluated right in its position of `SYS` in the parameter string, as you would have included the defined parameter string at this position instead.
3. As an alternative, you can use the profile parameter `PROFILE` which provides a similar functionality.
4. In the Natural parameter module, you use `NTSYS` macros to predefine sets of dynamic profile parameters. You identify such a set of parameters by giving it a unique set name.

The following topics are covered below:

SYS Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of `SYS` is as follows:

```
SYS=set-name
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Explanation
set-name	Is the parameter set name defined by the `NTSYS` macro in the Natural parameter module. Identifies the subsequent set of parameters. The set name can be 1 to 8 characters long and must begin with an alphabetical character.

NTSYS Macro Syntax

The NTSYS macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTSYS set-name,'parameter-string'
```

If the length of the parameter string exceeds 255 characters, continue on the next line(s) or define a second or more parameter strings.

```
        NTSYS set-name,'parameter-string',                              *
              'parameter-string',                                       *
              'parameter-string'
```

To specify more than one set of parameters, you must use an NTSYS macro for each set.

```
        NTSYS set-name1,'parameter-string'
        NTSYS set-name2,'parameter-string'
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Explanation
set-name	identifies the subsequent set of parameters. It can be 1 to 8 characters long and must begin with an alphabetical character.
parameter-string	consists of individual profile parameters and their values.

Notes:

1. The entire set of parameters you specify with an NTSYS macro must constitute a valid string of dynamic parameters. The specified parameter string is not checked for validity during the assembly of the Natural parameter module.
2. All parameter strings of one NTSYS macro are concatenated to one set of parameters.
3. An apostrophe within a substring is represented by two apostrophes.

Example of NTSYS Macro

```
         NTSYS SET1,'FUSER=(,50),LC=ON,NC=ON,ULANG=2,                    *
               CMPO=(TQMARK=OFF),STACK=(LOGON ULIB1)'
         NTSYS SET2,'FUSER=(,51),ULANG=4,WH=ON,KC=ON,                    *
               STACK=(LOGON ULIB2)'
```

239 SYSCIP - Adabas Cipher Key for Natural System Files

This Natural profile parameter provides an Adabas default cipher key for access to Natural system files (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FPROF, FSPOOL, FREG), which have been loaded with the "ciphered" option.

Possible settings	1 - 8 digits blanks	The Adabas default cipher key for access to password-protected Natural system files. **Note:** 1. The cipher key specified with the SYSCIP parameter applies to all Natural system files for which no individual cipher keys are specified. 2. If the Natural system files are not ciphered, set SYSCIP to blanks.
Default setting	blanks	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify the SYSCIP parameter dynamically in conjunction with any of the individual system file parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG, you must specify the SYSCIP parameter *before* any individual system file parameter.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Adabas databases.
2. Cipher keys for individual system files can be specified with the subparameter *cipher-key* of the profile parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG.

240 SYSPSW - Adabas Default Password for Natural System Files

It provides an Adabas default password for access to Natural system files (FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FPROF, FSPOOL, FREG), which have been password-protected.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters blanks	The Adabas default password for access to password-protected Natural system files. **Note:** 1. If a Natural system file is password-protected, a password which permits updates to the file must be specified. 2. The password specified with the SYSPSW parameter applies to all Natural system files for which no individual passwords are specified. 3. If the Natural system files are not password-protected, set SYSPSW to blanks. 4. If profile parameter OPRB is specified, the SYSPSW password is used for the initial Adabas open call and must permit access and/or update to all the files specified in OPRB, as required.
Default setting	blanks	
Dynamic specification	yes	**Note:** If you specify SYSPSW dynamically in conjunction with any of the individual system file parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG, you must specify SYSPSW *before* any individual system file parameter.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Adabas databases.
2. Passwords for individual system files can be specified with the subparameter *password* of the profile parameters FNAT, FUSER, FDIC, FSEC, FSPOOL, FPROF and FREG.

241 TAB - Standard Output Character Translation

- TAB Parameter Syntax 708
- NTTAB Macro Syntax 709
- Example of TAB Parameter 709
- Example of NTTAB Macro 709

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTTAB as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TAB corresponds to the NTTAB macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TAB Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTAB in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTAB is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The NTTAB table in NATCONFG is the standard output translation table.
2. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, values specified with TAB are ignored. See also *Translation Tables* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

TAB Parameter Syntax

The TAB parameter is specified as follows:

```
TAB=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being the character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the character into which the first character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TAB=OFF
```

With TAB=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified in the macro NTTAB in NATCONFG.

NTTAB Macro Syntax

The NTTAB macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTAB a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TAB Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTTAB, but only dynamically with the profile parameter TAB.

Example of TAB Parameter

With the TAB parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TAB=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTAB Macro

```
        NTTAB 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

242 TAB1 - Alternative Output Translation

- TAB1 Parameter Syntax 712
- NTTAB1 Macro Syntax 713
- Example of TAB1 Parameter 713
- Example of NTTAB1 Macro 713

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTTAB1 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TAB1 corresponds to the NTTAB1 macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TAB1 Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTAB1 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTAB1 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Note: The NTTAB1 table in NATCONFG is the alternative output translation table for the secondary character set used when the profile/session parameter PM=C is set.

TAB1 Parameter Syntax

The TAB1 parameter is specified as follows:

```
TAB1=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being the character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the character into which the first character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TAB1=OFF
```

With TAB1=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified in the macro NTTAB1 in NATCONFG.

NTTAB1 Macro Syntax

The NTTAB1 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTAB1 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TAB1 Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTTAB1, but only dynamically with the profile parameter TAB1.

Example of TAB1 Parameter

With the TAB1 parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TAB1=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTAB1 Macro

```
        NTTAB1 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

243 TAB2 - Alternative Input Translation

- TAB2 Parameter Syntax 716
- NTTAB2 Macro Syntax 717
- Example of TAB2 Parameter 717
- Example of NTTAB2 Macro 717

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTTAB2 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TAB2 corresponds to the NTTAB2 macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TAB2 Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTAB2 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTAB2 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Note: The NTTAB2 table in NATCONFG is the alternate input translation table for the secondary character set used when the profile/session parameter PM is set to PM=C.

The following topics are covered below:

TAB2 Parameter Syntax

The TAB2 parameter is specified as follows:

```
TAB2=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being the character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the character into which the first character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TAB2=OFF
```

With TAB2=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified in the macro NTTAB1 in NATCONFG.

NTTAB2 Macro Syntax

The NTTAB2 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTAB2 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TAB2 Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTTAB2, but only dynamically with the profile parameter TAB2.

Example of TAB2 Parameter

With the TAB2 parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TAB2=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTAB2 Macro

```
        NTTAB2 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

244 TABA1 - EBCDIC-to-ASCII Translation

- TABA1 Parameter Syntax 720
- NTTABA1 Macro Syntax 721
- Example of TABA1 Parameter 721
- Example of NTTABA1 Macro 721

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the EBCDIC-to-ASCII translation table NTTABA1 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TABA1 corresponds to the NTTABA1 macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TABA1 Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTABA1 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTABA1 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

The following topics are covered below:

TABA1 Parameter Syntax

The TABA1 parameter is specified as follows:

```
TABA1=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being an EBCDIC character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the ASCII character into which the EBCDIC character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the two-byte hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TABA1=OFF
```

With TABA1=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified in the macro NTTABA1 in NATCONFG.

NTTABA1 Macro Syntax

The NTTABA1 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTABA1 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TABA1 Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTTABA1, but only dynamically with the profile parameter TABA1.

Example of TABA1 Parameter

With the TABA1 parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TABA1=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTABA1 Macro

```
        NTTABA1 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

245 TABA2 - ASCII-to-EBCDIC Translation

- TABA2 Parameter Syntax 724
- NTTABA2 Macro Syntax 724
- Example of TABA2 Parameter 725
- Example of NTTABA2 Macro 725

This Natural profile parameter allows you to overwrite the definitions in the ASCII-to-EBCDIC translation table NTTABA2 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TABA2 corresponds to the NTTABA2 macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TABA2 Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTABA2 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTABA2 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

TABA2 Parameter Syntax

The TABA2 parameter is specified as follows:

```
TABA2=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being an ASCII character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the EBCDIC character into which the ASCII character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the two-byte hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TABA2=OFF
```

With TABA2=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified within the macro NTTABA2 in NATCONFG.

NTTABA2 Macro Syntax

The NTTABA2 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTABA2 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TABA2 Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value `OFF` cannot be specified with the macro `NTTABA2`, but only dynamically with the profile parameter `TABA2`.

Example of TABA2 Parameter

With the `TABA2` parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TABA2=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTABA2 Macro

```
        NTTABA2 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by `H'5E'` is translated into `'Ä'`, `'ö'` into the character represented by `H'78'`, the character represented by `H'FF'` into the character represented by `H'00'`, and `'ü'` into `'Ü'`.

246 TABL - SYS Library Output Translation

- TABL Parameter Syntax 728
- NTTABL Macro Syntax 729
- Example of TABL Parameter 729
- Example of NTTABL Macro 729

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTTABL as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG. TABL corresponds to the NTTABL macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TABL Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTTABL in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTABL is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Note: The NTTABL table in NATCONFG is used to translate output produced by programs located in SYS... libraries.

TABL Parameter Syntax

The TABL parameter is specified as follows:

```
TABL=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being the character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the character into which the first character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the two-byte hexadecimal representation of that character.

Or:

```
TABL=OFF
```

With TABL=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified within the macro NTTABL in NATCONFG.

NTTABL Macro Syntax

The NTTABL macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTABL a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TABL Parameter Syntax*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTTABL, but only dynamically with the profile parameter TABL.

Example of TABL Parameter

With the TABL parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses, for example:

```
TABL=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

Example of NTTABL Macro

```
        NTTABL 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

247 TC - Trailing Characters

With this session parameter, you can specify trailing characters that are to be displayed immediately to the right of a field output with a `DISPLAY` statement. The width of the output column is enlarged accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Up to 10 characters may be specified.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT`	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the `FORMAT` statement.
	`DISPLAY`	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	

Notes:

1. Trailing characters may optionally be specified enclosed within apostrophes, in which case any characters can be specified. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes.
2. The parameter `TC` can also be used with U format fields. For information on Unicode format, see also *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC*.
3. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

Examples:

```
FORMAT TC=*
DISPLAY (TC='*B*')
```

248 TCU - Unicode Trailing Characters

With this session parameter, you can specify trailing characters that are to be displayed immediately to the right of a field output with a `DISPLAY` statement. The width of the output column is enlarged accordingly.

Possible settings	any character	Up to 10 characters may be specified.
Default setting	none	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`FORMAT`	Parameter may be specified dynamically with the `FORMAT` statement.
	`DISPLAY`	Parameter may be specified at statement level and/or at element level.
Applicable command	none	



Notes:

1. Trailing characters may optionally be specified enclosed within apostrophes, in which case any characters can be specified. Any character string specified which contains a closing parenthesis or a quotation mark must be enclosed within apostrophes.
2. The session parameter `TCU` is identical to the session parameter `TC`. The difference is that the trailing characters are always stored in Unicode format. This allows you to specify trailing characters with mixed characters from different code pages, and assures that always the correct character is displayed independent of the installed system code page.

See also:

- *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*
- *Unicode and Code Page Support in the Natural Programming Language*, *Session Parameters*, *EMU, ICU, LCU, TCU versus EM, IC, LC, TC*

249 TD - Time Differential

This Natural profile parameter specifies a time differential to be applied to the Natural time/date setting to ensure that the current local time/date is used, rather than the computer center time/date.

Possible settings	`AUTO`	During session initialization, Natural compares the physical (store clock) and logical (system environment) machine times and uses the difference between the two as the setting for the `TD` parameter. For a time change to take effect for Natural (for example, to change time to summer time or back to winter time), it is therefore sufficient to reset the logical machine time. This affects only those sessions which were started after the time change.

	`+/-hh`
	`(+/-hh,mm)`
	`(+/-hh,mm,ss)`
		Hours, minutes and seconds from `(-23,59,59)` to `(+23,59,59)`. A plus (optional) or minus sign indicates, whether the `TD` value is to be added or subtracted.
		
		The specified time is added to or subtracted from the physical machine time to set the time/date to be used by Natural.

	1 to 32 characters	Name of the time zone to be used. This must be defined as a valid time zone in the `NTTZ` macro of the `NATCONFG` module, see *Configuration Tables - Module NATCONFG*. If the time changes according to the DST definition in `NATCONFG` for the time zone, this is honored during a running session.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Note: This parameter is applicable in an environment in which remote nodes are being used in a computer network.

Examples

```
TD=6           (6 hours ahead)
TD=(5,30)      (5 hours and 30 minutes ahead)
TD=(-6,12,30)  (6 hours, 12 minutes and 30 seconds behind)
TD='USA-EST'   (eastern time zone as defined in NTTZ macro)
```

250 TF - Translation of Database ID/File Number

- TF Parameter Syntax 738
- NTTF Macro Syntax 739
- Example of TF Parameter 739
- Example of NTTF Macro 739

This Natural profile parameter can be used to translate a database ID/file number into another database ID/file number during the execution of an application. It corresponds to the macro NTTF in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***TF Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTF is used instead.
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1034N USR2005N *	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.

Notes:

1. This parameter applies to user files only. It does not apply to system files.
2. This feature is relevant when developing an application in a production environment. It enables you to develop an application in a test database and then transfer the finished application to the production database without having to change or re-compile the application. The Natural objects are cataloged with the production DBID/FNR, but whenever a database access is executed, the production DBID/FNR is translated into the test DBID/FNR according to the TF parameter specifications; that is, the test database is used. This means that testing can take place in the actual production environment, but not with production data.
3. The TF parameter or the NTTF macro can be specified several times so as to specify different combinations of file numbers.

   If multiple TF parameters are specified, the following applies:

   - The list of TF definitions is searched in the sequence they are defined. The first entry that exactly matches in DBID and FNR (no asterisk) is used.
   - If no exact match is found, the TF definitions are searched for a second time. This time, the first wildcard entry (either DBID or FNR is an asterisk) that matches is used.

TF Parameter Syntax

The TF profile parameter is specified as follows:

```
TF=(production-dbid,production-fnr,test-dbid,test-fnr)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
production-dbid	0 - 254 or 256 - 65535 or *	Identification of the production database. An asterisk (*) can be used as a wildcard for all database IDs. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see profile parameter LFILE.
production-fnr	1 - 65535 or *	File number of the production database. An asterisk (*) can be used as a wildcard for all file numbers.
test-dbid	0 - 254 or 256 - 65535 or *	Identification of the test database. An asterisk (*) can be used, which leaves the database ID unchanged.
test-fnr	1 - 65535 or *	File number of the test database. An asterisk (*) can be used, which leaves the file number unchanged.

