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**COMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT
REMOTE MAINTENANCE
AND DISTRIBUTION**

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Raleigh International Systems Center

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**COMMUNICATION NETWORK MANAGEMENT
Remote Maintenance and Distribution**

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There has been a rapid growth in the number of interconnected, and often remotely distributed computing sites. This growth has not been accompanied by a corresponding growth in the necessary skills required to maintain and control such interconnected system networks.

Control over both the levels of software installed and the implementation standards used at each site has become difficult. In many cases this is further complicated by the use of different operating systems within the same network.

A centrally located software maintenance team is often the best and sometimes the only way to provide the skills and controls to address the problems generated by the installation of such networks.

The use of a central site team is recommended and this guide demonstrates the use of appropriate maintenance tools to meet the team's requirements. These requirements include typical data processing maintenance such as updating of network definitions, job streams and application program maintenance. In addition, traces and dumps need to be transferred to the central site for problem determination.

NON-NETWORK RELATED DATA

Many of the techniques for data transfer described in this guide are equally applicable to non-networking related activities. These include:

- operating system maintenance,
- distribution of user programs,
- maintenance of operating procedures,
- transfer of data sets including VSAM, and
- remote problem determination.

SUMMARY OF DOCUMENT CONTENTS

The document is structured into the following chapters:

- "Chapter 2. Approaches to Remote Maintenance" on page 3 provides an overview of the alternative maintenance methods available.
- "Chapter 3. Central Site Network Maintenance" on page 9 sets out the philosophy of central maintenance.
- "Chapter 4. Maintenance Tools" on page 13 lists the products required for maintenance together with short description of each product.
- "Chapter 5. MVS Host to MVS Sub-Host" on page 17 describes in detail the products recommended for use in the MVS-MVS environment.
- "Chapter 6. MVS Host to VSE Sub-Host" on page 25 describes in detail the products recommended for use in the MVS-VSE environment.
- "Chapter 7. VSE Host to VSE Sub-Host" on page 39 describes in detail the products recommended for use in the VSE-VSE environment.
- The appendices contain the definition tables and other coding used by the examples contained in the body of the document.

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SOFTWARE ENVIRONMENT

The precise levels of software in use during this project varied continuously, since a Systems Centre is by its nature an experimental environment.

In order to give an indication of the products in use, the major products and their releases are as follows:

- MVS/SP-JES2 Version 1 Release 3 (containing NJE),
- TSO/System Extensions,
- VSE Version 1 Release 3,
- POWER Version 2 (except JEP which used POWER Version 1),
- ACF/VTAM Version 2 Release 1 (except JEP which used Version 1 Release 3 with MSNF),
- ACF/NCP Version 2 Release 1.

Other products used include NCCF, OCCF, CDNDT, FTP, and JEP.

NOTE ON THE SAMPLE MATERIAL

The project work for this book was performed at the Raleigh International Systems Centre (RISC), an IBM World Trade Systems Centre.

The examples such as JCL listings used in this guide are specific to the levels of software and network configuration in use at RISC at the time of writing. Material should not be used without first checking against both installation standards and the appropriate product manuals.

CHAPTER 2. APPROACHES TO REMOTE MAINTENANCE

The approaches described here although oriented to physically remote sites, are often equally applicable to interconnected systems within the same physical location.

ORGANISATION

There are a number of reasons why an organisation should adopt a central site approach to system and network maintenance, amongst these being:

- the high cost of obtaining and distributing expensive and often scarce skills to remote sites,
- the need for good change control,
- the need for consistent standards across the network, and maybe different operating systems.

The case for central site maintenance teams will strengthen as networks grow in size and complexity.

CONTROL OF REMOTE SITES

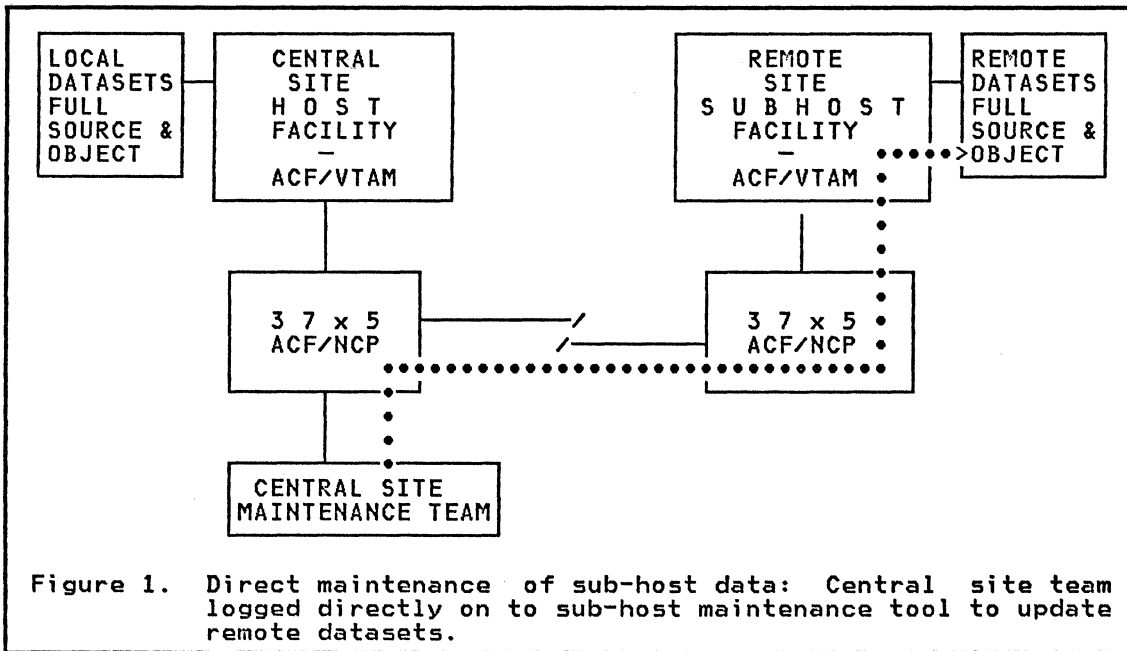
There are basically two ways to implement central site control to maintain remote sites. These are Direct and Central Site maintenance.

This guide recommends the Central Site method as the standard approach to maintenance for reasons which follow.

Direct Maintenance

In this approach the central site team maintains the remote (sub-host) site by logging onto that system's maintenance tool directly (Figure 1 on page 4).

