

An Introduction to Using REXX with Language Environment

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Agenda

- Why Language Environment
- What can you do?
- Decisions, decisions
- Initialization (& Termination)
- Structures
- Passing and Returning Arguments
- Sharing Variables
- Miscellany

Why Language Environment?

- Really *any* language which produces program modules...
 - Register parms also in parm lists
 - Special (short) alternate entry point names for Fortran
- but...

Why Language Environment? ...

- If you're a REXX programmer
 - There is a lot you can do in an HLL that you cannot in REXX language
 - Deal with registers, SVCs
 - Add functions and function packages
 - Preload execs
 - Replace or extend some REXX native functionality such as I/O
 - With LE applications you can always bind in LE-conforming or LE-enabled High Level assembler!

Why Language Environment? ...

- If you're a C/C++ or COBOL or PL/I or assembler programmer
 - HLLs have run-times
 - REXX functions can be a powerful and easily extensible addition
 - *Could be useful even just for prototyping*

Why Language Environment? ...

- A bunch of assembler macros (many to be covered later) in '**SYS1.MACLIB**':
 - **IRXARGTB** – Argument Table
 - **IRXCMPBTB** – Compiler Programming Table
 - **IRXDSIB** – Data Set Information Block
 - **IRXEFPL** – External Function Parameter List
 - **IRXENVB** – Environment Block
 - **IRXEVALB** – Evaluation Block
 - **IRXEXECB** – Exec Block
 - **IRXEXTE** – Vector of External Entry Points
 - **IRXFPDIR** – Function Package Directory
 - **IRXINSTB** – In-Storage Block
 - **IRXMODNT** – Module Name Table
 - **IRXPACKT** – Function Package Table
 - **IRXPARMB** – Parameter Table
 - **IRXSHVB** – Shared Variable Request Block
 - **IRXSUBCT** – Subcommand Table
 - **IRXWORKB** – Work Block Extension
- All primarily mappings

Why Language Environment? ...

- For C/C++ the DSECT conversion utility – EDCDSECT
 - SYSADATA override required for multiple steps in one batch job

```
//      SET      REL=ZOS1D0
//      SET      INLIB=SYS1.MACLIB
//      SET      OUTLIB=BARRYL.BINDER.MACLIB
// *-----
//IRXARGTB EXEC PROC=EDCDSECT,
//          INFILE=DUMMY,
//          OUTFILE=&OUTLIB.(IRXARGTB),
//          DPARM='EQU(DEF),LOC(En_US.IBM-1047),PP',
//          LIBPRFX=&REL..CEE,
//          LNGPRFX=&REL..CBC
//ASSEMBLE.SYSADATA DD DSN=&&IRXARGTB
//ASSEMBLE.SYSLIB DD DSN=&INLIB.(IRXARGTB),DISP=SHR
//ASSEMBLE.SYSIN DD *
          CSECT
          IRXARGTB
          END
/*
```


Why Language Environment? ...

- Some editing is required for some DSECT utility created headers...
 - Because REXX defines with alignments

ARGTABLE_ENTRY DSECT		REXX Argument Table Entry
DS 0D		Align on doubleword boundary
ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_PTR	DS A	Address of the argument string
ARGTABLE_ARGSTRING_LENGTH	DS F	Length of the argument string
ARGTABLE_NEXT	DS 0D	Next ARGTABLE entry

- C/C++ doesn't have a comparable capability
 - It uses "natural alignments so requires a member of that size...
 - OK if extra last field, not OK for this array of arguments!

```

struct argtable_entry {
void      *argtable_argstring_ptr;    /* Address of the argument string */
int       argtable_argstring_length; /* Length of the argument string */
/*double  argtable_next;*/           /* Next ARGTABLE entry */
};

```

Why Language Environment? ...

- Some editing is required for some DSECT utility created headers...
 - Because REXX defines with alignments

INSTBLK_ENTRY DSECT		REXX In-Storage Block Entry.
	DS 0F	Align on a fullword boundary
INSTBLK_STMT@	DS A	Address of REXX statement
INSTBLK_STMTLEN	DS F	Length of the REXX statement
INSTBLK_NEXT	DS 0CL8	Next INSTBLK_ENTRY

```

struct instblk_entry {
    void          *instblk_stmt_; /* Address of REXX statement */
    int           instblk_stmtlen; /* Length of the REXX statement */
    /*unsigned char instblk_next[8]; ** Next INSTBLK_ENTRY */
};
  
```

- Similar issues necessitated removing nesting structure from **instblk_header**
 - and #ifdef'd out "helpful" #defines that were because of inner structure

Why Language Environment? ...

- z/OS (and z/VM) only
 - Only z/OS described here!
 - Not in ooRexx[®] etc.
 - ooRexx has C extensible APIs
 - *Some similar capabilities*
 - *Like building external native libraries (usually DLLs)*

What can you do?