NTTF Macro Syntax

The NTTF macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTF production-dbid,production-fnr,test-dbid,test-fnr
```

For explanations of the syntax elements and possible values, see ***TF Parameter Syntax***.

Example of TF Parameter

```
TF=(777,39,17,88),TF=(251,*,9,*)
```

Example of NTTF Macro

Equivalent specification in the Natural parameter module:

```
        NTTF 777,39,17,88
        NTTF 251,*,9,*
```

251 THPINIT - Name of Pre-initialized Storage Thread Model

This Natural profile parameter can be used to define the name of a pre-initialized storage thread model to improve processing performance for Natural session initialization.

Possible settings	1 - 8 characters	The name of a pre-initialized storage thread model to be used for session initialization.
Default setting	' '	A pre-initialized storage thread model is not used for session initialization.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Static Natural session initialization mainly comprises dynamic profile parameter evaluation and buffer allocation/initialization, which are CPU-intensive and often repeated in exactly the same way for many sessions. The THPINIT profile parameter is used to save the contents of the Natural storage thread after static session initialization and to reuse the contents as a storage thread model for other sessions. All subsequent sessions with the same THPINIT definition then skip static initialization and run with the defined pre-initialized storage thread model.

THPINIT applies to thread environments only. However, if the THSIZE profile parameter is used to define a thread for batch or TSO, THPINIT can also be used for these environments.

If the Natural Roll Server is used (z/OS only), a pre-initialized storage thread model is only available for the environment (for example, CICS, IMS TM, batch or TSO) under which the model was generated. If the Natural Roll Server is not used, a pre-initialized storage thread model is stored and available in the current region only.

Important Usage Considerations:

- If a pre-initialized storage thread model is used, only the profile parameters THPINIT and NUCNAME are evaluated. This applies to both static (Natural parameter module) and dynamic (at session start) parameter definitions. As a consequence, warnings or error messages are not returned for any other invalid or erroneous parameters.

- Profile parameter logging (PLOG=ON) is not performed for a session that runs with a pre-initialized storage thread model, even when PLOG was specified and saved for the original session.
- A generic value specified with the profile parameter PROFILE parameter (set to AUTO, PROGRAM or TERMINAL) is assigned to the value of the session for which the pre-initialized storage thread model was saved, but not to the value of the current session.
- For a session that uses a pre-initialized storage thread model, static and dynamic parameter definitions set for the original session (in which the model was saved) can be displayed by using the Natural user exits USR4004N and USR8203N.
- A saved pre-initialized storage thread model cannot be updated or replaced. The SYSTP R utility function can be used to display and delete saved pre-initialized thread storage session records from the Natural Roll Server, if available. The user ID prefix of the Natural Roll Server is $THP.
- THPINIT definitions in parameter profiles (PROFILE or SYS profile parameter) and alternative Natural parameter modules (PARM profile parameter) are ignored. THPINIT is only evaluated at an early stage of session initialization, before parameter profiles and alternative parameter modules are evaluated.
- The physical terminal screen size must be equal to the screen size of the pre-initialized storage thread model.
- The current storage thread size must be greater than or equal to the thread size of the pre-initialized storage thread model.

Example:

```
THPINIT=MYTHREAD
```

252 THSEPCH - Thousands Separator Character

This Natural profile and session parameter is used to specify the character to be used as thousands separator at runtime. Then the thousands separator character replaces the dynamic thousands separators in edit masks.

Possible settings	any character	At runtime, the dynamic thousands separator is replaced with this character. **Note:** 1. If the thousands separator character is to be a comma, it must be enclosed in quotes, that is, `THSEPCH=','` when using the dynamic parameter facility, because a comma is used to separate individual parameters. 2. If the thousands separator character is to be a quote, it must be specified as two quotes enclosed in quotes, that is, `THSEPCH=''''`.
Default setting	, (comma)	**Note:** By default, a comma is used as thousands separator.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	none	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	



Note: In the Natural source, the dynamic thousands separator is always represented by a comma (,) or a period (.).

See also:

- Option `THSEP` of system command `COMPOPT` in the *System Commands* documentation.
- Keyword subparameter `THSEP` of profile parameter `CMPO` or macro `NTCMPO`.

- *Customizing Separator Character Displays* in the *Programming Guide*.

253 THSIZE – Thread Size

To improve the processing performance, this Natural profile parameter can be used to define the size of a storage thread for running in z/OS batch mode or under TSO.

Possible settings	256 - 2097151 or 0	Thread size in KB.
Default setting	0	No thread used.
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter does not have any effect on other environments where threads are used already, for example, server environments.
2. The storage thread is allocated during session start. Natural tries to satisfy all storage requests (GETMAIN/FREEMAIN) within this thread instead of passing it to the operating system. The thread must be large enough to contain all fixed size buffers. If the thread is full, variable sized buffers may be allocated outside the thread, provided that profile parameter OVSIZE allows this.
3. The profile parameter THSIZE is ignored if it is specified in a parameter string activated by a SYS or PROFILE profile parameter or in an alternative Natural parameter module (as specified with the PARM profile parameter).
4. If Natural Batch for zIIP is installed and active (z/OS batch and TSO only), an appropriate setting of THSIZE can reduce the number of switches into TCB mode, because of the reduced number of physical GETMAINs. The same applies if profile parameter WPSIZE is used.

Example:

```
THSIZE=5000
```

254 TMODEL - IBM 3270 Terminal Model

This Natural profile parameter controls the IBM 3270 terminal model number for online environments, for example, under IMS TM.

Possible settings	0	The screen size is determined by the environment-dependant driver module. **Note:** 1. If possible, it gets the screen size information from its subsystem. 2. Otherwise, the definitions of default Model 2 are used, for example, under IMS TM or for the Natural Web I/O Interface.
	2	The screen size is 24 lines and 80 columns.
	3	The screen size is 32 lines and 80 columns.
	4	The screen size is 43 lines and 80 columns.
	5	The screen size is 27 lines and 132 columns.
	(*lines*,*cols*)	This syntax is allowed for NWO server terminals only. The number of lines (*lines*) can be 24 through 250, and the number of columns (*cols*) can be 80 through 250.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter is for IBM z/OS only, or for the Natural Web I/O Interface.
2. It is used to determine the number of lines and columns of the terminal screen.

3. If your TMODEL specification is incompatible with the physical terminal screen size, the output data may be displayed incorrectly or hardware errors may occur.
4. This Natural profile parameter can be also used under the Natural Development Server (NDV) and for the Natural Web I/O Interface (NWO) server in any operating system environment for defining the terminal screen size for the Natural Web I/O Interface.
5. For further information, refer to the Natural Development Server documentation, Configuring the Natural Development Server, or to the *Natural Web I/O Interface* documentation.
6. The terminal screen size has a direct influence on the storage required for the terminal I/O buffers used by Natural.
7. Under CICS, this parameter is ignored for terminal bound sessions, because the terminal screen size is defined by the CICS terminal control table. If your TMODEL specification is incompatible with the physical terminal screen size, the output data may be displayed incorrectly or hardware errors may occur.

255 TPF (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

256 TQ - Translate Quotation Marks

This parameter has been replaced by the keyword subparameter TQMARK of profile parameter CMPO.

257 TRACE - Define Components to be Traced

- TRACE Parameter Syntax 754
- NTTRACE Macro Syntax 755
- Example of TRACE Parameter 755
- Example of NTTRACE Macro 755

This Natural profile parameter can be used to define the components for which trace data are to be written. It corresponds to the macro NTTRACE in the Natural parameter module.

Caution: Do not use this parameter without prior consultation of Support.

Possible settings	See *TRACE Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTTRACE is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter is intended primarily for internal use for debugging purposes. It *does not* activate trace recording.
2. To activate trace recording, use the profile parameters ITRACE (internal trace) or ETRACE (external trace). During the session, you can use the corresponding terminal commands %TRI and %TRE.
3. The setting lists of multiple TRACE parameter specifications are *not* concatenated; that is, a TRACE parameter overrides any previously specified TRACE parameter and any NTTRACE macro definitions.

TRACE Parameter Syntax

The TRACE parameter is specified as follows:

```
TRACE=(trace-id,trace-id,...)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
trace-id	1-8 bytes each.	Trace IDs define the names of the Natural components to be traced. Component names have to be entered in upper case.

NTTRACE Macro Syntax

The NTTRACE macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTTRACE trace-id,trace-id,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *TRACE Parameter Syntax*.
2. Multiple specifications of the NTTRACE macro are concatenated to one trace list.

Example of TRACE Parameter

```
TRACE=(NATGETM,NATFREM,DYNPARMS)
```

This specification defines traces to be written for the Natural nucleus components “Storage Acquisition”, “Storage Release” and “Dynamic Parameter Evaluation”.

Example of NTTRACE Macro

```
        NTTRACE NATGETM,NATFREM,DYNPARMS
```

This specification defines traces to be written for the Natural nucleus components “Storage Acquisition”, “Storage Release” and “Dynamic Parameter Evaluation”.

258 TS - Translate Output from Programs in System Libraries

This Natural profile and session parameter is used to translate output from Natural system libraries (that is, libraries whose names begin with SYS) using a translation table. This may be necessary for locations which have non-standard lower-case usage (for example, Middle East or Far East countries).

Important: The TS parameter applies only to primary output (CMPRINT, see Natural in Batch Mode in the *Operations* documentation).

Possible settings	ON	Output is translated. **Note:** With TS=ON, the profile parameter LC=OFF and the session parameter AD=T, both of which translate input to upper case, are ignored, as they would cause undesired character translation for special character sets.
	OFF	Output is not translated.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Error messages or warnings are translated if the English version of the text is displayed. If the text is displayed in the local language (for example, Hebrew), it is not translated into upper-

case characters. The translation of messages and warnings does not depend on the library from where the program is executed.

2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter TS can be overridden by the session parameter TS.
3. The translation table can be modified with the NTTABL macro or the corresponding dynamic profile parameter TABL.

Support of TS=ON for Natural under IMS TM Messages

All Natural under IMS TM messages are translated into upper case if TS=ON is specified in the Natural session.

Support of TS=ON for RPC Server Trace

All messages in the Natural RPC server trace are translated into upper case if TS=ON is specified in the Natural RPC server session. The trace of the data from/to the client is not affected by TS=ON and remains unchanged.

Other Parameters to Provide Upper Case Translation

In addition to honoring TS=ON, several Natural components provide an UCTRAN parameter to provide for translation of messages into upper case, even if the setting of the TS parameter is not (or not yet) available. These components are:

- Authorized Services Manager
- Roll Server
- Natural Global Buffer Pool under z/OS
- Natural Com-plete/SMARTS Interface
- Natural RPC

  See *Startup Parameters* in z/OS Batch Mode and *Startup Parameters* under CICS in the *Natural RPC (Remote Procedure Call)* documentation.

For the Natural Development Server, the configuration parameter UPPERCASE_SYSTEMMESSAGES with similar functionality is available, for details, see *Configuring the Natural Development Server* in the *Natural Development Server* documentation.

259 TSIZE - Size of Buffer for Adabas Text Retrieval

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the buffer to be used for the Adabas Text Retrieval facility.

Possible settings	1-2097151	Buffer size in KB. **Note:** If the requested space is not available, the Adabas Text Retrieval facility cannot be used.
	0	Adabas Text Retrieval facility is not used.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Note: Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.

260 TSOP - Parameters for Natural TSO Interface

- TSOP Parameter Syntax 762
- NTTSOP Macro Syntax 762
- Keyword Subparameters 763
- Example of TSOP Parameter 766
- Example of NTTSOP Macro 767

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the parameters for the Natural TSO Interface. It corresponds to the macro NTTSOP in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *TSOP Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See *Keyword Subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter TSOP can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTTSOP.
Specification within session	no	