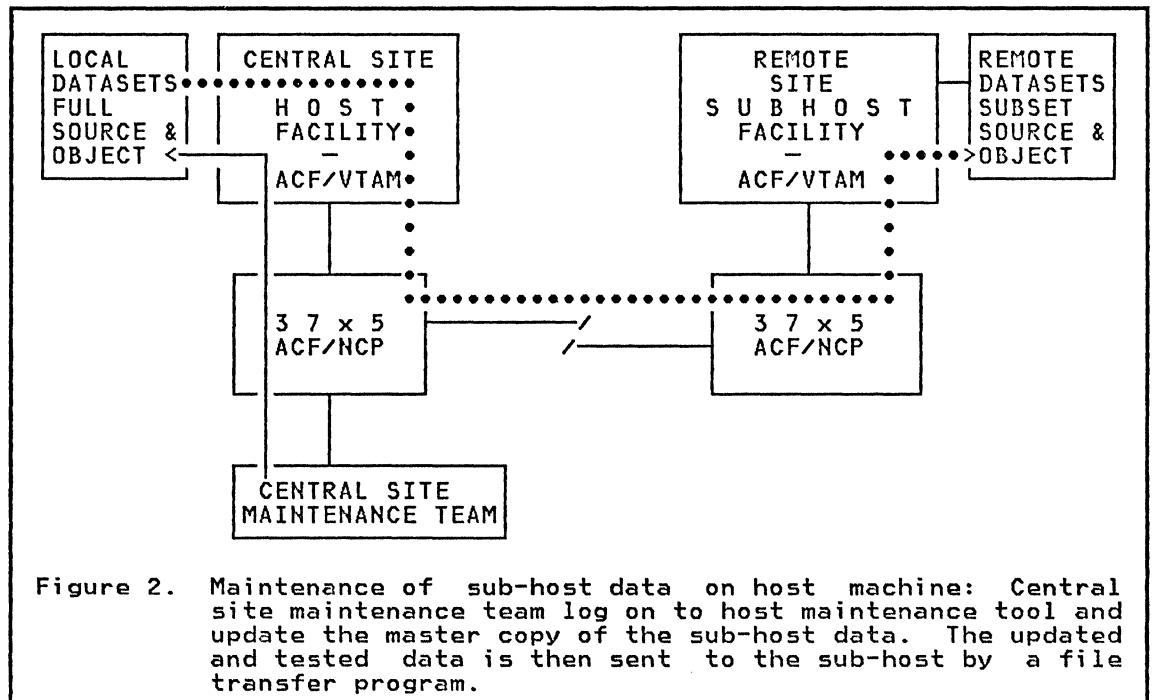
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- Advantages:
 - change will be made immediately.
- Disadvantages:
 - full source needs to be duplicated at the sub-host,
 - maintenance function has to be repeated in full for each sub-host,
 - separately maintained copies of system data will certainly lead to incompatibilities between what should be duplicate data,
 - more difficult to enforce change management,
 - sub-host performance may be degraded by full maintenance procedures,
 - testing may not be able to be done before updating because of a lack of either resources or modification of the link being used for maintenance,
 - extensive work may need to be done at the remote site both during initial installation and to correct errors made as a result of the use of untested code.

Central Site Maintenance.

In this case the central site team maintains the necessary data at the central site (host) and distributes it to the sub-host (Figure 2 on page 5).



• Advantages:

- easy change management through the use of a single master copy of the data to be distributed,
- changed data can be tested in a non-critical environment at the host,
- testing resources typically exist at the host site,
- backout and recovery procedures can be more easily tested,
- the amount of data distributed is kept to a minimum,
- the use of pre-assembled and pre-linked code reduces the maintenance load at the sub-host,
- the central maintenance procedures may be adapted to produce a comparatively small initial installation package for distribution on tape.

• Disadvantages:

- need duplicate datasets at host,
- automatic procedures may be more complicated to cater for variations in data needs between sub-hosts maintained from common datasets.

MAINTENANCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

It is recommended that Central Site maintenance is adopted as the standard approach to the maintenance of distributed sub-hosts. Exceptions to this rule should be kept to a minimum, deviating only where adherence is physically impossible.

It is also recommended that testing facilities be provided at the host to validate changes in data prior to distribution. This testing can often be performed in a VM (Virtual Machine) environment where sufficient real

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facilities do not exist or are not readily available. High performance during testing is usually not a consideration.

NETWORKING TOOLS SUMMARY

There are a number of tools available for the distribution of data to remote sites, and these are described in more detail in "Chapter 4. Maintenance Tools" on page 13.

The selection of a particular tool obviously depends on the state of the network and the nature of the data being distributed. Figure 3 on page 7 summarises some of the possible combinations. Guidance to product selection under various conditions is given in following chapters under the different combinations of host and sub-host operating systems.

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Product Combinations	MVS	MVS	MVS	VSE	VSE	VSE
	Host	Sub-Host	Host	Sub-Host	Host	Sub-Host
TSO/E TSO Extensions	Yes (1)	Yes (1)				
CDNDT Cross Domain Network Data Transfer	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)	Yes (2)
NJE MVS/SP JES2 Network Job Entry	Yes	Yes				
FTP File Transfer Program	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (1)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)	Yes (3)
POWER VSE POWER Version 2				Yes	Yes	Yes
JEP Job Entry Program				Yes (4)	Yes (4)	Yes (4)

Notes: (1) requires NJE
 (2) requires VTAM
 (3) requires POWER Version 2 or JEP/POWER Version 1
 (4) requires POWER Version 1

Figure 3. Table of Products versus Environments: The combinations shown are possibilities but may not be practical under all circumstances.

Type of Data	Environment	Recommended	Product Alternative
Load Module	MVS-MVS MVS-VSE VSE-VSE	TSO/E CDNDT CDNDT	CDNDT FTP/PNET (1) FTP/PNET (1)
Source/ Object	MVS-MVS MVS-VSE VSE-VSE	TSO/E FTP/PNET (1) FTP/PNET (1)	FTP CDNDT CDNDT
Dump/Trace	MVS-MVS MVS-VSE VSE-VSE	TSO/E (2) CDNDT (3) CDNDT (3)	CDNDT FTP/PNET FTP/PNET
VSAM	All	Repro - then as for Load Modules	

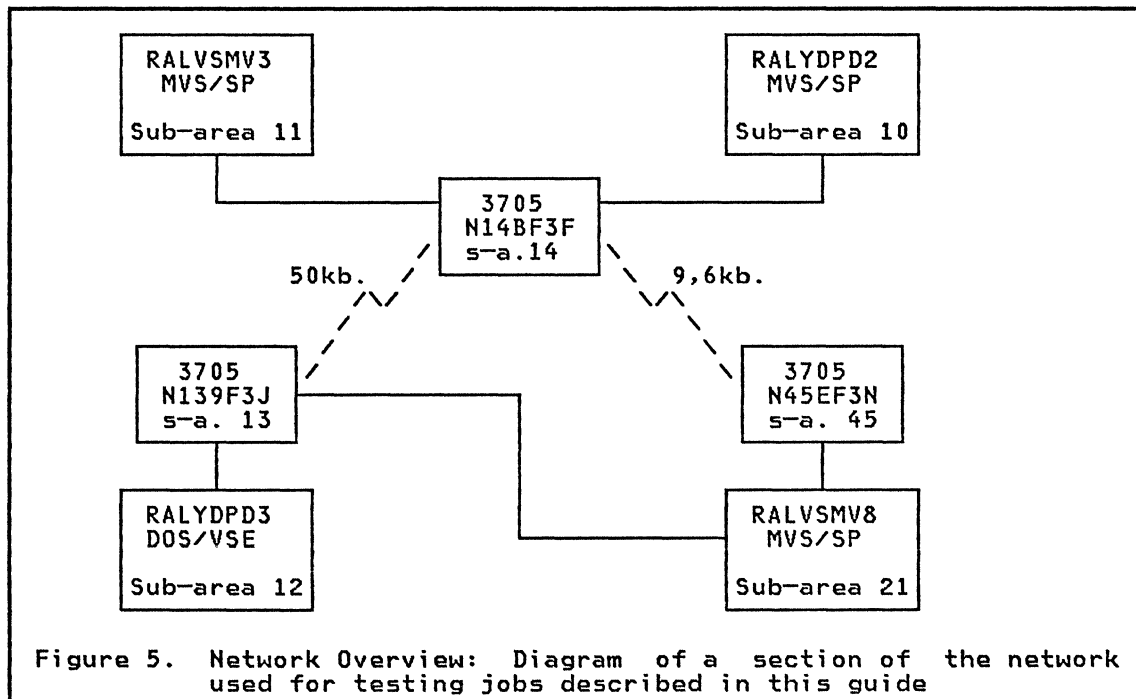
Notes: (1) JEP is an older alternative to PNET
 (2) if the dump is small and easy to reproduce, use NJE directly
 (3) if the dump is small and easy to reproduce, use PNET directly

Figure 4. Types of data versus Environments and products: The first product is that recommended by RISC.

