Introduction to REXX Workshop

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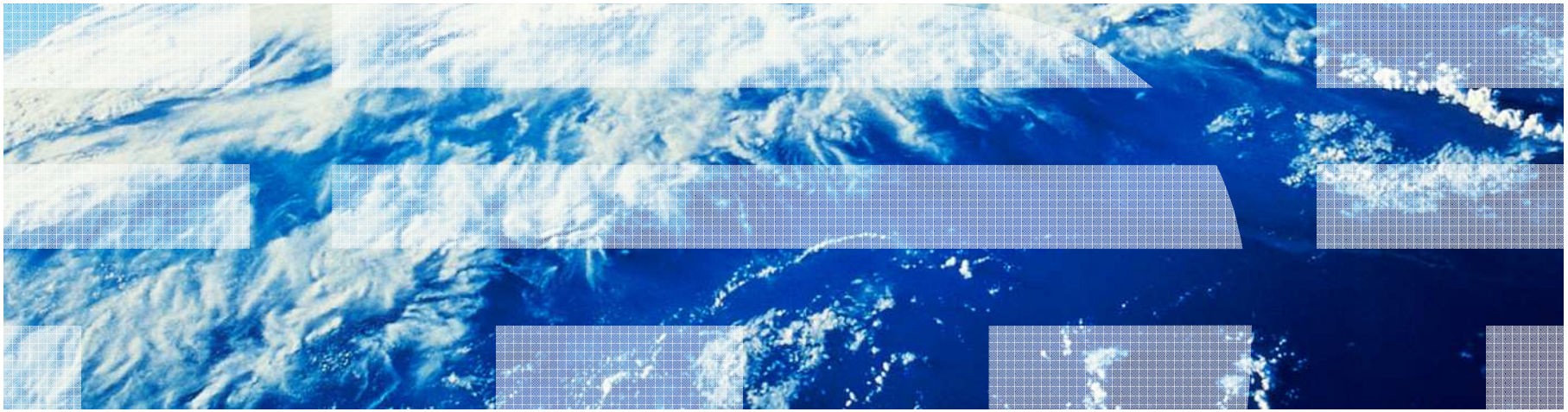

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Agenda

- Rexx Overview and Related Topics
- Creating and Executing Rexx Programs
- Rexx Language
  - Basic Syntax
  - Strings, Operators, Expressions
  - Tracing, Parsing
  - Issuing Commands and use of Pipelines
  - Control Constructs
  - Subroutines & Functions
- Lab Exercises

Rexx Overview

- **RE**structured e**X**tended e**X**ecutor

- Rexx is a procedural, general purpose language
  - Intuitive - easy to use and read
  - Many uses, ranging from:
    - Personal tools and utilities
      - For example, frequently used command sequences
    - Complex applications and licensed programs
  - Available on many IBM and non-IBM platforms

- Rexx is designed to be *interpreted*
  - Each program statement translated and executed as the program runs
  - Programs can also be *compiled* to improve
    - Performance
    - Security
    - Change control

Rexx Overview (cont.)

- Few restrictions on program format
  - Indentation
  - 1 or more clauses on a line
  - /* comments can be anywhere and any length */
  - *Implied* semicolon delimiters at end of lines
  - Comma (,) as a continuation character

- Natural data typing
  - Meaning of data depends entirely on their usage

Rexx Overview (cont.)

- Dynamic Scoping
  - Efficiently interpreted because minimal look-ahead is needed
  - Meaning of an instruction is only affected by the instructions already executed
- Nothing to Declare !
  - May document and initialize variables, but…
  - Implicit declarations take place during execution
  - **labels:** are the only true declarations

Rexx Platforms

- IBM Platforms
  - VM
  - TSO/E (z/OS)
  - VSE
  - AIX
  - OS/2
- Object Rexx
  - Object-Oriented Rexx supporting many utilities for a UNIX-type environment, including Linux for System z
- Regina Rexx
  - Rexx interpreter ported to most UNIX platforms, including Linux
- NetRexx
  - Blend of Rexx and Java; compiles into Java classes
- Language concepts are the same on all platforms
  - Minor differences such as file names and structure
  - Operating system-specific tools that support Rexx

(See references page for website information)

Creating Rexx Programs: z/VM

- Create a file with filetype of EXEC using XEDIT, the CMS editor

  XEDIT myrexx exec a

- Rexx programs begin with a comment line:

