



This is the tutorial for IBM Debug Tool for z/OS<sup>®</sup>, one of the IBM zSeries<sup>®</sup> problem determination tools.

### Using Debug Tool's graphical user interface

- Starting the debugger
- Debug perspective views and navigation
- Using the debugger
  - Stepping through statements and running the program
  - Program statement breakpoints
  - Monitoring variables
  - Making breakpoints conditional
  - Watch breakpoints
  - Program entry and exit breakpoints
  - Ending the debugging session
- Loading program debug files
  - Loading sysdebug, listings, dwarf, and source files
  - Loading LANGX files



In this section, you will see how to step through a program, set and run to breakpoints at program statements, and how to display and monitor variables.

## The debugger starts at the top of the program



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top window displays the debug session details for SAM1, including the platform (zOS 390X), connection (9.30.128.24:12666), thread (Thread:1 (Runnable)), and process (Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1). The bottom window shows the source code for ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1). The first line of code is highlighted in cyan and circled in black. A callout box points to this line with the text "The program is not yet initialized".

```
Line 1      Column 1      Insert      Browse
-----
1  * *****
2  * PROGRAM:  SAM1
3  *          Sample program for the ENTERPRISE COBOL Compiler
4  *
5  * AUTHOR :  Doug Stout
6  *          IBM PD TOOLS
7  *
8  * READS A SEQUENTIAL FILE AND WRITES A REPORT
9  * PROCESSING IS CONTROLLED BY A TRANSACTION FILE
10 *
11 * THIS EXAMPLE APPLICATION IS A TEACHING AID.  INTENDED USES ARE:
```

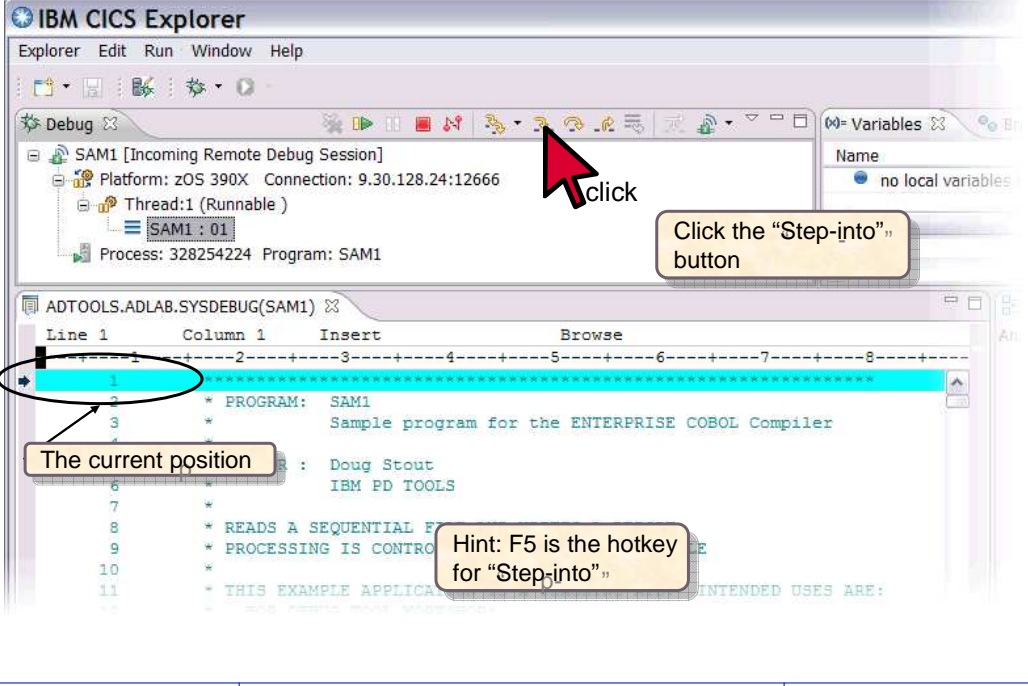
3

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When a debug session starts, it is paused before the program has initialized.

## Use the “Step-into” button to run one statement at a time



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]  
Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12666  
Thread:1 (Runnable)  
Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

Click the “Step-into” button

The current position

Hint: F5 is the hotkey for “Step-into”

```
Line 1 Column 1 Insert Browse
1 .....
2 * PROGRAM: SAM1
3 * Sample program for the ENTERPRISE COBOL Compiler
4 .....
5 * Author: Doug Stout
6 * IBM PD TOOLS
7 .....
8 * READS A SEQUENTIAL FILE
9 * PROCESSING IS CONTROLLED BY THE EXECUTION OF THE
10 * .....
11 * THIS EXAMPLE APPLICATION HAS THE FOLLOWING INTENDED USES ARE:
```

4

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The current position is indicated by the highlighted source line. To begin the program, click the “resume” button to run the program or the “Step” button to run just one statement. In this example the step button is clicked to take one step.

## “Step-into” again



IBM CICS Explorer

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]

Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12666

Thread:1 (Runnable)

SAM1 : 01

Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

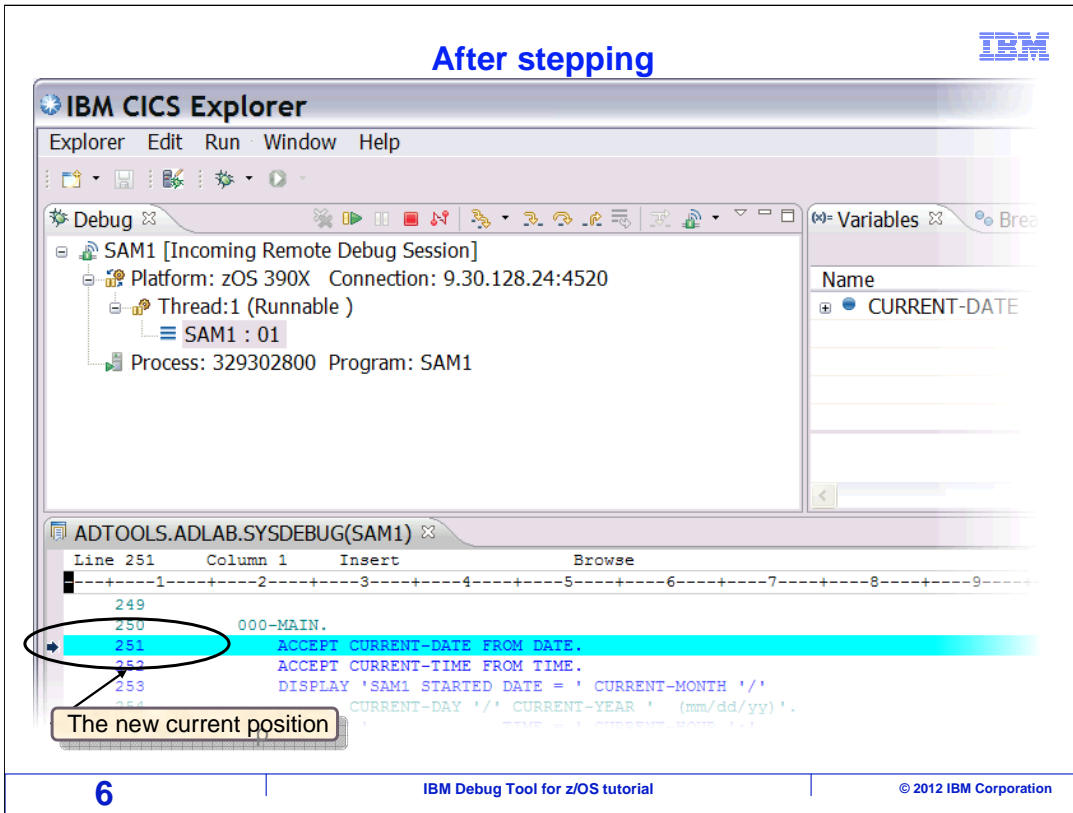
Line	Column	Insert	Browse
31	1	PROGRAM-ID, SAM1.	
32	1	ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.	
33	1	INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.	
34	1	FILE CONTROL.	
36	1	SELECT CUSTOMER-FILE ASSIGN TO CUSTFILE	
37	1	ACCESS IS SEQUENTIAL	
38	1	FILE STATUS IS WS-CUSTFILE-STATUS.	
39	1		

5

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The program initializes, and the current line indicator moves to the next statement. The "step" button is clicked again.



You can continue to step through the program a statement at a time.

## Set a breakpoint in the source view



The screenshot shows the source view of a program in the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS. The window title is "ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)". The source code is displayed in a table with columns for Line, Column, Insert, and Browse. Line 258 is highlighted, and a red mouse cursor is double-clicking in the gray area to the left of the line number. A callout box says "Double click to set a breakpoint at statement 258". Another callout box says "Scroll down to line 258". The source code includes statements like "PERFORM 900-OPEN-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.", "PERFORM 800-INIT-REPORT .", "PERFORM 100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS", "PERFORM 905-CLOSE-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.", "GOBACK .", and "PERFORM 700-READ-TRAN-FILE.". The bottom of the window shows the "Debug Console" and "Memory" tabs, with a message: "EQA2459I SVC Screening is disabled by EQAOPTS. Handling of non-LE events is not available. Debug".

7

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You can set breakpoints that make the program stop when it gets to specific statements. One way is to double click in the gray area to the left of a source statement. In this example the gray area next to line 258 is double-clicked.

## Click the "Resume" button to run the program



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]  
Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.1  
Thread:1 (Runnable)  
SAM1 : 01  
Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

Variables Breakpoints Monitors Modules

Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1):258]

A breakpoint was set at statement 258

The breakpoint is also displayed in the Breakpoints view

click

```
Line 254  
254  
255  
256  
257  
258  
259  
260  
261  
262  
263  
264  
265  
266  
267
```

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That set a breakpoint. Notice the breakpoint indicator icon next to line 258. With a breakpoint set, clicking the resume button will run the program until the breakpoint is reached. Or if the statement is never reached, it will continue to run to the end of the program.