REXX to Language Environment



- Starting in REXX
 - Calling Language Environment
- Starting in LE
 - Calling REXX
- Further Nesting ?
 - LE -> REXX -> LE ???

What can you do? ...

REXX to Language Environment



- Easy, just call as a “host” program!
 - Like *Address LINKMVS* ...
- A little more work...
 - Write LE as a REXX function or subroutine
 - Return data, not just a return code
 - Use REXX programming services
 - For example to share variables

What can you do? ...

Language Environment to REXX

- Not too hard, CALL like any other program...
 - REXXC (REXX compiler) can create program modules
 - Need optional product “IBM Compiler and Library for REXX”
 - Not just base element “Alternate Library for REXX” (no compiler)
 - IRXJCL – invoke REXX exec from batch or program
 - Single MVS style parameter string
- Harder, call as a REXX function or subroutine
 - IRXEXEC – invoke REXX exec from batch or program
 - Pass multiple arguments
 - Preload execs; In storage execs
 - Return data, not just a return code
 - A “command” can only return a signed fullword number

What you can do? ...

- Services (like IRXEXEC, IRXEXCOM)...
- Parameter lists
 - Standard OS linkage
 - R1 points to a list of pointers to parameters
 - Last parameter is identified by the Hob
 - *On most calls, some parameters are optional*
 - standard R13, R14, R15
 - Language Environment HLLs support OS linkage
 - C use linkage(...,OS)
 - ...
- Structures (“Blocks”)

What you can do? ...

- Return Codes
 - R15, also return code parameter
 - *Not* returned to the REXX program!
 - REXX variables are (RC, RESULT)
 - **IRX0040I Error running exec_name, line nn: Incorrect call to routine**

The language processor encountered an **incorrectly used call to a built-in or external routine**.

You may have passed invalid data (arguments) to the routine. This is the most common possible cause and is dependent on the actual routine.

If a routine returns a non-zero return code, the language processor issues this message and passes back its return code of 20040.

Decisions, decisions

- Tradeoffs
 - Time, complexity, isolation
- Need for REXX services ?
- Infrequently called ?

and / or
- Heavy-weight ?

Decisions, decisions ...

- Using Language Environment requires run-time initialization
 - Normally happens upon first program call from host (C main)
- LE Linkage Conventions
 - LE-conforming programs require LE and can use all services
 - LE-enabled applications follow similar OS-linkage conventions but cannot use all services

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- Host program call using LE application
 - Each call to Language Environment requires full LE initialization
 - Most isolated
 - No access to REXX services
 - Slowest!

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- REXX function or subroutine using LE application
 - Still requires full LE initialization
 - Less isolated
 - Access to REXX services
 - Faster...

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- REXX function or subroutine using LE function
 - Something must still initialize the library!
 - Unless you use METAL C
 - Limited function C library support
 - System Programming C (SPC)
 - Full LE support
 - Preinitialization Services (PIPI)

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- System Programming C – SPC
 - Regular C compiles
 - No C++
 - No XPLINK, LP64, DLL (that all needs LE!)
 - Freestanding
 - @@XSTRT/@@XSTRL/@@XSTRX
 - *used by UNIX support of REXX syscalls*
 - persistent
 - @@XHOTC/@@XHOTL

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- PIPI comparison
 - REXX calling REXX subroutine implemented in LE
 - Simple HLL program written in C, writing a line of output
 - Assembler subroutine for PIPI INIT_SUB
 - Assembler subroutine for PIPI CALL_SUB to HLL subroutine

versus

- HLL application as subroutine

versus

- HLL application as host command

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- PIPI comparison ...
 - Called 1000 times
 - About a 3 to 1 ratio of time between PIPI vs. directly called subroutine!
 - HLL application about 1000x worse !
 - Caveats
 - Ignored time spent for PIPI INIT_SUB
 - Measurements simply with REXX elapsed timer
 - Host command was in UNIX so spawn using /bin/sh

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- PIPI comparison ...
 - With PIPI the environment is “resumed”
 - Careful of “Stop Semantics” which terminate enclave
 - *C exit()*, *COBOL STOP RUN*, etc.
 - So true subroutine can have static data
 - maintain a counter etc.
 - The subroutines must be known a priori in table
 - Loaded by the INIT call
 - Added by an ADD_ENTRY call

Example 1 – ASMPIPI / ASMPIPC

```
/* REXX */  
  
Call ASMPIPI  
  
Say 'PIPIADDR='C2X(PIPIADDR)  
Say 'PIPIITOKN='C2X(PIPIITOKN)  
  
Call TIME 'Reset'  
Do pp=1 To cnt  
    Call ASMPIPC PIPIADDR,PIPIITOKN  
End pp  
Say TIME('Elapsed')
```

Decisions, decisions ...