  /* beginning of program */ **/* Rexx */**

- Can be run uncompiled and interpreted, or compiled with the Rexx compiler

Executing Rexx Programs: z/VM

- Search order
  - Same for both compiled and interpreted execs
  - Loaded and started through CMS EXEC handler
  - Normal CMS Command search order:

    EXECs, synonyms, MODULEs…

- Invocation
  - Invoke as a CMS command or EXEC:

    myexec -or- **exec myexec**

    - Implied exec (IMPEX) settings control whether exec files are treated as commands
      - SET IMPEX ON|OFF (default is ON)
      - QUERY IMPEX

Creating and Executing Rexx Programs: TSO/E

- REXX exec can be a sequential data set or a PDS member
- TSO/E EXEC command to invoke a REXX program or a CLIST
- Three ways to use the EXEC command:
  - Explicit execution:
    EXEC dataset(member) 'parameters' operands
  - Implicit execution:
    membername parameters
  - Extended implicit execution:
    %membername parameters

- Search includes:

  //SYSEXEC DD concatenation
  then
  //SYSPROC DD concatenation for **membername** on the command line

Lab Exercises: What to Expect…

1. Run an existing Rexx program to create temporary disk space

2. Write a program to accept an input argument, prompt for data, and display results

3. Trace and Debug existing Rexx programs

4. Write a program to obtain z/VM CP level information
   (issues commands and Diagnose 8)

5. Write a program to locate an available CMS file mode and define a temporary disk at that file mode
   (uses a subroutine, Pipelines, stems, and various control constructs)

Helpful Hints for Exercises

- List Files on A-disk:

  FILELIST * * A or… **LISTFILE * * A**

- XEDIT a file
  - from command line:

    Xedit Filename Filetype Filemode

  - from prefix area on Filelist Screen, PF11 or :

    x PROFILE EXEC A1 V 75 74 1 09/17/07 15:48:18

- Prefix area commands within the file:

  a add (insert) a single line to the file
  d delete a line (**d5** deletes 5 lines)
  m move a line (**f** following or **p** preceding)
  c copy a line (**f** following or **p** preceding)
  mm…mm block move, **dd…dd** block del, **cc…cc** block copy

Helpful Hints for our Exercises (cont.)

- Screen execution modes
  - **CP Read**
    - CP is waiting for a command
  - **VM Read**
    - CMS is waiting for a command
  - **Running**
    - System is ready for commands or is working on some
  - **More …**
    - More information than can fit on the screen is waiting to be displayed)
      - Clear screen manually or let CP clear after x seconds determined by TERM command setting
  - **Holding**
    - Waiting for you to clear screen manually
  - **Not Accepted**
    - Too many commands in buffer; wait for executing command to complete)

Logging on to the z/VM Lab System

- 3270 Session
- Userids and Passwords
  - PIPUSR01 – PIPUSR25
- Password same as userid

Exercise 1: Create Temp Disk Space

1. Logon to your VM lab userid
2. Issue command **QUERY DISK** to see which disks are accessed
3. Run existing exec **GETTEMP *mode*** to
   - create a temporary disk at filemode *mode*
   - copy existing EXEC programs from a-disk to new temp disk
4. Issue **QUERY DISK** again – notice new disk at *mode*
5. Issue command **FILELIST * * *mode***
6. Run **GETTEMP** again with mode ***a***
7. Issue **QUERY DISK** again – notice new disk at mode ***a***
8. **LOGOFF**

Exercise 1: Create Temp Disk Space

```
/* Get Temporary disk space */

/* File mode of temporary disk is input argument */

 parse upper arg fmode rest
 If (fmode = '') | (rest ¬= '') then
  Do
    say ''
    say 'ERROR:  Input parm is FILEMODE.'
    say ''
    exit 4
  End

 'CP DETACH 555'              /* Get rid of old disk */
 'CP DEFINE T3390 555 2'      /* Define 2 cylinders of temp space */

 queue 1                      /* Answer YES to FORMAT prompt   */
 queue TMP555                 /* Disk label is TMP555          */
 'FORMAT 555 'fmode           /* Format the disk for CMS files */

 If (fmode = 'A') Then        /* If input mode is "A" move A disk to B */
   Do
     Parse Value Diag(8,'QUERY 'UserId()) With thisuser .
     'access VMSYSU:'thisuser'. b/a'
     frommode = 'b'
   End
 Else frommode = 'a'

'COPYFILE * exec ' frommode '= =' fmode /* COPY existing EXEC files
                                        to new temp disk          */
 exit 0
```