## Result of clicking the “Resume” button The program ran until it reached a breakpoint



IBM CICS Explorer

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]  
Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12666  
Thread:1 (Runnable)  
SAM1 : 01  
Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

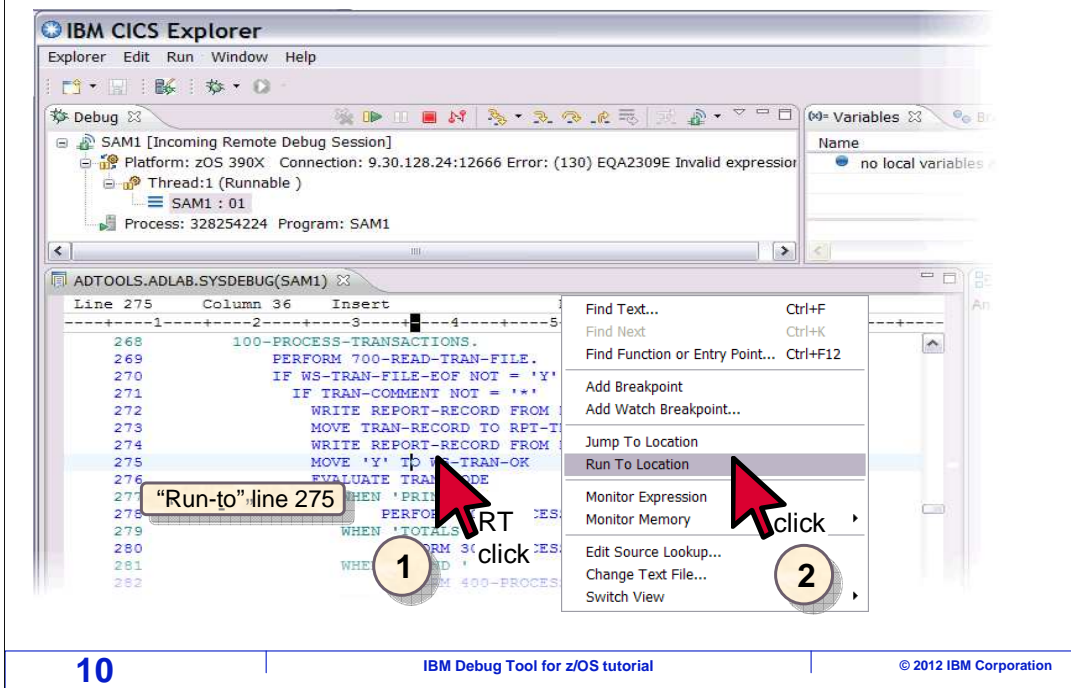
ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
253		DISPLAY 'SAM1 STARTED DATE = ' CURRENT-MONTH '/'	
254		CURRENT-DAY '/' CURRENT-YEAR ' (mm/dd/yy) ' .	
255		DISPLAY ' TIME = ' CURRENT-HOUR ':'	
256		CURRENT-MINUTE ':' CURRENT-SECOND.	
257			
258		PERFORM 900-OPEN-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
259		PERFORM 800-INIT-REPORT .	
260			
261		PERFORM 100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS	
262		UNTIL WS-TRAN-FILE-EOF = 'Y' .	
263			
264		PERFORM 905-CLOSE-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
265			
266		GOBACK .	

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The program ran each statement until it reached the breakpoint. The program is suspended before running line 258. This statement will be the first to run the next time you click “Resume” or “Step”.

## Right click on a line and select “Run To Location” to run the program until it reaches the statement



That is one way to have the program run until it reaches a specific statement: set a breakpoint there and click resume. And there is another, even quicker way. Click once on a line to select it, in this example line 275, then right click the line and select “Run To Location”.

## Result of the "Run To Location"



IBM CICS Explorer

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]

Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12666 Error: (130) EQA2316E Variable not found

Thread:1 (Runnable)

SAM1 : 01

Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line	Column	1	Insert	Browse
268			100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS.	
269			PERFORM 700-READ-TRAN-FI	
270			IF WS-TRAN-FILE-EOF NOT	
271			IF TRAN-COMMENT NOT =	
272			WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM REPORTS AREA 1	
273			MOVE TRAN-RECORD TO RPT-TRAN-RECORD	
274			WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-TRAN-DETAIL	
275			MOVE 'Y' TO WS-TRAN-OK	
276			EVALUATE TRAN-CODE	
277			WHEN 'PRINT ''	
278			PERFORM 200-PROCESS-PRINT-TRAN	
279			WHEN 'TOTALS''	
280			PERFORM 300-PROCESS-TOTALS-TRAN	
281			WHEN 'ABEND ''	

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The program ran until it reached statement 275.

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  - Loading LANGX files



Next, you will see different ways to set breakpoints at program statements.

## Set a breakpoint in the source view



The screenshot shows the source view of a program named ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1). The source code is displayed in a table with columns for Line, Column, Insert, and Browse. Line 258 is highlighted, and a red mouse cursor is pointing to the gray area to its left. A yellow callout box contains the text: "This will set a breakpoint at statement 258". The source code includes several statements, including DISPLAY, PERFORM, and GOBACK. The bottom of the window shows the Debug Console and Memory tabs, with a message: "EQA2459I SVC Screening is disabled by EQAOPTS. Handling of non-LE events is not available. Debug".

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
253		DISPLAY 'SAM1 STARTED DATE = ' CURRENT-MONTH '/'	
254		'/' CURRENT-YEAR ' (mm/dd/yy)'.	
255		TIME = ' CURRENT-HOUR ':'	
256		DATE ':' CURRENT-SECOND.	
257			
258		PERFORM 900-OPEN-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
		PERFORM 800-INIT-REPORT .	
		PERFORM 100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS	
		UNTIL WS-TRAN-FILE-EOF = 'Y' .	
262			
263			
264		PERFORM 905-CLOSE-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
265			
266		GOBACK .	
267			
268		100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS.	
269		PERFORM 700-READ-TRAN-FILE.	

13

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As you have already seen you can double-click in the gray area immediately to the left of a statement. This example shows setting a breakpoint on line 258.

## Click the "Resume" button to run the program



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The main window displays the source code for the program ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1). A breakpoint is set at statement 258. The Breakpoints view on the right shows the breakpoint as 'Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1):258]'. A callout box points to the 'Resume' button in the Debug toolbar, with the text 'Click the "Resume" button'. Another callout box points to the breakpoint in the Breakpoints view, with the text 'The breakpoint is also displayed in the Breakpoints view'. A third callout box points to the breakpoint icon in the source code editor, with the text 'A breakpoint was set at statement 258'. The footer of the screenshot contains the number '14', the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

And that set a breakpoint. Notice that the breakpoint is displayed in the breakpoints view. The breakpoints view shows a list of breakpoints. Clicking "Resume" runs the program until the next breakpoint is reached.

## Result of clicking the “Resume” button The program ran until it reached a breakpoint



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug

SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]

Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12666

Thread:1 (Runnable)

SAM1 : 01

Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
253		DISPLAY 'SAM1 STARTED DATE = ' CURRENT-MONTH '/'	
254		CURRENT-DAY '/' CURRENT-YEAR ' (mm/dd/yy) ' .	
255		DISPLAY ' TIME = ' CURRENT-HOUR ':'	
256		CURRENT-MINUTE ':' CURRENT-SECOND.	
257			
258		PERFORM 900-OPEN-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
259		PERFORM 800-INIT-REPORT .	
260			
261		PERFORM 100-PROCESS-TRANSACTIONS	
262		UNTIL WS-TRAN-FILE-EOF = 'Y' .	
263			
264		PERFORM 905-CLOSE-TRAN-AND-RPT-FILES.	
265			
266		GOBACK .	

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The program ran until the breakpoint was triggered at line 258.

## The breakpoints view pop-up menu gives options for setting breakpoints



The breakpoint set at statement 258 is displayed

Right click and select additional breakpoints to create

1 click

2 click

16

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You can also set a breakpoint from the breakpoints view. Right click in the white area of the breakpoints view and select “Add Breakpoint”. A menu is displayed with a list of available breakpoint types. Select “Statement”.



**Specify line-number to set a statement breakpoint**

17

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A dialog is displayed. On the first screen, the breakpoint information page, specify the statement number where you want the breakpoint to be set.

The other fields give you additional control and options. The “Defer breakpoint until executable is loaded” check box lets you define a breakpoint in a program that has not been loaded, such as subroutines that have not been called yet. Indicate the Load Module or DLL in the first box, and the program or CSECT in the second, and optionally the debug file. By default, the current program is assumed, so the load module and program names are already filled in.

Click Next to continue to the “Optional parameters” page.

You can optionally set a frequency for the breakpoint. For example, if you enter "99" in the "from" field, the breakpoint will trigger the 99<sup>th</sup> time the statement runs, but not the first 98 times. This is useful to quickly run to a certain record in a file, prevent run-away situations, or debug loops.

You can also add an expression that must be true before the breakpoint will trigger, which lets you continue to run through the statement until some variable is equal to or exceeds a specified value.

Click “Finish”.

## The breakpoint was set at the statement



The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top-left pane shows the 'Debug' view with a tree structure for 'SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]'. The top-right pane shows the 'Breakpoint' view with a list of breakpoints, where 'Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1):312]' is selected and circled. The bottom-left pane shows the source code for 'ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)', with line 312 highlighted and a breakpoint icon (a blue 'p' in a circle) placed next to it. The bottom-right pane shows the 'Outline' view with the message 'An outline is not available.' The footer of the screenshot contains the number '18', the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

The new breakpoint is set at statement 312, and is shown in both the source and breakpoints views.

## The Resume button or function key runs the program



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug

SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]

Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12667

Thread:1 (Runnable )

SAM1 : 01

Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
308		IF WS-CUST-FILE-EOF NOT = 'Y'	
309		IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'C'	
310		ADD +1 TO NUM-CUSTOMER-RECS	
311	*	SUBROUTINE SAM2 W	
312		CALL 'SAM2' USING	

The Resume function key is the same as the Resume button

F8

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Now that the breakpoint is set, run the program. Another way to resume, other than the "resume" button, is to press the F8 key.

## The program ran until it reached a breakpoint



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]  
Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:1110  
Thread:1 (Runnable)  
SAM1 : 01  
Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line 312 Column 1 Insert

309 IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'C'  
310 ADD +1 TO NUM-CUSTOMER-RECS  
311 \* SUBROUTINE SAM2 WILL COLLECT CUSTOMER STATISTICS  
312 CALL 'SAM2' USING CUST-REC,  
313 CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS  
314 MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID  
315 MOVE CUST-NAME TO RPT-CUST-NAME  
316 MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION  
317 MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE  
318 MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD  
319 WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1  
320 ADD +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES  
321 END-IF

The aqua line indicates the current statement. Statement 312 has not run yet.

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The program ran until it triggered the next breakpoint, at statement 312.

## Double click a breakpoint marker to clear a statement breakpoint



Statement breakpoints have been set at lines 314 and 316

Remove a statement breakpoint by double clicking the breakpoint indicator

dbl  
click

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
310		ADD +1 TO NUM-CUSTOMER-RECS	
311	*	SUBROUTINE SAM2 WILL COLLECT CUSTOMER STATISTICS	
312		CALL 'SAM2' USING CUST-REC,	
313		CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS	
314		MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID	
315		MOVE CUST-NAME TO RPT-CUST-NAME	
316		MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION	
...		MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE	
...		MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD	
321		RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1	
322			

21

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You have seen that there are different ways to set statement breakpoints. There are also several ways to remove them. Here is one method, double click a breakpoint icon in the gray area next to a statement.