TSOP Parameter Syntax

The TSOP parameter is specified as follows:

```
TSOP=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

For information on subparameter names and values, see *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTTSOP Macro Syntax

The NTTSOP macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTTSOP ABEXIT=value,                                          *
                ALTSCRN=value,                                         *
                LBPNAME=value,                                         *
                LEHDLR=value,                                          *
                NDBFSRV=value,                                         *
                PA2=value,                                             *
                SUBPOOL=value,                                         *
                SWAPKEY=value,                                         *
                TIOBSZ=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

ABEXIT | ALTSCRN | LBPNAME | LEHDLR | NDBFSRV | PA2 | SUBPOOL | SWAPKEY | TIOBSZ

ABEXIT - Abend Processing

ABEXIT=*value* specifies the mode of abend processing within Natural.

Value	Explanation
ESTAE	Natural intercepts all abends and issues the appropriate error messages. This is the default value.
SPIE	Only program checks (SOC*x* abends) are intercepted.
OFF	Natural does not intercept any abends or program checks at all.

Notes:

1. The setting ABEXIT=OFF corresponds to profile parameter DU=FORCE.
2. The setting ABEXIT=OFF is not recommended because some functions, which require the abend interception, will not work any longer. The usage of profile parameter MT will cause an abend U0322 instead of error NAT0953 when the CPU time limit is reached.

ALTSCRN - Session Screen Mode

ALTSCRN=*value* specifies whether the 3270 alternate screen size is to be used.

Value	Explanation
ON	The alternate screen size is to be used. This is the default value.
OFF	The default screen size is to be used.

Notes:

1. There are 2 sets of screen heights/widths from the VTAM LOGMODE definition for the terminal, default and alternate screen size. Usually, the default screen size is 24 lines and 80 columns. The alternate screen size depends on the 3270 terminal model (2, 3, 4 or 5).
2. The screen size can be overwritten with Natural profile parameter TMODEL.

LBPNAME - Sharing of Local Buffer Pools

LBPNAME=*value* controls the sharing of the local buffer pool when running multiple Natural sessions within the same TSO region. It defines the name of the shared buffer pool environment and is used to locate the shared local buffer pool.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters or ' ' (blank)	Name of the shared buffer pool.
' ' (blank)	The local buffer pools are not shared. This is the default value.



Note: When running multiple Natural sessions in a z/OS batch or TSO region concurrently, each session allocates storage for a separate local buffer pool. Except for the Natural z/OS batch mode server, the local buffer pools are not shared by default; that is, if the different sessions use the same Natural objects, these have to be loaded once for each session separately. If a shared buffer pool name is specified, all Natural sessions will share the same local buffer pool.

LEHDLR - Use of an LE Error Handler for Calling LE Subprograms

LEHDLR=*value* specifies whether Natural uses an LE error handler for the call of LE subprograms.

Value	Explanation
ON	An LE error handler is set up by Natural during the call of LE subprograms. This means, if an unhandled LE error occurs during the execution of an LE subprogram, Natural will get control and can handle it (by issuing error NAT0954). This is the default value.
OFF	No setting of an LE error handler is done by Natural during the call of LE subprograms. This means, if an unhandled error occurs during the execution of a LE subprogram, the LE enclave is terminated and so the Natural session is lost.



Notes:

1. For information on LE runtime options, see the description of source module NATLEOPT in the *Installation for z/OS* documentation.
2. For information on Natural running with the IBM Language Environment, refer to *Natural Execution - Miscellaneous Topics*, *LE Subprograms* in the *Operations* documentation.

NDBFSRV - Natural for Db2 File Server

NDBFSRV=*value* specifies whether the Natural for Db2 file server is to be used.

Value	Explanation
OFF	The Natural for Db2 file server will not be used. This is the default value.
ON	The Natural for Db2 file server is invoked at each terminal I/O.

PA2 - Behavior of PA2 Key

PA2=*value* specifies how the PA2 key shall work.

Value	Explanation
ON	The PA2 key value is passed to the Natural application.
OFF	The PA2 key value is used to redisplay the terminal screen and is not passed to the Natural application. This is the default value.



Note: The PA2 subparameter specification is irrelevant if the PA2 key is defined as the split screen swap key by subparameter SWAPKEY.

SUBPOOL - Storage Subpool for GETMAIN Requests

SUBPOOL=*value* defines the storage subpool for GETMAIN requests.

Value	Explanation
1 - 127	Subpool number.
0	This is the default value.



Notes:

1. The subparameter SUBPOOL is honored only in the Natural parameter module which is linked to the TSO driver, but not in an alternative parameter module which is activated using a PARM= specification.
2. As the subparameter SUBPOOL is evaluated during session initialization only, it cannot be specified as a dynamic subparameter.

SWAPKEY - TSO/ISPF Split Screen Feature Support

SWAPKEY=*value* defines the TSO/ISPF split screen swap key for Natural, which is assigned to PF9 on most of the panels of Natural ISPF (Integrated Structured Programming Facility).

Value	Explanation
PF1 - PF24	Defines the PF- or PA-key which shall be used to swap to the next TSO/ISPF session.
PA1 - PA3	
OFF	By default, no swap key is defined; that is, no split screen feature support is generated.

Notes:

1. The specified key cannot be used by Natural applications. Usually, the SWAP command in TSO/ISPF is assigned to the PF9 key on most TSO/ISPF panels.
2. Split screen support requires the TSO/ISPF interface module ISPLINK from the ISPF load library. You can include ISPLNK in the link step for NATTSO. If not linked, Natural tries to load it dynamically when the key defined with SWAPKEY is first used in the session. If ISPLINK is not contained in the load library, Natural treats SWAPKEY as set to OFF.

TIOBSZ - Size of the Terminal I/O Buffer

TIOBSZ=*value* specifies the size of the terminal I/O buffer.

Value	Explanation
4 - 32	Size of the terminal I/O buffer in KB.
8	This is the default setting.

Note: The terminal I/O buffer is allocated below the 16 MB line.

Example of TSOP Parameter

```
TSOP=(LBPNAME=NATTEST1,TIOBSZ=12,SWAPKEY=PF9)
```

Example of NTTSOP Macro

```
         NTTSOP LBPNAME=NATTEST1,TIOBSZ=12,SWAPKEY=PF9
```

261 TTYPE - Terminal Type

This Natural profile parameter allows you to specify the terminal type used - in TP environments in which this information is not supplied automatically - so that Natural can activate the appropriate converter routine for attribute sequences to operate that type of terminal.

Possible settings	1-4 characters	The setting specified with the `TTYPE` parameter must be defined as a valid terminal device type in the `NTDVCE` macro of the `NATCONFG` module, see *Configuration Tables - Module NATCONFG*.
Default setting	`3270`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	The `TTYPE` parameter has the same function as the terminal command `%T=`.



Note: If you use the `TTYPE` parameter, it is no longer necessary to execute a program containing a `SET CONTROL 'T=...'` statement at the start of the session in order to set the terminal type.

262 UC - Underlining Character

This session parameter determines the character that is used as underlining character for the following:

- column headings generated by `DISPLAY` statements;
- page titles/trailers produced by `WRITE TITLE` / `WRITE TRAILER` statements with `UNDERLINED` option.

Possible settings	any character	See also Note.
	`OFF`	
Default setting	`-`	Hyphen (-).
Specification within session	yes	

Applicable statements	`DISPLAY`
	`FORMAT`
	`WRITE TITLE`
	`WRITE TRAILER`	

Applicable command	none	



Note: If you do not wish column headers to be underlined, you have the following options:

`UC=`	A blank line will be output instead of underlining.
`UC=OFF`	The field values will be output immediately below the heading line, without any blank line in between. You can specify `UC=OFF` only at the statement level of a `DISPLAY` statement; in this case, you cannot make any other `UC` specifications for individual fields in that statement.

Examples:

```
FORMAT UC=*
DISPLAY (UC= ) NAME AGE (UC=+)
```



Note: See also *Underlining Character for Titles and Headers - UC Parameter* in the *Programming Guide*.

263 UCONMAX - Maximum Number of Concurrent Sessions for a User

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the maximum number of concurrent sessions for a user.

The Natural FREG system file is used to register the sessions started with a value > 0 for the Natural profile parameter UCONMAX.

Possible settings	1 - 32767	Maximum number of concurrent sessions for a user.
	0	UCONMAX=0 indicates that no limit is to be in effect.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If the specified limit is exceeded, the Natural session is rejected and the user is notified with a corresponding Natural error message.
2. This Natural profile parameter is in effect for servers supporting the Natural Development Server and the *Natural Web I/O Interface*.

264 UDB - User Database ID

This Natural profile parameter specifies the DBID to be used for a database access at runtime. This database ID specified with the UDB parameter replaces DBID 0 when Natural objects are executed.

Possible settings	0 or 1 - 65535, except 255	Valid database ID. **Note:** Database ID 255 is reserved for logical system files, see profile parameter LFILE.
Default setting	database ID applicable for FUSER	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N USR1040N*	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation. * Recommended.

Notes:

1. The DBID 0 and the databases selected with the UDB parameter must be of the same type (ADA/ADA, SQL/SQL or XML/XML, for example).
2. If no DBID is specified in the DDM used, the DBID specified with the UDB profile parameter determines which database is accessed. Thus it is possible to have different user environments without multiple FUSER files being required.
3. If no DBID is specified in the DDM and the UDB profile parameter is not specified, the DBID that applies to the FUSER system file is used.

265 ULANG - User Language

This Natural profile parameter specifies the language to be used for date edit masks, system messages, user messages, help texts, helproutines, and multi-lingual maps. The setting is used to set the Natural system variable *LANGUAGE.

Possible settings	1 - 60	Natural language code. **Note:** 1. For example, 1 is assigned to English, 2 is assigned to German, 3 is assigned to French. 2. For a detailed list of language codes, see the table in the documentation of the *LANGUAGE variable.
Default setting	1	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. See also the note on language code related adaptation of profile parameter CP when set to ON.
2. Within the session, the language code can be specified using the terminal command %L=.
3. See also:

- *Configuration Tables - Module NATCONFG* in the *Operations* documentation for additional information about language indicators and possible settings.
- *Screen Design, Skill-Sensitive User Interfaces* in the *Programming Guide*.

266 UNIIO (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.



Caution: Do not change its setting.

267 USER - Restrict Use of Profile Parameter Strings and Modules

- USER Parameter Syntax 782
- NTUSER Macro Syntax 783
- Example of USER Parameter 783
- Example of NTUSER Macro 784

This profile parameter can be used to restrict the use of dynamic parameter strings as specified in a SYSPARM profile, NTSYS macro or parameter data set (CMPRMIN), or to restrict an alternative Natural parameter module. It corresponds to the macro NTUSER in the parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***USER Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	none	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. To restrict the use of an alternative Natural parameter module, the corresponding macro NTUSER is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. The USER parameter applies only to the string of dynamic parameters specified *after* it.
2. When the dynamic profile parameters are evaluated and the USER parameter is encountered, Natural checks if the current user ID (that is, the current value of the system variable *INIT-USER) is contained in the list of user IDs specified with the USER parameter. If it is not, the user receives a corresponding error message, and the processing of dynamic profile parameters is terminated immediately.

USER Parameter Syntax

The parameter syntax of USER is as follows:

```
USER=(user-id,user-id,...),profile-parameter-string
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Explanation
user-id	The IDs of the users who will be allowed to use the subsequently specified string of profile parameters.
profile-parameter-string	String of profile parameters.

To restrict the use of a SYSPARM profile

- Specify the USER parameter as the first parameter in the profile. The subsequent string of profile parameters in the profile, that is, the entire profile, can then only be used by the user specified with the USER parameter.

To restrict the use of a parameter string defined in an NTSYS macro or in a CMPRMIN data set

- Specify the USER parameter as the first parameter in the parameter string defined in an NTSYS macro or in a CMPRMIN data set.

NTUSER Macro Syntax

The NTUSER macro in a Natural parameter module is specified as follows:

```
        NTUSER user-id,user-id,user-id,...,profile-parameter-string
        NTUSER user-id,user-id,...,profile-parameter-string
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see ***USER Parameter Syntax***.
2. The NTUSER macro applies to the Natural parameter module in which it is specified. The default Natural parameter module linked to the environment-dependent Natural nucleus cannot be restricted.

To restrict the use of an alternative Natural parameter module

- Specify the macro NTUSER in the alternative parameter module.

Note: When an alternative parameter module is to be used, Natural loads the alternative parameter module specified by the PARM parameter and checks if the current user ID (that is, the current value of the system variable *INIT-USER) is contained in the list of user IDs specified by the NTUSER macro in the alternative parameter module. If it is not, the user receives a corresponding error message, and the alternative parameter module is discarded.

Example of USER Parameter

The following is an example of protecting a specific system file FNAT:

```
USER=(ADMIN1,ADMIN2),FNAT=(12,177,SECPASSW,74832055)
```

Example of NTUSER Macro

The following is an example of protecting a Natural parameter macro:

```
        NTPRM ...
        ...
        NTUSER ADMIN1,ADMIN2
```

268 USERBUF (Internal Use)

This parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

Caution: Do not change its setting.

269 UTAB1 - Lower-to-Upper-Case Translation

- UTAB1 Parameter Syntax 788
- NTUTAB1 Macro Syntax 789
- Example of UTAB1 Parameter 789
- Example of NTUTAB1 Macro 789

This Natural profile parameter can be used to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTUTAB1 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG.

Possible settings	See ***UTAB1 Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTUTAB1 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTUTAB1 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. UTAB1 corresponds to the NTUTAB1 macro in the Natural parameter module.
2. The NTUTAB1 table is used for lower-to-upper-case translation.
3. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, values specified with UTAB1 are ignored. See also *Translation Tables* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

UTAB1 Parameter Syntax

The UTAB1 parameter is specified as follows:

```
UTAB1=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being the character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the character into which the first character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the hexadecimal representation of that character.

With the UTAB1 parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses; see ***Example of UTAB1 Parameter***.

Or:

```
UTAB1=OFF
```

With UTAB1=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified in the macro NTUTAB1 in NATCONFG.

NTUTAB1 Macro Syntax

The NTUTAB1 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTUTAB1 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *UTAB1 Parameter Syntax*. For an example, see *Example of NTUTAB1 Macro*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTUTAB1, but only dynamically with the profile parameter UTAB1.

Example of UTAB1 Parameter

```
UTAB1=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

Example of NTUTAB1 Macro

```
        NTUTAB1 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

270 UTAB2 - Upper-to-Lower-Case Translation

- UTAB2 Parameter Syntax 792
- NTUTAB2 Macro Syntax 793
- Example of UTAB2 Parameter 793
- Example of NTUTAB2 Macro 793

This Natural profile parameter allows you to overwrite the definitions in the translation table NTUTAB2 as contained in the configuration module NATCONFG.

Possible settings	See ***UTAB2 Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	As specified within the macro NTUTAB2 in NATCONFG.	
Dynamic specification	yes	This parameter can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTUTAB2 is used instead.
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. UTAB2 corresponds to the NTUTAB2 macro in the Natural parameter module.
2. The NTUTAB2 table is used for upper-to-lower case translation.
3. If the CP profile parameter is set to a value other than OFF, values specified with UTAB2 are ignored. See also *Translation Tables* in the *Unicode and Code Page Support* documentation.

UTAB2 Parameter Syntax

The UTAB2 parameter is specified as follows:

```
UTAB2=(a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...)
```

You specify pairs of characters, the first character of a pair being a upper-case character to be translated, the second character of a pair being the lower-case character into which the upper-case character is to be translated.

You can specify each character either as the one-byte character itself (enclosed in apostrophes) or as the two-byte hexadecimal representation of that character.

With the UTAB2 parameter, you must enclose the entire string of character pairs in parentheses; see ***Example of UTAB2 Parameter***.

Or:

UTAB2=OFF

With UTAB2=OFF all (static and dynamic) definitions are reset to the values specified within the macro NTUTAB2 in NATCONFG.

NTUTAB2 Macro Syntax

The NTUTAB2 macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTUTAB2 a1,a2,b1,b2,c1,c2,...
```

Notes:

1. For an explanation of the syntax elements, see *UTAB2 Parameter Syntax*. For an example, see *Example of NTUTAB2 Macro*.
2. The value OFF cannot be specified with the macro NTUTAB2, but only dynamically with the profile parameter UTAB2.

Example of UTAB2 Parameter

```
UTAB1=(5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü')
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

Example of NTUTAB2 Macro

```
        NTUTAB2 5E,'Ä','ö',78,FF,00,'ü','Ü'
```

In this example, the character represented by H'5E' is translated into 'Ä', 'ö' into the character represented by H'78', the character represented by H'FF' into the character represented by H'00', and 'ü' into 'Ü'.

271 VSAM - Parameters for Natural for VSAM

- VSAM Parameter Syntax 796
- NTVSAM Macro Syntax 796
- NTVEXIT Macro Syntax 797
- NTVLSR Macro Syntax 797
- NTVTVSD Macro Syntax 797
- Keyword Subparameters 798
- Examples of NTVSAM Macro 811
- Examples of VSAM Parameter 812
- PARM - Alternative Natural Parameter Module for VSAM 812

This Natural profile parameter is used to specify the parameters for Natural for VSAM. It corresponds to the NTVSAM macro in the Natural parameter module, where, in addition, the macros NTVEXIT, NTVLSR and NTVTVSD are used.