Exercise 1: Create Temp Disk Space - Answer

```
query disk

LABEL  VDEV M  STAT   CYL TYPE BLKSZ   FILES  BLKS USED-(%) BLKS LEFT  BLK TOTAL
-      DIR  A   R/W     -    - 4096       44             -          -          -
MNT190 190  S   R/O   115 3390 4096      694      14562-70       6138      20700
MNT19E 19E  Y/S R/O   355 3390 4096     1875      49995-78      13905      63900

gettemp z

HCPDTV040E Device 0555 does not exist
DASD 0555 DEFINED
DMSFOR603R FORMAT will erase all files on disk Z(555). Do you wish to continue?
Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO).
DMSFOR605R Enter disk label:
DMSFOR733I Formatting disk Z
DMSFOR732I 2 cylinders formatted on Z(555)

query disk

LABEL  VDEV M  STAT   CYL TYPE BLKSZ   FILES  BLKS USED-(%) BLKS LEFT  BLK TOTAL
-      DIR  A   R/W     -    - 4096       44             -          -          -
MNT190 190  S   R/O   115 3390 4096      694      14562-70       6138      20700
MNT19E 19E  Y/S R/O   355 3390 4096     1875      49995-78      13905      63900
TMP555 555  Z   R/W     2 3390 4096       19         60-17        300        360
```

Exercise 1: Create Temp Disk Space – Answer..

```
gettemp a

DASD 0555 DETACHED
DASD 0555 DEFINED
DMSFOR603R FORMAT will erase all files on disk A(555). Do you wish to continue?
Enter 1 (YES) or 0 (NO).
DMSFOR605R Enter disk label:
DMSFOR733I Formatting disk A
DMSFOR732I 2 cylinders formatted on A(555)
B (VMSYSU:PIPUSR00.) R/O

query disk

LABEL  VDEV M  STAT   CYL TYPE BLKSZ   FILES  BLKS USED-(%) BLKS LEFT  BLK TOTAL
TMP555 555  A   R/W      2 3390 4096       19         60-17        300        360
-      DIR  B/A R/O      -    - 4096       44             -          -          -
MNT190 190  S   R/O    115 3390 4096      694      14562-70       6138      20700
MNT19E 19E  Y/S R/O    355 3390 4096     1875      49995-78      13905      63900
```

Rexx Language Syntax

- Case **In**sensitivity

  Atlanta is the same as **a**tlanta

  - specific support for upper and lower case is provided
  - cases in quoted strings are respected

- *All* Rexx programs must begin with a comment

```
/* This is a comment */
```

- Long lines are common
  - Continuation with commas

```
say 'This text is continued ',
        'on the next line'
```

  - May wrap as a long single line *(but don't do this)*

```
say 'This text is continued
        on the next line'
```

Rexx Strings

- Literal strings: Groups of characters inside single or double quotation marks

```
"Try a game of blackjack",'and beat the odds!'
```

- Two " or ' indicates a " or ' in the string

```
'Guess the dealer''s top card'
"The dealer""s card is an Ace"
```

- Hexadecimal strings: Hex digits (0-9,a-f,A-F) grouped in pairs:

`'123 45'x` is the same as `'01 23 45'x`

- Binary strings: Binary digits (0 or 1) grouped in quads:

`'10000 10101010'b` is the same as `'0001 0000 1010 1010'b`

Operators & Expressions

- String Expressions

(blank) "CNN" "Center" --> "CNN Center"

|| "At"||"lanta" --> "Atlanta"

(abuttal) **abc** = "At"

abc"lanta" --> "Atlanta"

- Arithmetic Expressions

+ - * / % (int division) // (remainder)

** (power) Prefix - Prefix+

Input and Output

- **say [expression]**
  - writes output to the user's terminal

```
say 'Five Euros equals ' ,
5 * 1.40 'USD'
```

- **pull**
  - prompts for input from the user

```
pull rate
say 'Five Euros equals' 5 * rate 'USD'
```

- **parse arg**
  - collects arguments passed to a Rexx Program
    - Invoke program: **`EXAMP input1 dataX moreData`**

```
parse arg A1 A2 A3
say A1 A2 A3
```

    - Result:

```
input1 dataX moreData
```

Operators & Expressions

- Comparative Expressions
  - Normal **= \= <> >< > < >= <=**
    - comparison is case sensitive
    - leading/trailing blanks removed before compare
    - shorter strings padded with blanks on right
  - Strict **== \== >> << >>= \<< <<= \>>**
    - comparison is case sensitive
    - if 2 strings = except one is shorter, the shorter string is less than the longer string
- Logical Expressions