REXX to Language Environment



- Call directly as REXX external function or subroutine
 - Access to REXX control blocks needed to call REXX services
 - Access arguments
 - Create shared variables
 - etc.
 - Use PLIST(OS)
 - LE run-time option or C/C++ compiler option
 - Must be able to get R1 (__osplist macro in C/C++), the EFPL pointer
 - *Arguments*
 - *Eval Block*

Example 2 – HLLPIPIM2

```
/* REXX */  
Call TIME 'Reset'  
Do pp=1 To cnt  
    Call HLLPIPIM2 "hi there","you all"  
End pp  
Say TIME('Elapsed')  
  
Say "LEREXX = <"LEREXX">"
```

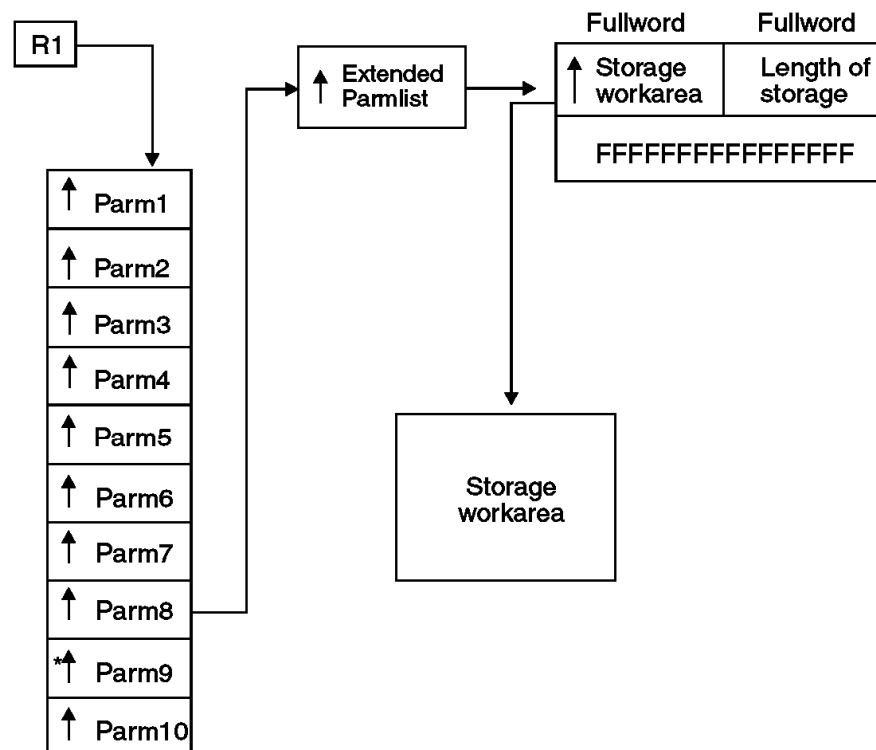
```
LEREXX before = <LEREXX>  
C main beginning 1 args: <1=BPXWREXC>,  
<__osplist=217a949c>  
arg[000]=<hi there>  
arg[001]=<you all>  
.  
.  
.  
0.043548  
LEREXX after  = <perfect together>
```

Initialization (& Termination)

- IRXINIT (IRXTERM) - Initialize (Terminate) a language processor environment.
- IRXINIT R1 parm list (of addresses of)...
 1. Function 8 characters
 2. Parameters module 8 characters
and/or
 3. In-storage parameter list address
 4. User field address
 5. Reserved address, parameter must be 0
 6. Environment block address, output
 - Also in R0
 7. Reason code fullword, output
 8. Extended parameter list address, optional
 - Storage workarea; by default system obtained
 - Generally 3 pages (12K) of storage is needed for the storage workarea for normal exec processing, for each level of exec nesting.
 9. Return code fullword, output, optional
 10. TSO/E ECT address of address of, optional
 - Only for initializing TSO/E integrated environment

Initialization ...

- IRXINIT...



* high order bit on

Initialization ...

- Precedence for initializing environment (parameters)
 - Each type can exist but have (some) null parameters
 - blanks or zeroes depending on type
1. In-storage parameter list
 2. Parameters module
 3. Previous environment
 4. IRXPARMS default parameters module

Initialization ...

- Provided parameter module tables
 - IRXPARMS – non-TSO/E
 - IRXTSPRM – TSO/E
 - IRXISPRM – ISPF

Initialization ...

- IRXINIT... Function
 - INITENVB - initialize an environment
 - FINDENVB - find the current environment
 - CHECKENVB - validate a given address is an environment
 - R0 must point to an existing environment block (optional for other calls)

Initialization ...

- Initialization normally not required
 - MVS, TSO/E, ISPF, z/OS UNIX automatically initialize for you
- Will initialize based on previous environment
 - Environments are chained
 - This allows you to create your own environment with select updates
 - Cannot be “integrated into TSO/E”
 - *Cannot use TSO/E commands, service routines such as IKJPARS and DAIR, or ISPF services or CLISTs*

Initialization Parameters

- The format of the in-storage list is identical to the format of the parameters module.