## Result of double clicking a breakpoint marker



The screenshot shows the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS GUI. The main window displays source code for a program named ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1). The code is as follows:

```
Line 314      Column 1      Insert      Browse
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----
308          IF WS-CUST-FILE-EOF NOT = 'Y'
309          IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'C'
310          ADD +1 TO NUM-CUSTOMER-RECS
311          SUBROUTINE SAM2 WILL COLLECT CUSTOMER STATISTICS
312          REC,
313          CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS
314          MOVE CUST-ID          TO RPT-CUST-ID
315          MOVE CUST-NAME        TO RPT-CUST-NAME
316          MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION  TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION
317          MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE
318          MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD  TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD
319          WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1
320          ADD +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES
321          END-IF
```

A breakpoint marker (a small bug icon) is located to the left of line 316. A callout box with a yellow background and black border points to this marker, containing the text "The breakpoint at 316 was cleared". The line 316 is highlighted in blue. Below the code window, there are tabs for "Debug Console" and "Memory". The Debug Console shows the message: "EQB2458I SVC Screening is disabled by EQBOPTS. Handling of non-IE events is not available."

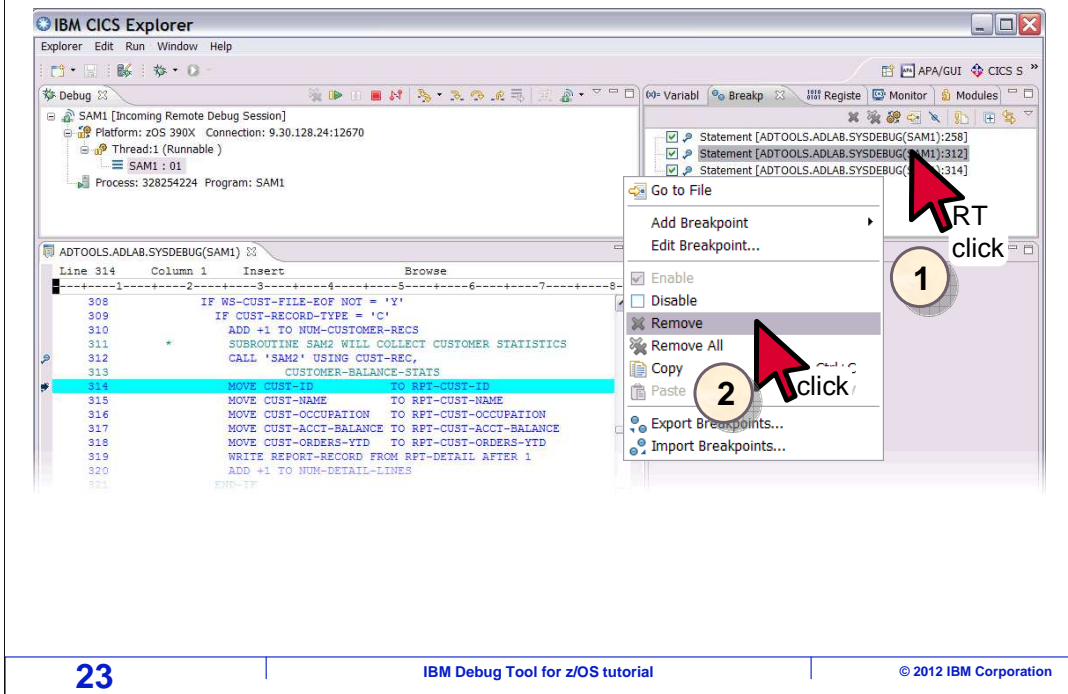
22

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That removed the breakpoint from line 316.

## Right click and select "remove" to clear a statement breakpoint



23

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Another way to remove a breakpoint is to select the breakpoint to be removed in the breakpoints view, right click the breakpoint, and click "remove". Here that is done for the breakpoint at statement 312.

## The statement breakpoint is cleared from the source and breakpoints views

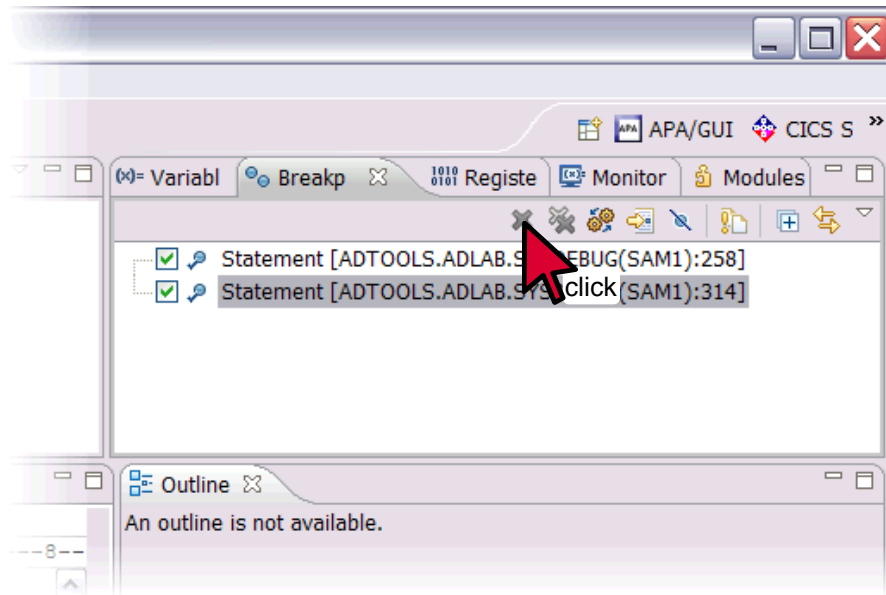


The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface during a debug session. The top-left pane shows the Debug console with details for the SAM1 program. The top-right pane, titled 'Break', lists two active statement breakpoints: 'Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEB(SAM1):256]' and 'Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEB(SAM1):314]'. The latter is circled in black. The bottom-left pane shows the source code for 'ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEB(SAM1)'. Line 314 is highlighted in blue, and a callout box points to it with the text 'The breakpoint at 312 was cleared'. The bottom-right pane shows an empty Outline view with the message 'An outline is not available.' The footer of the screenshot contains the number '24', the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

And the breakpoint is removed.



## Select a breakpoint and click the “Remove” button



25

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Another way is to select a breakpoint in the breakpoints view, and then click the "X"-shaped “Remove” button. In this example the breakpoint at line 314 is selected, and remove is clicked.

## Result of clicking the "Remove" button



The screenshot displays the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top-left pane shows the Debug window with details for an incoming remote debug session. The top-right pane shows the Variable window with a checked checkbox for 'Statement [ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1);258]'. The bottom-left pane shows the code editor with line 314 highlighted in blue. A callout box points to line 314 with the text 'The breakpoint at 314 was removed'. The bottom-right pane shows the Outline window with the message 'An outline is not available.'.

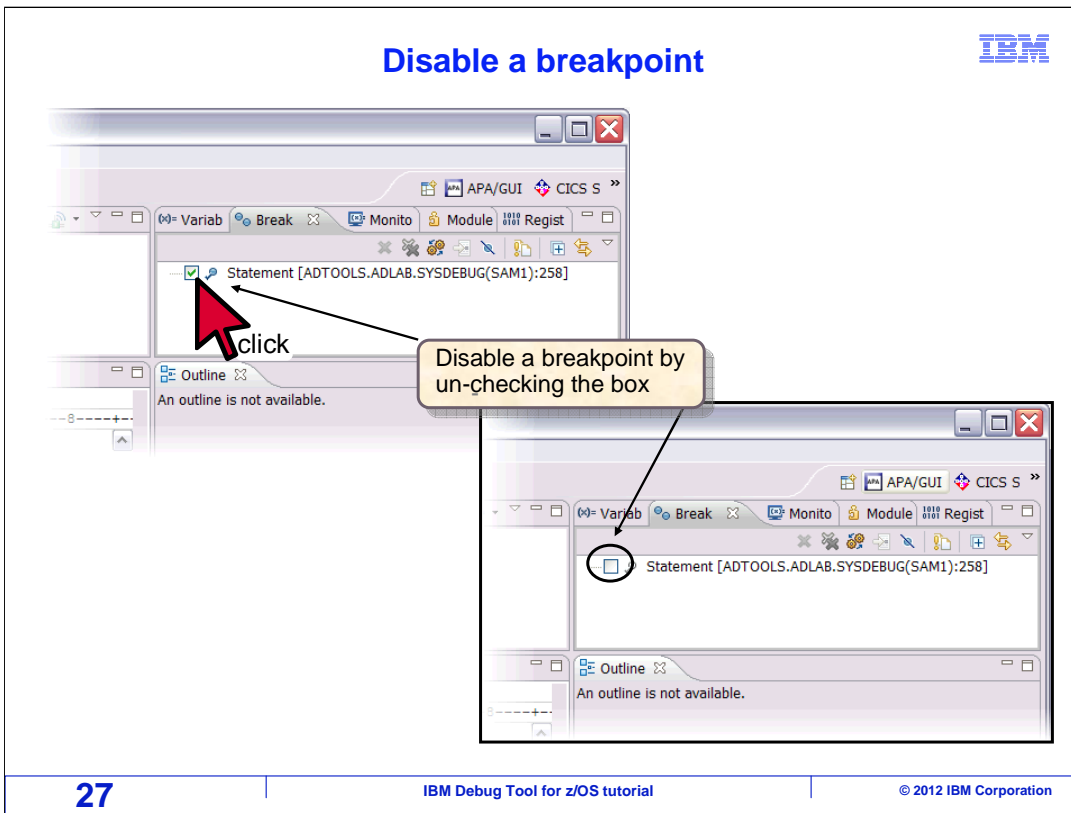
26

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Which removes the breakpoint.

## Disable a breakpoint



27

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Instead of removing a breakpoint, you can turn it off temporarily. Notice the check box to the left of breakpoints in the breakpoints view. A check mark in the box indicates the breakpoint is enabled; no checkmark means the breakpoint is disabled. To enable or disable, click the box to toggle the setting.

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Next, you will see how to view and update the values of program variables.

## Hover over a variable to see it's value



The hover feature: hold the cursor (no click) over a variable in the source view, and the value is displayed!

```
ert Browse
-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8--
ment Record Count ***
BALANCE-COUNT
88 * *** Add this customer's BALANCE to the grand total ***
89 COMPUTE BALANCE-TOTAL =
90 BALANCE-TOTAL + BALANCE-COUNT * BALANCE
91 * *** Calculate Average ***
92 COMPUTE BALANCE-AVERAGE =
93 BALANCE-TOTAL / BALANCE-COUNT
94 * *** Calculate Minimum ***
95 IF WS-FIRST-TIME-SW = 'Y'
96 MOVE CUST ACCT BALANCE TO BALANCE-MIN.
```

Note: This option is can be activated in the user preferences

Debug Console Memory  
Program was stopped due to line/statement breakpoint at statement 81.  
Program was stopped due to line/statement breakpoint at statement 81.

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One way to see the value of a variable is by “hovering”. First select the source view by clicking anywhere in the source view. Then place your mouse cursor over a variable, but do not click. The variable value pops up automatically. That’s an easy way to see a value.