  & | &&

  **** (preceding expression)

  Note: the "not" sign and backslash " \ " are synonymous

Numbers

- A Rexx character string that includes 1 or more decimal digits with an optional decimal point
  - May have leading and trailing blanks
  - Optional sign + or -
  - An "E" specifies exponential notation
    - Be careful with device addresses such as 1E00 (use quotes)
- Precision in calculations may be controlled by the NUMERIC DIGITS instruction
  - Default is 9 digits
- Examples (could also be enclosed in quotes):

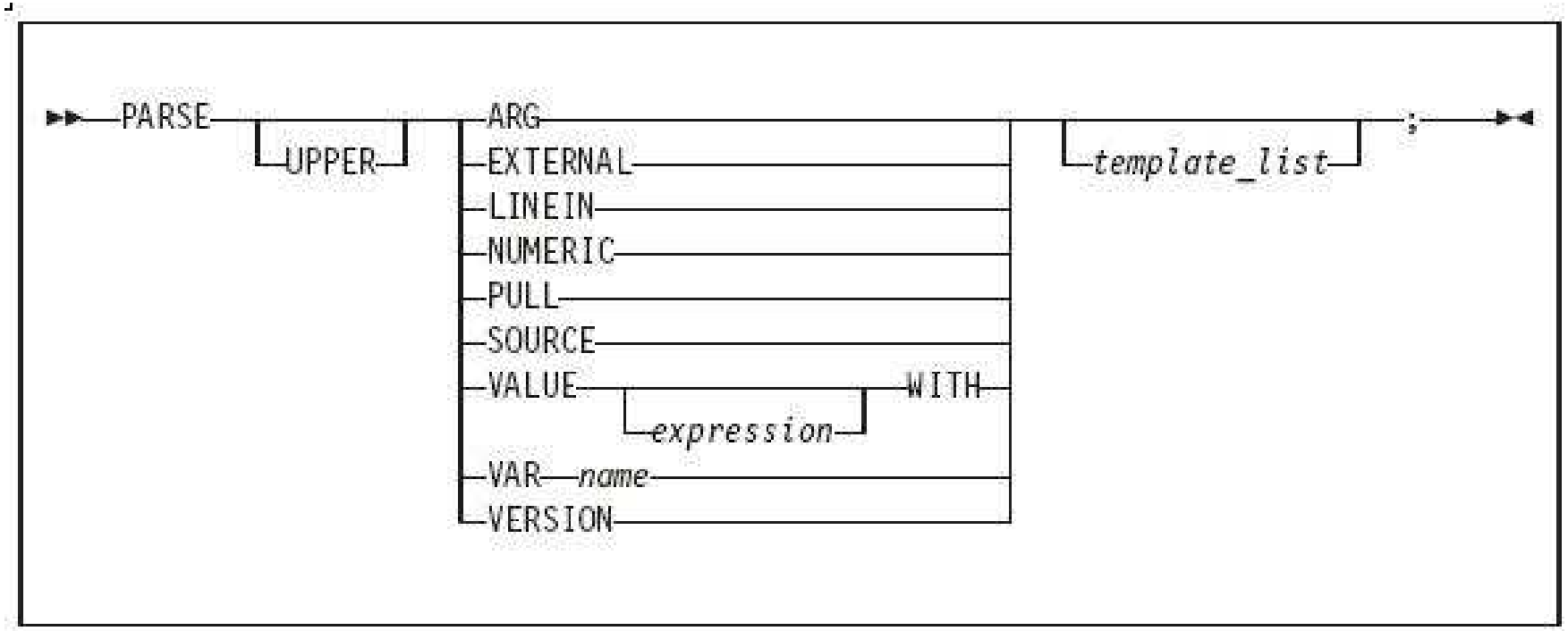
12 -17.9 + 7.9E5

Variables

- Data known by a unique name whose value may change
- Variable names
  - **NOT** case sensitive
  - **Cannot** begin with a digit 0-9
- Defined by assignment (give it a value)

  population = 184627
- Variables with no assigned value will have the uppercase variable name as its initial value
- Special variables: **rc, result, sigl**
  - may be set automatically during program execution

Parsing Strings



- Parse Arg – takes data passed into exec or internal routine
  - (see example on “Input and Output” chart)
- Parse Var – parses variable into other variable(s)

Parsing Strings…

- Assigns data to variables using parsing rules

```
str1 = 'March 11-16, 2012'
parse var str1 w1 w2 w3
```