1.	ID	8 characters
2.	Version	4 characters, "0200"
3.	Language	3 characters, "ENU"
4.	Reserved	1 byte
5.	MODNAMET	address of Module Name Table
6.	SUBCOMTB	address of Subcommand Table
7.	PACKTB	address of Function Package Table
8.	PARSETOK	8 bytes, Parse Source token
9.	FLAGS	fullword, environment flags
10.	MASKS	fullword, FLAGS mask bits
11.	SUBPOOL	fullword, Storage Allocation Subpool Number
12.	ADDRSPN	fullword, Address Space Name
13.	End of Block	doubleword of X'FF'

Initialization Parameters ...

- MODNAMET (IRXMODNT) -- module name table
 - The DDs for reading and writing data
 - *SYSTSIN / SYSTSPRT*
 - The DD from which to load REXX execs
 - *SYSEXEC*
 - Replaceable routines
 - *Replace I/O (Say, EXECIO, etc), Stack, USERID()*
 - Several exit routines
 - *EXECINIT/EXECTERM – before/after language processing of exec*

Initialization Parameters ...

- SUBCOMTB (IRXSUBCT) – subcommand table
 - “host” command environments
 - “address” subcommand names
 - *the environment to which the language processor passes commands for execution*
 - An “address” name
 - A corresponding processing routine

Termination

- Pass environment pointer
- Same task
- LIFO
- Closes all data sets opened under that environment
- Deletes any data stacks (NEWSTACK)

Dynamic Update of Subcommand Table

- IRXSUBCM
 - ADD
 - Add an entry to the subcommand table (ignoring duplicates)
 - DELETE
 - Delete the last occurrence from the table
 - UPDATE
 - Update the values for the last occurrence of an entry (Routine, Token)
 - QUERY
 - Query the values of the last occurrence of an entry

Structures

- Environment Block (IRXENVB, ENVBLOCK)
 - Address in R0 when external function or subroutine gets control
 - Required for all services (still optional, current will be found if not provided)
 - Unless it's reentrant
 - Contains...
 - Parameter Block (IRXPARMB, PARMBLOCK)
 - *Initialization parameters*
 - Vector of External Entry Points (IRXETE)
 - *REXX routines*
 - *System / User replaceable routines*
 - *You might like IRXSAY, IRXLOAD, etc.*
 - You can initialize more than one and run (REXX) in any particular one
 - by passing that environment block address

Structures ...

- Example SUBCOM Table in UNIX

1	name=MVS	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
2	name=LINK	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
3	name=ATTACH	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
4	name=CPICOMM	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
5	name=LU62	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
6	name=LINKMVS	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
7	name=LINKPGM	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
8	name=ATTCHMVS	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
9	name=ATTCHPGM	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
10	name=APPCMVS	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
11	name=SYSCALL	routine=BPXWREXX	token=	.
12	name=MVS	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
13	name=LINK	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
14	name=ATTACH	routine=IRXSTAM	token=	.
15	name=CPICOMM	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
16	name=LU62	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
17	name=LINKMVS	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
18	name=LINKPGM	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
19	name=ATTCHMVS	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
20	name=ATTCHPGM	routine=IRXSTAMP	token=	.
21	name=APPCMVS	routine=IRXAPPC	token=	.
22	name=SYSCALL	routine=BPXWREXX	token=	.
23	name=SYSCALL	routine=BPXWREXX	token=	.
24	name=SH	routine=BPXWRKSH	token=	.
25	name=TSO	routine=BPXWRADT	token=	.

Structures ...

- Subcommand Table Block (IRXSUBCT)
 - Previous output from small assembler program called as function from REXX program
 - REXX passed ENVBLOCK address in R0 when external function or subroutine gets control
 - Parameter block contains SUBCOMTB address
 - Assembler subroutine passes SUBCOMTB header back to REXX program
 - *REXX factoid: The only difference between functions and subroutines is that functions must return data, while subroutines may return data*

Structures ...

- Subcommand Table Block (IRXSUBCT) ...

- Table header

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| • ADDRESS | fullword address of first entry (row) in table |
| • TOTAL | fullword # of entries in table (used & unused) |
| • USED | fullword # of used entries |
| • LENGTH | fullword length of each entry (always 32) |
| • INITIAL | fullword address of name of host command environment
(only if not passed on IRXEXEC) |
| • reserved | doubleword |
| • End of Table | doubleword of X'FF' |

- Array of entries (rows)

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| • NAME | 8 characters |
| • ROUTINE | 8 characters |
| • TOKEN | 16 characters, passed to ROUTINE when called |
| • ... | |

Structures ...

- External Function Parameter List (IRXEFPL)
 - REXX passes EFPL address in R1 when external function or subroutine gets control
 - 5th word points to the Argument Table
 - Parsed arguments
 - 6th word points to the Evaluation Block
 - For returning data
 - Preset size

Passing and Returning Arguments

- Argument Table (IRXARGTB)
 - Argument lists can be passed on IRXEXEC call
 - Same arguments/format received by any function/subroutine
- An array of fullword pairs
 - Argument address
 - Argument length
- Terminated with a doubleword of X'FF'.