CHAPTER 3. CENTRAL SITE NETWORK MAINTENANCE

This chapter sets out what needs to be done to maintain a network from a central host site. The tools for performing these functions are described in "Chapter 4. Maintenance Tools" on page 13, and their implementation in specific environments in subsequent chapters. These environments are MVS/SP and DOS/VSE in varying combinations.

The network environment is assumed to be based solely on IBM's Systems Network Architecture (SNA). The general network layout showing the sub-areas and operating systems used is shown in Figure 5.

STANDARDS

The concept of centrally based maintenance teams implies rigid change control. For this to be effective, a set of naming conventions is needed to cover the products required at the hosts and sub-hosts, and must cover the different operating systems in use.

As with all standards, the earlier a set of even draft standards can be adopted, the easier control becomes as the network expands. An example of some networking standards in use at RISC are included in "Appendix A. Network Naming Conventions" on page 47.

NETWORK DISTRIBUTED DATA

As previously mentioned, most of the techniques described in this guide are generally applicable. However, the main purpose of this book is to show how a network can be centrally maintained, and so the discussions and examples are confined to networking.

The sorts of data to be maintained at the host and then distributed to the sub-host are as follow:

- VTAM lists:

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- start-up lists,
- configurations,
- application program nodes,
- cross-domain resources.
- USS tables,
- Log mode Tables,
- NCP:
 - load module,
 - source,
 - RRT.
- NCCF definitions,
- VTAM/NCCF/etc., start-up JCL,
- JEP or POWER version 2 macro's (DOS/VSE only),
- Output listings:
 - LOGS,
 - traces,
 - dumps.

DATA STRUCTURE

It is recommended that the data required at the remote sites first be tested at the central site. After testing this data should be placed in a set of carefully controlled data sets. The contents of these data sets reflect the current production state of the network, except while the network is physically being updated.

Members are extracted from the central data sets and transmitted to the sub-hosts as required. Often it is easier to replace the whole data set rather than individual members, thus ensuring the currency of distributed network data.

An example of the structure of data sets and program libraries used during the preparation of this guide follows.

Central Site Datasets.

The central site library consists of four data sets.

The first two qualifiers of these dataset names are the same, these being 'FLETCH.RCNM'. The first qualifier 'FLETCH' indicates the maintenance team, and the second 'RCNM' indicates that they contain the data for remote communications network management products.

The third qualifier characterises the contents of the data set as follows:

- 'VTAMLST' contains the macros required by VTAM.
- 'SOURCE' contains JCL and source code.
- 'OBJECT' contains unlinked object such as the NCP stage 2 output.
- 'LINKLIB' contains linked object such as the NCP load modules.

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These conventions are used for both MVS and VSE systems. In the latter case, 'VTAMLST' and 'SOURCE' are user source libraries, 'OBJECT' is a user relocatable library, and 'LINKLIB' is a user core image library.

Remote Datasets

The conventions used for the distributed datasets exactly parallel those used for the centrally held datasets, except for the second qualifier.

The second qualifier is changed from 'RCNM' to 'SAnn', where 'nn' is the VTAM sub-area node number.

The recommended approach to the maintenance of sub-hosts is the use of Central Site maintenance wherever possible. In this approach definitions are updated at the host and distributed to the sub-host. For example, the sub-host VTAMLST and NCCF definition are updated at the host site, then copied and distributed to the sub-host by batch file/job transfer programs.

Various network management products are available for remote maintenance. These products provide the ability to transfer data sets around the network to meet the requirements for remote maintenance. This includes the need to move data sets from sub-host to host such as transaction or other application data, and diagnostic and maintenance data sets such as ACF/VTAM traces.

Different combinations of products are used in this guide to meet the requirements of the different operating environments. Not all the products are required for every environment. The products used in this guide to move data around the network are:

NETWORK JOB ENTRY (NJE) PROGRAM PRODUCT.

Program Product. Available both as a separate product and as an integral part of MVS/SP Program Product, 5740-XYMVS/SP JES2 version 1 release 2 and later.

NJE: Program Number (as a separate Program Product) 5798-DAE

NJE: General Information, GC23-0010

NJE: Program Description/Operations Manual, SC23-0003

The JES2 Network Job Entry Facility (NJE) allows selected data sets to be transmitted from one MVS system to another. Data sets that can be transmitted include jobs, SYSIN and SYSOUT data sets, operator commands, and messages.

POWER Version 2 Networking (PNET) is an exact VSE functional equivalent.

CROSS DOMAIN NETWORK DATA TRANSFER (CDNDT)

Field Developed Program. Program Number 5798-DAE

CDNDT: Availability Notice, GB21-2498

CDNDT: Program Description/Operations Manual, SB21-2499

Cross Domain Network Data Transfer FDP (CDNDT) is a simple VTAM application program allowing data transfer across the network. CDNDT uses SNA cross domain APPL to APPL communication to perform its file transfer functions. The program is used to transmit problem determination data such as abend dumps, traces, error logs, etc. from one SNA node to another in the network, as well as the data needed to operate the network.

CDNDT comes in both VSE and MVS versions and these transmit compatible datasets, making the product particularly useful in mixed interconnected systems environments.

In an MVS environment, CDNDT may transfer less than a third the amount of data that NJE transfers when communicating large volumes of printed output, such as dumps and traces. This is because NJE transfers data in listing format ready to be printed, while CDNDT transfers raw data prior to output formatting.

CDNDT does have some limitations, for example it is only able to send or receive one sequential dataset or member of a partitioned dataset at a time. If there are ten members to be transferred, the CDNDT job (which consists of a send-CDNDT job at the host and a receive-CDNDT job at the sub-host), must be scheduled ten times.

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Under MVS datasets may be concatenated at run time, but the data still arrives at its destination as a single dataset. In an MVS to VSE environment this concatenation of data sets is useful for wrapping VSE job control around data. If however, the requirement is for the transmitted data to be split into the original members, then further user processing is required.

Under VSE only disk or tape data sets can be created or transmitted. This requires that print datasets must first be stored as a disk or tape file. JCL changes are normally required and maybe even changes to programs.

Caution - Pacing Value

Usually dumps and traces generate large volumes of data to be transmitted through cross domain links. Neither CDNDT nor NJE programs are concerned with the capacity of the network. Therefore if you do not specify appropriate 'PACING' values for an NJE or CDNDT application, NCP will soon enter slowdown causing other transaction response times to be increased. So a PACING value must be specified for both sides of NJE and CDNDT application definitions. VPACING is specified on the APPLID statement. PSNDPAC and SSNDPAC are pacing counts that can be added to the mode table used for the session.