  - w1 = March
  - w2 = 11-16,
  - w3 = 2012

```
parse upper var str1 w1 . w2
```

  - w1 = MARCH
  - w2 = 2012

```
parse var str1 w1 w2
```

  - w1 = March
  - w2 = 11-16, 2012

Parsing Strings…

- Default token delimiter is a blank
  - May be changed on Parse statement

```
str1 = 'March*11-16,*2012'
parse var str1 w1 '*' w2 '*' w3
```

  - w1 = March
  - w2 = 11-16,
  - w3 = 2012

Exercise 2: Say, Pull, & Passing Parameters

- Assume a card deck with suits of Hearts, Diamonds, Clubs, and Spades

- Write a Rexx program to:
  - **pass in** 1 of the 4 suits as an argument
  - **prompt** for a number from 2-10
  - **display** the number and the suit in the format:

```
'Your card is a 10 of Hearts'
```

- **Run** the program with different suits and numbers

Exercise 2: Say, Pull, & Passing Parameters - Answer

```
/*  */
parse arg suit
say 'Enter a number from 2-10:'
pull num
say 'Your card is a 'num' of ' suit
```

Tracing

- **Trace All** - clauses before execution
- **Trace Commands** - commands before execution. If the command has an error, then also displays the return code
- **Trace Error** - any command resulting in an error after execution and the return code
- **Trace Failure/Normal** – default setting, any command with a negative return code after execution, and the return code
- **Trace Intermediates** – Trace All, plus intermediate results during evaluation of expressions and substituted names
- **Trace Labels** - only labels passed during execution
- **Trace Off** - traces nothing and resets options
- **Trace Results** – Trace All, plus results of an evaluated expression and values assigned during PULL, ARG, and PARSE instructions
- **Trace Scan** – Trace All, but without the clauses being processed

Tracing (cont.)

- output identifier tags:
  - *-* source of a single clause
  - >>> result of expression
  - >.> value assigned to placehldr
  - +++ error messages

- prefixes if TRACE Intermediates in effect:
  - >C> data is compound variable
  - >F> data is result of func call
  - >L> data is a literal
  - >O> data is result of operation on 2 terms
  - >P> data is result of prefix op
  - >V> data is contents of variable

Tracing (cont.)

- Prefix Options **!** and **?** modify tracing and execution

  ? controls interactive debugging

  TRACE ?Results

  ! inhibits host command execution

  TRACE !C causes command to be traced but not processed

- CMS command **SET EXECTRAC ON** allows you to switch tracing on without modifying the program

- **TS** and **TE** immed commands turn tracing on/off asynchronously

Tracing - Example

- Program

```
 /* Trace Sample Program */
Trace Intermediates
number = 1/7
say number
```

- Output

```
 3  *-* number = 1/7
>L>   "1"
>L>   "7"
>O>   "0.142857143"
4  *-* say number
>V>   "0.142857143"
0.142857143
```

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging

The following Rexx Programs are on your VM A-disk:

- REXXEX3A.EXEC
- REXXEX3B.EXEC

There is something wrong with each program

- Using the TRACE instruction, debug each problem
- Fix the code so that it functions properly

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging – Answer A

Trace Intermediate output:

```
 6 *-* string1 = "Rexx" 'Lab'
       >L>   "Rexx"
       >L>   "Lab"
       >O>   "Rexx Lab"
     7 *-* say string11
       >L>   "STRING11"
STRING11
     9 +++ string2 = "Exerc"||"ise'say string2
Error 6 running REXXTR3A EXEC, line 9: Unmatched "/*" or quote
```

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging – Answer A

Corrected Rexx Program:

```
Trace I

string1 = "Rexx" 'Lab'
say string1                    /* Was: say string11             */

string2 = "Exerc"||"ise"       /* Was: string2 = "Exerc"||"ise' */
say string2
```

Result:

```
 6 *-* string1 = "Rexx" 'Lab'
       >L>   "Rexx"
       >L>   "Lab"
       >O>   "Rexx Lab"
     7 *-* say string1
       >V>   "Rexx Lab"
Rexx Lab
     9 *-* string2 = "Exerc"||"ise"
       >L>   "Exerc"
       >L>   "ise"
       >O>   "Exercise"
    10 *-* say string2
       >V>   "Exercise"
Exercise
```

