$\mathbf{c a}$

## A Broadcom

 Company1. Create a Package with "Enable Backout" option active (Y):
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```
MODIFYM -------------------- CREATE/MODIFY EACKAGE
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MODIFYM -------------------- CREATE/MODIFY EACKAGE
M = Bu\la Package Action=
M = Bu\la Package Action=
BACKCAGE ID: BACKOUTPACKAGEOI

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lol
APEENDNO PACKAGEM
MMECUTION WINDOW
FROM ISEF ITBERAMM
M,
OTHER PARTITIONED OR SEOUENTIAL DATA SET
GSV*000*ClSEz00

```
2. Build the package with all the Elements that are needed:

3. CAST the package (and APPROVE it if it is required).

\section*{4. Execute the Package:}

5. Once the package is successfully executed, we can display the package status using the corresponding option in the main package panel:
```

Qws3270 Edit Yiew @ptions Iools Help

```


6. In order to find out the members that have been backed-out and the libraries where they reside, we should select option B (Display Data Set Backout Info):


The Members and libraries are shown:

7. If we look to the options available at the Package Display panel, option "BX" is not displayed. This option is hidden and is used to get the backout members name in the corresponding libraries:


Panel C1SP1500 (Package Backout Information) is displayed, showing the members Backed-out and the libraries where they are located. Under each Dataset Name, We can see a hexadecimal value compose of 16 hexadecimal digits (nibbles) or 8 bytes:


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\section*{technologies}

The hexadecimal value represents the name of the Backout member expressed in EBCDIC character encoding (Zone/Digit). Using the following table, we can get the actual name of the member in the library:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{17}{|l|}{- 2nd hex digit} \\
\hline - & 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 & 9 & A & B & C & D & E & F \\
\hline 0 & NUL & DLE & DS & & SP & \& & - & & & & & & & & & 0 \\
\hline 1 & SOH & DCI & SOS & & & & 1 & & a & j & & & A & J & & 1 \\
\hline 2 & STX & DC2 & FS & SYN & & & & & b & k & 5 & & B & K & S & 2 \\
\hline 3 & ETX & TM & & & & & & & c & 1 & t & & C & L & T & 3 \\
\hline 4 & PF & RES & BYP & PN & & & & & d & m & \(u\) & & D & M & U & 4 \\
\hline 5 & HT & NL & LF & RS & & & & & e & n & v & & E & N & V & 5 \\
\hline 6 & LC & BS & ETB & UC & & & & & \(f\) & 0 & w & & F & 0 & W & 6 \\
\hline 7 & DEL & IL. & ESC & EOT & & & & & \(g\) & P & X & & G & P & X & 7 \\
\hline 8 & & CAN & & & & & & & h & q & y & & H & Q & \(Y\) & 8 \\
\hline 9 & & EM & & & & & & & i & r & z & - & I & R & z & 9 \\
\hline A & SMM & CC & SM & & \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\hline \mathrm{C} \\
\text { CENT } \\
\hline
\end{array}
\] & \(!\) & & : & & & & & & & & \\
\hline B & VT & CUI & CU2 & CU3 & & \$ & , & \# & & & & & & & & \\
\hline C & FF & IFS & & DC4 & \(<\) & * & \% & @ & & & & & & & & \\
\hline D & CR & IGS & ENQ & NAK & \((\) & ) & - & ' & & & & & & & & \\
\hline E & So & IRS & ACK & & \(+\) & : & \(>\) & = & & & & & & & & \\
\hline F & SI & IUS & BEL & SUB & 1 & - & ? & " & & & & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Using as an example the first hex value in the above screenshot (FED3C2F6F1F3F3C9), the first byte 'FE' will be represented under ISPF editor as character '.' and the remaining bytes 'D3C2F6F1F3F3C9' will be translated to the EBCDIC characters according to the encoding table.

Therefore, the hex value FED3C2F6F1F3F3C9 equivalence would be .LB6133I in EBCDIC.
8. Browsing the library associated to the member with the hex value described before, we will be able to find the Backout member:


Note: When it is the first time a member is generated in the output dataset with Backout option enabled, the hex value shown in the Backout Information panel will be an 8 -byte string of zeroes
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{图cas} \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

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