Example 3 – ASMPIPC (see Example 1)



```
* Get REXX arguments
    L      R1,efplarg
    USING argtable_entry,R1

*
    LHI    R3,0                1st arg index
    L      R2,argtable_argstring_ptr(R3) 1st arg ptr
    L      R2,0(R2)           1st arg (we know len is 4)
    ST     R2,PPRTNPTR        Save the addr of CEEPIPI routine

*
    AHI    R3,argtlen          2nd arg index
    L      R2,argtable_argstring_ptr(R3) 2nd arg ptr
    L      R2,0(R2)           2nd arg (we know len is 4)
    ST     R2,TOKEN           Save the TOKEN

. . .
* call the subroutine which was loaded by LE PIPI INIT call
CSUB     EQU      *
    L      R15,PPRTNPTR        Get address of CEEPIPI routine
    CALL   (15),(CALLSUB,PTBINDEXTOKEN,PARMPTR,                X
            SUBRETC,SUBRSNC,SUBFBC)  Invoke CEEPIPI routine
    LTR    R2,R15              Is R15 = zero?
    BZ     DONE                Yes (success).. go to next section
```

Passing and Returning Arguments ...

- Evaluation Block (IRXEVALB, EVALBLOCK)
 - When REXX calls a function / subroutine
 - It is allocated for you with a fixed size
 - *TSO/E provides 250 bytes for your returned data*
 - If you have coded HLL/assembler function / subroutine
 - You must create a larger block if necessary (using IRXRLT)
- Same format used by IRXEXEC
 - For returning from a REXX function / subroutine

Example 3 – SUBR1



Return Subcommand Table block in the Evaluation Block

```

SUBR1      CSECT
. . .
*
      LR      r3,r0          Save ENVblock
      USING  ENVBLOCK,r3
      LR      r4,r1          Save EFPL
      USING  EFPL,r4
*
      L       r5,EFPLEVAL    ptr to addr of...
      L       r5,0(r5)       .. evalblock
      USING  EVALBLOCK,r5
*
      L       r6,ENVBLOCK_PARMBLOCK
      USING  PARMBLOCK,r6
      L       r6,PARMBLOCK_SUBCOMTB
      USING  SUBCOMTB_HEADER,r6
*
      MVC     EVALBLOCK_EVLEN,=F'24'
      MVC     EVALBLOCK_EVDATA(4),EVALBLOCK_EVSIZE
      MVC     EVALBLOCK_EVDATA+4(20),SUBCOMTB_HEADER
*
. . .
RET      LHI    r15,0
. . .
      BR      r14          RETURN TO CALLER
    
```

```

. . .
**
      YREGS
**
efpl0    IRXENVB
efpl1    IRXEFPL
evalb    IRXEVALB
parmb    IRXPARMB
subcomt  IRXSUBCT
**
      END
    
```


Language Environment to REXX

- REXX into a module (compiled)

or

- IRXJCL, IRXEXEC

- Inherits environment

or

- Initializes environment / runs / Terminates environment

Example 4

Language Environment to REXX ...



- IRXJCL – right from [z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference](#) !

```
JCLXMP1 : Procedure Options (Main);
/* Function: Call a REXX exec from a PL/I program using IRXJCL      */
DCL IRXJCL EXTERNAL OPTIONS(RETCODE, ASSEMBLER);
DCL 1 PARM_STRUCT,          /* Parm to be passed to IRXJCL      */
      5 PARM_LNG BIN FIXED (15), /* Length of the parameter          */
      5 PARM_STR CHAR (30);    /* String passed to IRXJCL          */
DCL PLIRETV BUILTIN;          /* Defines the return code built-in */
PARM_LNG = LENGTH(PARM_STR);   /* Set the length of string         */
/*                                                                    */
PARM_STR = 'JCLXMP2 This is an arg to exec'; /* Set string value
                                           In this case, call the exec named
                                           JCLXMP2 and pass argument:
                                           'This is an arg to exec'
FETCH IRXJCL;                  /* Load the address of entry point */
CALL IRXJCL (PARM_STRUCT);     /* Call IRXJCL to execute the REXX
                               exec and pass the argument
PUT SKIP EDIT ('Return code from IRXJCL was:', PLIRETV) (a, f(4));
                               /* Print out the return code from
                               exec JCLXMP2.
END ;                          /* End of program
```

Example 4 ... Language Environment to REXX ...



- JCLXMP2 is in SYSEXEC

```
Say 'LE has called JCLXMP2'  
/* Note we didn't need the REXX "magic number" since we  
pointed the interpreter right at it! */
```

```
Say 'ARGS:' ARG(1)  
Say 'now exiting with RC=22'
```

```
Exit 22
```

Language Environment to REXX ...

