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News

About this newsletter

This newsletter is designed to keep you better informed about IBM® Content Manager OnDemand on all platforms. The newsletter is published quarterly.

Previous editions of this newsletter can be found in [support item 628001](#).

Correspondence related to this newsletter should be directed to darrell.bryant@unicomsi.com.

This newsletter is formatted so that it is easier to read on wide screen devices. Use the full screen viewing option in Adobe Reader or Acrobat (Ctrl+L) for best results.

End of Support for Content Manager OnDemand for i V7.3

Content Manager OnDemand for i version 7.3 will reach End of Support on **September 30, 2023**. For more information, visit the IBM [software support lifecycle](#) site. Search for Content Manager OnDemand.

Customers using Content Manager OnDemand for i V7.3 should upgrade to Content Manager OnDemand for i V7.4 or V7.5 prior to the V7.3 End of Support date.

IBM Content Manager OnDemand education

Still working from home? Now is a great time to get educated on several of the newer features of Content Manager OnDemand V10.5. Make sure your Content Manager OnDemand team has a strong understanding of the fundamentals of the system, how to administer it, and its purpose. All IBM Content Manager OnDemand education is available for remote learning.

Instructor-led

OnDemand University (ODU) instructor-led online training courses from enChoice provide all the benefits of live instruction without the hassle of travel time and costs – students can learn virtually from wherever an internet connection is available. The class schedule for 2023 is coming soon.

Self-paced

Self-paced online training courses from enChoice are perfect for busy professionals who require flexibility with their class schedules. Classes may be taken anytime, anywhere at the student’s own pace. Courses are created and taught in English by certified, IBM-authorized Content Manager OnDemand instructors.

Two self-paced courses are available:

IBM Content Manager OnDemand Administration

This is the foundational course for individuals interested in learning about the major functions of the IBM Content Manager OnDemand system. The course starts with a basic overview of the system, and then teaches students how to:

- Create and maintain Content Manager OnDemand objects such as applications, application groups, and folders
- Index, load, and retrieve various types of documents and report files in a Content Manager OnDemand system

IBM Content Manager OnDemand Advanced System Administration

This self-paced course builds on the foundational course by providing system administration concepts for the Content Manager OnDemand solution. It provides students with a thorough understanding of Content Manager OnDemand architecture and system object concepts as well as storage administration, document storage and indexing components such as the PDF indexer, the 390 indexer, and the XML indexer.

The course also covers database configurations, command utilities, server APIs and the Web Enablement Kit (ODWEK).

To register for any of these courses, visit the [enChoice Education](#) page or the IBM Education website, or contact your TechData/Exit Certified or Learn Quest training coordinator.

Custom or private remote or onsite classes are also available – simply contact ODU@enchoice.com for more information.

Tips – Cross Platform

DocIDs vs. OpenDocIDs vs. Unique IDs in ODWEK

A Content Manager OnDemand Web Enablement Kit (ODWEK) ODHit can generate two types of document IDs, standard and open.

- Standard document IDs (DocIDs) are obtained by calling ODHit.getDocId() and are ideal for standard usage. This DocID is encrypted and can be safely passed over the network without compromising sensitive information about the ODHit. The standard DocID can then be used to restore an ODHit with the ODFolder.recreateHit(docid) method by the user who searched for the ODHit from the same Content Manager OnDemand instance and port combination. The recreated ODHit can be used to retrieve data, resources, mime type, document properties, and so on.
- Open document IDs (OpenDocIDs) are obtained by calling ODHit.getOpenDocId() and are ideal for passing ODHit information to a different user than the one that searched for the original ODHit from the same Content Manager OnDemand instance and port combination. An example of this is one user emailing an ODHit reference to another user. An OpenDocID is also encrypted and can be used to restore an ODHit with the ODFolder.recreateHit(opendocid) method. The recreated ODHit can likewise be used to retrieve data, resources, mime type, document properties, and so on. In order to validate that the second user has permissions to the ODHit, the ODFolder.recreateHit(opendocid) method submits an additional query to the Content Manager OnDemand server.

Standard and open DocIDs are not intended to be persisted outside of the application’s runtime environment. Some examples of persisting DocIDs are inserting DocIDs into a database and writing DocIDs to a file.

If you need to persist a unique “marker” to an ODHit, consider using the Content Manager OnDemand application group field option called Unique ID. If your application group includes a Unique ID field, a unique string value will be generated and stored to the database at load time and can be queried to produce an ODHit. If you need to retroactively generate Unique IDs for previously archived data, contact IBM Services.

See the next tip for more details on Unique ID fields.

