OPIDX\$ - Return Operator-id from User Number (Extended)

The OPIDX\$ routine provides a replacement for the traditional OPID\$. OPIDX\$ is used to return operator-id information for a particular user on a particular computer.

1. Invocation

To return operator-id information for a particular user on a particular computer code:

```
CALL OPIDX$ USING us area
```

where area is a PIC X(2000) work area for use by OPIDX\$ and us is a control block of the following format:

```
01
      US
                   PIC X(4)
PIC 9(4) COMP
  02
     USOPID
                                        * Operator-id
  02 USUNO
                                        * User number
                                       * Screen number
  02 USSCNN
                   PIC 9(4) COMP
  02 USCID
                   PIC X
PIC X(2)
PIC 9(2) COMP
                                       * Computer-id
      FILLER
                                       * Reserved
  02 USPART
                                       * Partition number
```

The User Number must be set up in USUNO before OPID\$ is called and the computer-id/system-id must be established in USCID.

On successful completion, OPID\$ returns values of USOPID, USSCNN and USPART for the specified User Number.

2. STOP Codes and Exception Conditions

No STOP codes are generated by OPIDX\$.

The following EXIT codes may be returned by OPIDX\$:

EXIT code	\$\$COND	Description
20801	1	User File (\$\$USER) not found or I/O error on the User File.
20802	2	The specified User Number is out of range for the system.
20803	3	An attempt has been made to use OPIDX\$ on an obsolete version of GSM; or the USCID field is invalid.

3. Programming Notes

OPIDX\$ provides an extension to the traditional OPID\$:

• When the limit on the number of partitions per computer/system was increased from 99 to 250 the USUNO & USSCNN fields in the US-block passed to the OPID\$ routine had to be extended from PIC 9(2) COMP to PIC 9(4) COMP. OPIDX\$, with an enlarged US-bock, provides this extension.

Repeated calls of OPIDX\$ can be used to find out which operators are signed on to the system. Repeated calls with USUNO incremented by 1 each time will return successive operator-ids, but where an operator has multiple partitions you should ignore those in blocks returned with USPART not equal to 1. Exception condition 2 indicates the end of the table. This function must be repeated **each computer**. It is conventional to start with USCID set to #41 and to increment it to #FF, then go from #01 to #40. Exception condition 2 indicates the end of users for the specified computer-id.

An operator-id of spaces indicates that the operator at that position in the table is not currently signed on.

There is a subtle difference between USUNO and USSCNN. USUNO contains the User Number, a value between 1 and 250. The user number is an "external format" field. For example, the user number appears in the \$STATUS report. USSCNN contains the Screen Number, a value between 1 and 255.

4. Examples [EXAMPLE REQUIRED]

5. Copy-Books

6. See Also

USER\$ Return User Number from Operator-id
USERM\$ Return User Number from Operator-id (Extended)
USERX\$ Return User Number from Operator-id (Extended)
OPID\$ Return Operator-id from User Number