- IRXEXEC runs the exec which is ...
 - Preloaded with IRXLOAD or user replaceable routine
 - In-Storage Control Block (IRXINSTB, INSTBLK)
 - header
 - array of REXX record/length pairs
 - -- or --
 - Loaded by building an Exec Block (IRXEXECB, EXECBLK)
 - Member
 - DDNAME (default is SYSEXEC from module name table)
 - DSNptr
 - *for Parse Source*
 - Initial SUBCOM environment
 - Extended execname
 - *Not used by IRXLOAD; could be a UNIX pathname*
- UNIX users take note!
 - Executable external functions or subroutines that are written in a language other than interpreted REXX and located in the z/OS UNIX file system are not supported.

Example 5

Language Environment to REXX ...

- IRXEXEC home-grown C using DSECT utility headers

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>
#include <errno.h>

#include <irxevalb.h>
#include <irxargtb.h>
#include <irxinstb.h>

typedef struct irxexec_flags_s {
    unsigned int
        command : 1,
        function : 1,
        subroutine : 1 ,
        extended_retcodes : 1 ,
        _reserved : 4;
    char _reseved_flags[3];
} IRXEXEC_FLAGS;
```

Example 5 ... Language Environment to REXX ...

- badly prototyped!

```
typedef int (IRXEXEC)(void** execblk, void** argtable, IRXEXEC_FLAGS flags,  
                     void** instor, void** cppl, void** evalb,  
                     void** work, void** user,  
                     void** envb, void* retcd );  
  
#pragma linkage(IRXEXEC, OS)  
  
int aa = 0;  
void *envbp0=0, *null=NULL, *userfld1=0;  
  
IRXEXEC_FLAGS execflags = {0, 0, 1, 1, 0};
```

Example 5 ... Language Environment to REXX ...

```
#define EVDATA_SIZE 240
struct eval1 {
    struct evalblock EVB1;
    char restofevdata[EVDATA_SIZE];
} EVAL1 = { 0, ((EVDATA_SIZE/8)+2), 0}; /* 250?, has to be 240 or 248 ? */
unsigned char *EVAL1data_ptr = &EVAL1.EVB1.evalblock_evdata;

#define ARG1 "hello"
#define ARG2 " REXX "
#define ARG3 "from LE"
#define ARGEND "\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff\xff"

struct argtable1 {
    struct argtable_entry args1[3];
    struct argstring args1end;
} ARGTABLE1 =
{ARG1, sizeof(ARG1)-1,
 ARG2, sizeof(ARG2)-1,
 ARG3, sizeof(ARG3)-1,
 ARGEND};
```

Example 5 ...

Language Environment to REXX ...

```
char *REXX1[] = {
    "Say; Say COPIES('=','72)"
    , "Parse Arg arg1, arg2, arg3"
    , "Say \"Args to REXX are:\" arg1\", \" arg2\", \" arg3\".\"\"\"
    , "Parse Source src"
    , "Say \"REXX source is '\"src\"'\"\"\"
    , "Say COPIES('=','72'); Say"
    , "Exit 72"
};
```

```
#define REXXIN1_CNT (sizeof(REXX1)/sizeof(char*))
struct instblk_entry REXXIN1[REXXIN1_CNT];
```

```
struct instblk_header INSTBLK1 =
{"IRXINSTB", sizeof(INSTBLK1),
0, 0, /* address of INSTOR exec */
sizeof(struct instblk_entry)*REXXIN1_CNT,
"insideMe", "-ddNone-", "SH      ",
0, 8, "NoDSname", 0};
```


Example 5 ... Language Environment to REXX ...

```
IRXEXEC* execfunc;

int retcode, RC, rr;

struct argtable1      *ARGTABLE1_ptr = &ARGTABLE1;
struct eval1          *EVAL1_ptr     = &EVAL1;
struct instblk_header *INSTBLK1_ptr  = &INSTBLK1;

INSTBLK1._instblk_address = &REXXIN1[0];

for (rr=0; rr<REXXIN1_CNT; rr++) {
    REXXIN1[rr].instblk_stmt_ = REXX1[rr];
    REXXIN1[rr].instblk_stmtlen = strlen(REXX1[rr]);
}

execfunc = (IRXEXEC*) fetch("IRXEXEC");
if (execfunc==NULL) { perror("fetch IRXEXEC failed:"); exit(1); }
```

Example 5 ... Language Environment to REXX ...

```
ARGTABLE1.args1[0].argtable_argstring_ptr = argv[1];  
ARGTABLE1.args1[0].argtable_argstring_length = strlen(argv[1]);  
  
RC=execfunc(&null,  
            (void**) &ARGTABLE1_ptr,  
            execflags,  
            (void*)&INSTBLK1_ptr,  
            &null,  
            (void*)&EVAL1_ptr,  
            &null,  
            &userfld1,  
            &envbp0,  
            &retcode);  
  
printf("retcode is: %d\n", retcode);  
printf("EVAL_data is: %.8s\n", EVAL1data_ptr);  
  
if (RC==0) RC=strtoul((char *)EVAL1data_ptr,NULL,0);  
  
exit(RC);
```

Example 5 ... Language Environment to REXX ...