Unique ID fields overview and setup

The unique document identifier provides improved document addressability. There is a Content Manager OnDemand application group field checkbox called Unique ID Field that is available on the Application Group > Field Information tab. The database field that is designated as the Unique ID contains a 36-byte string that is similar to:

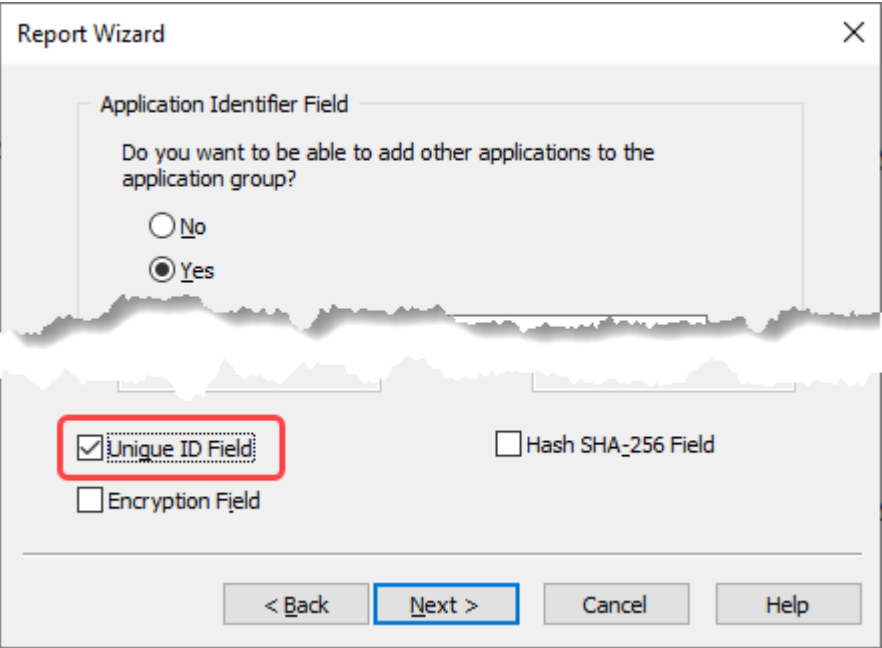
75b820e3-bba0-4e3e-975f-171ec38321c4

The value uniquely identifies the row in the database. If a document is stored with more than one row of indexes (multi-key), each row will have a different unique document ID.

The Unique ID checkbox is only active if the data type of the field is String, the Type is either Filter or Index, and the Application Identifier Field, Reference, Partition, and Cluster checkboxes are NOT checked. The String Case is set to Lower, the String Type is set to Fixed, and the String Length is set to 36.

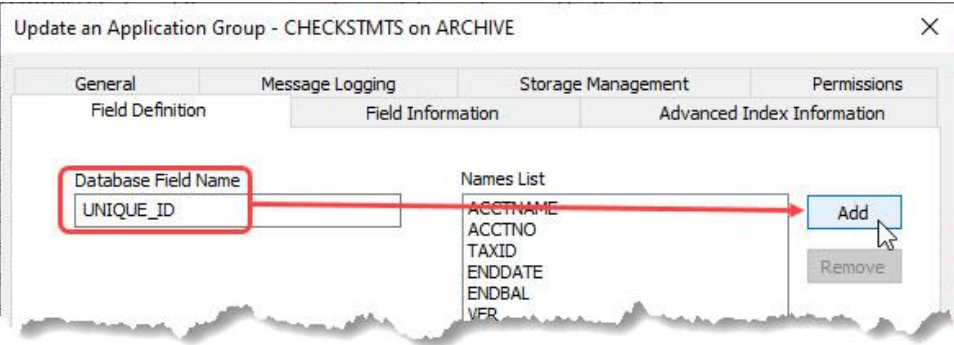
Report Wizard

A Unique ID field can be specified when creating new definitions by using the Report Wizard function of the OnDemand Administrator client, as shown in the figure below. The application group field name that is created will be called unique_id.

