

TCP/IP-TOOLS and IPv6/VSE

Debugging

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<u>Preface</u>

About this Publication

This is the **TCP/IP-TOOLS and IPv6/VSE Debugging** manual. The manual provides a reference for the problem determination facilities available within TCP/IP-TOOLS and IPv6/VSE.

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Problem Determination

If you have a problem using a TCP/IP-TOOLS application always check the SYSLST output for additional information and messages. Most messages are written to SYSLST and not to the VSE/ESA or z/VSE system console.

When contacting BSI for technical support always have the applications JCL/commands, console and SYSLST output available for problem determination. The SYSLST output is very important.

While a TCP/IP-TOOLS application is running, you can issue the **AR CANCEL XX,PARTDUMP** command to terminate TCP/IP-TOOLS application and dump the partition to SYSLST. Using the VSE/POWER Flush (F) command cancels the TCP/IP-TOOLS application partition without a dump.

If the TCP/IP-TOOLS application partition stops responding to its console interface, use the **AR DUMP XX** command to obtain a dump of the partition.

Chapter 1

Stack Tracing

The BSTTINET and BSTT6NET TCP/IP stacks have tracing facilities available.

In general, stack tracing is not intended for use by customers and end users. BSI or IBM support personal may ask for tracing to assist in analyzing a specific problem.

Problem Determination

During problem determination always review the applications JCL/commands and full SYSLST log output. While error messages are written to the z/VSE console, these message only indicate more information is available in the SYSLST log output.

When contacting BSI or IBM for support, please have the applications JCL/commands, full SYSLST log output and console log available. In addition, it can be useful to have the BSTTINET/BSTT6NET (TCP/IP stack) JCL/commands and full SYSLST log output available.

If tracing has been requested by BSI or IBM support personal, output will be sent to the application's SYSLST.

Note: In this manual the z/VSE MSG commands shown reference a jobname of BSTTINET (referring to the BSI IPv4 TCP/IP stack partition jobname) or BSTT6NET (referring to the BSI IPv6 TCP/IP stack partition jobname). When using the commands shown in this manual change BSTTINET/BSTT6NET to the correct jobname value for your system before using the command.

Tracing Control Commands

TRACEIP

```
TRACEIP ip-address subnet-mask
E.g.,
MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEIP 192.168.1.16 255.255.255.255
MSG BSTT6NET,D=TRACEIP fd00:806:1::1 /128
To reset the TRACEIP specification ...
MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEIP 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0
MSG BSTT6NET,D=TRACEIP ::0 ::0
```

The TRACEIP command is used to restrict BSTTINET/BSTT6NET output generated by the TRACE2 command to a specific host or subnet. Only traces related to the specific host or subnet are output to SYSLST.

TRACEID

```
TRACEID id

E.g.,

MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEID F2

MSG BSTT6NET,D=TRACEID S5

To reset the TRACEID specification ...

MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEID *

MSG BSTT6NET,D=TRACEID *
```

The TRACEID command is used to restrict BSTTINET/BSTT6NET output generated by the TRACE command to a specific partition. Only traces related to the specific partition are output to SYSLST.

IP TRACE

The IP TRACE command enables and disabled the stack's internal trace facility.

```
IP TRACE ON|OFF

E.g.,

MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE ON

MSG BSTT6NET,D=IP TRACE OFF
```

The IP TRACE ON|OFF command is used to enable (ON) or disable (OFF) BSTTINET/BSTT6NET internal trace output. Internal trace output is intended for use by BSI support personal. Output can change as traces are added or refined. In general, the timestamp, thread name, thread number, thread trace id and trace specific data are shown in each line.