```
EXECXMP1 “ here’s some arguments: the PID is 66193”
```

```
=====
Args to REXX are:  here's some arguments: the PID is 66193,  REXX , from LE.
REXX source is 'TSO SUBROUTINE inSideMe -ddNone- NoDSname ? SH MVS ?'
=====
```

```
retcode is: 0
EVAL_data is: 72
```

Sharing Variables

- IRXEXCOM – REXX exec communication
 - 4th parameter points to ...
 - SHVBLOCK (IRXSHVB) – shared variable request block
 - SHVBLOCKS can be chained
 - HLL/assembler coded function / subroutine can get and set REXX variables

Sharing Variables ...

- SHVBLOCK (IRXSHVB) – shared variable request block
 - SHVNEXT fullword chain pointer (0 if last block)
 - SHVUSER fullword user value
except for “Next”
 - SHVCODE byte function code
 - SHVRET byte return code
 - reserved halfword, set to zero
- SHVBUFL fullword length of “Fetch” value buffer
- SHVNAMA fullword address of variable name
- SHVNAML fullword length of variable name (250 max)
- SHVVALA fullword address of value buffer
- SHVVALL fullword length of value
set for “Fetch”

Sharing Variables ...

- IRXEXCOM – REXX exec communication ...
 - SHVRET – Return Code Flags

SHVCLEAN	X'00'	Execution was OK
SHVNEWV	X'01'	Variable did not exist
SHVLVAR	X'02'	Last variable transferred (for "N")
SHVTRUNC	X'04'	Truncation occurred during "Fetch"
SHVBADN	X'08'	Invalid variable name
SHVBADV	X'10'	Value too long
SHVBADF	X'80'	Invalid function code (SHVCODE)

Sharing Variables ...

- IRXEXCOM – REXX exec communication ...
 - Return Codes
 - -1 Insufficient storage
 - -2 Entry conditions not valid
(like REXX exec not currently running)
 - 0 SUCCESS
 - 28 No environment found
 - 32 Invalid parameter list
 - nn Composite OR of SHVRETs
(except SHVNEWV and SHVLVAR)

Sharing Variables ...

- IRXEXCOM – REXX exec communication ...
 - Function code convention:
 - Direct interface (Uppercase):
 - *WYSIWYG*
 - *If b='Barry' then A.b is A.B*
 - Symbolic interface (Lowercase):
 - *Just like REXX does it*
 - *If b='Barry' then A.b is A.Barry*

Sharing Variables ...

- IRXEXCOM – REXX exec communication ...
 - Function codes:
 - S/s – Set/Store (create)
 - F/f – Fetch
 - D/d – Drop
 - N – Fetch Next (exposed variables in generation)
 - P – fetch Private information (Arg, Source, Version)

Example 6 – SUBR3

Returning variables from assembler to REXX



```

...
        LR    r3,r0          Save ENVblock
        USING ENVBLOCK,r3

***
shvr2   LA     r6,shvb2
        USING SHVBLOCK,r6
        MVC   shvr2.SHVNEXT,=F'0'
        MVC   shvr2.SHVUSER,=F'0'
        MVI   shvr2.SHVCODE,SHVSTORE
        MVC   shvr2.SHVNAMA,=A(var2)
        MVC   shvr2.SHVNAML,=A(evar2-var2)
        MVC   shvr2.SHVVALA,=A(vvar2)
        MVC   shvr2.SHVVALL,=A(evvar2-vvar2)

***
shvr1   LR     r0,r6
        LA     r6,shvb1
        USING SHVBLOCK,r6
        ST     r0,shvr1.SHVNEXT
        MVC   shvr1.SHVUSER,=F'0'
        MVI   shvr1.SHVCODE,SHVSTORE
        MVC   shvr1.SHVNAMA,=A(var1)
        MVC   shvr1.SHVNAML,=A(evar1-var1)
        MVC   shvr1.SHVVALA,=A(vvar1)
        MVC   shvr1.SHVVALL,=A(evvar1-vvar1)

***

```

```

        LA     r5,=CL8'IRXEXCOM'
        ST     r5,parm1

*
        LHI    r5,0
        ST     r5,parm2
        ST     r5,parm3

*
        ST     r6,parm4

*
        OI     parm4,X'80'

**
        LR     r0,r3  restore ENVBLOCK 4 call!
        LA     r1,plist

*
        LINK   EP=IRXEXCOM
        ST     r15,myret

...
        BR     r14      RETURN TO CALLER

```

Example 6 – SUBR3 ...

Returning variables from assembler to REXX ...