POWER VERSION 2

Program Product Available as a standard, integral part of the VSE POWER Product.

POWER: Program Number 5666-273

POWER: Networking User's Guide, SC33-6140

POWER Networking (PNET) is a standard non-optional feature of POWER Version 2. It allows selected data sets to be transmitted from one computer system to another, including MVS. Data sets that can be transmitted include jobs, SYSIN and SYSOUT data sets, operator commands, and messages.

PNET is fully compatible with NJE, making MVS/VSE dialog very much easier. PNET transfers both input and output datasets between systems on the same basis as NJE. For example, a punch file received by PNET is placed on the receiving system's punch queue and not the reader queue, as is the case with JEP.

JOB ENTRY PROGRAM/FILE TRANSFER (JEP/FTP)

Program Products. Program Numbers 5746-XE6 (JEP), 5748-XE8 (FTP)

JEP/FTP: Program Reference and Operations Manual, SH12-5331

The Job Entry Program and File Transfer Program (JEP/FTP) are Program products designed to transfer jobs and files between interconnected systems.

JEP

JEP is an addition to VSE/POWER, and provides job transmission and receipt to and from an SNA network. It communicates with both VSE/POWER Remote Job Entry, or with Job Entry Subsystem/Network Job Entry. It is functionally replaced by POWER version 2.

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FTP

FTP is a batch program that is run on either VSE or MVS. Its function is to change data sets into 80 byte records to allow transmission by NJE, JEP, or POWER version 2.

FTP is designed for job/file transmission between VSE and MVS, however FTP can also be used between two MVS systems.

FTP has basically four functions which are 'JOB IN', 'JOB OUT', 'FILE IN' and 'FILE OUT'. All four functions are used to transfer files or jobs between MVS and VSE. In the case between two MVS systems, only the 'JOB IN' function of FTP is used.

The FTP function of 'JOB IN' is the most useful. Input is read from a sequential file and transferred to a punch file without processing. This punch file is designed to be directed to a remote VSE JEP program as shown in Figure 29 on page 37 and Figure 30 on page 37. It can also be directed to a JES2 internal reader making it useful for MVS and VSE POWER version 2 sub-hosts.

From an MVS host to an MVS sub-host, the input data which consists of SYSIN data, the partitioned data set members concatenated with a IEBUPDTE utility job to update members of VTAMLST or NCCF definition as shown in Figure 11 on page 21. By inserting an NJE '/*ROUTE' control statement in the job control language, the IEBUPDTE job is routed to the sub-host and updates the sub-host network definition. The results of IEBUPDTE execution are routed back to the host system.

For a VSE POWER version 2 sub-host from a MVS host, the VSE 'MAINT' program is used instead of the IEBUPDTE, and the 'XMIT' control statement replaces the '/* ROUTE XEQ' statement. Figure 26 on page 34 shows an example.

The file transfer capabilities are only of use in VSE and are better performed by CDNDT. For examples see CNM/Managing Interconnected Systems as listed in "Chapter 8. Bibliography" on page 43.

OPERATOR COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY (OCCF)

VSE

Program Product. Program Number 5746-XC5
OCCF: Availability Notice, GB
OCCF: Program Description/Operations Manual, SB

MVS

Program Product. Program Number 5665-288
OCCF: Availability Notice, GC24-5227
OCCF: General Information, GC24-5225
OCCF: Installation and Operation Manual, SC24-5226

The Operator Communications Control Facility (OCCF) provides the capability to operate either a VSE or MVS system through the network. As well as the ability to enter system commands, system messages are routed back to the OCCF operator in the normal manner for a console.

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TSO

TSO has the ability to submit jobs to the system and to get notification of job completion from the system. This function is useful in submitting jobs to remote MVS sub-hosts. When the job is submitted from TSO to the remote sub-host, the TSO user is notified:

- when the job leaves the host system.
- when the job execution ends at the sub-host.
- when the SYSOUT data set arrives at the host system.

TSO EXTENSIONS (TSO/E)

Program Product. Program Number 5665-285
TSO/E: Availability Notice, GC28-1123
TSO/E: General Information, GC28-1061
TSO/E: IDTF User's Guide, SC28-1104

The TSO/E Interactive Data Transmission Facility (IDTF) allows the transmission and subsequent receipt of datasets and messages from one TSO user to another. These users may be on the same or separate systems connected via the network.

The dataset is unloaded by the 'TRANSMIT' command and restored to its original format when received by the 'RECEIVE' command. A selection of members or the whole dataset may be transmitted.

ISAM, VSAM, user labelled or keyed datasets are not handled directly.

SPOOL DISPLAY AND SEARCH FACILITY (SDSF)

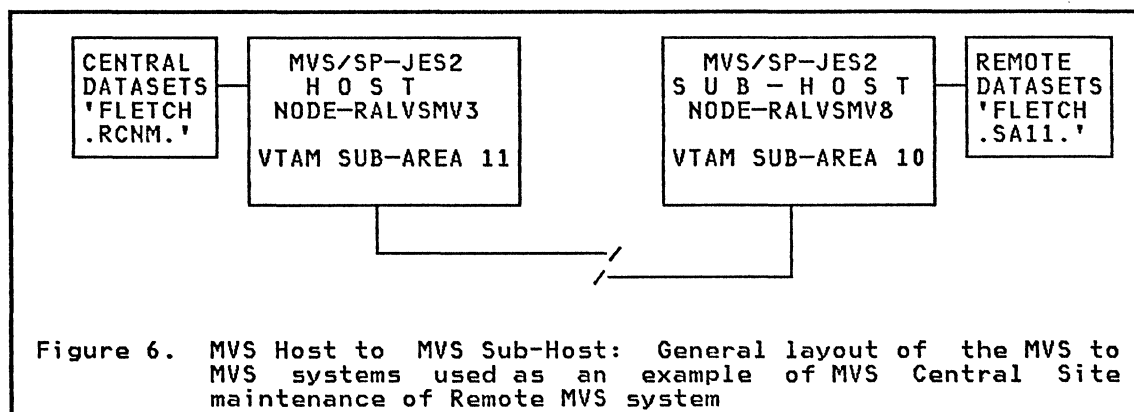
Field Developed Program. Program Number 5798-DGN
SDSF: Availability Notice, GB21-2865
SDSF: Program Description/Operations Manual, SB21-2866

The Spool Display and Search Facility (SDSF) is a system management aid which allows the user to analyse and control (on an authorised basis) an MVS/JES2 based system.

Amongst its capabilities, it enables a user to interactively browse the MVS system log and JES2 spool queues, including those currently active. Selective printouts of the material being browsed is possible.

SDSF is either executed directly under TSO or via ISPF menus.

The environment used as an example consists of two MVS/SP systems interconnected through the MSNF feature of ACF/VTAM. This general environment is illustrated in Figure 6.



Various combinations of file transfer products are used to show how the sub-host is maintained.

The approach taken is that of Central Site maintenance as described earlier ("Central Site Maintenance." on page 4).

Central maintenance of a remote MVS sub-host by an MVS host is not technically difficult, the most important aspect being the adoption of this principle of maintenance.

MAINTENANCE PRODUCT SELECTION

This section comments on some of the products in use in the MVS-MVS remote maintenance environment. Refer to "Chapter 4. Maintenance Tools" on page 13 for the product summaries.

Data Transfer

By far the most convenient and easy to use product is the IDTF facility of TSO/Extensions. It also appears to be a reasonably quick and efficient method of data transfer.