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging – Answer B

Trace Intermediate output:

```
      7 *-* Nums = "25 35 71"
        >L>   "25 35 71"
      9 *-* parse arg w1 . w2 w3
        >>>   ""
        >.>   ""
        >>>   ""
        >>>   ""
     11 *-* $average = (w1 + w2 + w3) // 3
        >V>   ""
        >V>   ""
     11 +++ $average = (w1 + w2 + w3) // 3
DMSREX476E Error 41 running REXXTR3B EXEC, line 11: Bad arithmetic conversion
```

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging – Answer B

Corrected Rexx Program:

```
Trace I
Nums = "25 35 71"

parse var Nums w1 w2 w3              /* Was: parse arg w1 . w2 w3   */

$average = (w1 + w2 + w3) / 3        /* Was: (w1 + w2 + w3) // 3    */
say "The average value of these numbers is" $average "."
```

Exercise 3: Tracing and Debugging – Answer B

Result:

```
      7 *-* Nums = "25 35 71"
        >L>   "25 35 71"
      9 *-* parse var Nums w1 w2 w3
        >>>   "25"
        >>>   "35"
        >>>   "71"
     11 *-* $average = (w1 + w2 + w3) / 3
        >V>   "25"
        >V>   "35"
        >O>   "60"
        >V>   "71"
        >O>   "131"
        >L>   "3"
        >O>   "43.6666667"
     12 *-* say "The average value of these numbers is" $average "."
        >L>   "The average value of these numbers is"
        >V>   "43.6666667"
        >O>   "The average value of these numbers is 43.6666667"
        >L>   "."
        >O>   "The average value of these numbers is 43.6666667 ."
The average value of these numbers is 43.6666667 .
```

Symbols and Stems

- Constant symbol starts with a digit (0-9) or period:

  77 .123 12E5

- Simple symbol does not start with a digit and does not contain periods:

  ABC ?3

- Compound symbol contains at least one period, and at least 2 other characters
  - **Stem** (up to 1st period), followed by **tail**

    ABC.3 Array.i Total.$name x.y.z

Symbols and Stems…

```
/* Stems as arrays */

  do i=1 to 50 by 1
    array.i = i+5
  end
  say array.25          /* Output: "30" */
  say array.51          /* Output: "ARRAY.51" */


/* Stems as records */

  If attendee.payment == "LATE" then
  do
    say attendee.$fullname
    say attendee.$email
    say attendee.$company.telephone
  end
```

Issuing Commands from Rexx

- CP and CMS commands can be issued as a quoted string:
  - **`'CP QUERY CPLEVEL'`**
  - **`'STATE PROFILE EXEC'`**

- Use DIAG function to issue CP commands with Diagnose x'08‘
  - **`DIAG(8,'QUERY CPLEVEL')`**
    - Can be an expression as part of a longer statement

- Environment is selected by default on entry to a Rexx program
  - **ADDRESS** instruction can change the active environment
  - **ADDRESS()** built-in function used to get name of the currently selected environment

Issuing Commands – z/VM Example

```
Address CMS             /* send cmds to CMS */
 'STATE PROFILE EXEC'


If RC=0 Then          /* file found */
    'COPY PROFILE EXEC A TEMP = ='


               /* Save command output in variable */
Parse Value diag(8,'QUERY CPLEVEL') With queryout
```

Issuing Commands – TSO

```
"CONSOLE ACTIVATE"
...

ADDRESS CONSOLE  /* change environment to CONSOLE for all commands */
"mvs_cmd"
...
"mvs_cmd"

ADDRESS TSO tso_cmd    /* change environment to TSO for one command */
...
"mvs_cmd"

ADDRESS TSO    /* change environment to TSO for all commands */
"tso_cmd"
...

"CONSOLE DEACTIVATE"
```

Using Pipelines with Rexx

- PIPE is a command that accepts *stage* commands as operands
  - Stages separated by a character called a *stage separator*
    - Default char is vertical bar **|** **(x'4F')**

- Allows you to combine programs so the output of one serves as input to the next
  - Like pipes used for plumbing: data flows through programs like water through pipes!