Sample output

13:51:53.138F5EC2	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=E2000001	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	681	
13:51:53.139733C2	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=F1000004	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	126	
13:51:53.139DA0C2	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=E7000000	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	103	
13:51:53.13B4A7C2	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=F2000000	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	368	
13:51:53.143C9082	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=D9000000	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	2175	
13:51:53.144AB6C2	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=F3002800	00000056	00000000	00000000	DUR=	226	
13:51:53.1452E682	devtask 1	L3	getbuf	RSC=0000003	FF000000	00000098	00000000	DUR=	131	
13:51:53.14576FC2	devtask 1	L3	getbuft	RSC=00000180	FF000000	00000098	00000000	DUR=	72	
13:51:53.145B7082	devtask 1	L3	getbufm	RSC=00000016	FF000000	00000098	00000000	DUR=	65	
13:51:53.145F8682	devtask 1	L3	getbufc	RSC=00000180	FF000000	00000098	00000000	DUR=	65	
13:51:53.14641AC2	devtask 1	L3	getbufa	RSC=03480F94	000005F4	00000098	00000000	DUR=	73	
13:51:53.14681302	devtask 1	L3	getbufx	RSC=0347D3E0	000005F4	00000098	00000000	DUR=	64	
13:51:53.146C43C2	devtask 1	L3	ni_in	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000060	00000080	DUR=	67	
13:51:53.149577C2	devtask 1	L3	ip_in	RSC=03480F94	007B0223	03480FC0	00000000	DUR=	659	
13:51:53.149B2942	devtask 1	L3	localout	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000000	00000000	DUR=	91	
13:51:53.149DD202	devtask 1	L3	ipreass	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000090	00000080	DUR=	43	
13:51:53.14A06DC2	devtask 1	L3	signal	RSC=00003FF7	FF000000	00000080	00000060	DUR=	41	
13:51:53.14A2FA42	devtask 1	L3	ipdstopt	RSC=03480F94	00003FF7	03480F94	00000000	DUR=	41	
13:51:53.14A59102	devtask 1	L3	tcp_in	RSC=008D5A98	00000000	00000078	00000080	DUR=	42	
13:51:53.14A88AC2	devtask 1	L3	psend	RSC=00003FFF	00000000	00000080	00000080	DUR=	47	
13:51:53.14AAF802	devtask 1	L3	psend	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000080	00000080	DUR=	39	
13:51:53.14ADBA02	devtask 1	L3	signal	RSC=00003FEE	007F0398	031F8760	C0A801E2	DUR=	44	
13:51:53.14B09682	devtask 1	L3	READY	RSC=00000006	00000234	00000000	00000060	DUR=	46	
13:51:53.14BEA902	devtask 1	L3	0SAX	RSC=F3000004	00000040	00000000	00000000	DUR=	225	
13:51:53.14C1EE82	tcpinp	6	signal	RSC=00003FEF	00A798A8	00000080	008E6410	DUR=	52	
13:51:53.14C3F0C2	tcpinp	6	preceiv2	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000088	00000080	DUR=	33	
13:51:53.14C5B9C2	tcpinp	6	tcpinp	RSC=03480F94	00000000	00000000	00000000	DUR=	28	
13:51:53.14DDF3C2	tcpinp	6	CKSUM	RSC=03480FAC	00000000	00000000	C3D2E2E4	DUR=	388	
13:51:53.14E1AC82	tcpinp	6	TCPDEMUX	RSC=C0A801E3	00000000	00000000	00000060	DUR=	59	
13:51:53.14E3B582	tcpinp	6	TCPDEMUX	RSC=00000005	00000000	00000000	00000060	DUR=	33	

The fields shown are

Time-stamp Thread name Thread number Thread trace ID Resource data Duration since last trace (micro-seconds)

IP TRACE2

The IP TRACE2 command is used to enable and disable the stack's packet trace facility.

```
IP TRACE2 ON|OFF

E.g.,

MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE2 ON

MSG BSTT6NET,D=IP TRACE2 OFF
```

The IP TRACE2 ON|OFF command is used to enable (ON) or disable (OFF) BSTTINET/BSTT6NET packet trace output. Packet trace output is intended for use by BSI support personal.

The BSTTINET/BSTT6NET packet trace output is useful for determining the flow of TCP socket activity.