Data is directly transmitted and received by the appropriate TSO maintenance user ID. The data transmitted is either a complete sequential or partitioned dataset, or selected members of a PDS.

The only point to remember is that it is not possible to selectively receive members sent together in the same transmission.

Other products used were FTP in conjunction with NJE, and CDNDT. Both these options worked well.

CDNDT is better for large volumes of data since it is more efficient with its larger block sizes and checkpointing at the record level.

FTP/NJE is more convenient for a number of small jobs since it uses the spooling system and requires no special transmission jobs to be scheduled. The 'JOBIN' function of FTP is used to create a concatenated job stream and then NJE routes this job to the sub-host for execution.

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NJE is used by itself when data manipulation during job creation is minimal.

Interactive Subsystems

TSO is used as both the host and sub-host maintenance tool.

Network operation and control is performed by NCCF, and OCCF is used where direct system intervention is required, such as to retry CDNDT transmissions.

SDSF is a convenient tool to view job output and is included in the TSO systems in use in RISC.

NCP LOAD MODULES

It is recommended that each operating system is able to load at least its adjacent 3705/3725 devices. This requires that the relevant NCPs be distributed to each remote site in both source and load format.

Either CDNDT or TSO/Extensions are suitable for these purposes, the use of the latter method is shown in the example which follows.

TSO/Extensions for NCP data

Operation is very simple:

1. Log on to the Central Site maintenance TSO user ID.
2. Issue the 'TRANSMIT' (or 'XMIT') command followed by the dataset and the members being transmitted, Figure 7. In this case an NCP source module is being sent together with another member.
3. Log off the sending ID on the host and Log on to the TSO at the sub-host.
4. Issue the 'RECEIVE' command and then the restore parameters when prompted (Figure 8 on page 19).

```
READY
xmit ralvsmv8.liberty dataset(rcnm.source) members(n45ef3n jobldtxt)
14.26.11 TSU 210 $HASP546 FLETCH SYSTEM OUTPUT RECEIVED AT RALVSMV8 CN(00)
                                IEBCOPY MESSAGES AND CONTROL STATEMENTS
                                PAGE 0001
                                COPY OUTDD=SYS00020,INDD=((SYS00014,R))
                                SELECT MEMBER=(N45EF3N,JOBLDXTX)
IEB167I FOLLOWING MEMBER(S) UNLOADED FROM INPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS0001
4 -
IEB154I JOBLDXTX HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I N45EF3N HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB147I END OF JOB -00 WAS HIGHEST SEVERITY CODE
0 message and 62 data records sent as 2312 records to RALVSMV8.LIBERTY
READY
```

Figure 7. TSO Transmit selected members to MVS sub-host: The selected members are sent from the cataloged dataset (prefixed by the TSO userid).

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```
READY
receive
Dataset FLETCH.RCNM.SOURCE from FLETCH on IBM
Members: N45EF3N,JOBLDXTX
Enter restore parameters or 'DELETE' or 'END'
dataset ('fletch.sa21.source')

                                IEBCOPY MESSAGES AND CONTROL STATEMENTS
                                PAGE 0001
                                COPY INDD=((SYS00019,R)),OUTDD=SYS00018
IEB167I FOLLOWING MEMBER(S) LOADED FROM INPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS0001
9 -
IEB154I JOBLDXTX HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I N45EF3N HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB144I THERE ARE 0000002 UNUSED TRACKS IN OUTPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS00
018
IEB149I THERE ARE 0000000 UNUSED DIRECTORY BLOCKS IN OUTPUT DIRECTORY
IEB147I END OF JOB -00 WAS HIGHEST SEVERITY CODE
Restore successful to dataset 'FLETCH.SA21.SOURCE'
```

Figure 8. TSO receive selected partial dataset from host: The transmitted members are placed in the previously allocated dataset.

NCP RESOURCE RESOLUTION TABLES (RRT) AND OTHER LOAD MODULES

The NCP RRTs, Mode and USS tables required at each sub-host are distributed in the same way as the NCPs.

The only differences between nodes is possibly the sign on format.

VTAMLST DEFINITIONS

These definitions are in source code format. They are stored on the system as members of a PDS, and as such may be maintained by the 'IEBUPDTE' utility, or replaced directly by some function such as that provided by TSO/Extensions.

If TSO is readily available at the sub-host, then the latter method is very convenient.

TSO/Extensions for Definitions

The procedure followed is identical to that shown in "TSO/Extensions for NCP data" on page 18, and a further example follows in which a whole dataset is transmitted. Figure 9 on page 20 shows the transmission, and Figure 10 on page 20, the corresponding receipt.

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```

READY
xmit ralvsmv8.hal dataset(rcnm.vtmlst)

                                IEBCOPY MESSAGES AND CONTROL STATEMENTS
                                PAGE 0001
                                COPY OUTDD=SYS00009,INDD=((SYS00003,R))

IEB167I FOLLOWING MEMBER(S) UNLOADED FROM INPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS0000
3 -
IEB154I APPCON12 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I ATCCON12 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I ATCSTR00 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I A10CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I A12CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I A12CICS HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I A12JEP HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I A12TAF HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB154I R11CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNLOADED
IEB147I END OF JOB -00 WAS HIGHEST SEVERITY CODE
0 message and 12 data records sent as 142 records to RALVSMV8.HAL
READY

```

Figure 9. TSO transmit to MVS sub-host: The cataloged dataset (prefixed by the TSO userid) is sent in it's entirety.

```

READY
receive
Dataset FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST from FLETCH on IBM
Enter restore parameters or 'DELETE' or 'END'
dataset(sa21.vtmlst) volume(m111b1) new

                                IEBCOPY MESSAGES AND CONTROL STATEMENTS
                                PAGE 0001
                                COPY INDD=((SYS00007,R)),OUTDD=SYS00005

IEB167I FOLLOWING MEMBER(S) LOADED FROM INPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS0000
7 -
IEB154I APPCON12 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I ATCCON12 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I ATCSTR00 HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I A10CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I A12CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I A12CICS HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I A12JEP HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I A12TAF HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB154I R11CDN HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY LOADED
IEB144I THERE ARE 0000001 UNUSED TRACKS IN OUTPUT DATA SET REFERENCED BY SYS00
005
IEB149I THERE ARE 0000000 UNUSED DIRECTORY BLOCKS IN OUTPUT DIRECTORY
xxx

-----
IEB147I END OF JOB -00 WAS HIGHEST SEVERITY CODE
Restore successful to dataset 'SA21.VTAMLST'

```

Figure 10. TSO receive of a complete dataset: The dataset is not allocated prior to this step and so is allocated to the volume specified at this time

Two further alternatives exist if the sub-host definitions are updated in an off-line fashion. CDNDT is used to transmit a file containing concatenated data and JCL, or FTP is used in conjunction with NJE to make use of standard spooling facilities. CDNDT is cumbersome for the large number of small files which constitute the VTAM definitions, and so the FTP method is preferred when TSO is not convenient at the sub-host.

FTP with NJE for VTAM Definitions

FTP is used to compose a job stream made up of JCL and members of the central site maintenance PDS. A number of members may be included in one run, the example which follows has two.