- User-written stages are Rexx programs
  - Reads in data, works on it, places it back into pipe

Using Pipelines with Rexx - Examples

- Invoking from CMS command line:

```
pipe < profile exec | count lines | console
```

- Invoking from an Exec:

```
/*  Count number of lines in exec */
'PIPE < profile exec | count lines| console'

/*  or … on multiple lines  */
  'PIPE < profile exec',
        '| count lines',
        '| console'
```

Using Pipelines with Rexx - Examples

- Invoking commands and parsing output into a stem:

```
'pipe',
'CMS LISTFILE * EXEC A',   /* issue cmd          */
  '| SPECS 1 1 ,           /* parse first word */
  '| STEM response.'       /* save in stem      */



do i = 1 to response.0
   say response.i          /* display file names */
end
```

Exercise 4: WHATCP EXEC

- Write Rexx program WHATCP EXEC to show z/VM CP Level information

  - Issue CP command **QUERY CPLEVEL** to display CP level
  - Use **Rexx Diag** function to issue **QUERY CPLEVEL** command
    - **Parse command output** to display CP Version, Release, and Service level

Exercise 4: WHATCP – Answer

```
/* Display CP Level information for the z/VM system */

'CP QUERY CPLEVEL'

Parse value diag(8,'QUERY CPLEVEL') with ,
                 . . version . release . ',' . . servicelvl .

say 'z/VM Version = ' version
say 'z/VM Release = ' release
say 'Service Level = ' servicelvl
```

Control Constructs – DO…END

DO … END can be used to create a code block

```
if wins > losses then
   do
     say 'Congratulations!'
     say 'You have won!'
   end
else say 'Sorry, you have lost'
```

Control Constructs - Selection

```
if wins > losses then say 'you have won'
                 else say 'you have lost'


select
  when wins > losses then say 'winner'
  when losses > wins then say 'loser'
  otherwise say 'even'
end


select
  when wins > losses then say 'winner'
  when losses > wins then say 'loser'
  otherwise NOP
end
```

Control Constructs – DO Loops

```
do forever
  say 'You will get tired of this'
end
```

```
do 3
  say "Roll, Roll, Roll the dice"
end
```

```
do i=1 to 50 by 1
  say i
end
```

More DO Loops

```
i=30
do until i > 21      /* Evaluate after DO executes */
   i=i+5
end
say i
```

35

```
i=30
do while i < 21      /* Evaluate before DO executes */
   i=i+5
end
say i
```

30

Iterate, Leave, and Exit

- **Iterate** causes a branch to end of control construct

```
do i=1 to 4
  if i=2 then iterate
  say i
end
```

```
1, 3, 4
```

Leave exits the control construct and continues the REXX program

```
do i=1 to 4
   say i
   if i=3 then leave
end
```

```
1, 2, 3
```

Exit exits the REXX program unconditionally

```
i=1
do forever
   say i
   if i=3 then exit
   i=i+1
end
```

```
1, 2, 3
```

Built-In Functions

```
ABS(-1.674)
/* absolute value */
```
→ 1.674

```
C2D('a')
D2X(129,2)
/* char to decimal, dec to hex*/
```
→ 129
→ '81'

```
DATATYPE('10.5','W')
DATATYPE('12  ')
/* determines if a string matches a provided type */
```
→ '0'
→ 'NUM'

```
DATE('U')
/* date function */
```
→ '10/04/11'

```
LENGTH('abcdef')
/* length of the string */
```
→ 6

Built-In Functions

```
POS('day','Wednesday')
```
→ 7

```
/* starting position of substr inside a string */
```

```
RIGHT('12',4,'0')
```
→ '0012'

```
/* pad 12 out to 4 characters with 0's */
```

```
SUBSTR('abcdef',2,3)
```
→ 'bcd'

```
/* obtain substring of 3 characters beginning at second character */
```

```
WORDS('are we done yet?')
```
→ 4

```
/* return number of tokens inside a given string */
```

```
WORDPOS('the','now is the time')
```
→ 3

```
/* return position of a given substring */
/* inside a string                      */
```

Subroutines & Procedures

- **CALL** instruction is used to invoke a routine
  - May be an internal routine, built-in function, or external routine
- May optionally return a result

  RETURN expression
  - variable **result** contains the result of the expression
- Parameters may be passed to the called routine

  CALL My_Routine parm1

  …which is functionally equivalent to the clause:

  NewData = My_Routine(parm1)
- Variables are global for subroutines, but not known to procedures unless passed in or EXPOSE option used

Subroutine Example: Returning a Value

```
/* subroutine call example */
x = 5
y = 10
Call Calc x y                  /* call subroutine Calc */
If result > 50 Then
  say "Perimeter is larger than 50"
Else
  say "Perimeter is smaller than 50"
exit

Calc:                          /* begin subroutine     */
Parse Arg len width            /* input args           */
return 2*len + 2*width         /* calculate perimeter  */
                       /* ...and return it     */
```