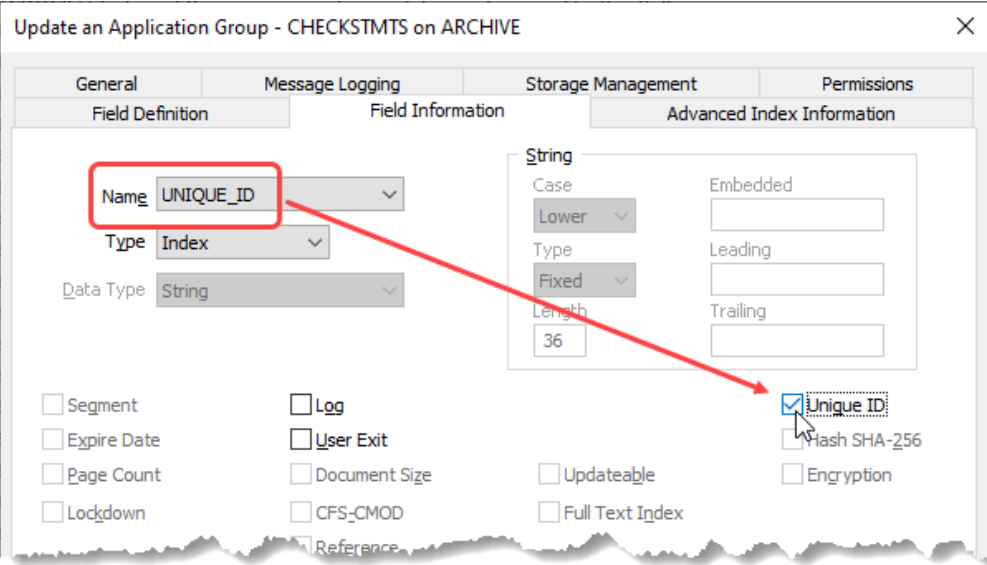


OnDemand Administrator client

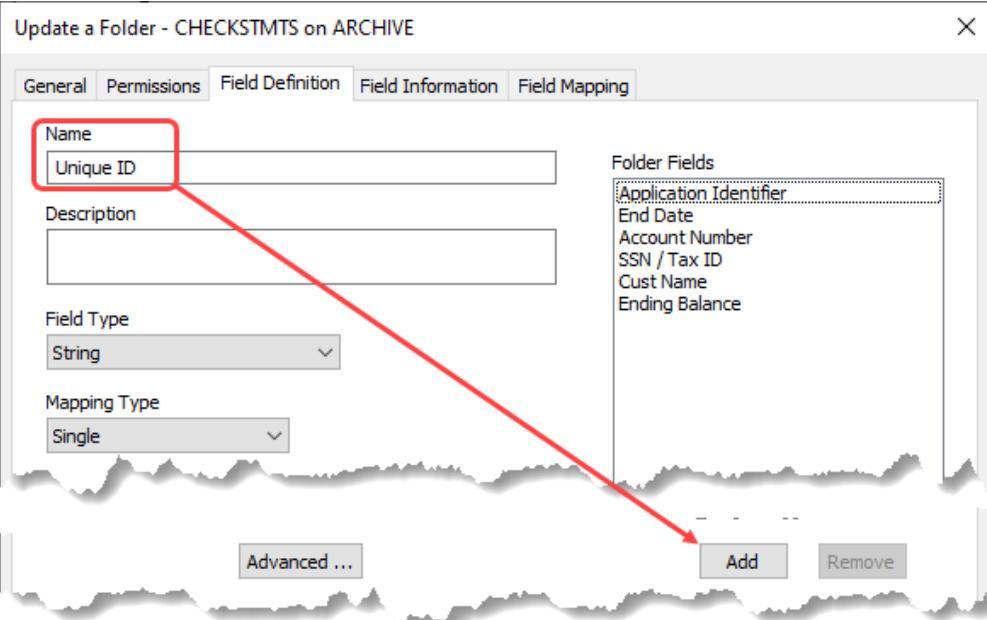
You can add a Unique ID field to an existing application group by using the OnDemand Administrator client. On the Application Group > Field Definition tab, add the field, as shown in the following figure. You can use any name and case for the database field name.



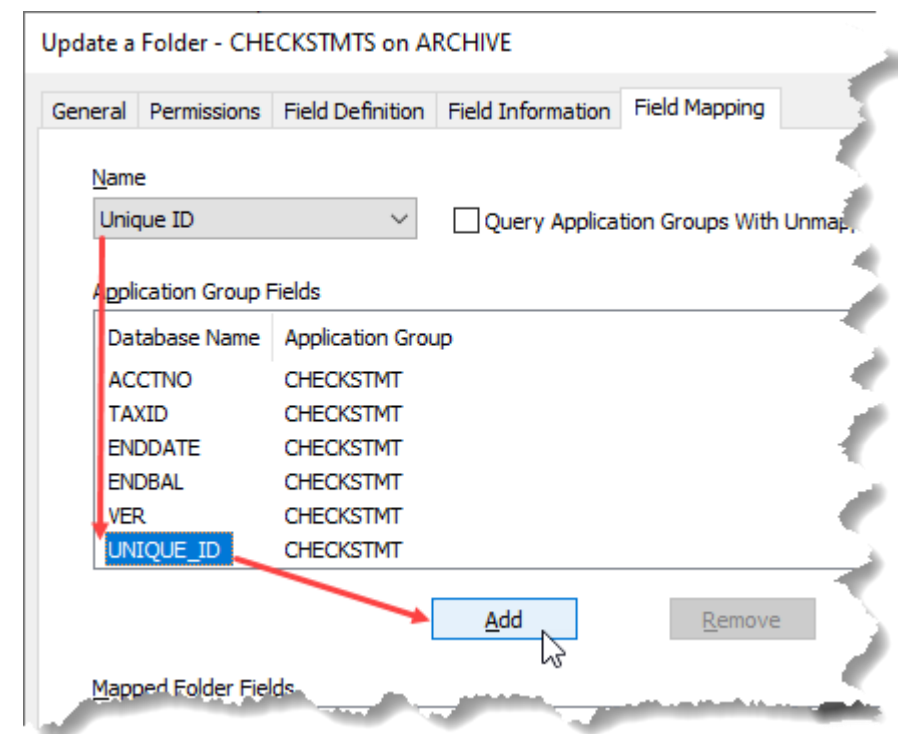
Then, on the Application Group > Field Information tab, select the field that you just added and click on the Unique ID checkbox. The Data Type, Case, Type, and Length are automatically filled in. Click the OK button to complete the process of adding the field. Note that the Unique ID will only be generated for data archived after the field has been added. Index rows for data that was archived before the Unique ID field was added will not contain a Unique ID.