1. TSO is used to submit the JCL to the JES2 at the host (Figure 11).
2. The FTP 'JOBIN' creates a second jobstream including the data from the master copies of the source data, and this punched to the internal JES2 reader of the MVS host. Figure 12 on page 22 shows the output of the FTP jobstep.
3. The '/*ROUTE XEQ' JCL statement routes the following JOB (FLETCHB), to the sub-host for execution. Figure 13 on page 23 shows the output from the job executed at the sub-host.

```

//FLETCHA JOB MSGCLASS=0,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
/** THIS JOB TRANSFERS CDNDT APPL AND CDRSC DEFINITION FROM OS TO OS
//FTPJOBN      EXEC   PGM=DVGXJIN
//SYSPRINT    DD     SYSOUT=*
//DVGPR       DD     SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
//DVGPU       DD     SYSOUT=(A,INTRDR),DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
//DVGRD       DD     DATA,DLM=XX
//FLETCHB     JOB    MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1
/*ROUTE       XEQ    RALVSMV8
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
//            EXEC   PGM=IEBUPDTE,PARAM=NEW
//SYSPRINT    DD     SYSOUT=A
//SYSUT1      DD     DSN=FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST,
//            VOL=SER=WTLIB1,DISP=SHR,UNIT=3330-1
//SYSUT2      DD     DSN=FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST,
//            VOL=SER=WTLIB1,DISP=SHR,UNIT=3330-1
//SYSIN       DD     *,DLM=XX
//            ADD    LIST=ALL,NAME=A10CDN
//            NUMBER NEW1=10,INCR=10
XX
//            DD     DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(A10CDN),DISP=SHR
//            DD     *,DLM=XX
//            ADD    LIST=ALL,NAME=R11CDN
//            NUMBER NEW1=10,INCR=10
XX
//            DD     DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(R11CDN),DISP=SHR
//            DD     *,DLM=XX
//            ENDUP
/*
//
XX
/*
//

```

Figure 11. FTP JOBIN used for MVS-MVS file transfer.: This example shows the FTP input job control statements, the output of FTP is input to the internal reader of JES2. The output of this second job is in turn submitted to the JES2 internal reader of the sub-host defined in the '/*ROUTE' NJE statement. The second '/*ROUTE' statement transfers the printout from the sub-host to a third node defined to NJE.

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```

JES2 JOB LOG -- SYSTEM SA11 -- NODE
15.25.57 JOB 71 $HASP373 FLETCHA STARTED - INIT A - CLASS A - SYS SA11
15.26.10 JOB 71 FLETCHA FTPJOBN DVGXJIN 0000
15.26.10 JOB 71 $HASP395 FLETCHA ENDED

```

----- JES2 JOB STATISTICS -----

```

24 FEB 83 JOB EXECUTION DATE
34 CARDS READ
53 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS
0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS
0.22 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME
1 //FLETCHA JOB MSGCLASS=0,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
  ***ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
  *** THIS JOB TRANSFERS CDNDT APPL AND CDRSC DEFINITION FROM OS TO OS
2 //FTPJOBN EXEC PGM=DVGXJIN
3 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
4 //DVGPR DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
5 //DVGPU DD SYSOUT=(A,INTRDR),DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
6 //DVGRD DD DATA,DLM=XX
7 // DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(A10CDN),DISP=SHR
8 // DD *,DLM=XX
9 // DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(R11CDN),DISP=SHR
10 // DD *,DLM=XX

```

```

IEF236I ALLOC. FOR FLETCHA FTPJOBN
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGPR
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGPU
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGRD
IEF142I FLETCHA FTPJOBN - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.S00105 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.S00106 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.S00107 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.SI0101 SYSIN
IEF285I FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.SI0102 SYSIN
IEF285I FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I JES2.JOB00071.SI0103 SYSIN
IEF373I STEP /FTPJOBN / START 83055.1525
IEF374I STEP /FTPJOBN / STOP 83055.1526 CPU 0MIN 00.33SEC SRB 0MIN 00.02S
IEF375I JOB /FLETCHA / START 83055.1525
IEF376I JOB /FLETCHA / STOP 83055.1526 CPU 0MIN 00.33SEC SRB 0MIN 00.02S
DVG02I NUMBER OF RECORDS
DVG03I INPUT : 0000024 RECORDS
DVG04I OUTPUT : 0000024 RECORDS
DVG0AI PROGRAM DVG$JIN ENDED

```

Figure 12. Output of FTP job using NJE for MVS to MVS job streamtransmission.
: This job places data on the JES2 internal reader for NJE to NJE
transmission for execution at the sub-host.

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```

JES2 JOB LOG -- SYSTEM MVS8 -- NODE
24 FEB 83 JOB EXECUTION DATE
24 CARDS READ
56 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS
0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS
0.02 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME
1 //FLETCHB JOB MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1
  ***ROUTE XEQ RALVSMV8
  ***ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
2 // EXEC PGM=IEBUPDTE,PARM=NEW
3 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
4 //SYSUT1 DD DSN=FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST,
  // VOL=SER=WTLIB1,DISP=SHR,UNIT=3330-1
5 //SYSUT2 DD DSN=FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST,
  // VOL=SER=WTLIB1,DISP=SHR,UNIT=3330-1
6 //SYSIN DD *,DLM=XX
IEF236I ALLOC. FOR FLETCHB
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF237I 267 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT1
IEF237I 267 ALLOCATED TO SYSUT2
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO SYSIN
IEF142I FLETCHB - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF285I JES2.JOB00072.S00102 SYSOUT
IEF285I FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I FLETCH.SA21.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I JES2.JOB00072.SI0101 SYSIN
IEF373I STEP / / START 83055.1625
IEF374I STEP / / STOP 83055.1625 CPU 0MIN 00.31SEC SRB 0MIN 00.03
IEF375I JOB /FLETCHB / START 83055.1625
IEF376I JOB /FLETCHB / STOP 83055.1625 CPU 0MIN 00.31SEC SRB 0MIN 00.03
SYSIN NEW MASTER
./ ADD LIST=ALL,NAME=A10CDN
./ NUMBER NEW1=10,INCR=10
A10CDN VBUILD TYPE=APPL
CDN10S11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ)
CDN10R11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ),EAS=1,VPACING
IEB817I MEMBER NAME (A10CDN ) NOT FOUND IN NM DIRECTORY. STOWED WITH TTR.
SYSIN NEW MASTER
./ ADD LIST=ALL,NAME=R11CDN
./ NUMBER NEW1=10,INCR=10
R11CDN VBUILD TYPE=CDRSC
CDN11S10 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11R10 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11S12 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11R12 CDRSC CDRM=M11
./ ENDUP
IEB817I MEMBER NAME (R11CDN ) NOT FOUND IN NM DIRECTORY. STOWED WITH TTR.
IEB818I HIGHEST CONDITION CODE WAS 00000000

```

Figure 13. Edited output of FTP assembled job on the MVS sub-host: This job is transmitted from the host by NJE in the host and sub-host as a result of the '/*ROUTE XEQ' statement.

DUMP AND TRACE DATASETS

Where possible large printouts are handled on the system on which they are created. Either TSO is used directly to examine printouts, or SDSF is used as an alternative. SDSF is used in the RISC, and is invoked from TSO/ISPF.