## The Variables view shows program variables, and optionally variables referenced by the current statement



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top panel displays the 'Variables' view with a table of variables:

Name	Value
CUST-ID	'01001'
RPT-CUST-ID	'rrrrr'

The bottom panel shows the COBOL program listing for ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1). Line 314 is highlighted in blue, indicating it is the current statement:

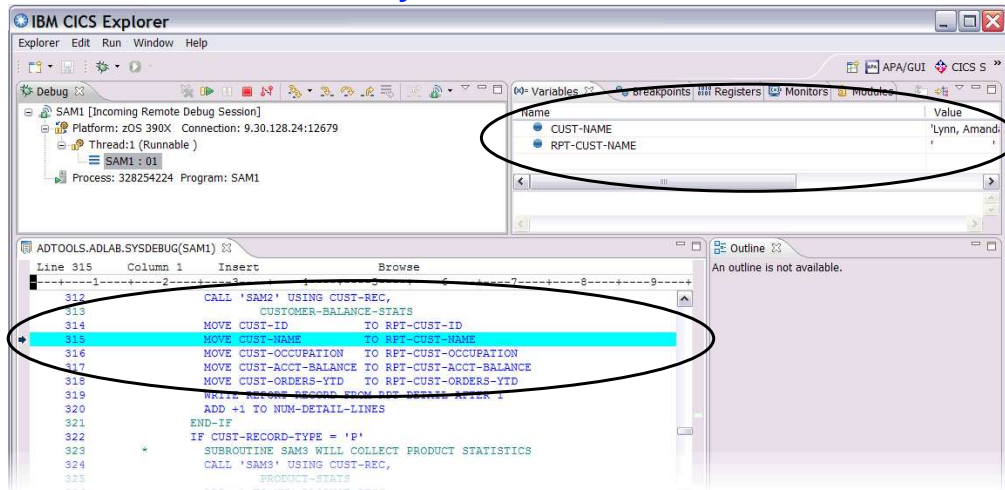
```
314 MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID
```

A red arrow points to a 'Step' button, and a yellow callout box states: "Variables referenced by the current statement are displayed in the variables view".

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The variables view provides another easy way to see variables. You can control the scope of the variables shown in this view by changing the "filter" setting. The filter can be set to show the current statement's variables, all variables, or COBOL working-storage, linkage, or file section. By default this view automatically monitors variables referenced by the current statement. Notice in this example, line 314 is the current statement, and it references two variables: cust-id and rpt-cust-id. Those variables are displayed in the variables view automatically. The step button is clicked.

## After a Step. The variables view displays variables referenced by the current statement



31

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Now the next statement, line 315 is current, and it references different variables: cust-name and rpt-cust-name. Now these variables are shown instead. As you run or step through a program, the current variables are displayed.

## Select “Automonitor Previous” to display variables from both the current and previous statements

The screenshot shows the IBM Debug Tool GUI with the Variables window open. The Variables window displays a table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. The table contains two rows: 'CUST-NAME' with value 'Lynn, Amanda' and 'RPT-CUST-NAME' with value 'Lynn, Amanda'. A right-click context menu is open over the 'RPT-CUST-NAME' variable. The menu items are: Monitor Local Variable, Monitor Memory, Change representation, Copy Variables (Ctrl+C), Find... (Ctrl+F), Change Value..., and Filter Locals. The 'Filter Locals' option is selected, and a sub-menu is open showing the following options: 0 All, 1 Automonitor Current (checked), 2 Automonitor Previous, 3 COBOL File Section, 4 COBOL Working-Storage Section, 5 COBOL Linkage Section, and 6 COBOL Local-Storage Section. A red arrow points to the right-click action, and another red arrow points to the 'Automonitor Previous' option. A '1' in a circle is next to the right-click action, and a '2' in a circle is next to the 'Automonitor Previous' option.

Name	Value
CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'
RPT-CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'

To change the scope of the variables view, right click in the view and select “Filter Locals”. A menu shows the filtering options. "Automonitor current" is the default setting, and you just saw what that setting displays. The filter is changed to “Automonitor Previous”.



## Automonitor Previous displays variables from both the current and previous statements



Debug Session] Connection: 9.30.11.1679  
Program: SAM1

Variables

Name	Previous	Current	Value
CUST-ID			'01001'
RPT-CUST-ID			'01001'
CUST-NAME			'Lynn, Amanda'
RPT-CUST-NAME			

SAM1] Insert Browse

```
CALL 'SAM2' USING CUST-REC,  
CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS  
MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID  
MOVE CUST-NAME TO RPT-CUST-NAME  
MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION  
MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE  
MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD  
WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1  
ADD +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES
```

Outline  
An outline is not available.

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“Automonitor Previous” is similar to the "Automonitor current" setting, in that it automatically shows variables referenced by the current statement. But in addition, it shows variables referenced by the previous statement shown. Notice that the current statement references two variables, and rpt-cust-name is one of them. It appears in the variables view, and its value is blanks. The step button is clicked.

## After a STEP. The Automonitor refreshes the display as you step and run



Name	Value
CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'
RPT-CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'
CUST-OCCUPATION	'Musician'
RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION	'Musician'

```
Insert      Browse
-----4-----5-----6-----7-----8-----
LL 'SAM2' USING CUST-REC,
      CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS
VE CUST-ID      TO RPT-CUST-ID
VE CUST-NAME    TO RPT-CUST-NAME
VE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION
VE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE
VE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD
ITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1
D +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES
IF
CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'P'
ROUTINE SAMS WILL COLLECT PRODUCT STATISTICS
```

34

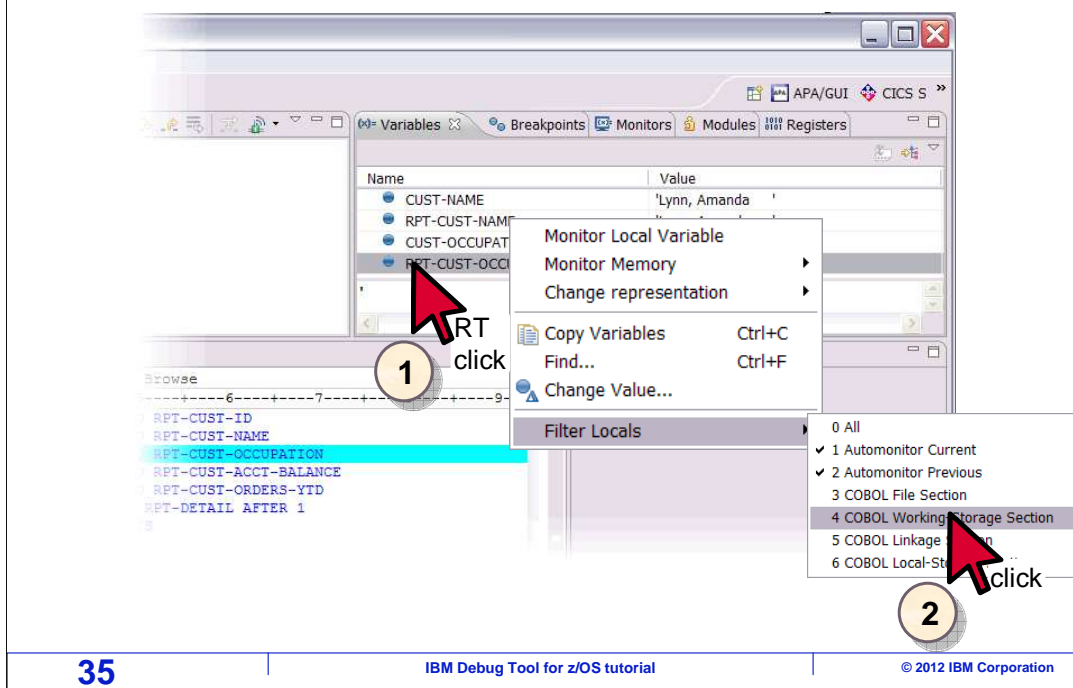
IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial

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One statement ran, and now the next line is the current statement. Notice that in the variables view, in addition to the variables referenced by the new statement, the rpt-cust-name variable is still displayed. You can see that its value changed.

"Automonitor previous" can be a very helpful setting, because it automatically shows the results of changes to variables as you step through a program. This can save you a lot of time as you monitor variable values while debugging.

## Select the COBOL Working-Storage Section to view all the Working-Storage variables



There are other filtering options. Again, to see the options, right click in the variables view and select "filter locals". Notice that there are options to display all variables, and options to display variables in the COBOL file section, working-storage, linkage, and local storage sections. This time, COBOL working-storage is selected.

## Result of adding the COBOL working-storage section to view all the working-storage variables



36

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All variables in the COBOL working-storage section are displayed. You can scroll the view using the scroll bar to locate variables. Here the variables view is expanded by double clicking its tab.

## Showing all working-storage variables



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Variables Breakpoints Monitors Modules Registers

Name	Value
SYSTEM-DATE-AND-TIME	
WS-FIELDS	
WORK-VARIABLES	
TIME-VARS	
R-BALANCE-STAT	
PRODUCT-STATS	
RPT-HEADER1	
RPT-HEADER2	
RPT-HEADER3	
RPT-DETAIL	
RPT-TRAN-DETAIL	
ERR-MSG-BAD-TRAN	
RPT-TOTALS-HDR1	
RPT-TOTALS-HDR2	
RPT-TOTALS-DETAIL	
RPT-ABEND-TRAN	
RPT-SPACES	
WS-REPORT-STATUS	'00'

37

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Group variables are collapsed, and these are indicated by a “+” in front of the variable name. To expand an item to see its subordinate variables, click the “+”.