To enable end users to use the Unique ID, you also need to update the Content Manager OnDemand folder definition. On the Folder > Field Definition tab, add the Unique ID field with a Field Type of String and a Mapping Type of Single, as shown in the following figure. You can use any field name for the Unique ID field.



Next, go to the Field Mapping tab and add a mapping between your new folder field and the application group database field.



ARSXML

You can add a Unique ID field to an existing application group using the ARSXML batch administration program. An example XML input file that includes updates to both the application group and folder is shown below.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
<onDemand xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance">
  <applicationGroup name="CHECKSTMTS" >
    <field name="UNIQUE_ID" type="Index" dataType="String"
      uniqueID="true" stringCase="Lower"
      stringType="Fixed" stringLength="36" />
  </applicationGroup>
  <folder name="CHECKSTMTS" >
    <applicationGroup name="CHECKSTMTS" >
      <mapping fieldName="Unique ID" dbName="UNIQUE_ID" />
    </applicationGroup>
    <field name="Unique ID" fieldType="String"
      mappingType="Single" />
    <permission group="*PUBLIC" >
      <fieldInfo name="Unique ID" sortOrder="0"
        sortType="Ascending" equal="true"
        queryOrder="6" displayOrder="6" />
    </permission>
  </folder>
</onDemand>
```

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The sample ARSXML command and its verbose output are shown below.

```
arsxml update -h ARCHIVE -v -i
/home/dbryant/xml/ADD_UNIQUE_ID.xml
ARS6822I Attempting login for userid '' on server 'ARCHIVE'...
ARS7710I Updating applicationGroup, CHECKSTMTS
ARS7709I Adding applicationGroup-field, CHECKSTMTS-UNIQUE_ID
ARS7713I Add of applicationGroup-field, CHECKSTMTS-UNIQUE_ID was
successful.
ARS7714I Update of applicationGroup, CHECKSTMTS was successful.
ARS7710I Updating folder, CHECKSTMTS
ARS7709I Adding folder-field, CHECKSTMTS-Unique ID
ARS7713I Add of folder-field, CHECKSTMTS-Unique ID was
successful.
ARS7710I Updating folder-permission, CHECKSTMTS-*PUBLIC
ARS7709I Adding folder-permission-fieldInfo, CHECKSTMTS-*PUBLIC-
Unique ID
ARS7713I Add of folder-permission-fieldInfo, CHECKSTMTS-*PUBLIC-
Unique ID was successful.
ARS7714I Update of folder-permission, CHECKSTMTS-*PUBLIC was
successful.
ARS7710I Updating folder-applicationGroup, CHECKSTMTS-CHECKSTMTS
ARS7709I Adding folder-applicationGroup-mapping, CHECKSTMTS-
CHECKSTMTS-Unique ID
ARS7713I Add of folder-applicationGroup-mapping, CHECKSTMTS-
CHECKSTMTS-Unique ID was successful.
ARS7714I Update of folder-applicationGroup, CHECKSTMTS-
CHECKSTMTS was successful.
ARS7714I Update of folder, CHECKSTMTS was successful.
```

What is the maximum length of an SQL query string for the ARSDOC program?

When using the ARSDOC program, an SQL query string can be provided in one of three ways. The first way is to specify the SQL string on the command line by using the -i parameter. The second and third ways are to specify the SQL string in a parameter file that is specified by using the -F or -Q parameter. Depending on how the SQL query string is provided, an especially large SQL query string might not be possible.

When the SQL query string is specified on the command line by using the -i parameter, the length of the command is restricted to the maximum line length allowed by the operating system. This means that the SQL query string is limited because it is a part of the command line.

When the SQL query string is provided in the parameter file that is specified by using the -F or -Q parameter, there is no maximum length. Note that the GET function of the ARSDOC program is the only function that supports the -Q parameter.

For more details, see [support item 82165](#).

Using PDF internal indexes

PDF internal indexes are indexes which are contained inside the PDF document, similar to the way that TLEs are contained inside an AFP document. These indexes are not part of the viewable page, but they can be extracted by the PDF indexer and placed into the index file.

Extracting the internal indexes might give better performance during loading than searching for and extracting the indexes from the pages of a PDF document.

PDF internal indexes must be created by the PDF provider when the document is created, in the same way that TLEs must be created in an AFP document at creation time.

The internal indexes are contained within the Page-Piece Dictionary, which is an optional structure of PDF document architecture. See the PDF Reference 1.7, section 14.5 for a technical description of the Page-Piece Dictionary. Each page of a PDF document may contain a Page-Piece Dictionary.

Rules for Page-Piece Dictionaries:

- In order for the PDF indexer to be able to extract the indexes, the Page-Piece Dictionary must be named IBM-ODIndexes. This name is case-sensitive.
- The first group begins with the page which contains the first Page-Piece Dictionary. Pages prior to the first occurrence are discarded.
- When any of the index values in the Page-Piece Dictionary change, a new group is started.
- It is not necessary for every page to contain a Page-Piece Dictionary. If a page does not contain one, that page is associated with the previous group.

There are PDF generators with which you can easily create a Page-Piece Dictionary using a graphical interface.

If you were to look inside a PDF document, here is an example of how a Page-Piece Dictionary would appear. The first index has an index name of "DocId" and the value is "AAA".

The "Last Modified" date is required by the PDF architecture.