IPv4 Sample output

```
10:07:10.13D9CB80 Out
                   40 FC00 10 00000C4C 0002C6F9 C0A801E2 00AF 1001 00000000000000000000000000
10:07:10.149F7542 In
                  10:07:20.DC41C700 In
                   62 E000 18 0002C6F9 00000C4D C0A801E3 1001 00AF 00000000000000000061002838F
                  40 FC00 10 00000C4D 0002C70F C0A801E2 00AF 1001 00000000000000000000000000
10:07:20.DC7D4000 Out
                  40 FC00 10 00000C4C 0002C70F C0A801E2 00AF 1001 00000000000000000000000000
10:08:11.654D0AC2 Out
10:08:11.661D5881 In
                  10:09:12.BC8B8B02 Out
10:09:12.BD46F300 In
                  40 E000 10 0002C70F 00000C4D C0A801E3 1001 00AF 00000000000000000000000000
```

The fields shown are

Time-stamp

In/Out Inbound/Outbound packet indicator

Packet length (decimal/IPv4 or hexadecimal/IPv6)

TCP Window Size (hexadecimal)

TCP Flags (hexadecimal)

TCP Sequence number (hexadecimal)

TCP ACK number (hexadecimal)

Destination IP address (hexadecimal)

Destination Port number (hexadecimal)

Source Port number (hexadecimal)

Packet Data (16 bytes, hexadecimal)

IPv6 Sample Output

	16:39	: 39	.62E09EC2	0ut	0004	FE00	02	00998A83	00000000	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	041.
	16:39	:39	.633751C1	In	0004	3F88	12	590326CC	00998A84	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	041.
	16:39	:39	.63A458C1	0ut	0000	FE00	10	00998A84	590326CD	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:39	.7B68DE02	In	0083	3F88	18	590326CD	00998A84	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	323.
	16:39	:39	.7C59FCC2	0ut	0000	FE00	10	00998A84	59032750	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:39	.7CC8FB82	0ut	000A	FE00	18	00998A84	59032750	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	534.
	16:39	:39	.7D1F3082	In	0000	3F88	10	59032750	00998A8E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:39	.7D614682	In	0024	3F88	18	59032750	00998A8E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	333.
	16:39	:39	.7DD999C2	0ut	000A	FE00	18	00998A8E	59032774	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	415.
	16:39	:39	.86FE7B82	In	0000	3F88	10	59032774	00998A98	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:39	.B0A11041	In	006D	3F88	18	59032774	00998A98	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	333.
	16:39	:39	.B14BBC81	0ut	0006	FE00	18	00998A98	590327E1	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	554.
	16:39	:39	.B19C0001	In	0000	3F88	10	590327E1	00998A9E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:39	.B29952C1	In	0043	3F88	18	590327E1	00998A9E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	323.
	16:39	:39	.B32AFBC1	0ut	0000	FE00	10	00998A9E	59032824	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
	16:39	:40	.F39820C2	In	0000	3F88	11	59032824	00998A9E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.
I	16:39	:40	.F6404880	In	0043	3F88	19	590327E1	00998A9E	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	323.
I	16:39	:40	.0B02AF40	0ut	0000	FE00	10	00998A9E	59032825	FD000806000100000000000000000000000000000	000.

The fields shown are

Time-stamp

In/Out Inbound/Outbound packet indicator

Payload length (hexadecimal)

TCP Window Size (hexadecimal)

TCP Flags (hexadecimal)

TCP Sequence number (hexadecimal)

TCP ACK number (hexadecimal)

Destination IP address (hexadecimal)

Destination Port number (hexadecimal)

Source Port number (hexadecimal)

Packet Data (16 bytes, hexadecimal)

Combining Traces

The IP TRACE command can be used at the same time as the IP TRACE2 command. When used together they allow you to get a packet trace and an internal trace at the same time.

```
MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEIP 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.255
MSG BSTTINET,D=TRACEID S1
MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE ON
MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE2 ON
... create problem
MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE2 OFF
MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE OFF
MSG BSTTINET,D=IP TRACE OFF
MSG BSTTINET,D=SEGMENT * $$ LST CLASS=...
```

In the above example, the stack will output internal traces for the partition S1 and packet traces for the remote host 192.168.1.1. These stack trace can be combined with application traces to provide a complete picture of what is happening within the application and the TCP/IP stack.

Chapter 2

Capture Facility

The BSTTINET and BSTT6NET TCP/IP stacks have an external packet capture facility available. This facility was introduced in Build 249. IBM IPv6/VSE customers need IBM IPv6/VSE 1.1 with APAR DY???? applied.

The packet capture facility allows customers or support personal to capture inbound and outbound packets, writing them to a VSAM ESDS file. Once the capture has been turned off, the VSAM ESDS file can be transferred to a PC and viewed using the Ethereal/Wireshark open source packet sniffer.