## Showing all working-storage variables



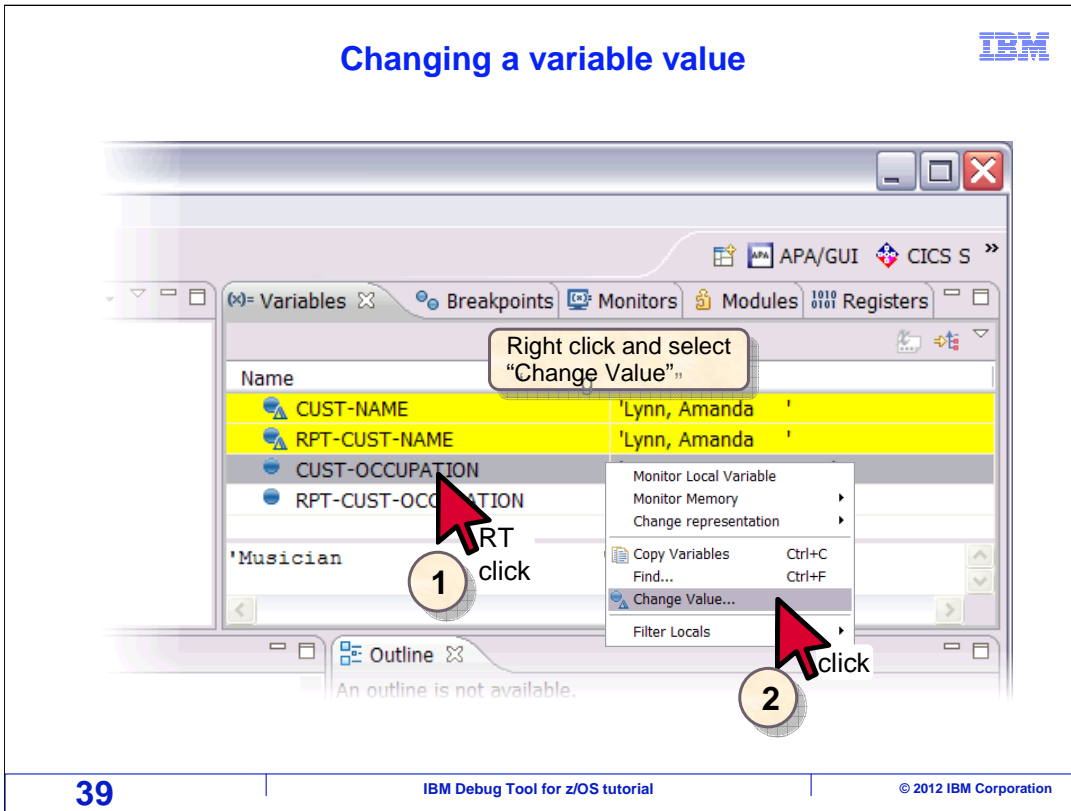
The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface with the 'Variables' tab selected. The 'CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS' group is expanded, showing the following variables and values:

Variable Name	Value
BALANCE-COUNT	+0000001.00
BALANCE-TOT	+0000067.68
BALANCE-MIN	+0000067.68
BALANCE-MAX	+0000067.68
BALANCE-RANGE	+0000000.00
BALANCE-AVG	+0000067.68

At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a footer with the page number 38, the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

The group was expanded to show the lower level variables. To retract it again, you can click the “-”. To reduce the view back to it's normal size, the tab is double clicked.

## Changing a variable value



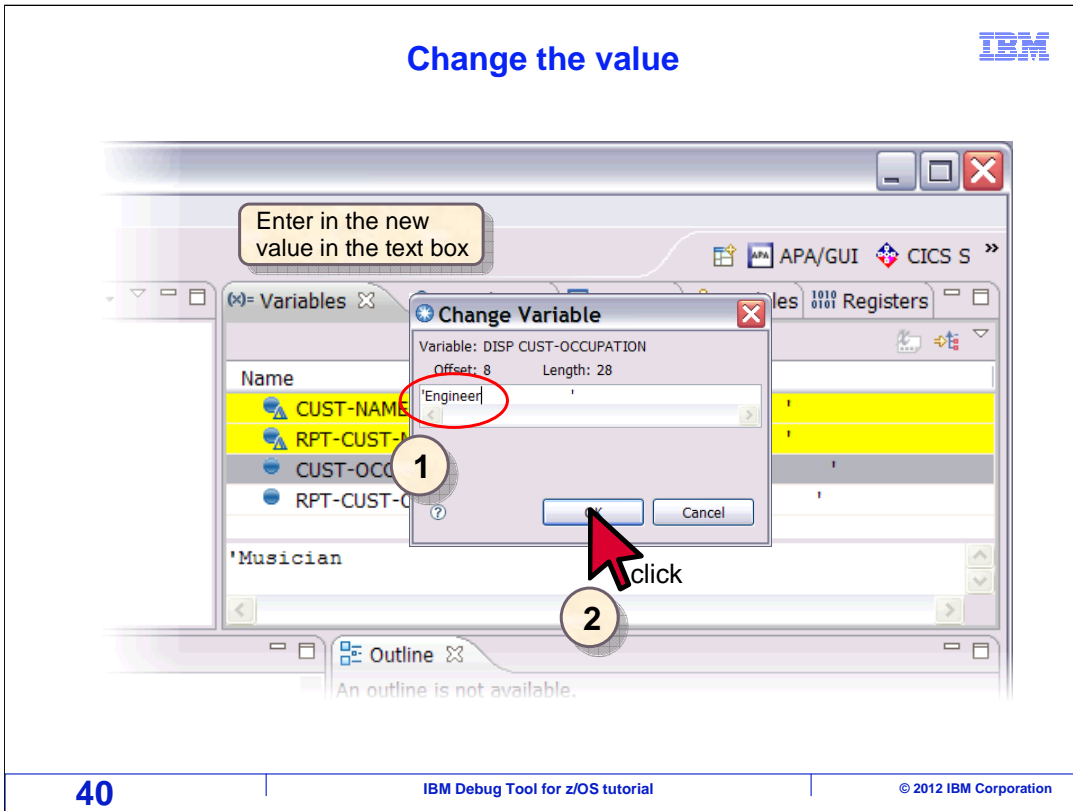
39

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You can change the value of a variable. Select and right click the variable that you want to change, then select "Change Value" from the pop-up menu.

## Change the value



A “change variable” pop-up is displayed. Type in the new value, and click “OK”.



## The value was changed



The screenshot shows the 'Variables' window in the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS. A tooltip above the table reads: 'The value has now been changed for the session'. The table lists four variables:

Name	Value
CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'
RPT-CUST-NAME	'Lynn, Amanda'
CUST-OCCUPATION	'Engineer'
RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION	'Engineer'

The value for 'CUST-OCCUPATION' is circled in black. Below the table, the text 'Engineer' is displayed in a separate field. The 'Outline' window at the bottom shows 'An outline is not available.'

41

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And the value is changed.

## Control + F searches for text in a window



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The main window displays source code for program SAM1. A 'Find Text' dialog box is open, with 'CUST-' entered in the search string field. A yellow box highlights the 'CTRL + F' key combination. A red arrow points to the 'OK' button. A callout box says 'The selected view is searched'. The source code window shows the following code:

```
Line 316 Column 1 Insert
-----1-----2-----3-----4-----
312          CALL 'SAM2' USI
313          CUSTOME
314          MOVE CUST-ID
315          MOVE CUST-NAME          TO RPT-CUST-NAME
316          MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION  TO RPT-CUST-OCCU
317          MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE
318          E CUST-ORDERS-YTD     TO RPT-CUST-ORDE
319          TE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFT
320          +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES
321          F
322          IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'P'
323          * SUBROUTINE SAM3 WILL COLLECT PRODUCT STATISTICS
324          CALL 'SAM3' USING CUST-REC,
```

42

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Sometimes you need to find a variable in the source view. You can right-click in the source view and select "find text", or you can use the "CTRL + F" hot key to bring up the "Find Text" pop-up. Enter part of the variable name and click OK.

## After repeated CTRL + F finds



IBM CICS Explorer

Explorer Edit Run Window Help

Debug SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]

Platform: zOS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:12679

Thread:1 (Runnable)

SAM1 : 01

Process: 328254224 Program: SAM1

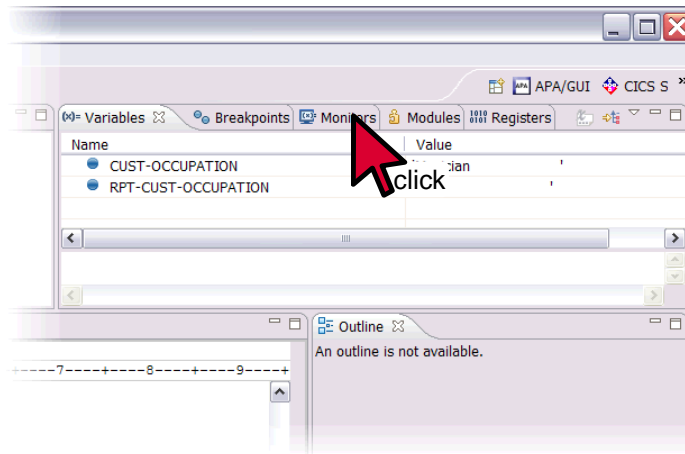
ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Line	Column	Insert	Browse
312		CALL 'SAM2' USING CUST-REC,	
313		CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STATS	
314		MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID	
315		MOVE CUST-NAME TO RPT-CUST-NAME	
316		MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION	
317		MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE	
318		MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD	
319		WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1	
320		ADD +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES	
321		END-IF	
322		IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'P'	

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The first occurrence of the string is highlighted. You can repeat the find to search forward in the program.

## Display the monitors view



44

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Next, you will learn about another view you can use to display variables, the monitor view. Click the "monitors" tab to select it.

## Add a variable to the Monitors view



Right click the variable after highlighting

1 click

2 click

Tip: Use the Find action to locate variables in the source

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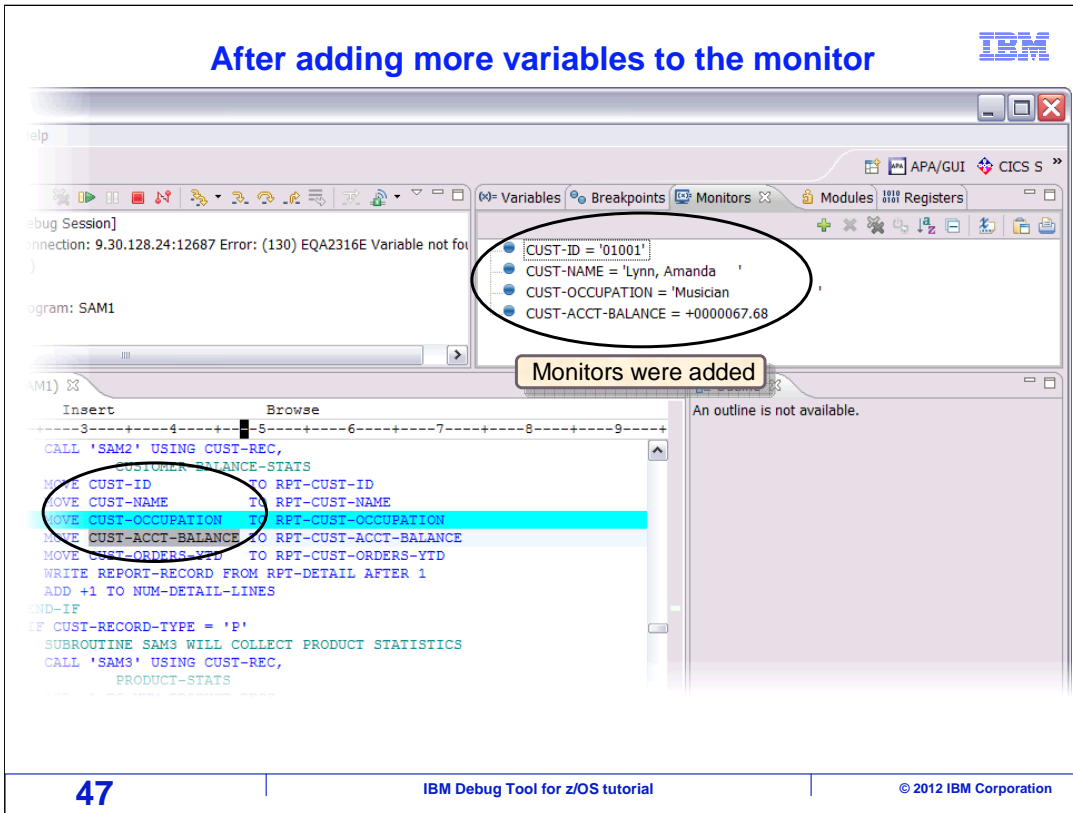
You can add individual variables to the monitors view. One way to add a variable is to highlight it in the source, right click it, and then select “monitor expression”. This example shows variable “CUST-ID” added to the monitor.