```
/PieceInfo<</IBM-ODIndexes<</Private
  <</DocId(AAA)
    /BankNumber(0000000001)
    /AcctNumber(000000000011111111)
    /NoticeType(W)
    /StmtDate(20120507)
  >>
  /LastModified(D:20230619000000Z)
> >>
```

The values must be encoded in code page 1208 (UTF-8). To specify a value in hexadecimal, enclose the value in angle brackets. For example, the

previous "DocId" value specified in hexadecimal would appear as the following:

```
/DocId<414141>
```

Use the following Content Manager OnDemand indexing parameters to extract internal indexes. No other parameters are needed.

```
INDEXSTARTBY=1
RESTYPE=ALL
INDEXMODE=INTERNAL
```

The INDEXSTARTBY parameter determines the page number by which the PDF indexer must locate the internal indexes for the first group (document) within the input file. The PDF indexer stops processing if it does not locate the internal indexes for the first group by the specified page number.

The default number of indexes supported is 32. For more indexes, specify INDEXMODE=INTERNAL,n where n is the number of indexes. To conserve memory, use the minimum number required. For example, for the Page-Piece Dictionary shown in the preceding example, use INDEXMODE=INTERNAL,5.

The PDF indexer can extract indexes using TRIGGER, FIELD and INDEX parameters, or it can extract indexes from the Page-Piece Dictionary with the INDEXMODE=INTERNAL parameter, but it cannot use both methods in the same file.

The PDF indexer supports up to 128 internal indexes.

Multiple Page-Piece Dictionary rows

The typical use for a Page-Piece Dictionary is to create one row of indexing information per group. However, it is possible to create multiple index rows per group using a Page-Piece Dictionary. The following explains the Page-Piece Dictionary format that the PDF indexer requires in order to process multiple index rows for a group.

Use keys IBM-ODIndexes, IBM-ODIndexes1, IBM-ODIndexes2, ...IBM-ODIndexesn to designate each set of indexes on a page. A page can contain one, many, or no Page-Piece Dictionaries.

For example:

```
/PieceInfo<</IBM-ODIndexes<</LastModified(D:19700101000000Z)
  /Private<<
    /AdvType(DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION)
    /CIFNo(5419-1)
    /ExDate(03 AUG 2022)>>>>
  /IBM-ODIndexes1<</LastModified(D:19700101000000Z)
  /Private<<
    /AdvType(DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION)
    /CIFNo(5419-2)
    /ExDate(03 AUG 2022)>>>>
  /IBM-ODIndexes2<</LastModified(D:19700101000000Z)
```

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```
/Private<<
  /AdvType(DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION)
  /CIFNo(5419-3)
  /ExDate(03 AUG 2022)>>>>
>>
```

The example will create three rows pointing to the same document:

```
DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION 5419-1 03 AUG 2022
DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION 5419-2 03 AUG 2022
DIVIDEND WITH REINVEST OPTION 5419-3 03 AUG 2022
```

Rules for multiple Page-Piece Dictionaries:

- A page with no Page-Piece Dictionaries is part of the current group.
- A page with multiple Page-Piece Dictionaries starts a new group.
- If the current group contains multiple Page-Piece Dictionaries and a page is encountered that contains only one Page-Piece Dictionary, it starts a new group.
- If the current group contains one Page-Piece Dictionary and a page is encountered that also contains one Page-Piece Dictionary, the index values are compared and if any value changes, a new group is started. This is the default behavior.
- Each IBM-ODIndexes entry must contain the same number of indexes.
- A page can contain up to 10,000 Page-Piece Dictionaries.