Dump/Trace Dataset Creation

NCCF is used with OCCF to control the production of the necessary datasets. NCCF is regarded as an essential tool in any network

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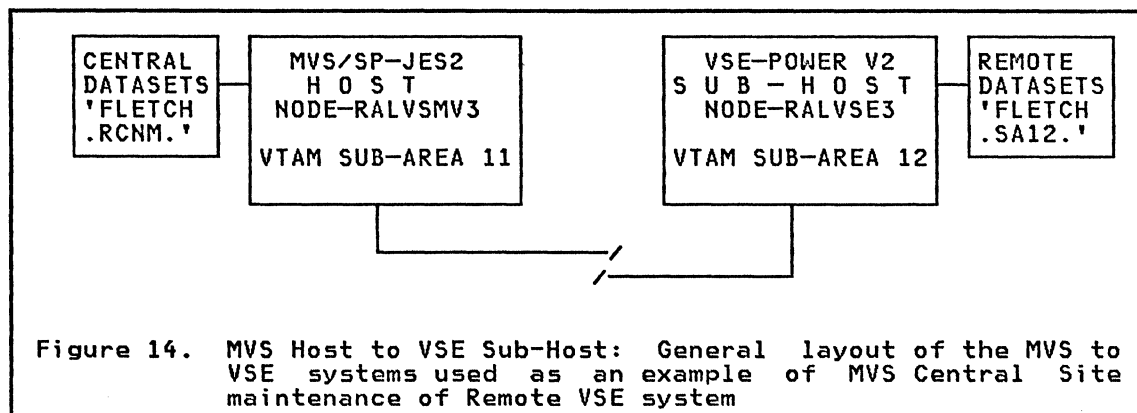
environment, and OCCF is highly desirable for remote site operation.

File Transfer

Where TSO is not possible, or hardcopy is required, there are other options available to transfer the data to the host for analysis.

Datasets may be transferred by file transfer processes such as TSO/Extensions Transmit-Receive or CDNDT, or use may be made of the NJE-NJE routing capability to transfer printed output. This latter method is easy to use, since no further processing is required. However, it impacts both the network and spool resources if the datasets are large. Printed output is routed either on the basis of returning output to the submitting system, else the output destination is defined in a '/*ROUTE PRINT' statement.

The environment used as an example consists of a MVS/SP and VSE system interconnected through the MSNF feature of ACF/VTAM. Various combinations of file transfer products are used to show how the sub-host is maintained. The approach taken is that of Central Site maintenance as described earlier ("Central Site Maintenance." on page 4).



MAINTENANCE PRODUCT SELECTION

This section gives a brief note on the usefulness of products used in the test MVS-VSE environment. Refer to "Chapter 4. Maintenance Tools" on page 13 for the product descriptions.

Data Transfer

The most useful products for JCL and Printout interchange are NJE in MVS, and POWER Version 2 in VSE. Both products are now standard features of MVS/SP-JES2 and POWER Version 2 respectively. Both SNA and non-SNA links are supported. These products are easy to use, fully compatible, and POWER networking is particularly easy to install. These products should be used wherever possible as the basis for remote maintenance of VSE systems from MVS.

Installation of POWER Version 2 requires a cold start of POWER and so the POWER queues have to be suitably backed up prior to installation.

CDNDT was used for transfer of larger datasets and worked well. Care must be taken to synchronise the transmit and receive jobs. The receive job occupies a partition awaiting data without giving any messages to that effect. The transmit job sends a message to the MVS operator console and waits for a reply if the receive job has not opened its ACB, a retry is possible once this is done.

FTP was used to transmit both to JEP and then to POWER Version 2 when it replaced JEP. In the latter case FTP is required to concatenate files to 80 byte records for transmission and subsequent restoration to original record size.

JEP is much more difficult to set up than POWER 2 and has less functions. It nevertheless worked well during the early MVS-VSE runs and some of the output is included later in this section. JEP and POWER 2 Networking cannot coexist.

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Interactive Subsystems

TSO is used as the MVS maintenance tool. ICCF is not necessary on the VSE sub-host since all libraries are maintained on the MVS host.

NCCF is used on both the Host and Sub-host from the same physical screen that used for TSO during these tests. OCCF is in turn accessed from NCCF to control the VSE system. If remote operator intervention is to be kept to a minimum, then OCCF is an essential part of the operation.

In large scale operation, more physical screens are probably an advantage.

OPERATING SYSTEM INCOMPATIBILITIES

Apart from the obvious JCL differences between MVS and VSE, the linked object code is also generally incompatible. In the networking environment, this is not too serious since the assembly and/or linkage editing of the required modules is trivial.

The exception is the load module for the NCP. Generation and assembly from source of NCPs at the sub-hosts can be very resource consuming. Worse, the output modules of the generation process may differ at the object level for the same NCP source coding due to variations in SSP level, and on the operating system used for generation.

NCP LOAD MODULES

An NCP Load Module is not necessarily required at a remote sub-host having an attached 37X5. However it is recommended that this be done to allow the sub-host to perform a local load. This provides additional network backup capability. During testing for this guide, a VSE load of a NCP directly from a core image library to the 37X5 using ACF/VTAM Version 2 took a matter of seconds.

Although the object code required in the 37X5 is independent of the loading operating system, the loading mechanisms in VSE differ from those used in MVS. These means that the linked NCP Load modules are not compatible between these operating systems. The quantity of JCL created at NCP generation time is such that it is better to rerun the generation process on the VSE system, rather than to try to manually create this JCL around the object code produced by the stage 2 NCP generation.

An alternative to repeating this generation is to write a program to unload a MVS NCP load module into VSE CSERV format. An example of this type of coding is shown in "Appendix C. Conversion Program for MVS to VSE Load Modules." on page 51. The output of this program is then linked into the VSE user core image library, and then used to create the VSE NCP load file. The program as listed was executed and successfully produced VSE format TXT records.

The following set of figures show the JCL and procedures required to move an NCP generated under MVS thru to the VSE NCP Load File, using the example program. The associated POWER and Networking definitions are in "Appendix D. POWER Version 2 Networking Definitions" on page 59. The steps are all performed from a screen attached to the MVS Host, and run as follows:

1. Sign on to Host TSO then -
 - a. Unload the generated NCP to VSE format using the program 'BLDXTX' (Figure 15 on page 27).
 - b. Submit the JCL via MVS to VSE to start the Receive job. This JCL includes the job steps necessary to link edit the received object and to create an NCP Load File, and are executed after the receive is complete (Figure 16 on page 28).

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- c. Start the transmit job from MVS (Figure 17 on page 28).
2. Log off TSO and use NCCF/OCCF in VSE subarea 12 to run the VSE system -
 - a. Log on to NCF12 being the VSE NCCF application.
 - b. Sign on as the NCCF network operator.
 - c. Check the status of the inter system links and activate these as necessary.
 - d. Sign on to OCCF, in this case CLISTS have not been used to obviate the need for the 'o' command prefix etc. (Figure 18 on page 29).
 - e. Check the status of the VSE system. (Figure 19 on page 29).
 - f. Check POWER networking status and activate if necessary (Figure 20 on page 30).
 - g. Monitor job giving operator replies as necessary (Figure 21 on page 30 and Figure 22 on page 31).

Figure 23 on page 31 shows the corresponding MVS log. The run times differ between the two systems due to different initial clock settings.