Possible settings	See *VSAM Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See default values of *keyword subparameters*.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter VSAM can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTVSAM and, in addition, the macros NTVEXIT, NTVLSR and NTVTVSD.
Specification within session	no	

VSAM Parameter Syntax

The VSAM parameter is specified as follows:

```
VSAM=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=,...)
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTVSAM Macro Syntax

The NTVSAM macro is specified as follows:

```
         NTVSAM BTSUPP=value,                                          *
                CLSUPP=value,                                          *
                DDMCHK=value,                                          *
                DDSWITE=value,                                         *
                DFBE=value,                                            *
                DFBN=value,                                            *
                ENADIS=value,                                          *
                ENAUNE=value,                                          *
                ETSUPP=value,                                          *
                FORMAT=(value1,value2),                                *
                KEYLGH=value,                                          *
                MF=value,                                              *
                OPSUPP=value,                                          *
                PATH=value,                                            *
                PSIGNF=value,                                          *
                RETRY=(value1,value2),                                 *
                RLS=value,                                             *
                ROLLSIZ=value,                                         *
                SFILE=value,                                           *
```

```
                TAFE=value,                                             *
                TAFN=value,                                             *
                TIMEOUT=value,                                          *
                TSAE=value,                                             *
                TVS=value,                                              *
                UPDL=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Note: The keyword subparameters EXIT, LSR and TVSD are not available in the NTVSAM macro. In the Natural parameter module, use the macros NTVSAM, NTVEXIT, NTVLSR and NTVTVSD instead.

NTVEXIT Macro Syntax

The NTVEXIT macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTVEXIT file-name,exit-name,workarea-size
```

For details, see *EXIT - File User Exits*.

NTVLSR Macro Syntax

The NTVLSR macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTVLSR file-name,subpool
```

For details, see *LSR - Local Shared Resources Subpools*.

NTVTVSD Macro Syntax

The NTVTVSD macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTVTVSD file-name,option
```

For details, see *TVSD – Activate DFSMS Transactional VSAM Services* .

Keyword Subparameters

BTSUPP | CLSUPP | DDMCHK | DDSWITE | DFBE | DFBN | ENADIS | ENAUNE | ETSUPP | EXIT | FORMAT | KEYLGH | MF | LSR | OPSUPP | PATH | PSIGNF | RETRY | RLS | ROLLSIZ | SFILE | TAFE | TAFN | TIMEOUT | TSAE | TVS | TVSD | UPDL

BTSUPP - Support of BACKOUT TRANSACTION Statement

BTSUPP=*value* specifies whether BACKOUT TRANSACTION statements are executed or not.

Value	Explanation
ON	Each BACKOUT TRANSACTION is executed and translated into an appropriate ROLLBACK command. This is the default value.
OFF	BACKOUT TRANSACTION statements are ignored.

Note: This subparameter is applicable only in TP and DFSMStvs environments where VSAM logging is supported.

CLSUPP - Support of CLOSE Call at Session Termination

CLSUPP=*value* specifies whether or not a CLOSE call is executed at session termination.

Value	Explanation
ON	Each CLOSE call is executed and translated into an appropriate SYNCPOINT command. This is the default value.
OFF	Each CLOSE call is ignored.

Note: If a CLOSE is executed, Natural for VSAM forces an END TRANSACTION only in TP and DFSMStvs environments where VSAM logging is supported.

DDMCHK - Support of DDM Integrity

DDMCHK=*value* checks whether the file layout and, in consequence, the DDM has changed.

Value	Explanation
ON	DDM check enabled.
OFF	DDM check disabled. This is the default value.

Note: The check is performed after each program termination at the NEXT level, through the Natural buffer pool. The DDMCHK subparameter is only relevant for development environments where DDMs are modified. In production environments, disable this feature to improve performance.

DDSWITE - Maximum Entries in DD/DLBL Name Switch Buffer

DDSWITE=*value* specifies the maximum number of entries in the DD/DLBL name switch buffer.

Value	Explanation
0 up to TAFE=*value*	Maximum number of entries; that is 0 or a value in the range given by the maximum value specified in the TAFE subparameter.
0	This is the default value.

Note: For details on switching DD names, see the application programming interface USR1047N in the *SYSEXT Utility* documentation.

DFBE - Number of Decoded Format Buffer Entries

DFBE=*value* specifies the initial number of entries in the table of decoded format buffers.

Value	Explanation
1 - 1000	Average number of fields.
10	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. For each active Natural I/O statement (FIND, READ, UPDATE, STORE) one entry is allocated in this table.
2. When increasing DFBE or DFBN, take into consideration that the allocated storage area size is obtained by multiplying these values and not by adding them.

DFBN - Number of Fields in Entry of Decoded Format Buffer

DFBN=*value* specifies the average number of fields contained in an entry of the decoded format buffer table.

Value	Explanation
1 - 1000	Average number of fields.
50	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. One entry is built for each Natural I/O statement (FIND, READ, UPDATE, STORE).
2. When increasing DFBE or DFBN, take into consideration that the allocated storage area size is obtained by multiplying these values and not by adding them.

ENADIS - Enabling Disabled Files

ENADIS=*value* is used to enable disabled files.

Value	Explanation
ON	For all disabled files accessed during the session, an EXEC CICS SET ENABLED command is executed.
OFF	All disabled files remain disabled. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter only applies to CICS environments and is only honored by the first file access performed in the current Natural session.
2. If this subparameter is set to OFF and the file has not been enabled, the NAT3516 error message must follow the first file access.

ENAUNE - Enabling Unenabled Files

ENAUNE=*value* is used to enable disabled ("unenabled") files.

Value	Explanation
ON	For all "unenabled" files accessed during the session, an EXEC CICS SET ENABLED command is executed.
OFF	All "unenabled" files remain unenabled. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter only applies to CICS environments and is only honored by the first file access performed in the current Natural session.
2. If this subparameter is set to OFF and the file has not been enabled, the NAT3539 error message must follow the first file access.

ETSUPP - Support of END TRANSACTION Statement

ETSUPP=*value* specifies whether END TRANSACTION statements are executed or not.

Value	Explanation
ON	Each END TRANSACTION is executed and translated into an appropriate SYNCPOINT command. This is the default value.
OFF	END TRANSACTION statements are ignored.

Note: ETSUPP is applicable only in TP and DFSMStvs environments where VSAM logging is supported.

EXIT - File User Exits

Natural for VSAM provides the facility to define one or more user exits. For each VSAM file to be accessed, one user exit can be defined. The definition of a user exit is done by using by the sub-parameter EXIT of profile parameter VSAM or the NTVEXIT macro in the Natural parameter module.

The subparameter EXIT is specified as follows:

```
EXIT=(dd-name,exit-name,workarea-size)
```

The macro NTVEXIT is specified as follows:

```
NTVEXIT dd-name,exit-name,workarea-size
```

Where:

Value	Explanation
dd-name	DD/DLBL/FCT name of the VSAM file to be accessed. **Note:** There is no default value.
exit-name	Name of the user exit. **Note:** There is no default value.
workarea-size	Optionally, the size of the user exit work area (in bytes) can be specified. **Note:** 1. A minimum size of 72 bytes is required, which corresponds to the size of the IBM standard register saved area; that is, 18 full words. 2. The maximum value is 1024 bytes. 3. The default value is 72.

Note: All user exits must be either linked to the Natural parameter module or must be defined by means of CSTATIC or RCA techniques. For each file user exit, a separate definition with subparameter `EXIT` or macro `NTVEXIT` is required.

User Exit Linkage Conventions

When passing control to and from the user exit, standard IBM linkage conventions and standard linkage register notations are used.

Register	Usage
R1	Address pointer to the parameter address list. The parameter address list provides you with the addresses of the record, of LRECL, of the current function and of the work area.
R3	Address pointer to the VSAM control area (VCA).
R12	Address pointer to the Natural basic control block (BB).
R13	Address of 18-word save area.
R14	Return address.
R15	Entry address/return code. A return code of `0` indicates a normal return of control. In all other cases, a Natural error message is returned.

The current function (see Register R1 above) indicates the way control has been passed to the user exit. Control can be passed either before or after a Natural call for VSAM (see also the DCRREQCD field in the NVMDCR macro delivered):

- With the STORE and UPDATE statements, control is passed before the call.
- With the FIND, GET and READ statements, control is passed after the call.

Sample User Exit

A sample user exit NVSEX01 is provided on the installation tape.

FORMAT - Support of Record Formatting for STORE and UPDATE Statements

Note: This section describes the new (extended) syntax of the FORMAT subparameter and, in addition, the **old syntax**, which is still supported for compatibility reasons.

New (Extended) Subparameter Syntax:

FORMAT=(*value1*,*value2*) supports the formatting of VSAM records referenced in a STORE or UPDATE statement. Record fields that are not referenced, and therefore contain binary zeros, are converted into a format that corresponds to the field type and record length defined in the relevant DDM.

Value		Explanation
value1	ON	VSAM records are formatted in accordance with the corresponding DDM definitions. This is the default.
	OFF	VSAM records are not formatted and fields that are not referenced contain binary zeros.
value2	KEYS	All VSAM keys are formatted in accordance with the DDM field type. This is the default.
	NOKEYS	All VSAM keys are not formatted.

Note: Natural for VSAM system file records are always formatted; this cannot be changed.

The following value combinations are reasonable:

FORMAT=(ON,NOKEYS)	All fields are formatted, excepting the keys.
FORMAT=(OFF,KEYS)	Only the keys are formatted.

Old Subparameter Syntax:

The old subparameter syntax is still supported for compatibility reasons.

FORMAT=*value* supports the formatting of VSAM records referenced in a STORE or UPDATE statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	VSAM records are formatted in accordance with the corresponding DDM definitions. This is the default value.
OFF	VSAM records are not formatted and fields that are not referenced contain binary zeros.

Notes:

1. Record fields that are not referenced, and therefore contain binary zeros, are converted into a format that corresponds to the field type and record length defined in the relevant DDM.
2. Natural for VSAM system file records are always formatted; this cannot be changed.

KEYLGH - Length of VSAM Keys used in I/O Statements

KEYLGH=*value* specifies the length of VSAM keys used in Natural I/O statements.

Value	Explanation
1 - 255	Length of VSAM keys (in bytes) used in Natural I/O statements.
32	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The maximum key length for a VSAM file is 255 bytes.
2. The value of this subparameter is used to calculate the size of the TSA table (Table of Sequential Access).
3. If you use VSAM system files, specify at least: 87 bytes for the FNAT, FUSER, FDIC and FSPOOL files, and 126 bytes for the FSEC and Natural ISPF system files.

MF - Multi-Fetch Factor

MF=*value* specifies the multi-fetch factor for VSAM I/O through Natural statements.

Value	Explanation
1-28000	Multi-fetch factor used during Natural I/O statements.
0	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The multi-fetch factor is only applicable for batch processing.
2. The multi-fetch factor is only applicable to L1, L2, L3, and L9 calls.
3. The maximum value for a multi-fetch factor for a VSAM file is 28000.

LSR - Local Shared Resources Subpools

This subparameter is only required if VSAM files are used as local shared resources.



Note: This method results in a substantial increase of the performance of TSO and batch runs, and, at the same time, decrease the VSAM I/O rate. The definition of the usage of a local shared resources subpool per file is done by using by the subparameter `LSR` of profile parameter `VSAM` or the `NTVLSR` macro in the Natural parameter module.

The subparameter `LSR` is specified as follows:

```
LSR=(dd-name,subpool-number)
```

The macro `NTVLSR` is specified as follows:

```
        NTVLSR dd-name,subpool-number
```

Value	Explanation
dd-name	DD/DLBL/FCT name of the VSAM file to be accessed. There is no default value.
subpool-number	Subpool number (ID) between `0` and `255`. See also the relevant IBM VSAM documentation. There is no default value.

Up to 200 logical files are possible. For each file a separate definition with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR` is required.

If `ERROR=YES` is set in `NVSMISC`, all files defined with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR` must be defined via JCL at runtime; otherwise, an appropriate Natural initialization error message is returned.

If you have defined base clusters with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR` which contain path entries, all paths must also be defined with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR`.

For non-path environments the following applies: If the upgrade option is active in the VSAM catalog and if a VSAM file is defined with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR` and contains references to an alternate index (AIX), all AIX files must also be defined with subparameter `LSR` or macro `NTVLSR`.

Natural for VSAM automatically calculates the optimum pool size by using the corresponding VSAM catalog information on the files involved, and then creates separate subpools for data and index components.

In batch mode under z/OS, Natural for VSAM allocates the pools as ESO Hiperspace if the following conditions are met:

- All sizes in the VSAM catalog are at least specified as 4 KB or a multiple of this value (this is valid for both data and index components).

- The library from which Natural for VSAM was loaded is an APF-authorized library.

  This condition is necessary to define the address space as *non-swappable*, which is a prerequisite for ESO Hiperspaces.

OPSUPP - Support of Dynamic Open Calls

`OPSUPP=value` enables or disables the support of multiple different open calls within one session.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Multiple different open calls are supported by calling the application programming interface `USR2008N`.
`OFF`	Multiple different open calls are not supported within one session. This is the default value.

Note: For further information on application programming interfaces, see the *SYSEXT Utility* documentation.

PATH - Support of Path Processing

`PATH=value` is used to handle a secondary key as a path or as a native AIX file.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	All secondary keys defined in a DDM are handled as paths for AIX files.
`OFF`	All secondary keys are handled as AIX files.
`CHECK`	Natural for VSAM checks whether the secondary keys are defined as paths or as AIXs in the VSAM catalog. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. If you use the VSAM system files `FSEC` and/or `FSPOOL`, you must not specify `PATH=ON`; specify either `PATH=OFF` or `PATH=CHECK`.

PSIGNF - Support of Compiler Option PSIGNF

`PSIGNF=value` is used to handle the internal representation of positive signs of packed numbers.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Natural for VSAM supports the compiler option `PSIGN` for a Natural object, the corresponding DDM description in the field `ZONES` is ignored.
`OFF`	Natural for VSAM uses the DDM description in field `ZONES`. This is the default value.

RETRY - Support of RETRY Statement for an ON ERROR Clause

`RETRY=(value1,value2)` is used to support the `RETRY` statement for the following Natural for VSAM error messages:

- `NAT3541 File :1:, control interval/record held by another user`
- `NAT3520 Held VSAM record modified by another user`

Where:

Value	Explanation
`(value1,value2)`	*value1* applies to NAT3541, *value2* applies to NAT3520. Each value can be either `ON` or `OFF`.
`(OFF,OFF)`	This is the default value.

RLS - Support of Record-Level Sharing

`RLS=value` is used to enable, disable or check for the support VSAM record-level sharing (RLS) under z/OS, DFSMS Version 1.6 or higher.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	All files are opened in RLS mode.
`OFF`	All files are opened in non-RLS mode (NSR, LSR). This is the default value.
`CHECK`	All files are checked whether they are defined as SMS-managed data sets with RLS options; if they are, the file is opened in RLS mode, if not in non-RLS mode.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies to z/OS only.

2. If TVS=ON is set (see subparameter TVS below) and no VSAM file has been defined in the NTVTVSD macro (see above), set RLS=CHECK to verify that the corresponding VSAM file has been defined as recoverable data set.

ROLLSIZ - Size of Area for Session Status Information

ROLLSIZ=*value* specifies the size of the area used by Natural to save internal session status information when a Natural transaction is terminated due to the end of a TP-monitor task.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 10000	Size of the area in bytes.
550	This is the default value.

Note: This subparameter is applicable in a thread environment only (CICS, Com-plete, Natural as a Server).

SFILE - Support of VSAM System Files

SFILE=*value* is used to enable, disable or check for the support VSAM system files.

Value	Explanation
ON	Support of VSAM system files.
OFF	No support of VSAM system files. This is the default value.
CHECK	Checks whether the Natural system files FNAT, FUSER and FDIC are defined as Natural for VSAM Version 8.2 VSAM system files with the required key length of 87.

TAFE - Maximum Number of DDMs per Natural Session

TAFE=*value* specifies the maximum number of DDMs per Natural session.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 1000	Maximum number of DDMs.
10	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. Since it is possible to define several descriptors in one DDM, the TAFE subparameter has impact on the sizes of the FCT, FWA, OPV and TAF buffers (see *Buffers for Memory Management*) in the *Natural for VSAM* documentation.

2. When increasing TAFE or TAFN, take into consideration that the allocated storage area size is obtained by multiplying these values and not by adding them.

TAFN - Average Number of DDM Fields

TAFN=*value* specifies the average number of DDM fields contained in each entry in the table of accessed VSAM files.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 1000	Maximum number of DDM fields.
50	This is the default value.



Note: When increasing TAFE or TAFN, take into consideration that the allocated storage area size is obtained by multiplying these values and not by adding them.

TIMEOUT - Timeout in Seconds for an RLS Request

TIMEOUT=*value* is used to support an RLS/non-RLS-file mixed environment under z/OS CICS Version 5.3 or higher in a Natural for VSAM session.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 30	Timeout period in seconds.
0	This is the default value.



Notes:

1. This subparameter only applies to z/OS CICS Version 5.3 or higher.
2. Natural and Natural for VSAM Version 6.2 are plex-enabled; that is, after a terminal I/O the Natural session can be continued by the workload manager on a different z/OS in a different CICS 5.3, provided the resources are plex-enabled. Since this is not the case with non-RLS files, the session must be run in conversational mode as soon as a VSAM file is opened in non-RLS mode. With the TIMEOUT subparameter, you can determine that non-RLS files are to be deleted from the Natural for VSAM FCT queue. When there are no further non-RLS FCT entries for the particular Natural for VSAM session, Natural for VSAM switches to non-conversational mode, which means that z/OS Parallel Sysplex processing is possible again.

TSAE - Maximum Number of Nested READ and FIND Statements

TSAE=*value* is used to set the maximum number of all nested READ and FIND statements.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 100	Maximum number of all nested READ and FIND statements.
10	This is the default value.

TVS - Support of DFSMStvs

TVS=*value* is used to support DFSMS Transactional VSAM Services (DFSMStvs).

Value	Explanation
ON	Support of DFSMStvs.
OFF	No support of DFSMStvs. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter applies to z/OS only.
2. If TVS is set to ON, the subparameters BTSUPP and ETSUPP are forced to ON. The subparameter RLS is only forced to ON if RLS has been set to OFF (RLS=CHECK is not forced to ON).

TVSD – Activate DFSMS Transactional VSAM Services

DFSMS Transactional VSAM Services (DFSMStvs) is activated by setting either the ACB parameter RLSREAD or the JCL parameter RLS. In general, Natural for VSAM opens all VSAM files for output by default.

This subparameter activates DFSMStvs by specifying the read integrity value of the ACB parameter RLSREAD. If specifying RSLREAD in subparameter TVSD or macro NTVTVSD, you do not have to adapt the JCL to activate DFSMStvs.

If you only set VSAM subparameter TVS=ON without specifying the corresponding VSAM file definition with TVSD or macro NTVTVSD, to activate DFSMStvs, you need to modify the JCL as described below. In this case, you must specify VSAM subparameter RLS=CHECK.

The subparameter TVSD is specified as follows:

TVSD=(*dd-name*,*option*)

The macro NTVTVSD is specified as follows:

```
        NTVTVSD dd-name,option
```

Where:

Value	Explanation
dd-name	DD/DLBL/FCT name of the VSAM file to be accessed. There is no default value.
option	NRI - No read integrity (dirty read). CR - Consistent read. CRE - Consistent read explicit. There is no default value.

UPDL - Size of Update Table

UPDL=*value* specifies the size of the table used by the Natural interface to VSAM to save the fields of records read for subsequent updating.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 500000	Size of table in bytes.
8192	Or 32768 if SFILE=ON is set. This is the default value.

Note: Because these records are not read with hold by Natural to avoid deadlock conditions, the content of the UPDL table is used to check if any changes have been made before the update request by another user.

Examples of NTVSAM Macro

```
        NTVSAM  RLS=ON,PATH=ON,KEYLGH=66
        NTVEXIT FILE1,EXIT1,400
        NTVEXIT FILE2,EXIT2
```

Examples of VSAM Parameter

```
VSAM=(RLS=ON,PATH=ON,KEYLGH=66,EXIT=(FILE1,EXIT1,400),EXIT=(FILE2,EXIT2))
```

PARM - Alternative Natural Parameter Module for VSAM

If you want to use an alternative Natural parameter module for Natural for VSAM, specify the name of this module with the PARM profile parameter and link the Natural I/O module for VSAM to this module. In addition, link all Natural for VSAM user exits defined in the NTVEXIT macro to this Natural parameter module.

272 VSIZE - Size of Buffer Area for Natural for VSAM

This Natural profile parameter sets the maximum size of the buffer area required by Natural for VSAM. If set to `0` or if the requested space is not available, Natural for VSAM cannot be used.

Possible settings	`1 - 32767`	Buffer size in KB.
	`0`	With `VSIZE=0`, Natural for VSAM cannot be used.
Default setting	`0`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter applies only if Natural for VSAM is installed.
2. If Natural for VSAM is installed, the corresponding Natural buffers are requested at the initialization of the Natural session.
3. If the requested space is not available, Natural for VSAM cannot be used. An appropriate error message at the initialization of Natural for VSAM tells you which buffer specified in the `NTVSAM` macro in the Natural parameter module does not fit into the `VSIZE` area; you can then increase the size of the `VSIZE` area.
4. If you do not need VSAM support during a Natural session, it is recommended that you invoke Natural with `VSIZE=0` to avoid overhead caused by handling of unused buffers.

273 WEBIO - Web I/O Interface Screen Rendering

- WEBIO Parameter Syntax 816
- NTWEBIO Macro Syntax 816
- Keyword Subparameters 817
- Example of WEBIO Parameter 818
- Example of NTWEBIO Macro 818

This Natural profile parameter can be used to individually enable or disable the rendering of certain features of the Natural Web I/O Interface display on the basis of a style sheet. It corresponds to the NTWEBIO macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *WEBIO Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See default values of **keyword subparameters**.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter WEBIO can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTWEBIO.
Specification within session	no	



Notes:

1. By default, the style sheet based rendering of the message line, PF key buttons and Natural window objects is disabled.
2. For further information, see the corresponding sections in *Using Style Sheets* in the *Natural Web I/O Interface* documentation.

The following topics are covered below:

WEBIO Parameter Syntax

The WEBIO parameter is specified as follows:

```
WEBIO=(keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

For information on subparameter names and values, see *Keyword Subparameters*.

NTWEBIO Macro Syntax

The NTWEBIO macro is specified as follows:

```
      NTWEBIO ML=value,                                                *
            KEYS=value,                                                *
            WIN=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

Keyword Subparameters

ML | KEYS | WIN

ML - Message Line

ML=*value* enables/disables the style sheet based rendering of the message line.

Value	Explanation
ON	The style sheet based rendering of the message line is enabled.
OFF	The style sheet based rendering of the message line is disabled.

Note: See also *Modifying the Message Line* in the *Natural Web I/O Interface* documentation.

KEYS - PF Keys

KEYS=*value* enables/disables the style sheet based rendering of the PF key buttons.

Value	Explanation
ON	The style sheet based rendering of the PF key buttons is enabled.
OFF	The style sheet based rendering of the PF key buttons is disabled.

Note: See also *Modifying the Style of the PF Key Buttons* in the *Natural Web I/O Interface* documentation.

WIN - Window Objects

WIN=*value* enables/disables the style sheet based rendering of Natural window objects.

Value	Explanation
ON	The style sheet based rendering of Natural window objects is enabled.
OFF	The style sheet based rendering of Natural window objects is disabled.

Note: See also *Modifying the Natural Windows* in the *Natural Web I/O Interface* documentation.

Example of WEBIO Parameter

```
WEBIO=(KEYS=ON,ML=ON)
```

Example of NTWEBIO Macro

```
         NTWEBIO KEYS=ON,ML=ON
```

274 WH - Wait for Record in Hold Status

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the action to be taken if a required record is not available for processing, because it has been placed in hold status by another user.

Possible settings	ON	The user is placed in wait status until either the requested record becomes available, or an error message is issued due to Adabas exceeding a time limit or other limit while attempting to place the record in hold status.
	OFF	An error message is returned if any of these records cannot be placed in hold status.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	SET GLOBALS	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. This Natural profile and session parameter applies to Adabas databases only.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter WH can be overridden by the session parameter WH.
3. When a Natural statement is executed which results in Adabas records being read and an update/delete operation could follow, Natural requests that Adabas places these records in hold status. See the Adabas *Command Reference* documentation for further information on hold processing.
4. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the Session Parameters option of the *Library Profile*.

5. For a `READ` or `FIND` statement using the `SKIP RECORDS IN HOLD` option, database access is always executed as if `WH=OFF` is set. If a user attempts to read a record that was placed into hold by another user, this record is skipped and processing continues with the next record in the read sequence. An error message is not returned in this case.

275 WORK - Work-File Assignments

- WORK Parameter Syntax 822
- NTWORK Macro Syntax 823
- Keyword Subparameters for All Environments 824
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments 829
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments 831
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS 832
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP 833
- Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS 834

This Natural profile parameter specifies the maximum number of work files to be used during the session. It corresponds to the NTWORK macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See *WORK Parameter Syntax*.	
Default setting	See default values of the keyword subparameters described below. Depending on the access method and the environment, there may be different default settings.	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter WORK can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, the macro NTWORK must be used.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Within a session, up to 32 logical work files (numbered 1 to 32) can be used.
2. To provide different work file definitions, WORK or NTWORK can be specified multiple times.
3. The software components for accessing work files in different environments are called access methods. For the duration of a Natural session, each logical work file can be assigned to one access method only. The access method for a work file is determined by the keyword subparameter AM.
4. In z/OS under TSO and in batch mode, work files need not be predefined in the JCL. Provided they are defined by subparameter AM=STD, they can be allocated dynamically during the session by a Natural program using the DEFINE WORK FILE statement or the application programming interface USR2021 (in library SYSEXT).
5. See also *Print and Work File Handling with External Data Sets in a Server Environment* in the *Operations* documentation.

This document covers the following topics:

WORK Parameter Syntax

With the WORK parameter, you first specify one or more logical work file numbers and then several keyword subparameters, which define the characteristics for these work files:

```
WORK=((work-file-numbers),keyword-subparameters,...)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Description
work-file-numbers	The file numbers must be specified first and enclosed in parentheses: ■ The numbers can be from 1 to 32. ■ They can be specified in any sequence. ■ Multiple numbers must be separated from one another by commas or blanks. ■ To specify a range of numbers, you can use a hyphen (-).
keyword-subparameters	The keyword subparameters (for the different environments) are described below. If any previous definition (or default) for the same work file exists, only the values for the specified keyword subparameters are overwritten, all other values remain unchanged.

Note: To provide different work file definitions, `WORK` can be specified multiple times.