This tip is adapted from [support item 238529](#).

Tips – Multiplatforms

Root and non-root installs on AIX and Linux

Content Manager OnDemand for Multiplatforms version 10.5 allows the installation to be performed by non-root users on AIX and Linux. When Content Manager OnDemand V10.5.0.0 is installed the very first time by the root user, you can accept the default install location, or select a new location. On AIX, the default install location is /opt/IBM/ondemand/V10.5. On Linux, the default install location is /opt/ibm/ondemand/V10.5. On subsequent Content Manager OnDemand for Multiplatforms V10.5 fix pack installs, the install location cannot be changed. A fix pack install requires the base version (10.5.0.0) be installed first so the fix pack can apply updates to the existing product at the same location.

When Content Manager OnDemand for Multiplatforms V10.5.0.0 is installed by a non-root user, the install location is fixed to \$HOME/IBM/ondemand/V10.5 on AIX or \$HOME/ibm/ondemand/V10.5 on Linux.

Tips – z/OS

Quick Hits

New OAM functions released in the services stream

There are two new OAM functions that might be of interest to the Content Manager OnDemand community.

1. OSMC simulation, which includes the ability to simulate deletion. For more information, see [APAR OA61787](#).
2. OSMC “toggle” function, which provides the ability to turn on/off expiration cycle processing and other functions. For more information, see [APAR OA62374](#).

Tips – IBM i

Recommended PTF level for server upgrades

The Content Manager OnDemand for i Read This First document states that a certain cumulative PTF package, such as C2321750, is recommended. What does that mean?

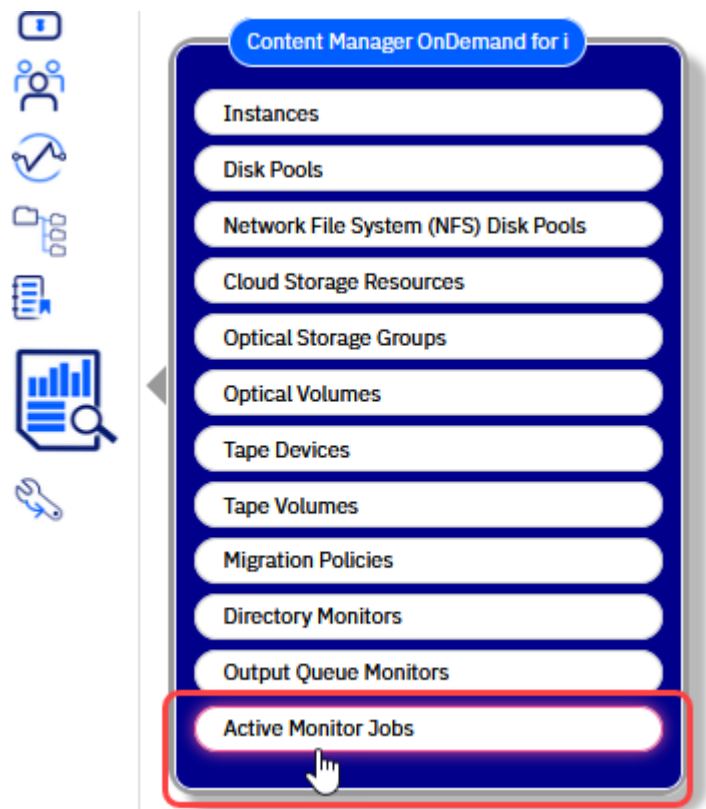
The recommended cumulative PTF package is the package used for testing the server upgrade. Previous cumulative PTF packages are assumed to be compatible with server upgrades but are not tested.

In addition to the current cumulative PTF package, all server upgrades are tested with the current security, HIPER, Db2, HTTP, and Java PTF groups.

We recommend that you stay current on PTFs. This ensures that latest enhancements and security fixes are installed on your system.

Active Monitor Jobs function now available in IBM Navigator for i

The Content Manager OnDemand component of IBM Navigator for i now provides a function to help you manage active output queue and directory monitor jobs. Select the **Active Monitor Jobs** option from the Content Manager OnDemand for i pop-up menu.