## Result of the "Monitor Expression"



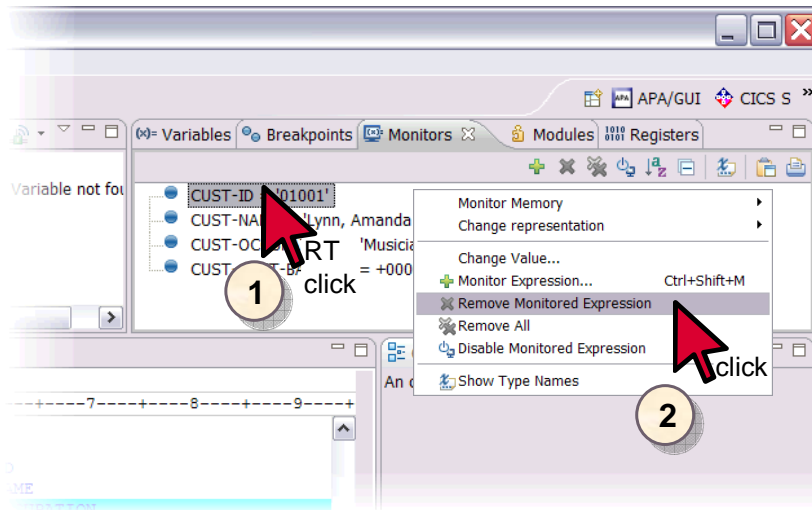
The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. At the top, the title bar reads "IBM CICS Explorer". Below it, the "Debug" window shows a session for "SAM1 [Incoming Remote Debug Session]" on a "zOS 390X" platform. The "Monitors" tab is active, displaying a monitor expression "CUST-ID = '01001'". A yellow tooltip above the monitor says "Monitor was added". The main window shows a list of program statements for "ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)". Line 316 is highlighted in blue and contains the statement "MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID". The "CUST-ID" variable in this statement is circled in red. The bottom of the screenshot features a footer with the number "46", the text "IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial", and the copyright notice "© 2012 IBM Corporation".

CUST-ID is shown in the monitors view. A variable added to the monitor will remain there until you remove it. As you run and step through the program, you can watch as the program changes it's value.



Add as many variables to the monitors view as you need. Typically, you use the monitor to display important variables that you always want to see. In this example, several other variables were also added.

## Clearing a variable from the monitor



48

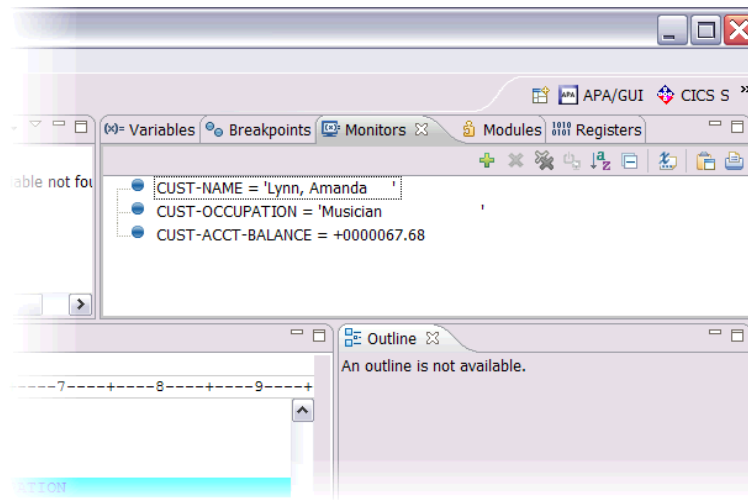
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To remove a variable from the monitors view, highlight it and right click, and then select “Remove Monitored Expression”.

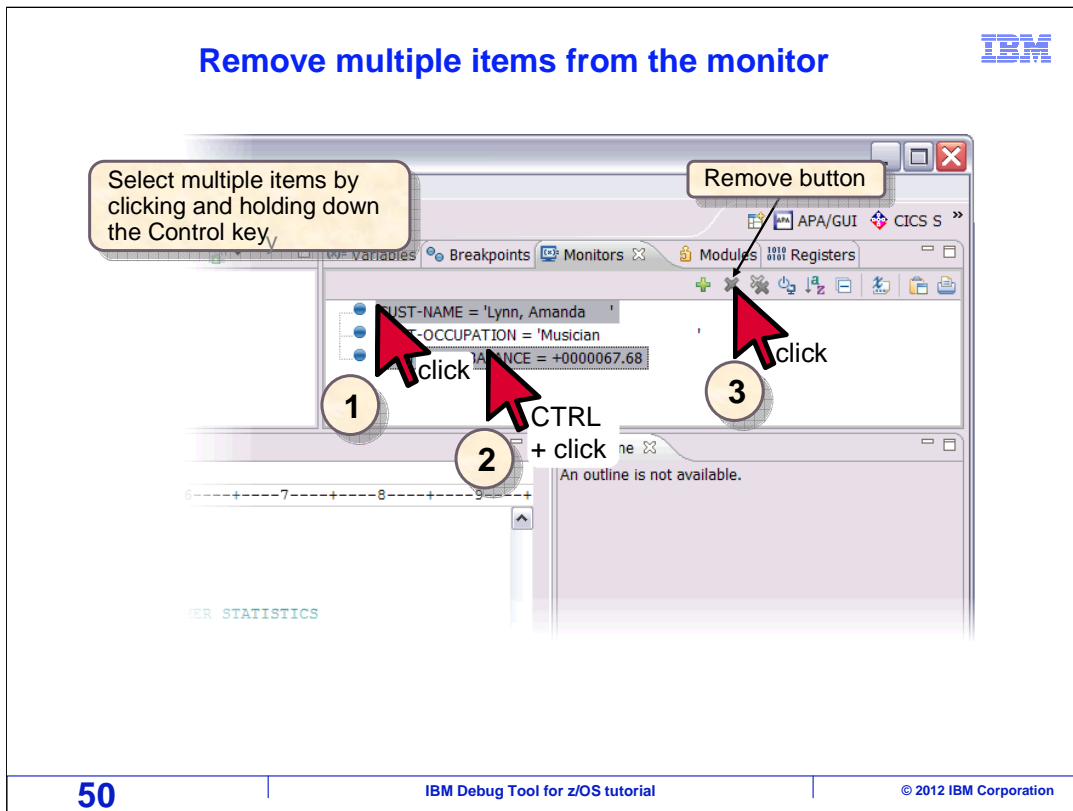


## Result of “Remove” action – the monitored variable was cleared



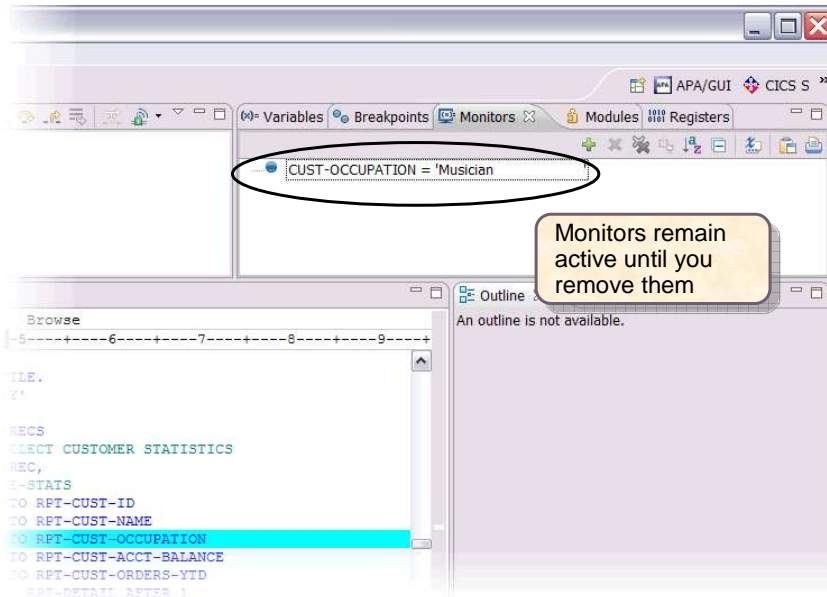
That removes the selected variable from the monitor.

## Remove multiple items from the monitor



Another way to remove one or more variables is to select them and then click the "remove" button. You can remove several at a time if you hold down the "control" key, and multi-select by clicking on each variable. Once the variables are selected, click the "X"-shaped remove button.

## Result of a clearing multiple items from the monitor



51

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That removes the selected variables.

## Select and double-click to add a variable to the monitor



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top-left pane displays the 'Debug' session for 'SAM1', including platform (zOS 390X), connection (9.30.128.24:12689), thread (SAM1: 01), and process (328254224) information. The top-right pane shows a 'Variables' monitor with the entry 'CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician''. The main pane is a code editor for 'ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)', showing COBOL code. Line 316, 'MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION', is highlighted in blue. A red circle highlights this line, and a red mouse cursor is positioned over it with the text 'DBL click' next to it. The bottom-right pane shows an 'Outline' view with the message 'An outline is not available.' The footer contains the page number '52', the title 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

An easy way to monitor a variable is to select and then double-click it.

## Result of double-click a variable



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top pane displays the 'Debug' view for a session named 'SAM1'. The 'Variables' tab is active, showing two monitored variables: 'CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician'' and 'CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = +0000067.68'. A callout box points to these variables with the text: 'Monitors remain active until you clear them'. The bottom pane shows the source code for 'ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)'. Line 316, 'MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION', is highlighted in blue. A callout box points to this line with the text: 'Double-click to monitor is an option setting in Window > Preferences > Run/Debug > Compiled Debug'. The footer of the screenshot contains the page number '53', the title 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

That added the variable to the monitors view.

## Add a variable to the monitor with the Monitor Expression button



The screenshot shows the IBM CICS Explorer interface. The top toolbar contains a '+' button for adding monitor expressions, circled in red. A callout box labeled '1' points to this button with the text 'Monitor Expression button' and 'click'. The source code view shows line 318 with 'CUST-ORDERS-YTD' highlighted in blue. A callout box labeled '2' points to this text with the text 'Highlight the variable you want to monitor'. A 'Monitor Expression' dialog box is open, showing 'CUST-ORDERS-YTD' in the input field. The dialog also displays the evaluation context: File: ADTOOLS.ADLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1), Line: 318, View: Source, Thread: 1. The 'OK' button is circled in red, with a callout box labeled '2' and the text 'click'.