Using the Capture Facility

The CAPTURE command is used to enable and disable the external packet capture facility. When the packet capture facility is in use, packets are written to the BSTTCAP VSAM ESDS file. The DLBL for the BSTTCAP file can be added to System Standard Labels or to the JCL used to run the stack. When the CAPTURE ON command is used, the BSTTCAP file is automatically opened when the stack processes the next packet. When the CAPTURE OFF command is used, the BSTTCAP file is automatically closed after the next packet is processed by the stack. The BSTTCAP file is reset each time it is opened.

After trace data has be captured in the BSTTCAP file, you can FTP the file to a PC in BINARY mode where the data can be viewed using Ethereal/Wireshark.

CAPTURE

CAPTURE ON|OFF

E.g., MSG BSTTINET, D=CAPTURE ON MSG BSTT6NET, D=CAPTURE OFF

The CAPTURE ON|OFF command is used to enable (ON) or disable (OFF) BSTTINET/BSTT6NET packet capture facility.

Allocating the BSTTCAP File

The following is a sample job stream for allocating the BSTTCAP file

```
// DLBL IJSYSUC, 'VSESP.USER.CATALOG',,VSAM
// EXEC IDCAMS,SIZE=IDCAMS
DELETE IPV6.VSE.PACKET.CAPTURE.FILE CLUSTER PURGE
DEFINE CLUSTER -
  (NAME(IPV6.VSE.PACKET.CAPTURE.FILE) -
    SPEED -
    REUSE -
    SHR(2 3) -
    NONINDEXED -
    RECSZ(1500 18425) -
    VOL(SYSWK1))-
DATA(NAME(IPV6.VSE.PACKET.CAPTURE.FILE.DATA) CISZ(18432) CYL(10 0))
LISTC ENT(IPV6.VSE.PACKET.CAPTURE.FILE) ALL
/*
```

The highlighted fields in the above sample JCL may be changed. The VSAM ESDS cluster name, volume and number of cylinders to allocate are user modifiable. The CISZ should not be changed. Each cylinder allocated will hold slightly less than 1MB of trace data. Therefore, a cylinder allocation of 100 cylinders will hold a little less than 100MB of trace data.

Add BSTTCAP to Standard Labels

This sample JCL will add a label to System Standard labels. You should also add the label for the BSTTCAP file to your normal system IPL procedure.

```
// JOB STDLABEL
// OPTION STDLABEL=DEL
BSTTCAP
/*
/&
// JOB STDLABEL
// OPTION STDLABEL=ADD
// DLBL BSTTCAP, 'IPV6.VSE.PACKET.CAPTURE.FILE',,VSAM,CAT=VSESPUC
/*
/&
```

Capturing Data

The CAPTURE command is used to enable (ON) or disable (OFF) the capture of data.

To enable the external packet capture facility ...

MSG BSTT6NET, D=CAPTURE ON

The BSTTCAP file will automatically open when the next packet is processed by the stack.

To disable the external packet capture facility ...

MSG BSTT6NET, D=CAPTURE OFF

The BSTTCAP file will automatically close after the next packet is processed by the stack.

Transferring BSTTCAP Data for Viewing

The following sample BSTTFTPC JCL can be used to transfer the BSTTCAP file to a remote host for viewing by the Ethereal/Wireshark packet viewer.

```
// EXEC BSTTFTPC,SIZE=BSTTFTPC
ID 66
OPEN ::FFFF:192.168.1.60
USER userid
PASS password
*
CWD directory
INPUT VSAM BSTTCAP
TYPE I
PASV
STOR file.name.pcap
*
QUIT
/*
```

The highlighted fields in the above sample JCL can be modified by you for your installation.

You can now use Wireshark/Ethereal to open the packet capture file.

The following screen shot is an example of how the capture trace looks in wireshark.