```
**
var1      DC      C'BARRY.Assembler'
evar1     EQU      *
*
vvar1     DC      C'doth he'
          DC      C' rexx codeth'
evvar1    EQU      *
*
var2      DC      C'RC'
evar2     EQU      *
*
vvar2     DC      C'1958'
evvar2    EQU      *
```

```
**
                                YREGS
**
envb0     IRXENVB
evalb     IRXEVALB
parmb     IRXPARMB
shrvar    IRXSHVB
**
MYAREA    DSECT
*
myret     DS       F
mysize    DS       F
**
plist     DS       0D
parm1     DS       F
parm2     DS       F
parm3     DS       F
parm4     DS       F
**
shvb1     ORG      *+SHVBLEN
shvb2     ORG      *+SHVBLEN
*
MYAREASZ  EQU      *-MYAREA
```

Example 7 – HLLPIPIM2 (see Example 2)



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <time.h>

#include <irxefp1.h>
#include <irxargtb.h>
#include <irxshvb.h>
#include <irxenvb.h>

typedef int (IRXEXCOM)(char func[8], void,
    *zero2, void *zero3, struct shvbblock,
    shvbp, int envbp0, int retcode);

#pragma linkage(IRXEXCOM, OS)

int cnt = 0, envbp0=0;
```

Example 7 – HLLPIPIM2 ... (see Example 2)



```
main (int argc, char **argv)
{

    struct efp1 * EFPLP = (struct irxefp1 *) __osplist;
    struct argtable_entry * ARGTEP = EFPLP->efplarg;

    char varname1[] = "LEREXX";
    char varvalue1[] = "perfect together";

    IRXEXCOM* excomfunc;
    int retcode;
```

Example 7 – HLLPIPIM2 ... (see Example 2)



```
struct shvblock SHVAR1 = { 0 };  
  
SHVAR1.shvcodes._shvcode = shvstore;  
  
SHVAR1.shvnama = &varname1;  
SHVAR1.shvnaml = sizeof(varname1)-1;  
  
SHVAR1.shvvala = &varvalue1;  
SHVAR1.shvvall = sizeof(varvalue1)-1;
```

Example 7 – HLLPIPIM2 ... (see Example 2 & DSECT utility argtable_entry)

```
excomfunc = fetch("IRXEXCOM");
if (excomfunc==NULL) { perror("fetch IRXEXCOM failed:"); exit(1); }

fprintf (stderr,
        "C main beginning %d args: <1=%s>, <__osplist=%x>\n",
        argc, argv[0], __osplist);

cnt=0;
while (ARGTEP[cnt].argtable_argstring_ptr != (void *) -1)
{
    fprintf (stderr, "arg[%03d]=<%. *s>\n",
            cnt,
            ARGTEP[cnt].argtable_argstring_length,
            ARGTEP[cnt].argtable_argstring_ptr);
    cnt++;
}

excomfunc("IRXEXCOM", NULL, NULL, SHVAR1, envbp0, retcode);

return(0);
```

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Miscellany

- Using z/OS UNIX System Services
 - Environment created automatically when REXX program (***/*REXX**** “magic number”) is exec’d.
 - BPXWRXEV parameters module
 - *Source in SYS1.SAMPLIB(BPXWRX01)*
 - Inherits default MVS REXX environment
 - I/O etc. overridden in MODNAMET table
 - Subcommand environments added in SUBCOMTB
 - *as we saw from example 1 earlier ...*
 - There is also a function package ..
 - *for most of the UNIX REXX functions such as getpass()*

Miscellany ...

- Using z/OS UNIX System Services ...
 - BPXWRBLD
 - Create your own z/OS UNIX REXX environment
 - Sample C program in [z/OS Using REXX and z/OS UNIX System Services](#)

Miscellany ...

- Using z/OS UNIX System Services ...
 - Other services available for HLL/assembler programmers
 - BPXWDYN – dynamic allocation (SVC 99) text string interface
 - bpxwunix() – run z/OS UNIX shell (/bin/sh)
 - *Run a shell script and/or other UNIX commands*

Miscellany ...

- New & Improved PD!
- IRX0900E REXX INITIALIZATION FAILED WITH RETURN CODE 20 AND REASON CODE 1.
- OA07204 - NEW FUNCTION - MSGISPI025 TSO/E ROUTINE IRXINIT SEVERE ERROR RAS ENHANCEMENT
 - *Opened 2004, Closed 2010/07/22*
 - *PTFs available 2010/10/18 for z/OS V1.9 & later*

Miscellany ...

- [z/OS TSO/E REXX Reference – SA22-7790](#)
- [z/OS Using REXX and z/OS UNIX System Services – SA22-7806](#)
- [z/OS Language Environment Programming Guide – SA22-7561](#)
- [z/OS XL C/C++ User's Guide – SC09-4767](#)
- [z/OS XL C/C++ Programming Guide – SC09-4765](#)