One other way to add a variable to the monitors view is to use the “Monitor Expression” button. In the source view, highlight the variable. Then in the monitors view, click the “+”-shaped Monitor Expression button. A pop-up is displayed, with the variable name already filled in. Click “OK”.

This method can also be used to add a variable that is not highlighted, by typing in the name of the variable.

## Result of using the Monitor Expression button



The screenshot displays the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS GUI. The top window shows the 'Monitors' view with three active monitors:

- CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician
- CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = +0000067.68
- CUST-ORDERS-YTD = +00009

The bottom window shows the assembly code for 'AB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)'. The code includes several 'MOVE' statements and a 'WRITE REPORT-RECORD' statement. A callout box on the right side of the code window contains the text: "Monitors remain active until you clear them".

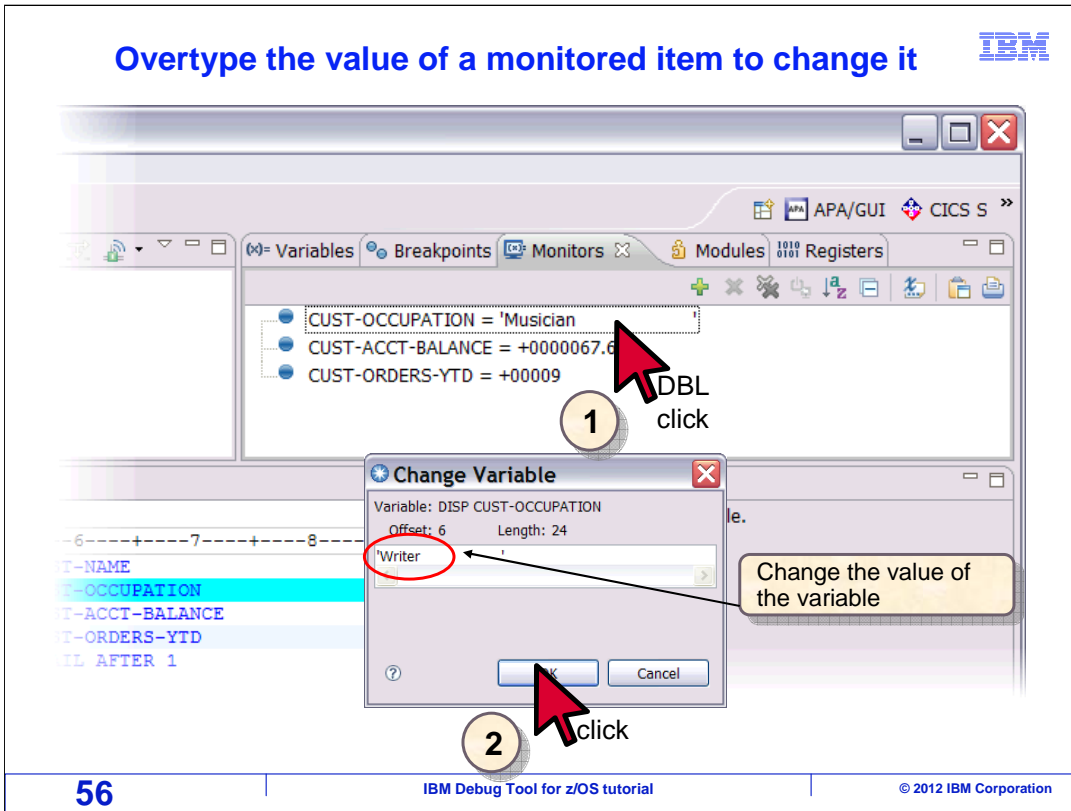
55

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The variable was added to the monitors view.

## Overtyping the value of a monitored item to change it



To change the value of a monitored variable, double click it. Overtyping with the new value in the pop-up, and click OK.



## The value of a variable was changed



The screenshot displays the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS interface. At the top, the title bar reads "The value of a variable was changed". The main window is titled "APA/GUI CICS S" and contains several panes. The "Variables" pane is active, showing a list of variables: "CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Writer'", "CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = +0000067.68", and "CUST-ORDERS-YTD = +00009". The first variable is circled in black. Below the variables pane is a table with columns labeled "ID", "NAME", "OCCUPATION", "ACCT-BALANCE", and "ORDERS-YTD". The "ORDERS-YTD" row is highlighted in cyan. To the right of the variables pane is an "Outline" pane with the text "An outline is not available." At the bottom of the screenshot, there is a footer with the number "57", the text "IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial", and the copyright notice "© 2012 IBM Corporation".

That changed the value.

## Monitoring group variables

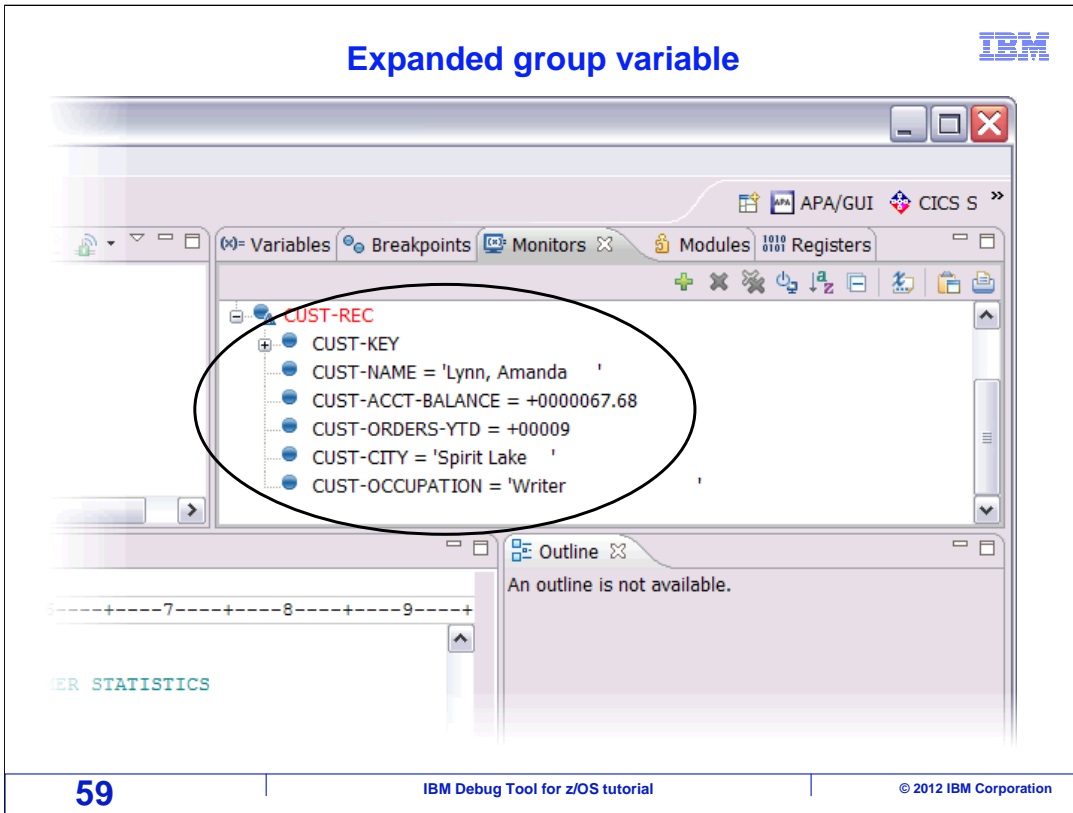


58

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Group variables are indicated by a “+” symbol next to a variable. You can expand a group variable by clicking the “+”.



That shows the subordinate variables in the group.

## Collapse the group variable



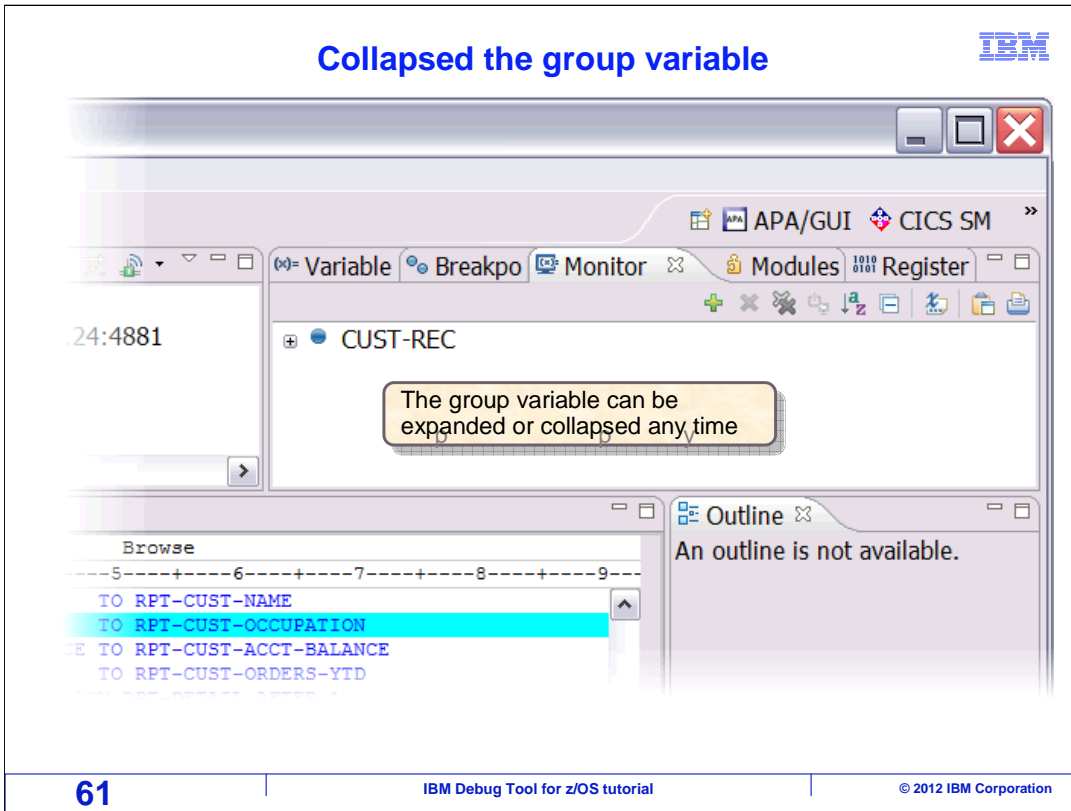
60

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Collapse a group variable by clicking the “-”.

## Collapsed the group variable



The group variable is collapsed again.