Output queue and directory monitors for all instances are available in a single list, as shown in the next figure. The list includes monitors started from Navigator as well as monitors started by using the Start Monitor (STRMONOND) command. You can sort and filter the list using standard IBM Navigator for i controls.

Content Manager OnDemand Active Monitor Jobs

Actions					
Current Instance: ONDDEU					
Instance	Job Name	User	Number	Monitor Type	Target
Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter	Filter
ONDDEU	LOAD	ADMIN	533603	Directory Type 2	/objects/load
ONDDEU	SCAN02	CTDEU	533614	Directory Type 3	/ascent/scan02
ONDENU	MONTEST	ONDENU	533500	Output Queue	QGPL/MONTEST
ONDHOBBS	MON001TST	DBRYANT	533529	Output Queue	TESTOUTQ/MON001TST
QUSROND	MON009TST	QUSROND	533550	Output Queue	QGPL/MON009TST
QUSROND	PRT01	QUSROND	533563	Output Queue	QUSRSYS/PRT01
QUSROND	SCAN01	ADMIN	533584	Directory Type 1	/ascent/scan01

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By right-clicking a specific monitor, you can display details about that monitor. You can also end the monitor. If you are running multiple monitors over an output queue, you can end all monitors running for that specific output queue.

QUSROND	MON009TST	QUSROND
QUSROND	PRT01	QUSROND
QUSROND		ADMIN

Display

End

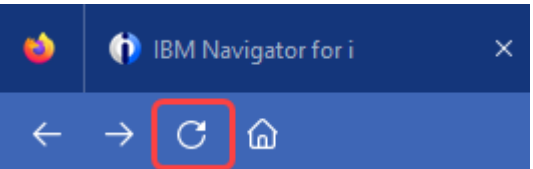
End All for Output Queue

PTFs for both Content Manager OnDemand for i and IBM i are required for this new function. In addition to the PTFs listed below, or their superseding PTFs, server version 10.5.0.4 or higher is a prerequisite for this new function.

Version	OnDemand PTF	IBM i PTF
V7.5	SI83565	SI83094
V7.4	SI83566	SI83095
V7.3	SI83567	SI83096

See [support item 6486565](#) for more information on IBM Navigator for i PTFs, including steps for stopping and restarting the servers.

Refresh or reload your browser after you apply the IBM Navigator for i PTFs. Clearing the browser cache after applying new PTFs is not required. It is recommended that you select the Reload or Refresh icon on your browser before you log in. An example from Firefox is shown below.



Archiving from IBM i to other platforms - documentation updated

Documentation of the setup to archive data from Content Manager OnDemand for i directly into Content Manager OnDemand systems on other platforms has been updated.

If you are using the QRLMRMTLOD data area, the Start Monitor for OnDemand (STRMONOND) command parameters named Value for application group (APPGRPSRC) and Value for application name (APPSRC) might not work as expected.

For more details, see [support item 321611](#).

How much disk space is Content Manager OnDemand using?

A number of different methods can be used to calculate the disk space used by the Content Manager OnDemand for i implementation on your system. The product uses several libraries and Integrated File System (IFS) directories to store programs and data. The number of instances you have created will impact the number of libraries and IFS paths involved in the calculation. These product components are listed as follows:

- QRDARS - Program library
- QUSRRDARS - Shared user data library
- QUSROND - Instance library with instance specific data. Note: While QUSROND is referred to as the default instance name, you may have used a different instance name and might have more than one instance on the system. To determine all the instances on your system, run the command:

```
WRKOBJ OBJ(*ALL/ARSAG) OBJTYPE(*FILE).
```

All libraries listed are instance libraries. If you have instance libraries located in an IASP, you must set the ASP group before running the WRKOBJ command. When checking instance libraries or directories, use each library listed in place of or in addition to QUSROND.

- /QIBM/ProdData/OnDemand/ - Program objects
- /QIBM/UserData/OnDemand/ - Data for all instances, including shared data such as configuration files. Each instance will have its own directory within the /QIBM/UserData/OnDemand path.
- /QIBM/UserData/RDARS/ - If you previously used Spool File Archive, the predecessor product of Content Manager OnDemand, at V5R4 or earlier and depending on how you migrated your data, there might still be data in this path.
- /<IASP_Name>/QIBM/UserData/OnDemand/ - where <IASP_Name> is the name of your Independent Auxiliary Storage Pool. Data for all instances that use the IASP for a disk pool. You must repeat for each IASP used by Content Manager OnDemand.
- /dev/QASP<nn>/ONDEMAND_QUSROND_<pooltype_poolnumber>. UDFS - where <nn> is the disk pool number, <pooltype> is PRIMARY or BACKUP, and <poolnumber> is the disk pool number. This block special file (BLKSF) will contain objects if you are using disk pools.