Examples:

```
WORK=((2,12,18),AM=STD,DEST='WORK**')
WORK=((1,3,6-11,15),AM=COMP,OPEN=INITOBJ,CLOSE=CMD)
```

NTWORK Macro Syntax

With an `NTWORK` macro, you first specify one or more logical work file numbers, and then several keyword subparameters, which define the characteristics for these work files:

```
        NTWORK (work-file-numbers),keyword-subparameters,...
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Description
work-file-numbers	The file numbers must be specified first and enclosed in parentheses: ■ The numbers can be from 1 to 32. ■ They can be specified in any sequence. ■ Multiple numbers must be separated from one another by commas or blanks. ■ To specify a range of numbers, you can use a hyphen (-).

Syntax Element	Description
keyword-subparameters	The keyword subparameters (for the different environments) are described below. If any previous definition (or default) for the same work file exists, only the values for the specified keyword subparameters are overwritten, all other values remain unchanged.

Note: To provide different work file definitions, NTWORK can be specified multiple times.

Examples:

```
NTWORK (2,12,18),AM=STD,DEST='WORK**'
NTWORK (1,3,6-11,15),AM=COMP,OPEN=INITOBJ,CLOSE=CMD
```

Keyword Subparameters for All Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for all environments:

AM | DEST | OPEN | CLOSE | LRECL | TRUNC | PAD | PADCHRO | PADCHRI

AM - Type of Access Method

AM=*value* specifies the type of access method to be used.

Value	Access Method
STD	Standard sequential files (batch, TSO).
COMP	Com-plete work files.
SMARTS	SMARTS work files. Work file on a SMARTS Portable File System (PFS).
CICS	CICS transient data or temporary storage.
PC	Entire Connection.
USER	Third-party vendor work-file interface.
OFF	Unassigned. No automatic assignments if FAMSTD=OFF is set. **Note:** WORK=OFF is equivalent to: WORK=((1-32),AM=OFF). It does not affect any of the other keyword subparameter specifications.
0	Unassigned. Automatic assignments if FAMSTD=OFF is set. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. For an online session, all work files to be used have to be assigned to a specific access method.
2. For a batch session, any work files not assigned to a specific access method will be automatically detected and assigned by the standard batch access method (AM=STD), provided that they have been predefined in the JCL. See also *FAMSTD - Overwriting of Print and Work File Access Method Assignments*.

DEST - External Data Set Name

DEST=*value* specifies the external data set name.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters or 1 - 7 characters, depending on access method and environment.	Name of the external data set. **Note:** The DEST subparameter corresponds to *operand1* of the DEFINE WORK FILE statement, and the subparameter value can be overwritten by a DEFINE WORK FILE specification.

The meaning of the subparameter DEST depends on the access method specified with the AM subparameter:

Access Method	Meaning of Keyword Subparameter DEST
AM=STD	DEST is the logical data set name (DDNAME, LINK name, DTF name). **Note:** 1. If the destination is to be for multiple files, two asterisks (**) have to be specified for the file number. These will be replaced by the corresponding logical file number for each work file. A DEST value including two asterisks must be enclosed in apostrophes ('), when it is used as a dynamic parameter. 2. The default value is DEST='CMWKF**'.
AM=CICS	There is no default value for work files under CICS. Here, the DEST subparameter is mandatory; that is, CICS work files defined without a valid DEST specification are ignored. **Note:** The Natural CICS interface also supports a variable (see the TERMVAR=&TID default parameter setting in the NTCICSP generation macro) as part of the DEST value which, when being specified, is replaced by the actual CICS terminal ID; see also *Natural Print and Work Files under CICS* in the *TP Monitor Interfaces* documentation).
AM=COMP	DEST defines the name of the Com-plete SD-file. The length is restricted to a maximum of 8 characters. **Note:** 1. If the file is defined with TYPE=TID, the DEST value is appended by the Com-plete stack level. The length is restricted accordingly to a maximum of 7 characters.

	2. SD-file names starting with '&&' are treated as temporary files which are deleted automatically after Natural termination.
AM=PC	Applies only to statement WRITE WORK *n* (download), but not for READ WORK *n* (upload). When DEST=DUMMY all data downloaded to this work file is completely suppressed. A file selection prompt does not show. Other values assigned to DEST have no effect.

OPEN - Time of File Opening

OPEN=*value* specifies when the file is to be opened:

Value	Explanation: The file is opened ...
INIT	for output at session initialization.
OBF	according to the default OPEN value for the different environments (batch, CICS, Com-plete, TSO).
OBJ	when the execution of the first object which accesses the file starts. This is the default value.
INITOBF	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file sets the default OPEN value for the different environments (batch, CICS, Com-plete, TSO).
OBJ1	when the execution of the first object on level 1 which accesses the file starts. Otherwise, it is opened when it is first accessed.
ACC	when it is first accessed by a statement.
INITOBJ	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file will be performed when the execution of the first object which accesses the file starts.
INITOBJ1	when the execution of the first object on level 1 which accesses the file starts. Otherwise, it is opened when it is first accessed.
INITACC	for output at session initialization. Any subsequent re-opening of the file will be performed when it is first accessed by a statement.

CLOSE - Time of File Closure

CLOSE=*value* specifies when the file is to be closed:

Value	Explanation: The file is closed ...
OBJ	when processing of the object in which it was first accessed is finished, or when command mode, NEXT mode or MAINMENU is reached.
CMD	when command mode, NEXT mode or MAINMENU is reached. This is the default value.

Value	Explanation: The file is closed ...
FIN	at session end. **Note:** With CLOSE=FIN, a DEFINE WORK FILE statement causes an error if the work file was opened already. A CLOSE WORK FILE statement for the work file is ignored. When the end-of-file condition occurs during the READ WORK FILE statement, Natural closes the work file immediately.
USER	This value specifies that a work file is closed only if the file is open and one of the following conditions is true: ■ a CLOSE WORK FILE statement is issued, ■ a DEFINE WORK FILE statement is issued, ■ session termination.

LRECL - Default and Maximum Record Length of Data Set

LRECL=*value* specifies the record length of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 5 - 32767	Record length of the data set (in bytes).
0	This is the default value.

Note: This subparameter is used particularly to check for truncation and padding. For more information on AM=STD, see the keyword subparameter LRECL in the section *Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments*.

TRUNC - Truncation of Output Records

TRUNC=*value* specifies whether the output records are truncated or not.

Possible values:

Value	Explanation
ON	Output records that are longer than the record length (LRECL) of the data set will be truncated.
OFF	Error NAT1512 will be issued if an output record is longer than the data set record length. This is the default value.

PAD - Padding of Output Records

PAD=*value* specifies whether the output records are padded or not (applies only to data sets of fixed record length).

Value	Explanation
ON	Output records that are shorter than the record length (LRECL) of the data set will be padded with padding characters defined by keyword subparameter PADCHRO. This is the default value.
OFF	Error NAT1510 will be issued if an output record is shorter than the data set record length.

PADCHRO - Padding Character of Output Records

PADCHRO=*value* specifies the character which is used for padding of output records if PAD=ON is defined for the work file.

Value	Explanation
'x' or *x'xx'*	One character *x* within single quotes or one hex character *xx*.
x'00'	This is the default value.

PADCHRI - Padding Character of Input Records

PADCHRI=*value* specifies the character which is used for padding of input records.

Value	Explanation
'x' or *x'xx'*	One character *x* within single quotes or one hex character *xx*.
x'40'	Blank. This is the default value.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in All Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for AM=STD in all environments:

RECFM | BLKSIZE | LRECL

RECFM - Default Record Format of Data Set

RECFM=*value* specifies the default record format of the data set.

Supported formats:

Value	Format
F	Fixed
V	Variable
U	Undefined
B	Blocked
S	Spanned
A	ASA
M	Machine control characters

Possible values or combinations of values:

Value	Explanation
F, FA, FM, FB, FBA, FBM, V, VA, VM, VB, VBA, VBM, VBS, VBSA, VBSM, U, UA, UM	These values or combinations of values that can be specified.
VB	Variable blocked. This is the default value.

Note: The RECFM specification only applies if no record format is predefined in the JCL or (under z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

BLKSIZE - Default Block Size of Data Set

BLKSIZE=*value* specifies the default block size of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 8 - 32767	Default block size of the data set (in bytes).
4628	This is the default value.

Note: The BLKSIZE specification only applies if no block size is predefined in the JCL or (under z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

LRECL - Default and Maximum Record Length of Data Set

LRECL=*value* specifies the record length of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 5 - 32767	Record length of the data set (in bytes).
0	This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This subparameter is used particularly to check for truncation and padding.
2. For RECFM=V(B) the LRECL value includes a 4-byte record descriptor word.
3. If LRECL=0 is defined, the following applies: With RECFM=V(B), LRECL defaults to BLKSIZE-4. With RECFM=U, LRECL defaults to BLKSIZE. With RECFM=F(B), the maximum record length in the Natural program being executed is taken when the file is opened. If no record length from a program is available when the file is opened, for example with OPEN=INIT, this leads to an error.
4. The LRECL specification only applies if no record length is predefined in the JCL or (z/OS only) in the data set DCB.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=STD in z/OS Environments

The following keyword subparameters are available for AM=STD in z/OS environments:

REREAD | FREE | BUFNO | DISP | VMAX

REREAD - Closing of Tape File Data Sets

REREAD=*value* specifies the REREAD option for the closing of the tape file.

Value	Explanation
ON	The REREAD option is set for the CLOSE SVC. This causes the volume to be repositioned to reprocess the data set. This is the default value.
OFF	The REREAD option is not set for the CLOSE SVC.

FREE - Data Set De-allocation at File Closure

FREE=*value* specifies whether the data set is de-allocated when the file is closed.

Value	Explanation
ON	The FREE option is set for the CLOSE SVC, which means that the data set is de-allocated when it is closed (and not at step termination).
OFF	The FREE option is not set for the CLOSE SVC. This is the default value.

BUFNO - Default Number of z/OS I/O Buffers of Data Set

BUFNO=*value* specifies the default number of z/OS I/O buffers of the data set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 255	Default number of z/OS I/O buffers of the data set.
0	With BUFNO=0, z/OS allocates five I/O buffers per default. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The number of I/O buffers can improve the performance of work file access dramatically. Note that the storage for I/O buffers is allocated below the 16 MB line.

2. The BUFNO specification applies only if the BUFNO parameter is not specified in the JCL for the data set.

DISP - Open Work File for Modification

DISP=*value* specifies that the work file is opened for modification.

Value	Explanation
MOD	New records are added at the end of the file. **Note:** This corresponds to the JCL DD statement subparameter DISP=MOD.
NOMOD	The work file is rewritten from the start. This is the default value.

VMAX - Control LRECL for Variable Record Format

VMAX=*value* controls the LRECL setting for an output file with variable record format (RECFM=V).

Value	Explanation
ON	Providing a non-zero BLKSIZE value exists for the file, VMAX=ON sets LRECL=BLKSIZE-4 for variable record format, regardless of the LRECL setting in the DCB or the LRECL subparameter.
NAT	LRECL is set to the length +4 of the largest record in the application program if this value is less than LRECL in the DCB for the data set.
OFF	LRECL from the DCB for the data set is used. This is the default value.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=CICS

The following keyword subparameters are available for AM=CICS:

TYPE | DISP

TYPE - Type of CICS Storage Medium

`TYPE=value` specifies the type of CICS storage medium to be used.

Value	Explanation
`MAIN`	Temporary main storage.
`AUX`	Temporary auxiliary storage.
`TD`	Transient data.



Note: The default value used depends on the setting of the subparameter `DEST`. If the `DEST` subparameter value matches a valid CICS transient data queue, the `TYPE` subparameter defaults to `TD`, otherwise `MAIN` will be taken as default value.

DISP - CICS Temporary Storage Queue Disposition

`DISP=(value1,value2)` specifies the CICS temporary storage queue disposition.

Value Pairs	Explanation
`(NEW,KEEP)`	The storage queue is deleted when the file is opened. This is the default value.
`(NEW,DELETE)`	The storage queue is deleted when the file is opened and when it is closed.
`(OLD,DELETE)`	The storage queue is deleted when the file is closed.
`(OLD,KEEP)`	The storage queue is not deleted.



Note: The `DISP` specification does not apply to CICS extra-partition transient data queues.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=COMP

The following keyword subparameters are available for `AM=COMP`:

`TYPE` | `BLOCKS` | `BLKSIZE`

TYPE - Type of Storage Access

`TYPE=value` specifies the type of storage access to be used.

Value	Explanation
`SHR`	Shared access; that is, the work file is accessible by all users.
`TID`	The work file is only available to the current Com-plete terminal ID.
`DYN`	The work file is only available to the current terminal stack level.

BLOCKS - Number of Storage Blocks

`BLOCKS=value` specifies the number of storage blocks to be allocated.

Value	Explanation
`1 - 9999`	Number of storage blocks to be allocated.
`20`	This is the default value.

BLKSIZE - Size of Storage Blocks

`BLKSIZE=value` specifies the default block size of the data set.

Value	Explanation

`0`
or
`8 - 32767`
	Default block size of the data set (in bytes).

`4628`	This is the default value.

Keyword Subparameters for AM=SMARTS

The following keyword subparameters are available for `AM=SMARTS`:

`DEST` | `TYPE` | `DISP`

DEST - Work File Name

DEST=*value* specifies the work file name.

Value	Explanation
1 - 8 characters.	Work file name.

Notes:

1. Since the DEST clause is restricted to an 8 character maximum, it is useless to define a file with absolute PFS path specification.
2. The name specified in the DEST clause is relative to the work file root directory. The work file root directory is specified with the environment variable NAT_WORK_ROOT.
3. To specify a file with absolute path definition, use the DEFINE WORK FILE statement.

TYPE - Type of Storage Access

TYPE=*value* specifies the type of storage access to be used.

Value	Explanation
BIN	Each line is written to the work file without terminating end-of-line character. This is the default value.
TXT	Each line is written to the work file with a terminating end-of-line character (X'15').

DISP - File Open Mode

DISP=(*value1*,*value2*,*value3*) specifies the mode of the work file.

Value	Explanation	
value1	*value1* specifies whether an existing file should be deleted or new data should be appended to the file.	
	NEW	An existing file will be deleted if the file is opened for writing. This is the default value.
	OLD or MOD	New data written are appended at the end of the file.
value2	*value2* specifies whether a file should be kept or removed after access.	
	KEEP	Permanent file that will be kept after close. This is the default value.
	DELETE	Temporary file that will be removed after close.
value3	*value3* specifies whether a user has exclusive access to the file or not.	

Value	Explanation	
	SHR	Shared access; that is, the work file is accessible by all users. This is the default value.
	OWN	Exclusive access, the work file is accessible to the current Comp-lete user ID. Files with exclusive access are located in an additional directory which has the name of the current user ID.

Example 1:

```
DISP=(NEW,KEEP,SHR)
```

Example 2:

If you specify only the first value (with or without parentheses), the other values will assume their default settings:

```
DISP=(MOD)
```

or

```
DISP=MOD
```

Both specifications correspond to:

```
DISP=(MOD,KEEP,SHR)
```

276 WPSIZE - Sizes of Natural Work Pools

This Natural profile parameter specifies the sizes of the Natural work pools below and above the 16 MB line for one Natural session.

Possible settings	See *Syntax Description*.	
Default setting	`(32,128,2097151,2097151)`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. Natural uses work pools below and above the 16 MB line. In these work pools, all temporary buffers physical storage requests are satisfied.
2. Natural uses physical storage in special situations only, for example, for passing parameter areas outside the thread (while the thread is released) during the execution of the `CALL` statement with the "call by value option" indicated by a `SET CONTROL 'P=V'` statement under CICS.
3. The advantage of work pools is that, if there are many requests for physical storage, Natural can satisfy these requests by itself rather than by passing it to the operating system.

Syntax Description

The `WPSIZE` parameter is specified as follows:

WPSIZE=(*size-below*,*size-above*,*maximum-below*,*maximum-above*)

Where:

Syntax Element	Explanation
size-below	*size-below* (0-1024) is the size of one work pool in KB below the 16 MB line. The value 0 means that no work pool is allocated, i.e. all requests for physical storage below 16 MB are passed directly to the operating system.
size-above	*size-above* (0-16384) is the size of one work pool in KB above the 16 MB line. The value 0 means that no work pool is allocated, that is, all requests for physical storage above 16 MB are passed directly to the operating system.
maximum-below	*maximum-below* (0-2097151) limits the total physical storage in KB which can be allocated below the 16 MB line. The value 0 means no physical storage can be allocated below the 16 MB line.
maximum-above	*maximum-above* (0-2097151) limits the total physical storage in KB which can be allocated above the 16 MB line. The value 0 means no physical storage can be allocated above the 16 MB line.

Notes:

1. If a work pool is exhausted, another work pool of the specified work pool size is allocated.
2. If the size of the requested physical storage is larger than the specified work pool size, a GETMAIN request for that larger size is made.
3. Subparameters not to be changed can be omitted; for example, you can specify WPSIZE=(,1000) if you want to set the work pool size only above 16 MB to 1000 KB.
4. Natural allocates the work pools outside the Natural storage thread according to the specified settings. A work pool is allocated during the first request for physical storage and is released during the next terminal I/O.
5. For non-thread environments (for example, batch, TSO), the recommended setting is WPSIZE=(0,0). This may save virtual storage. Exception: This recommendation does not apply if Natural Batch for zIIP, Natural for CICS for zIIP or Natural for Com-plete for zIIP is installed and active (see also Natural for zIIP).
6. If Natural Batch for zIIP is installed and active (z/OS batch and TSO only), an appropriate setting of WPSIZE can reduce the number of switches into TCB mode, because of the reduced number of physical GETMAINs. The same applies if the profile parameter THSIZE is used.

277 WSISIZE - Buffer for Natural Workstation Interface

This Natural profile parameter only applies if Natural Workstation Interface is installed.

Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the buffer size.

Possible settings	10 - 256	Size of buffer area in KB. If the required space is not available, the Natural Workstation Interface cannot be used.
	0	The Natural Workstation Interface cannot be used.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

278 XML - Activate PARSE XML and REQUEST DOCUMENT

Statements

- XML Parameter Syntax 842
- NTXML Macro Syntax 843
- Keyword Subparameters 843
- Examples of XML Parameter 848
- Examples of NTXML Macro 849

This Natural profile parameter is used to activate/deactivate the statements `REQUEST DOCUMENT` and `PARSE XML`. It corresponds to the `NTXML` macro in the Natural parameter module.

Possible settings	See ***XML Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	`XML=(OFF)`	
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter `XML` can only be specified dynamically. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro `NTXML`.
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. As a prerequisite for using the `XML` profile parameter, the profile parameter `CFICU` must be set to `CFICU=ON`.
2. See also *Statements for Internet Access and Parsing* in the *Programming Guide*.

The following topics are covered below:

XML Parameter Syntax

The `XML` parameter is specified as follows:

```
XML=(ON,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or:

```
XML=(OFF,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Where:

Syntax Element / Value	Explanation
`ON`	Enable XML support according to the **keyword subparameter** settings. For the `PARSE XML` and `REQUEST DOCUMENT` statement usage, the subparameters `RDOC` and `PARSE` must be set to `ON` as well.
`OFF`	Disable XML support. Any subparameter settings are ignored. This is the default value.
`keyword-subparameter`	Names and values of possible keyword subparameters; see ***Keyword Subparameters***.

NTXML Macro Syntax

The NTXML macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTXML ON                                                        *
              PARSE=value,                                              *
              RDCP=value,                                               *
              RDIPV6=value,                                             *
              RDNOP=value,                                              *
              RDP=value,                                                *
              RDOC=value,                                               *
              RDPPORT=value,                                            *
              RDPPOV6=value,                                            *
              RDPS=value,                                               *
              RDPSV6=value,                                             *
              RDPV6=value,                                              *
              RDSPORT=value,                                            *
              RDSPOV6=value,                                            *
              RDTOUT=value,                                             *
              RDV4MAP=value
```

Or:

```
        NTXML OFF
```

For a description of the syntax elements, see ***XML Parameter Syntax***.

Keyword Subparameters

PARSE | RDCP | RDIPV6 | RDNOP | RDOC | RDP | RDPPORT | RDPPOV6 | RDPS | RDPSV6 | RDPV6 | RDSPORT | RDSPOV6 | RDTOUT | RDV4MAP |

Note: The keyword subparameters RDPS, RDPSV6, RDSPORT and RDSPOV6 are for z/OS only.

PARSE - Support of PARSE XML Statement

PARSE=*value* enables/disables the support of the PARSE XML statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	Use of the PARSE XML statement is supported.
OFF	Use of the PARSE XML statement is not supported. This is the default value.

RDCP - Name of the Default HTML/XML Code Page

RDCP=*value* specifies the default code page which is assumed if *code-page-in* in the REQUEST DOCUMENT statement contains only spaces.

Value	Explanation
code-page-name	Name of the default code page.
ISO 8859-1:1987	This is the default value.

RDIPV6 - Support for IPv6 for the REQUEST DOCUMENT Statement

RDIPV6=*value* enables/disables the support for IPv6 for the REQUEST DOCUMENT statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	Use of the IPv6 protocol is enabled, if available on the local host.
OFF	Use of the IPv6 protocol is disabled. This is the default value.

RDNOP - Name of Local Domain

RDNOP=*value* specifies local domain(s) which are to be addressed directly, not via the proxy.

Value	Explanation
domain-name(s)	Name(s) of local domains. **Note:** 1. Blanks are not allowed. 2. Wildcard notation for prefixes can only be used in the form * . *xxx* and not in the form . *xxx*. 3. Multiple name entries must be separated by a semicolon.

Value	Explanation
OFF	RDNOP=OFF means that no URL is defined. This is the default value.

Note: Specification of IPv6 address or IPv6 address prefixes is possible.

RDOC - Support of REQUEST DOCUMENT Statement

RDOC=*value* enables/disables the support of the REQUEST DOCUMENT statement.

Value	Explanation
ON	Use of the REQUEST DOCUMENT statement is supported.
OFF	Use of the REQUEST DOCUMENT statement is not supported. This is the default value.

RDP - URL of Proxy Server

RDP=*value* specifies the URL of the proxy server through which all internet (not intranet) HTTP requests have to be routed.

Value	Explanation
url	URL of the proxy server. Blanks are not allowed.
OFF	RDP=OFF means that no URL is defined. This is the default value.

RDPPORT - Proxy Port Number

RDPPORT=*value* specifies the port number of the proxy, if any is set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 65535	Port number.
80	This is the default value.

RDPPOV6 - IPv6 Proxy Port Number

RDPPOV6=*value* specifies the port number of the IPv6 proxy, if any is set.

Value	Explanation
0 or 1 - 65535	Port number.
80	This is the default value.

RDPS - URL of SSL Proxy Server

RDPS=*value* specifies the URL of the SSL proxy server through which all internet (not intranet) HTTPS requests have to be routed.

Value	Explanation
url	URL of the SSL proxy server. Blanks are not allowed.
OFF	RDPS=OFF means that no URL is defined. This is the default value.

Note: This keyword subparameter is currently for z/OS only.

RDPSV6 - URL of IPv6 SSL Proxy Server

RDPSV6=*value* specifies the URL of the IPv6 SSL proxy server through which all internet (not intranet) HTTPS requests have to be routed.

Value	Explanation
url	URL of the IPv6 SSL proxy server. Blanks are not allowed.
OFF	RDPSV6=OFF means that no URL is defined. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. This keyword subparameter is currently for z/OS only.
2. Specification of an IPv6 address is possible.

RDPV6 - URL of IPv6 Proxy Server

`RDPV6=value` specifies the URL of the IPv6 proxy server through which all internet (not intranet) HTTP requests have to be routed.

Value	Explanation
url	URL of the IPv6 proxy server. Blanks are not allowed.
`OFF`	`RDPV6=OFF` means that no URL is defined. This is the default value.

Note: Specification of an IPv6 address is possible.

RDSPORT – SSL Proxy Port Number

`RDSPORT=value` specifies the port number of the SSL proxy, if any is set.

Value	Explanation
`0` or `1 - 65535`	Port number of the SSL proxy.
`443`	This is the default value.

Note: This keyword subparameter is currently for z/OS only.

RDSPOV6 – IPv6 SSL Proxy Port Number

`RDSPOV6=value` specifies the port number of the IPv6 SSL proxy, if any is set.

Value	Explanation
`0` or `1 - 65535`	Port number of the IPv6 SSL proxy.
`443`	This is the default value.

Note: This keyword subparameter is currently for z/OS only.

RDTOUT - Timeout Value for Ongoing HTTP Requests

`RDTOUT=value` specifies the timeout (in seconds) for HTTP requests that are in progress.

This keyword subparameter is not supported by the IPv4-only load module `NAT2TCP4`.

Value	Explanation
`0`	No timeout control provided by Natural, the default settings apply. This is the default value.
`1-32767`	Time in seconds after which a timeout error is issued if one of the following socket functions cannot be completed within the specified interval: connect, send or receive.

RDV4MAP - Support for IPv4-Mapped Addresses under IPv6

`RDV4MAP=value` enables or disables the use of IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses for URLs in symbolic notation. Numeric IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses are always enabled in IPv6 mode.

This keyword subparameter is not supported by the IPv4-only load module `NAT2TCP4`.

Value	Explanation
`ON`	Enabled: IPv4-mapped addresses are allowed within the IPv6 protocol. This is the default value.
`OFF`	Disabled: IPv4-mapped addresses are not allowed within the IPv6 protocol.

Note: IPv4-mapped addresses are used in IPv6 environments where no IPv4 TCP/IP stack (or dual stacking mode) is available to access IPv4-based HTTP servers. For detailed information on IPv4-mapped IPv6 addresses, refer to the appropriate IPv6 documentation.

Examples of XML Parameter

```
XML=(ON,RDP='HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDPPORT=8080,RDPS='SSLPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDSPORT=443,RDNOP='*.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDOC=ON,PARSE=ON)
```

```
XML=(ON,RDP='HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDPPORT=8080,RDPS='SSLPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDSPORT=443,RDNOP='*.MYCOMPANY.COM;2AE0:4899:200:1E00:',
     RDOC=ON,PARSE=ON,RDIPV6=ON,RDPV6='V6HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM',RDPPOV6=888)
```

Note: The keyword subparameters `RDSPORT`, `RDSPOV6`, `RDPSV6` and `RDPS` are for z/OS only.

Examples of NTXML Macro

```
        NTXML ON,RDP=HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                          *
              RDPPORT=8080,                                            *
              RDPS=SSLPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                             *
              RDSPORT=443,                                             *
              RDNOP=*.MYCOMPANY.COM,                                   *
              RDOC=ON,                                                 *
              PARSE=ON
```

```
        NTXML ON,RDP=HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                          *
              RDPPORT=8080,                                            *
              RDPS=SSLPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                             *
              RDSPORT=443,                                             *
              RDNOP=*.MYCOMPANY.COM,                                   *
              RDOC=ON,                                                 *
              RDIPV6=ON,                                               *
              RDPV6=V6HTTPPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                         *
              RDPSV6=V6SSLPROXY.MYCOMPANY.COM,                         *
              RDSPOV6=8443
```

Note: The keyword subparameters `RDSPORT`, `RDSPOV6`, `RDPSV6` and `RDPS` are for z/OS only.

279 XREF - Creation of XRef Data for Natural

- Possibilities of Setting the XREF Parameter 852
- XRef Data Generation 853
- Extended XRef Data Generation (For Internal Use Only) 853

This Natural profile parameter is used to enable/disable the creation of XRef data for Natural. This parameter also determines how XRef data are treated when Natural members are processed with the Natural utilities SYSMAIN or INPL or with the Object Handler.

Possible settings	ON	XRef data are generated in the cases described above. Documentation premise is not checked.
	OFF	XRef data are not generated. Documentation premise is not checked.
	FORCE	A Natural object can only be cataloged if a documentation object already exists for this implementation object. XRef data are generated in the cases described above.
	DOC	A Natural object can only be cataloged if a documentation object already exists for this object. XRef data are not generated.
Default setting	OFF	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	none	
Applicable commands	XREF	

The following topics are covered below:

Possibilities of Setting the XREF Parameter

There are different ways to set the Natural XREF parameter:

- In the Natural parameter module.
- As a dynamic parameter when starting a Natural session.
- In Natural Security. If Natural Security has been used to set the XREF parameter, the XREF command may only be used to enforce this setting (by changing from ON to FORCE, from OFF to ON or FORCE).
- With the Natural XREF command. If Natural Security is not installed, the XREF parameter is usually set with the Natural XREF command. The Natural command XREF ? displays the current setting of the XREF parameter.

XRef Data Generation

XRef data is generated in two cases:

- The Natural compiler writes XRef data for Natural programs and data areas when these are cataloged (provided that the XREF parameter has been set to either ON or FORCE, see below).
- Natural Security writes XRef data for programs that are used as Startup, Restart or Error-Transaction in an application or as a special link if the XREF parameter is set to ON or FORCE in the application's Natural Security definition and a user system file is defined for the application.

The XREF parameter controls the compilation in two aspects:

- generation of XRef data in the cases described above and
- fulfilment of premise to document implementation objects. The adherence to this premise can be ensured by allowing the completion of the catalog operation only for objects that are documented in the Predict FDIC system file or in the development server file used in Natural Single Point of Development (SPoD).



Note: In a NaturalONE development environment, XRef data is only generated for libraries in shared mode. If there is an existing private mode library with XRef data, it is recommended that you recatalog the library to avoid redundant XRef data.

Extended XRef Data Generation (For Internal Use Only)

The extended XREF parameter is reserved for internal use by Natural.

280 YD - Year Differential

This Natural profile parameter can be used to adjust the current machine date (as read by using the internal machine time) by adding/subtracting a number of years to/from it. This may be useful for countries that use different calendars.

Possible settings	-499 to 499	The parameter is specified as YD=+*nnn* or YD=-*nnn* where *nnn* is the number of years. If the profile parameter MAXYEAR is set to 9999, the upper value limit is 7999.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. If the current year is a leap year, but the year resulting from the YD setting is not, the 1st March will be used instead of the 29th February.
2. The year resulting from the sum of the profile parameters TD, DD and YD must be in the range of 1582 through 2699. If the profile parameter MAXYEAR is set to 9999, the upper year limit is 7999

281 YSLW - Year Sliding or Fixed Window

- Examples of YSLW Parameter 859

This Natural profile parameter specifies the range of years covered by the “year sliding window” or “year fixed window”.

Note: The sliding-window or “year fixed window” mechanism assumes a date with a 2-digit year to be within a “window” of 100 years. Within these 100 years, every 2-digit year setting is uniquely related to a specific century, so that there is no confusion about which century is meant.