📶 🛈 i	pv6.ftpc-3.capture.test.pc	cap - Wireshark			$\odot \odot $
<u>F</u> ile <u>E</u>	dit <u>V</u> iew <u>G</u> o <u>C</u> apture	<u>A</u> nalyze <u>S</u> tatistics Teleph	nony <u>T</u> ools <u>H</u> elp		
		🛛 🔕 C 🖶 🚜 <	• • <u>·</u> · • • •	. ૨ ૨ ૧	. 🖭 📓 🖉 🎤 👔
I F <u>i</u> lte	r:		▼ ♣ Expression ≜ Clear	✓ App <u>ly</u>	
No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Info
-	1 0.000000	fd00:806:1::4	ff02::1:ff00:3	ICMPv6	Neighbor solicitation
	2 0.001401	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	ICMPv6	Neighbor advertisement
	3 0.001471	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	TCP	drmsfsd > ftp [SYN] Seg=0 Win=65024 Len=0 MSS=8
	4 0.002707	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	ftp > drmsfsd [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=16264
	5 0.015372	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	TCP	drmsfsd > ftp [ACK] Seg=1 Ack=1 Win=65024 Len=0
	6 0.074516	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	FTP	Response: 220-Welcome to Pure-FTPd.
	7 0.084292	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	TCP	drmsfsd > ftp [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=132 Win=65024 Len
	8 0.111428	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	FTP	Request: USER jcb
	9 0.113498	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	ftp > drmsfsd [ACK] Seq=132 Ack=11 Win=16264 Ler
	10 0.114652	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	FTP	Response: 331 User jcb OK. Password required
	11 0.136655	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	FTP	Request: PASS bsi
	12 0.171595	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	ftp > drmsfsd [ACK] Seq=168 Ack=21 Win=16264 Lei
	13 0.234259	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	FTP	Response: 230-User jcb has group access to: use
	14 0.258557	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	FTP	Request: QUIT
	15 0.259917	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	ftp > drmsfsd [ACK] Seq=277 Ack=27 Win=16264 Le
	16 0.263247	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	FTP	Response: 221-Goodbye. You uploaded 0 and downle
	17 0.273408	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	TCP	drmsfsd > ftp [FIN, ACK] Seq=27 Ack=344 Win=650
	18 0.273741	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	<pre>ftp > drmsfsd [FIN, ACK] Seq=344 Ack=27 Win=162</pre>
	19 0.274051	fd00:806:1::4	fd00:806:1::3	FTP	Request: \000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\000\0
	20 0.274466	fd00:806:1::3	fd00:806:1::4	TCP	ftp > drmsfsd [ACK] Seq=345 Ack=28 Win=16264 Ler
	21 11 792902	fd00.806.1.4	fd00.806.1.3	TCP	<pre>dncn > ftn [SYN1 Sed=0 Win=65024 Len=0 MSS=8152 *</pre>
4				11-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	•
▶ Fran	ne 6 (205 bytes on	ı wire, 205 bytes capt	ured)		
▶ Eth	ernet II, Src: 02:	00:00:00:00:00 (02:00	:00:00:00:00), Dst: 02:	00:00:00:00:	1d (02:00:00:00:00:1d)
→ Int	ernet Protocol Ver	rsion 6			
▶ Trai	nsmission Control	Protocol, Src Port: f	tp (21), Dst Port: drms	fsd (4098),	Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 131
▼ Fil	e Transfer Protoco	l (FTP)			
▶ 22	20-Welcome to Pure	-FTPd.\r\n			
22	20-You are user nu	mber 1 of 50 allowed.	\r\n		
22	20 You will be dis	connected after 15 mi	nutes of inactivity.\r\n	ſ	
0000	02 00 00 00 00 1d	02 00 00 00 00 00 8	6 dd 60 00	erer e Ne	<u>*</u>
0010	00 00 00 97 06 40	fd 00 08 06 00 01 0	0 00 00 00@	n na na na	
0020	00 00 00 00 00 03	fd 00 08 06 00 01 0	0 00 00 00		
0030	00 00 00 00 00 00 04	00 15 10 02 90 78 b	a 1d 00 9b	X	
0040	/C 45 50 18 3T 88		0 20 57 65 [EP.?	.220-We	
0050	60 63 61 60 65 20 E0 64 36 64 65 23	0 2/ 5/ 05 02 10 1/2 0	5 20 46 54 LCOME LO I	rure-ri Kou pro	
0000	00 04 20 00 08 02 00 75 72 65 70 00		0 01 72 03 FU220 - 0 21 20 6f	rou are	
0070	66 20 35 30 20 61	6c 6c 6f 77 65 64 2	e 0d 0a 32 f 50 all ou		
0000	32 30 20 59 6f 75		2 65 20 64 20 You w t	ll he d	
00a0	69 73 63 6f 6e 6e	65 63 74 65 64 20 6	1 66 74 65 isconnec te	ed afte	
0060	72 20 21 25 20 64	CO Co 7E 74 CE 73 3	0 CF CC 20 n 15 min u	too of	
Fram	ie (frame), 205 bytes				Pac Profile: Default

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Chapter 3

Application Tracing

When writing or debugging socket applications it can be very useful to have traces of your application. Application level traces are available and can greatly assist you in developing and debugging applications.