All of the steps that follow must be done with a user profile that has all object (*ALLOBJ) special authority.

Libraries

In order to calculate the disk space taken by the libraries involved, run the Display Library (DSPLIB) command for each library:

```
DSPLIB LIB(QUSROND) OUTPUT(*PRINT)
```

Go to the bottom of the resulting QPDSPLIB spooled file and you will see something similar to "Total size : 440124112". In this example, the QUSROND instance library uses 440MB.

If you have instance libraries located in an IASP, you must set the ASP group before running the DSPLIB command. For example:

```
SETASPGRP MYASP
DSPLIB LIB(MYASPLIB) OUTPUT(*PRINT)
```

Integrated File System (IFS) objects

In order to calculate the disk space taken for your Content Manager OnDemand for i data in the IFS, you can use a number of different techniques. Option A, the recommended technique, is included below. Additional options can be found in [support item 257493](#). Note that directory information can be retrieved only for mounted local file systems.

You should calculate the disk space used by your data in the IFS for each of the IFS paths listed above. Paths without active instance data, such as the /QIBM/UserData/RDARS directory, should not be growing. In fact, the size of the RDARS directory should be flat or, more likely, declining as expiration occurs.

You can determine which ASP and NFS disk pool(s) you have defined to your instance by querying the QARLCASP file in the instance library. For example:

```
SELECT * FROM QUSROND.QARLCASP ORDER BY ASP_NUMBER
```

You should calculate the disk space used by your data in the IFS while all of the User Defined File Systems (UDFS) are mounted. This will give the size of the objects that are in the UDFS. The UDFS is mounted automatically by the instance whenever the instance is started.

To determine if the UDFS is mounted, run the following IBM i command:

```
DSPMF5INF OBJ(' /QIBM/UserData/OnDemand/QUSROND/ASMASP01/PRIMARY')
```

where QUSROND is the instance name, 01 is the disk pool number, and PRIMARY is the disk pool type.

If File system type = "root" (/) - then the UDFS is not mounted.

If File system type = User-defined file system - then the UDFS is mounted.

IFS Option A

You can use the Retrieve Directory Information (RTVDIRINF) command. You might want to run the RTVDIRINF command in batch, because it can take several hours to run, depending on the size of your system.

```
RTVDIRINF DIR(' /QIBM/UserData/OnDemand') SUBTREE(*ALL)
```

You will see a message similar to:

```
Database files QAEZD00100 and QAEZD0010D created in library
QUSRSYS.
```

You can then query the first file, QAEZD0010O in QUSRSYS, and add together the "Data Bytes of the Object" (column QEZDTASIZE) and

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"Object Bytes Allocated" (column QEZALCSIZE) field values. For example, this SQL statement:

```
SELECT (SUM(QEZDTASIZE) / 1048576) as Total_Size_in_MB,
(SUM(QEZALCSIZE) / 1048576) as Allocated_Size_in_MB
FROM QUSRSYS/QAEZD00010
```

will have output similar to the following:

TOTAL_SIZE_IN_MB	ALLOCATED_SIZE_IN_MB
157,449	171,802

To be conservative, it is recommended that you use the "Allocated_Size_in_MB" figure since it is the highest. You can also run the Print Directory Information (PRTDIRINF) command over the file(s) created by RTVDIRINF.

Notes

These instructions do not include data for any space taken by objects on virtual optical, tape, or virtual tape volumes.

For cloud storage resources, you must determine the size on the cloud system.

For NFS disk pools, you must calculate the size on the NFS system.

If this information does not address your question, contact IBM Software Support for further assistance.

This tip is adapted from [support item 257493](#).

Additional Information

Documentation

Content Manager OnDemand for Multiplatforms [Documentation](#)

Content Manager OnDemand for z/OS [Documentation](#)

Content Manager OnDemand for i [Documentation](#)

Content Navigator [Documentation](#)

Publication Libraries - PDF versions of the documentation

Multiplatforms	Version 10.5
z/OS	Version 10.5
IBM i	Version 7.3 Version 7.4 Version 7.5

More Enterprise Content Management web sites

IBM Content Manager OnDemand [Product Overview](#)

[Compatibility Matrix](#) for the Content Manager OnDemand clients and servers

[Hardware and software requirements](#) for all versions of Content Manager OnDemand

IBM Software [Support Lifecycle](#) Policies (search for Content Manager OnDemand)

OnDemand User Group

The primary objective of the [OnDemand User Group](#) (ODUG) is to create an environment and network encouraging the exchange and development of information regarding Content Manager OnDemand and its associated products.

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