

# **OS/390 Operating Environment**

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# **Listing OS/390 File Attributes**

Issue this command under TSO to verify the file attributes that are required by the OS/390 target host:

```
listd 'file-name'
Output is:
The transport file should have the following attributes:
    RECFM: FB
    LRECL: 80
    BLKSIZE: 8000
    DSORG: PS
```

### **Determining the SAS Release Used to Create a Member**

You can use the CONTENTS procedure to display information about the data. It identifies the member and the engine that was used to create the data. Here is an excerpt of typical PROC CONTENTS output:

```
The SAS System
The CONTENTS Procedure
Data Set Name: TEST.CONTENTS
Member Type: DATA
Engine: V8
```

This output reports that the data set TEST.CONTENTS is a member of type DATA, and it was created with the V8 engine.

# Organizing OS/390 Files with the Version 7 UNIX System Services Directory

Version 7 introduced the UNIX System Services Directory as an alternative to the bound library method of file organization on the OS/390 host. Features of CEDA can be used to create files on an OS/390 host that uses the UNIX System Services Directory. For details about CEDA, see Chapter 8, "Using Version 8 Cross-Environment Data Access (CEDA)," on page 65.

#### Using OS/390 TSO or JCL Batch Statements for File Transport

You may use an OS/390 TSO SAS session or a SAS batch job to create a transport file. For a complete example of a TSO SAS session, see "OS/390 TSO to UNIX File Transport" on page 146. For a complete example of using a SAS batch job, see "OS/390 JCL Batch to UNIX File Transport" on page 152. For complete details about TSO and JCL statements, see *SAS Companion for the OS/390 Environment*.

### Viewing an OS/390 EBCDIC Transport File in ASCII or Hexadecimal Format

Because the OS/390 host stores character data in EBCDIC format, you cannot read the transport file as ASCII data. In order to view an EBCDIC file in ASCII or hexadecimal format, you must interpret it. For complete details, see "Representing EBCDIC as ASCII or Hexadecimal Data" on page 122.

# **Transferring a Transport File over the Network**

Examples of transferring a transport file are provided for FTP and Attachmate Corporation's Extra for Windows communications packages.

In some instances, a transport file that is transferred to an OS/390 target host has the correct file format, but an incorrect record length. For recovery actions for this problem, see "Verifying That the Transport File Has Not Been Corrupted" on page 104.

#### FTP

Here is an FTP example in which the OS/390 target host gets the transport file from the source host:

```
> ftp
> open source-host
> binary
> locsite recfm=fb blksize=8000 lrecl=80
> get xportout target
> close
> quit
```

Here is an FTP example in which the source host puts the transport file on the OS/ 390 target host:

```
> ftp
> open target-host
> binary 80
> quote site recfm=fb blksize=8000 lrecl=80
> put xportout target
> close
> quit
```

*Note:* In order to transfer a transport file to any directory-based host such as Windows, OS/2, or UNIX, do not declare file attributes by using either the FTP QUOTE SITE or the FTP LOCSITE command.  $\triangle$ 

#### Attachmate

If you use Extra for Windows, select translation NONE and verify that the File Transfer dialog box contains this information:

```
send a:grades xportout lrecl(80) blksize(8000)
recfm(f) space(10,10)
```

See your documentation for details.

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