Exercise 5: GETTMODE EXEC

- Write Rexx program GETTMODE to locate the first available file mode (A-Z) and create a temporary disk at that file mode

1. **Call a subroutine** that will:
   - Use a PIPE to **issue** CMS command **QUERY SEARCH** to obtain the used modes (file mode is 3rd word of response) – **save in stem**
   - **Build a string** of used modes from the **output stem** of the PIPE
   - **Create a string** of possible file modes (A-Z)
   - **Build a stem** containing the possible file modes
   - **Mark** the used file modes "unavailable" in the list of possible modes
     - *(Hint: blank out the unavailable modes in the list)*
   - **Locate** the first available mode and **return** it to the main program

2. **If a file mode is returned:**
   - **Issue commands** to define and format a temporary disk at the returned mode

     (Hint: Use commands from GETTEMP EXEC)

Exercise 5: GETTMODE EXEC – Answer (1 of 3)

```
/* Get temporary disk space and access it at an available file mode  */

'CP DETACH 555'              /* Get rid of old disk */

/* Call subroutine Findmode to locate the first available file mode.   */
/* Once found, define a temporary disk and format and access it at     */
/* the returned file mode.                                             */

Call Findmode

If rtnmode <> 0 Then
  Say 'Temp disk will be accessed at mode' rtnmode
Else
  Do
    Say 'No Filemodes available for temp disk'
    Exit 8
  End

'CP DEFINE T3390 555 2'      /* Define 2 cylinders of temp space */

queue 1                      /* Answer YES to FORMAT prompt   */
queue TMP555                 /* Disk label is TMP555          */
'FORMAT 555 'rtnmode         /* Format the disk for CMS files */

Exit rc
```

Exercise 5: GETTMODE EXEC – Answer (2 of 3)

```
/* Subroutine Findmode will locate the first available (A-Z) file mode.*/
/* and return it in variable rtnmode. If no file modes are available,  */
/* rtnmode will be set to zero.                                         */
Findmode:
   'PIPE',
     'CMS QUERY SEARCH',
     '| SPEC WORDS 3 1',
     '| STEM usedmode.'

/* Build string of accessed file modes                                */
acc_modes = ''
Do I = 1 TO usedmode.0
   acc_modes = acc_modes || SUBSTR(usedmode.I,1,1)
END

/* Build stem containing all possible file modes                       */
possible_modes = 'ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ'
Do i = 1 TO 26
   modelist.i = SUBSTR(possible_modes,i,1)
End

/* Remove all accessed file modes from possible file mode list         */
mlength = LENGTH(acc_modes)
Do n = 1 TO mlength
      Do i = 1 TO 26
         If (SUBSTR(acc_modes,n,1) = modelist.i) Then
           Do
              modelist.i = ' '
              Leave
           End
      End
End
```

Exercise 5: GETTMODE EXEC – Answer (3 of 3)

```
/* Locate the first possible file mode that is "available" and          */
/* return it                                                           */

foundmd = 'NO'
Do i = 1 TO 26
   If modelist.i ¬= ' ' Then
     Do
       rtnmode = modelist.i
       foundmd = 'YES'
       Leave
     End
End

/* If no file modes available, return zero                             */

If foundmd = 'NO' Then
   rtnmode = 0

Return
```

For More Information…

- **Websites:**
  - http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/rexx/ Rexx webpage
  - http://www.ibm.com/software/awdtools/netrexx/ Netrexx
  - http://www-01.ibm.com/software/awdtools/rexx/opensource.html Object Rexx
  - http://regina-rexx.sourceforge.net/ Regina Rexx

- **z/VM publications:**
  - Rexx/VM Reference - SC24-6113
  - Rexx/VM User's Guide - SC24-6114
  - website for library downloads: http://www.vm.ibm.com/library/

- **z/OS publications:**
  - TSO/E Rexx User's Guide - SC28-1974
  - TSO/E Rexx Reference - SC28-1975
  - website for library downloads: http://publibz.boulder.ibm.com/cgi-bin/bookmgr_OS390/Shelves/IKJOSE10?filter=rexx

- **Rexx Compiler**
  - Products ordered separately from z/VM:
    - REXX/370 Compiler, 5695-013
    - REXX/370 Library, 5695-014

- **Other books:**
  - The Rexx Language ISBN 0-13-780651-5
  - The Netrexx Language ISBN 0-13-806332-X

- **List servers:**
  - http://listserv.uark.edu/scripts/wa.exe?A0=ibmvm