Enabling Traces

Application traces can be enabled in several ways. First, a JCL SETPARM can be used to start tracing when the application is executed. Second, the TRACEEZ stack command can be used to enable or disable application traces in a specified partition. And finally, the application itself can enable or disable tracing using a special call.

SETPARM IPTRACE

To enable or disable application tracing using the SETPARM IPTRACE JCL statement ...

```
// SETPARM IPTRACE=XXXXXXXX
```

The X's in this statement are either 'Y' to enable a specific trace option or 'N' to disable a specific trace option. The meaning of the trace flags is discussed later in the manual.

TRACEEZ

Using the TRACEEZ stack command ...

MSG BSTTINET, D=TRACEEZ id XXXXXXXX MSG BSTT6NET, D=TRACEEZ id XXXXXXXX

E.g., MSG BSTTINET, D=TRACEEZ F2 YYNYNNNN

The X's in this statement are either 'Y' to enable a specific trace option or 'N' to disable a specific trace option. The meaning of the trace flags is discussed later in the manual. The id is the partition ID of the application.

EZA SETSOCKOPT

Using the EZA SETSOCKOPT call ...

```
SETSOCKOPT.OPTNAME=S0_DEBUG
```

The application itself can enable tracing by issuing an EZA SETSOCKOPT call with the SO_DEBUG option enabled.

EZA Traces

Setting Trace Options

Trace options may be set using any of the following methods:JCL:// SETPARM IPTRACE='yyyyyyyy'Stack Command:TRACEEZ xx yyyyyyyyyEZA CALLSETSOCKOPT.OPTNAME=SO_DEBUG

Trace Options

There are 8 trace option flags available. Each trace option flag is indicated by the positional 'N' or 'Y' in the IPTRACE or TRACEEZ setting. (SETSOCKOPT.OPTNAME=SO_DEBUG will always use a setting of 'YNNYNNNN' for 'ON' or 'NNNNNNN' for 'OFF'.) The 8 trace flags are:

'Y......' produce base EZA trace information '.Y.....' produce trace information for BSI internal control blocks '..Y....' produce console messages on entry and exit to the EZA interface '...Y....' produce trace information on SYSLST, not direct to LST queue '....Y...' produce trace information for internal WAIT lists '....Y..' produce one line entry and exit trace messages '.....Y.' Force 'Y......' for any call which results in an error '.....Y' Trace full SEND/RECEIVE buffer

All flags can be used in combinations.

The default is to write all trace information (except console traces '..Y....') directly the VSE/POWER LST queue with a job name of 'EZALOGxx' (xx is the partition identifier). Many customers prefer to always use the '...Y....' flag to intersperse the trace output with normal or debug program output. Also, with heavy processing, the XPCC communication can slow the IP processing to the point that time based failures occur. Should this occur, use the '...Y...' flag as it is much faster to write to partition SYSLST. If writing to SYSLST, the trace will be interspersed with normal job output messages and may actually cause an overprint of the program output as the tracing function uses "write before advancing one line' commands.

Sample Output

The is the sample output from an EZA SEND request. Each parameter of an EZASOKET or EZASMI call is detailed. This makes debugging very simple.