Possible settings	Normal Setting	`0`	When you set the parameter to `0`, the current century is assumed. No sliding or fixed-window mechanism is used.
	Sliding Window	`1 - 99`	By setting the parameter to a value between `1-99`, you determine when the 100-year range begins in the past. The `YSLW` setting is subtracted from the current year to determine the first year of the window range. See *Example of a Sliding Window*.
	Fixed Window	`1582-2600`	By setting the parameter to a value between `1582-2600`, you determine the first year of a 100-year range. The upper boundary of the 100-year range is evaluated by adding `99` to the value specified. See *Example of a Fixed Window*.
Default setting	`0`		No sliding or fixed-window mechanism is used.
Dynamic specification	yes		
Specification within session	no		

The `YSLW` parameter is evaluated at runtime when an alphanumeric date setting with a 2-digit year component is moved into a date variable. This applies to date settings which are:

- used with the mathematical function `VAL`;
- used with the `IS(D)` option in a logical condition;
- read from the stack as input data;
- or entered in a map as input data.

See also the section *Processing of Date Information* in the *Programming Guide*.

Examples of YSLW Parameter

Example of a Sliding Window

If the current year is 2014 and you specify `YSLW=40`, the sliding window will cover the years 1974 to 2073. A 2-digit year setting *nn* from `74` to `99` is then interpreted accordingly as `19`*nn*, while a 2-digit year setting *nn* from `00` to `73` is interpreted as `20`*nn*.

See also the examples under *Year Sliding Window - YSLW Parameter* and *Combinations of DFSTACK and YSLW* in the *Programming Guide*.

Example of a Fixed Window

If you specify `YSLW=1985`, the fixed window will cover the years 1985 to 2084. A 2-digit year setting *nn* from 85 to 99 is then interpreted accordingly as `19`*nn*, while a 2-digit year setting *nn* from `00` to `84` is interpreted as `20`*nn*.

282 ZD - Zero-Division Check

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies the action to be taken when an attempt is made to perform a division operation in which the divisor is `0`.

Possible settings	`ON`	Natural issues an error message if a division by `0` is attempted.
	`OFF`	Natural returns a result of `0` for any division operation in which the divisor is `0`.
Default setting	`ON`	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	`SET GLOBALS`	
Applicable command	`GLOBALS`	
Application programming interface	`USR1005N`	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter `ZD` can be overridden by the session parameter `ZD`.
2. Under Natural Security, the setting of this parameter can be overridden by the *Session Parameters* option of the Library Profile.

283 ZIIP - zIIP Processing (z/OS Only)

- ZIIP Parameter Syntax 864
- NTZIIP Macro Syntax 865
- Keyword Subparameters 865
- Example of ZIIP Parameter 871
- Example of NTZIIP Macro 871

This Natural profile parameter can be used to configure zIIP processing under Natural. It corresponds to the NTZIIP macro in the Natural parameter module.

Note: The ZIIP setting takes effect only if Natural Batch for zIIP, Natural for CICS for zIIP, Natural for Com-plete for zIIP or Natural for IMS for zIIP has been installed in your z/OS environment. For further information, refer to *Installing Natural for zIIP* in the *Installation for z/OS* documentation.

Possible settings	See ***ZIIP Parameter Syntax***.	
Default setting	AUTO	See ***ZIIP Parameter Syntax*** and ***Keyword Subparameters***.
Dynamic specification	yes	The parameter ZIIP can be specified dynamically only. In the Natural parameter module, use the macro NTZIIP.
Specification within session	yes	By means of the system command ZIIP, the zIIP component switch statistics can be controlled and information about zIIP processing can be displayed.

The following topics are covered below:

ZIIP Parameter Syntax

The ZIIP parameter is specified as follows:

```
ZIIP=(state,keyword-subparameter=value,keyword-subparameter=value,...)
```

Or:

```
ZIIP=state
```

Where *state* can be ON, OFF or AUTO.

Value	Explanation
ON	zIIP support will be activated.
OFF	zIIP support will not be activated.
AUTO	zIIP support will be activated only if there is at least one zIIP online, or if the z/OS parameter PROJECTCPU=YES is set in the SYS1.PARMLIB member IEAOPT. This is the default value.
keyword-subparameter	See ***Keyword Subparameters***.

Note: If specified as a list within brackets, ON, OFF or AUTO must be the first value.

NTZIIP Macro Syntax

The `NTZIIP` macro is specified as follows:

```
        NTZIIP state,                                                  *
              IMSG=value,                                              *
              IOCSIZE=value,                                           *
              PNR=value,                                               *
              PRINT=value,                                             *
              PWCSIZE=value,                                           *
              PWCXAM=value,                                            *
              STAT=value,                                              *
              TMSG=value
```

See *Keyword Subparameters*.

For a description of *state*, see ***ZIIP Parameter Syntax***.

Keyword Subparameters

IMSG | IOCSIZE | PNR | PRINT | PWCSIZE | PWCXAM | STAT | TMSG

IMSG – Natural zIIP Support Message

This keyword subparameter determines whether Natural issues a NAT7070 system message after Natural zIIP support has been successfully enabled during session initialization.

Value	Explanation
ON	The zIIP support message is issued. This is the default value.
OFF	The zIIP support message is not issued.

IOCSIZE - Cache Size for Primary Batch I/O Files

This keyword subparameter can be used to determine the cache sizes for processing the primary batch I/O files CMSYNIN, CMOBJIN and CMPRINT. This can be useful when running Natural in zIIP mode because it reduces the overhead caused by switching from zIIP to GCP (general central processor) and vice versa. There is one cache for each file, the CMSYNIN input file, the CMOBJIN input file and the CMPRINT output file.

The advantage of the cache is that all I/O data is collected in the cache instead of accessing a file immediately. When the cache for the CMPRINT file fills up, the cache is flushed, that is, all records are written at once.

In order not to hide the data for too long inside the CMPRINT cache buffer, a time slice mechanism triggers an automatic flush. The flush will be triggered when both of the following conditions are met:

- You enter a new record into the nonempty CMPRINT cache buffer.
- The first record in the CMPRINT cache buffer was written more than 60 seconds ago.

For a CMSYNIN or CMOBJIN input file, respectively, all records for the given file are read and stored in the input cache for this file. Subsequently, Natural reads the input records directly from the input cache.



Caution: The usage of `IOCSIZE` may delay the appearance of output sent to CMPRINT.

IOCSIZE Parameter Syntax

The subparameter `IOCSIZE` is specified as follows:

```
IOCSIZE=(CMSYNIN-cache-size, CMOBJIN-cache-size, CMPRINT-cache-size)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
CMSYNIN-cache-size	1 - 2097151	The *CMSYNIN-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate the cache for the CMSYNIN input file.
	0	No cache for the CMSYNIN input file is allocated. This is the default value.
CMOBJIN-cache-size	1 - 2097151	The *CMOBJIN-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate the cache for the CMOBJIN input file.
	0	No cache for the CMOBJIN input file is allocated. This is the default value.
CMPRINT-cache-size	64 - 2097151	The *CMPRINT-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate the cache for the CMPRINT output file.

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
	0	No cache for the CMPRINT output file is allocated. This is the default value.



Notes:

1. The default setting is IOCSIZE=(0,0,0). If you want to change a default value, you only need to specify the size to be changed, for example, IOCSIZE=(,200) to allocate 200 KB for the CMOBJIN cache file only.
2. You cannot change the IOCSIZE setting during a session.

PNR – Print File for zIIP Processing Information (in Batch Sessions only)

This keyword subparameter can be used to determine the file where the information about zIIP processing (see the keyword subparameter PRINT) is printed at the end of a batch session. PNR is ignored in server and TSO sessions.

Value	Explanation
0	The information about zIIP processing is routed to the standard printer (CMPRINT). This is the default value.
1 - 31	The information about zIIP processing is routed to the specified print file. If the specified print file is unavailable during session termination, Natural returns an error message. For more information about the definition of Natural print files, see the profile parameter PRINT.

PRINT – Print zIIP Processing Information (in Batch Sessions only)

This keyword subparameter can be used to get information printed about zIIP processing automatically at the end of a batch session. It is ignored in server and TSO sessions.

Value	Explanation
INFO	Print zIIP processing general information only.
STAT	Print zIIP switch component statistics only.
ALL	Print both: zIIP processing general information and zIIP switch component statistics.
OFF	No print of zIIP processing information is generated at the end of the session. This is the default value.

PWCSIZE - Size of the Cache for Print and Work Files

This keyword subparameter can be used to determine the cache sizes for print and work file I/O processing. This may be useful when running Natural in zIIP mode, because it reduces the overhead caused by switching from zIIP to GCP (general central processor) and vice versa. There is one cache for print files, one for output work files, and one for each input work file.

The advantage of the cache is that all I/O data is collected in the cache instead of accessing the file immediately. When the cache for print files or output work files fills up, the cache is flushed, that is, all records are written to their respective files at once. In case of work file input, all records for a given file are read and stored in the input cache for this file. Subsequently, Natural reads the input records directly from the input cache.

When is the data flushed from cache to the dataset ?

A cache buffer is flushed, when any of the following conditions is met:

- A new record is written to the (print/work) file and the cache buffer is already full; or
- A new record is written to a non-empty (print/work) file and the first record in the cache buffer was written more than 60 seconds ago; or
- A session rollout is initiated due to an I/O operation in an Online or Server environment; or
- The PRINTER or WORK FILE is closed; or
- The Natural session terminates.



Caution: The usage of `PWCSIZE` can have a negative impact on your application flow. For example, an application may receive sent records at a later point of time since the records are not written immediately to the desired media. Moreover, the error behavior can be different. Example: If the error "NAT1507 - The work/print file is full." occurs, it is not displayed immediately. Instead, the error message "NAT1532 - Error(s) during flush of print/work file cache." is displayed later during the cache flush. The error that actually occurred can then only be displayed with the system command `LASTMSG`. This means that an `ON ERROR` clause for NAT1507 no longer works.

PWCSIZE Parameter Syntax

The subparameter `PWCSIZE` is specified as follows:

```
PWCSIZE=(print-size,work-input-size,work-output-size)
```

Where:

Syntax Element	Value	Explanation
print-cache-size	1 - 2097151	The *print-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate the cache for all print files.
	0	No cache for all print files is allocated. This is the default value.
work-input-cache-size	1 - 2097151	The *work-input-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate a cache for each input work file.
	0	No cache for each input work file is allocated. This is the default value.
work-output-cache-size	1 - 2097151	The *work-output-cache-size* in KB is used to allocate the cache for all output work files.
	0	No cache for all output work files is allocated. This is the default value.

Notes:

1. The default setting is `PWCSIZE=(0,0,0)`. If you want to change a default value, you only need to specify the size to be changed, for example, `PWCSIZE=(,200)` to allocate 200 KB for the input cache only.
2. You cannot change the `PWCSIZE` setting during a session.

PWCXAM - Disable Caching for Print and Work Files

This keyword subparameter can be used to disable the caching for print and work files (defined with the `PWCSIZE` keyword subparameter) for single or multiple access methods defined for the files.

Disabling caching for file access methods can be useful if you want to avoid negative impact on the logical flow of your application (see also the *Warning* for the `PWCSIZE` subparameter).

PWCXAM Parameter Syntax

The subparameter `PWCXAM` is specified as follows:

For a single access method:

```
PWCXAM=access-method
```

For multiple access methods:

PWCXAM=(*access-method1*,*access-method2*,...)

The syntax above only applies to the NTZIIP macro in the Natural parameter module. If you want to define more than one value dynamically, specify PWCXAM multiple times.

access-method defines the type of access method to be used. The values you can specify correspond to the values of the AM **subparameter** of the PRINT profile parameter and the AM **subparameter** of the WORK profile parameter, respectively.

STAT – zIIP Switch Component Statistics

This keyword subparameter controls the collection of component statistics for the switches into TCB-mode. The statistics can be displayed by the system command ZIIP during the session, or the report can be triggered by the subparameter PRINT automatically at the end of the session (batch only). Moreover, it is possible to control the statistics by means of the ZIIP command.

Value	Explanation
ON	Activate zIIP switch component statistics.
OFF	Deactivate zIIP switch component statistics. This is the default value.

Note: The setting of STAT can be overridden by the STAT option of the ZIIP system command and the application programming interface USR8204N which performs ZIIP command functions. See the relevant sections in the *System Commands* documentation.

TMSG – Destination for Natural zIIP Support Initialization Messages

This keyword subparameter determines whether Natural sends zIIP support initialization messages to the job log or the Natural standard output device, for example, a user terminal for online environments or CMPRINT for batch. This can be helpful for testing purposes.

Value	Explanation
ON	All zIIP support initialization messages are sent to the Natural standard output device.
OFF	All zIIP support initialization messages are sent to the job log. This is the default value.

Example of ZIIP Parameter

```
ZIIP=(ON,STAT=ON,PWCSIZE=(200,,300),IOCSIZE=(100,100,500))
```

Example of NTZIIP Macro

```
         NTZIIP AUTO,                                                  *
               STAT=ON,                                                *
               PWCSIZE=(500,),                                         *
               IOCSIZE=(,,2000),                                       *
               PRINT=ALL
```

284 ZP - Zero Printing

This Natural profile and session parameter specifies how a field which contains a setting of all zeros is to be output.

Possible settings	ON	Each field value which consists of all zeros is output as one zero, right justified (for numeric fields) or all zeros (for time fields).
	OFF	Each field value which consists of all zeros is suppressed.
Default setting	ON	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	yes	
Applicable statements	DISPLAY FORMAT INPUT PRINT REINPUT SET GLOBALS WRITE	
Applicable command	GLOBALS	
Application programming interface	USR1005N	See *SYSEXT - Natural Application Programming Interfaces* in the *Utilities* documentation.

Notes:

1. This Natural profile and session parameter is used to suppress the display of a numeric field (format N, I, P or F) or time field (format T) which contains a value of all zeros.
2. Within a Natural session, the profile parameter ZP can be overridden by the session parameter ZP.
3. See also *Parameters to Influence the Output of Fields* in the *Programming Guide*.

285 ZSIZE - Size of Entire DB Buffer Area

This Natural profile parameter specifies the size of the buffer area required by Entire DB.

Possible settings	1-64	Size of the buffer area in KB.
	0	If ZSIZE=0 or if the required space is not available, the Entire DB Interface cannot be used.
Default setting	0	
Dynamic specification	yes	
Specification within session	no	

Notes:

1. This Natural profile parameter only applies to Entire DB.
2. Alternatively, you can use the equivalent Natural profile parameter DS or macro NTDS to specify the size of the buffer.