## “Set Auto On Both” command



The screenshot displays the IBM Debug Tool interface. At the top, a code editor shows assembly-like code with line numbers 314 through 323. Line 316 is highlighted in blue. Below the code editor is a 'Debug Console' window showing several error messages, including 'EQA2261E An error occurred while...' and 'EQA2458I SVC Screening is disabled...'. A yellow callout box with a black border points to the console, containing the text: 'Enter the “set auto on both” command in the Debug Console'. At the bottom of the interface is a 'Debug Engine Command' input field containing the text 'set auto on both', which is circled in red. To the right of this field is a yellow 'Enter' button with a black border.

62

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You have seen that you can auto monitor variables in the variables view. But you can optionally display the auto monitor in the monitors view instead. Enter a "set auto on" or "set auto on both" command in the debug console.

## "Auto monitor" variables display in the monitors view



Click "Step,"

Click

Previous

Current

The "set auto on both" command turns on the auto monitor and displays it in the monitors view

63

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That turns on the auto monitor in the monitors view. Other variables you have added to the monitor also continue to be displayed. Notice that the variables from the current and previous lines are shown. "Step" is clicked.

## Result of step with "Set Auto On Both"



lorer

Window Help

APA/GUI CICS SM

Variable Monitors Breakpo Modules Register

ing Remote Debug Session]  
OS 390X Connection: 9.30.128.24:28033  
(Runnable)  
01  
9302800 Program: SAM1

CUST-REC

- CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician
- RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician
- CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = +0000067.68
- RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = 'rrrrrrrrrr

Previous

Current

SYSDEBUG(SAM1)

Column 1 Insert Browse

```
--2-----3-----4-----5-----6-----7-----  
MOVE CUST-ID TO RPT-CUST-ID  
MOVE CUST-NAME TO RPT-CUST-NAME  
MOVE CUST-OCCUPATION TO RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION  
MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE  
MOVE CUST-ORDERS-YTD TO RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD  
WRITE REPORT-RECORD FROM RPT-DETAIL AFTER 1  
ADD +1 TO NUM-DETAIL-LINES  
END-IF  
IF CUST-RECORD-TYPE = 'P'
```

Outline

An outline is not available.

64

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After stepping, the variables in the auto monitor changed based on what are now the current and previous statements.



## Move the monitors view



The screenshot shows the IBM Debug Tool GUI with several panes. The 'Monitors' pane is currently in the top-right pane. A red arrow points to the 'Monitors' tab, and another red arrow points to the 'Outline' pane. A yellow callout box with the text 'Drag and drop the Monitors view to move it' is positioned over the 'Monitors' pane. The 'Outline' pane displays the message 'An outline is not available.' The bottom of the screenshot features a footer with the page number '65', the text 'IBM Debug Tool for z/OS tutorial', and the copyright notice '© 2012 IBM Corporation'.

The monitors and variables views can be used in tandem. If you have them in different panes, you can see both of them at the same time. The monitors view is moved by dragging its tab to a different pane.

## An example of using the variables and monitors views together



The screenshot displays the IBM Explorer GUI for a COBOL program. The top-left pane shows the 'COBOL working storage section' with a list of variables. The top-right pane shows the 'Variables' view, which is filtered to show COBOL working storage variables. The bottom-left pane shows the 'Monitors' view, which displays selected variables and the auto monitor. The bottom-right pane shows the 'Monitors' view, which displays selected variables and the auto monitor.

COBOL working storage section

Selected variables

Auto monitor

Name	Value
SYSTEM-DATE-AND-TIME	
WS-FIELDS	
WORK-VARIABLES	
TOTALS-VARS	
CUSTOMER-BALANCE-STAT	
PRODUCT-STATS	
RPT-HEADER1	

Variable	Value
CUST-REC	
CUST-ACCT-BALANCE	+0000067.68
RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE	' 67.68'
CUST-ORDERS-YTD	+00009
RPT-CUST-ORDERS-YTD	'          '

66

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Here is an example of using both views together. In this case, the filter in the variables view is set to show COBOL working storage variables, and the monitors view is displaying selected variables and the auto monitor.

## Another example of using the monitors and variables view in tandem



The screenshot shows the IBM Explorer GUI with the following components:

- Variables View:** A table with columns 'Name' and 'Value'. It lists variables: CUST-OCCUPATION (Musician), RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION (Musician), CUST-ACCT-BALANCE (+0000067.68), and RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE (characters). A callout box labeled 'Auto monitor' points to the RPT-CUST-OCCUPATION row.
- Monitors View:** A tree view showing a selected monitor 'CUST-REC' with sub-items: CUST-KEY, CUST-NAME = 'Lynn, Amanda', CUST-ACCT-BALANCE = +0000067.68, CUST-ORDERS-YTD = +00009, CUST-CITY = 'Spirit Lake', and CUST-OCCUPATION = 'Musician'. A callout box labeled 'Selected variables' points to the CUST-ACCT-BALANCE sub-item.
- Code View:** A window titled 'DLAB.SYSDEBUG(SAM1)' showing assembly code. The line 'MOVE CUST-ACCT-BALANCE TO RPT-CUST-ACCT-BALANCE' is highlighted in blue.

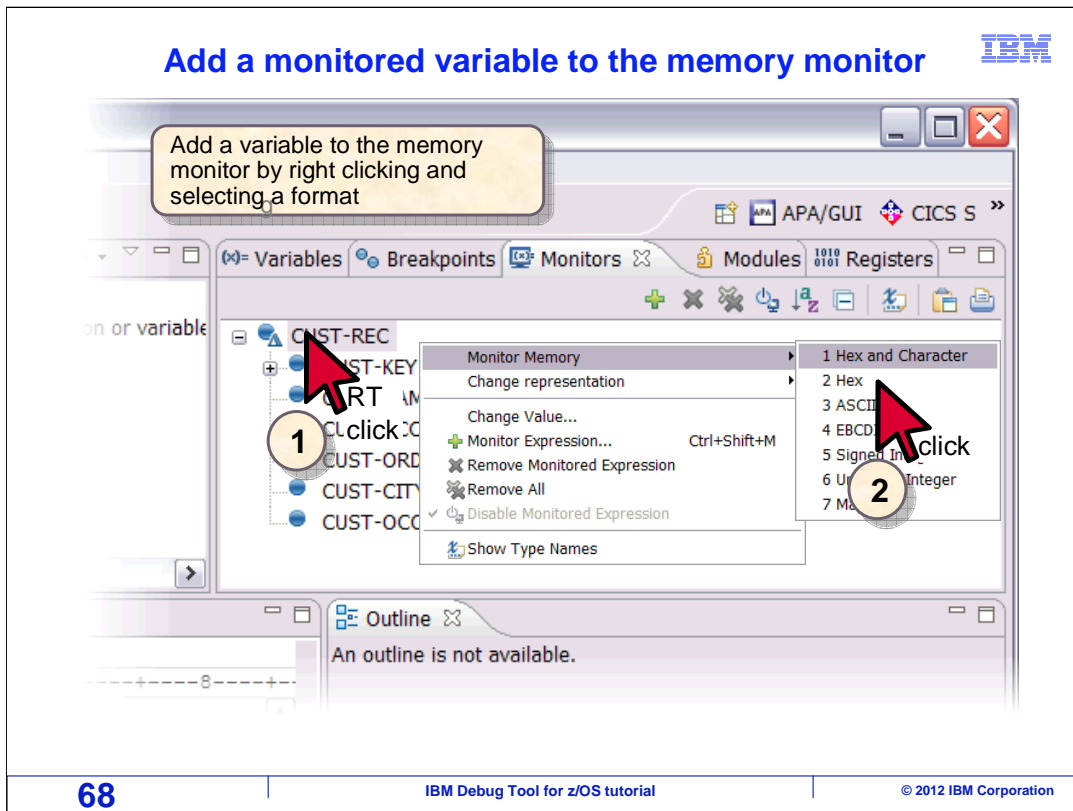
67

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Here is another example of using both views together. This time, the filter in the variables view is set to show the auto monitor, and the monitors view is displaying only selected variables. Using these two views together gives you a lot of control over which variables display automatically as you debug your program.

## Add a monitored variable to the memory monitor



Now you have seen how to use the monitors and variables views to work with variables. You can also display memory in the memory view. In this example, the cust-rec variable in the monitor is right clicked, “monitor memory” is selected, and then the representation.

## The variable is displayed in the selected format in the Memory view



The screenshot shows the IBM Debug Tool for z/OS interface. The 'Memory' tab is active, displaying a memory rendering for the variable 'CUST-REC' at address 0x39BC0. The rendering is in hexadecimal format. The table below shows the memory contents:

Address	0 - 3	4 - 7	8 - B	C - F
00039BC0	F0F1F0F0	F1C34040	40404040	40D3A895
00039BD0	956B40C1	94819584	81404040	40400000
00039BE0	06768C00	09E29789	9989A340	D3819285
00039BF0	40404040	D4A4A289	83898195	40404040
00039C00	40404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
00039C10	F0F2F2F0	F0C34040	40404040	40C79981
00039C20	8881946B	40C19595	81404040	40400000
00039C30	61005C00	0AC1A3A6	96954040	40404040
00039C40	40404040	C399A897	A3968799	81978885
00039C50	99404040	40404040	40404040	40404040
00039C60	F0F2F2F0	F2C34040	40404040	40D48191
00039C70	86896B40	C189B340	40404040	40400001

69

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That added a rendering to the memory view. It displays storage beginning at the address of the selected variable. You can scroll up and down through memory and overwrite data values. The representation can be changed to character or hexadecimal.

In this example, a memory rendering was added based on a variable's location, but you can also add them based on addresses or register values. You can add as many memory renderings as you need.

## Variables view description



- Displays information about the variables associated with the stack frame selected in the Debug view
- Actions in the Variables view
  - Filter locals
    - All
    - Automonitor current
    - Automonitor previous
    - COBOL sections
  - Monitor local variables
  - Monitor memory
  - Change representation
  - Change value
  - Find (selecting from a list of variables)

70

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To recap, the variables view displays variables in a program. The view has a filter that you use to change the scope of variables displayed.

## Monitors view description



- The Monitors view shows variables and expressions that you have selected
  - **From the Source view**
    - Highlight the variable → Right Click → Select Monitor
  - **From the Menu**
    - Monitors → Monitor Expression → then type in the variable / expression
  - **From the Source view**
    - Right click a variable, then select Monitor Expression
  - **From the Variables view**
    - Right click a variable, then select Monitor Local Variable
  - **From the Monitors view**
    - Right click in the window, then select Monitor Expression, then type in the variable / expression
- **SET AUTO ON or SET AUTO ON BOTH debug console commands**
  - Display the auto monitor in the monitors view
- **Actions in the Monitors view**
  - Add an expression to the monitor
  - Remove an expression from the monitor
  - Change a value
  - Change representation

The monitors view shows variables and expressions. Add as many variables as you want. You can optionally enter SET AUTO ON or SET AUTO ON BOTH commands to show the auto monitor.

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