17:39:50.18226EC2 0004 ENTRY	IPS6	FUNCT TOKEN S NBYTE BUF ALET FLAGS ECB ERRNO RETCODE	@=005B0430 @=00540948 @=00529741 @=0052971D @=005295C8 @=00000000 @=005296C3 @=00000000 @=005296BF @=0052973D	V=14 SEND V=C2019001 V=00000008 V=C2E2E3E3 V=N/A V=00000000 V=N/A V=00000000 V=00000000	S=00000050 005B7280 005FAD80 00540958 D=00000 D=00000000000008 C5E9F0F3 D=000000000000000 D=000000000000000 D=0000000000
17:39:50.1DF6F640 0004 EXIT	IPS6	FUNCT TOKEN S NBYTE BUF ALET FLAGS ECB ERRNO RETCODE	@=005B0430 @=00540948 @=00529741 @=0052971D @=005295C8 @=00000000 @=005296C3 @=00000000 @=005296BF @=0052973D	V=14 SEND V=C2019001 V=00000008 V=N/A V=N/A V=00000000 V=N/A V=00000008 V=0000008	S=00000050 005B7280 005FAD80 00540958 D=000000 D=0000000000000000 D=000000000

For each call, all parameters are listed. Following the name of the parameter is the address of the data (@=) and the hex value of the data (V=). When applicable, the decimal value of the data is shown (D=). The first line of each call includes a time-stamp and call sequence number.

CICS TS Traces

When EZA tracing is enabled under CICS TS user trace entries are output to the CICS TS trace facility. Trace output is created only when running in the application domain (AP). Tracing under CICS/VSE is not supported. CICS TS user trace entries are created of type 38 (x'0026').

To enable or disable the tracing within CICS TS, use the CETR transaction.

Sample Output

AP 0026 USER EVENT - APPLICATION-PROGRAM-ENTRY - IP6ENTRY - ...**....00000012CONNECT **..C0.zV*....ER..z.....RT TASK-00047 KE_NUM-0042 TCB-00352000 RET-805EDF26 TIME-11:03:22.72 81501411 INTERVAL-00.0000309531 =003837= 1-0000 E4E2C5D9 404040 *USER * 00225C5C 0068B680 F0F0F0F0 F0F0F1F2 C3D6D5D5 C5C3E340 40404040 40404040 *..**....00000012C0NNECT ***..C0.zV*....ER..z....RT..z%* ...00000012CONNECT 2-0000 0020 5C5C000A C3D600A9 E55C0004 000CC5D9 0401A90C 00000000 000CD9E3 0401A96C *.....TO.z..Bk...g...;....01* *..Z.....02..Z....* 0040 00000000 0018E3D6 00A9EA68 C2920021 0387EE80 101B5E80 101B6580 000CF0F1 0060 0401A970 00000000 000CF0F2 0401A93A 0002115C 3-0000 C9D7F6C5 D5E3D9E8 *IP6ENTRY AP 0026 USER *EXCU - APPLICATION-PROGRAM-EXCEPTION - IP6EXITE - ..**....00000012CONNECT **..C0.zV*....ER..z.../..RT TASK-00047 KE_NUM-0042 TCB-00352000 RET-805EDF26 TIME-11:03:25.30 10517504 INTERVAL-00.0000169375 =004182= 1-0000 E4E2C5D9 C5E7C3 *USEREXC 00225C5C 0068B680 F0F0F0F0 F0F0F1F2 C3D6D5D5 C5C3E340 40404040 40404040 2-0000 5C5C000A C3D600A9 E55C0004 000CC5D9 0401A90C 00000461 000CD9E3 0401A90C FFFFFFF 0018E3D6 00A9EA68 C2920021 0387EE80 101B5E80 101B6580 000CF0F1 0020 0040 0401A970 00000000 000CF0F2 0401A93A 0002115C 0060 3-0000 C9D7E6C5 E7C9E3C5

The Data-1 area is the type information. USER or USEREXC (exception)

The Data-2 area is composed of multiple variable length strings of the following format: length (halfword) ID (two characters) source address of data (fullword) data (variable length) The following IDs are used, and the data provided: '**' header, data has three fields: sequence number (8 digits in display format) command (16 bytes of text) end tag (2 bytes of '**') 'CO' command, 2 bytes hex 'ER' 4 bytes hex errno, 'RT' retcode, 4 bytes hex 'TO' token, 16 bytes hex '01' Parm1, 4 bytes hex '02' - '10', Parameters 2 - 12 in same format as Parm1

The Data-3 area is the entry/exit information. IP6ENTRY, IP6EXIT (exit without error), IP6EXITE (exit with error, EXCEPTION trace)

ASM SOCKET Traces

Setting Trace Options

Trace options may be set using any of the following methods:JCL:// SETPARM IPTRACE='yyyyyyyy'Stack Command:TRACEEZ xx yyyyyyyy

Trace Options

For compatibility with the EZA interface, there are 8 trace option flags available, but only 3 are referenced by the ASM SOCKET interface. Each trace option flag is indicated by the positional 'N' or 'Y' in the IPTRACE or TRACEEZ setting. The 3 trace flags available to the ASM SOCKET interface are:

'Y.....' produce base ASM SOCKET trace information '.Y....' produce trace information for BSI internal control blocks '...Y....' produce trace information on SYSLST, not direct to LST queue '.....Y' Trace full SEND/RECEIVE buffer

All flags can be used in combinations.

The default is to write all trace information (except console traces '..Y....') directly the VSE/POWER LST queue with a job name of 'EZALOGxx' (xx is the partition identifier). Many customers prefer to always use the '...Y....' flag to intersperse the trace output with normal or debug program output. Also, with heavy processing, the XPCC communication can slow the IP processing to the point that time based failures occur. Should this occur, use the '...Y...' flag as it is much faster to write to partition SYSLST. If writing to SYSLST, the trace will be interspersed with normal job output messages and may actually cause an overprint of the program output as the tracing function uses "write before advancing one line' commands.

Sample Output

17:13:11.5FF5DA40	0012	ENTRY	CSAP	CSPL	S	Т	@=0053DE78	V=E2D60102 00000000 0054B508 002DCE60 F6F60000	0055B000 00000000 00000000 E2C3D2E3 0000478C	03011200 00000000 0054C790 F6F60000	00000000 00008CA0 0000000A E2C3D2C4	*S0i^
				CSWK			@=0055B000	V=0000150 80578000 0000000A 0053DE78 002EA6A0 00558000 00558000 0054C780 8054D41C 0053DD08 C2E2C9C6 002DCE60 0000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	0055B000 0055B000 0055B000 0053D08 0000000 0053DE78 A050070E 005602A0 0053DD8 D3C1C7E2 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	02474E98 0053DE78 A050070E F6F6F6F6 5053DF46 0054B508 0054B500 0054B000 0000000 00000000 00000000 00000000	002EA884 0054B508 00054B000 0055B000 0055B000 0055B000 0055B000 0053DC60 00030C60 024A5380 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	*&.í^å+qyd* *Øi^í^ëúl.èS.* *èGص&* *.ëúl.í^î.µ.è^.* *wµ.ëù.6666* ** *.í^ëúl.èS* *.éôص&èGØ* *ØèMî.µ.è^ëū-* *.ëù.eū* *BSIFLAGSBh¢ëØ* **
				BUF			@=0054C790	V=55534552	206A6362	0D0A4040		*íëáê.¦Ä *
17:13:11.618D5600	0012	EXIT	CSAP	CSPL	S	т	@=0053DE78	V=E2D60102 00000000 0054B508 002DCE60 E6E60000	0055B000 00000000 00000000 E2C3D2E3 0000478C	03011200 00000000 0054C790 F6F60000	00000000 00008CA0 0000000A E2C3D2C4	*S01^ðµ* *.è§èG°* *ó-SCKT66SCKD* *66åð
				CSWK			@=0055B000	V=00000150 8057B000 000000A 0053DE78 002EA6A0 00000000 0055B000 0055C780 8054D41C 0053DD08 C2E2C9C60 002DCE60 0000000 00000000 00000000 00000000 0000	0055B000 0054C780 0055B000 0053DD08 00053DD08 00033DC78 A050070E 005602A0 0053DD08 D3C1C7E2 00000000 0000000 00000000 00000000 0000	02474E98 0053DE78 A050070E 6767676 5053DF46 0054B508 00000000 0054B508 00000000 0000000 00000000 00000000 0000	002EA884 0054B508 0000000 0055B000 00055B000 0000000A 0055B000 0000000 024A5380 00000000 024A5380 00000000 00000000 00000000 00558000 00000000	*&.í^å+qyd* *Øï^í^ëúI.èS.* *èCص&* *.ëúI.í^î.µ.è^.* *wµ.ëù.6666* *&Ëÿã.í^.* *.i^ëúI.èS* *.éGص&èGØ* *ØèMî.µ.è^ëu-* *.ëù.eù* *BSIFLAGSBh¢ËØ* *** **