A similar procedure must be used to change the VSE VTAM start up lists and procedures to reflect any change in NCP names before loading the new NCP.

```
//FLETCH JOB 'FLETCH',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,NOTIFY=FLETCH
//JOBLIB DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.LINKLIB,DISP=SHR
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
// EXEC PGM=BLDTEXT
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUT1 DD DSN=NCP800.LOAD,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT2 DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.SOURCE(N139F3K),DISP=SHR
//SYSIN DD *
LOAD LOADMOD=N139F3K
//
```

Figure 15. Job to unload NCP from MVS to VSE load format: The unloaded NCP module is now in a suitable format for input to VSE linkage editing and cataloging.

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```

//DOSREC JOB MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A
/*XMIT RALVSE3,DLM=%%
* $$ JOB JNM=CDNDTR,CLASS=0,DISP=D
* $$ LST DEST=RALVSE3
// JOB CDNDT RECEIVE PROGRAM
// DLBL OUTPUT,'SA12.CDNDT.RECEIVE.FILE',01/001,SD
// EXTENT SYS021,DOSRES,1,0,12673,133
// ASSGN SYS021,160
// LIBDEF CL,SEARCH=(VTMV2CL,USRCL1)
// EXEC CDDTA,SIZE=AUTO
R,RLU=CDN12R11,SLU=CDN11S12,BLKSIZE=1000,RECFM=U
/*
/&
// JOB CATALOG NCP
// DLBL IJSYSIN,'SA12.CDNDT.RECEIVE.FILE',,SD
// EXTENT SYSIPT,DOSRES,1,0,12673,133
ASSGN SYSIPT,160
// OPTION CATAL
INCLUDE
/*
// ASSGN SYS003,160
// LIBDEF CL,TO=USRCL1
// EXEC LNKEDT
/&
// JOB RESET SYSIPT
CLOSE SYSIPT,SYSRDR
/&
// JOB CSERV NCP LOAD FILE
// DLBL IJSYSPH,'NCP.SA12.LOADLIB',99/365,SD
// EXTENT SYSPCH,SYSWK1,1,0,6403,133
ASSGN SYSPCH,161
// LIBDEF CL,FROM=USRCL1,TEMP
// EXEC CSERV
PUNCH N139F3K
/*
/&
// JOB ASSGNPH
CLOSE SYSPCH,00D
/&
* $$ EOJ
%%

```

Figure 16. VSE job to receive NCP text from MVS: This job is submitted thru NJE to PNET to run in the VSE sub-host RALVSE3.

```

//FLETCH JOB MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A
//STEP1 EXEC PGM=CDDTA
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
//SYSIN DD *
T,RLU=CDN12R11,SLU=CDN11S12
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSUDUMP DD SYSOUT=*
//INPUT DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.SOURCE(N139F3K),DISP=SHR

```

Figure 17. MVS job to transmit NCP text from MVS: The NCP has previously been unloaded from MVS Load Library.

```

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY                                02/21/83 23:38:05
U NCF12   FSM100 FULL SCREEN MONITOR ENDED
C NCF12   DSI013I COMMAND LIST LOGON      COMPLETE
    
```

```

???
o qlogon
    
```

Figure 18. Sign on to OCCF in VSE sub-host from MVS Host: The sign on is cross domain via NCCF in VSE sub-area 12.

```

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY                                02/21/83 23:40:42
U NCF12   FSM100 FULL SCREEN MONITOR ENDED
C NCF12   DSI013I COMMAND LIST LOGON      COMPLETE
* NCF12   0 QLOGON
+ NCF12   0C47I QLOGON ACCEPTED BY VSE/OCCF
* NCF12   0 D A
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   C-RV ,SNA,      AWAITING      NODE=RALVSMV3
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   LST,00E,A,1,    INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   BG,00C,A0,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F2,00C,B2,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F3,00C,C3,     VTAMV2 ,00021,3
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F4,00C,D4,     OCCFV2 ,00024,4
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F5,00C,E5,     CPRESET ,00028,5
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F6,00C,F6,     VCNA ,00030,6
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F7,00C,G7,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F8,00C,H8,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F9,00C,I9,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   FA,00C,JK,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   FB,00C,LM,     INACTIVE,
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F5,00E,,      CPRESET ,00028,A
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F6,00E,,      VCNA ,00030,A
E NCF12   F1 001 1R48I   F3,00E,,      VTAMV2 ,00021,A
??? ***
    
```

Figure 19. Sign on to OCCF in VSE complete: The operator checks outstanding reader files.

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```

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY                                02/24/83 21:40:51
* NCF12      O PLOAD PNET,POWRJE3
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB4I  PLOAD NETWORK DEFINITION TABLE POWRJE3 LOADED
* NCF12      O S PNET,RALVSMV3
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB3I  NODE RALVSMV3 SIGNED-ON ON LINE
SNA,BSIZE=00400,TIME=21:40:36
* NCF12      O D PNET,ALL
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB7I  ***** NDT NAME = POWRJE3      *****
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB7I  NODE      ROUTE1  ROUTE2  AUTH  BSIZ  APPLID
PASSWORD
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB7I  RALVSE3  ----- LOCAL -----          RALVSE3
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB7I  RALVSMV3 *SNA *                      NET      400 RALVSMV3
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB7I  RALYDPD3 RALVSMV3                    NET
-----
???

```

Figure 20. Sample VSE PNET commands to start and display links: The PLOAD is normally performed during POWER start up.

```

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY                                02/21/83 23:56:10
E NCF12      F1 001 1R48I  F4,00D,, OCCFV2 ,00024,A
E NCF12      F1 001 1R48I  F4,00E,, OCCFV2 ,00092,Q
E NCF12      F1 001 1R48I  RDR,00C,A,      INACTIVE,
E NCF12      F1 001 1RB5I  JOB DOSREC 00093(00207) RECEIVED FROM RALVSMV3 FOR
RALVSE3
E NCF12      F1 001 1Q47I  BG DOSREC 00093 FROM RALVSMV3 , TIME=23:51:19
E NCF12      BG 000 // JOB CDNDT RECEIVE PROGRAM      DATE 02/21/83,CLOCK 23/51/21
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE01 COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHED.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0000500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0001000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0001500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0002000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0002500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0003000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0003500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0004000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0004500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0005000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0005500.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0006000.
E NCF12      BG 000 DAE05 TRANSMISSION COMPLETE.
??? ***

```

Figure 21. VSE OCCF console log of CDNDT receive: The receive job is transferred from MVS via NJE and POWER 2.

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```

NETWORK COMMUNICATIONS CONTROL FACILITY                                02/22/83 00:06:41
E NCF12    BG 000 DAE07 RECORDS WRITTEN TO OUTPUT = 0006042.
E NCF12    BG 000 DAE03 RECORDS READ FROM INPUT = 0006042.
E NCF12    BG 000 DAE08 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT SENT TO TRANSMITTER.
E NCF12    BG 000 EOJ CDNDT    DATE 02/21/83,CLOCK 23/56/15,DURATION 00/04/54
E NCF12    BG 000 // JOB CATALOG NCP    DATE 02/21/83,CLOCK 23/56/15
E NCF12    BG 000 EOJ CATALOG    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/01/44,DURATION 00/05/28
E NCF12    BG 000 // JOB RESET SYSIPT    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/01/44
E NCF12    BG 000 1T20I  SYSIPT HAS BEEN ASSIGNED TO X'00C'
E NCF12    BG 000 EOJ RESET    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/01/45,DURATION 00/00/00
E NCF12    BG 000 // JOB CSERV NCP LOAD FILE    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/01/45
E NCF12    BG 000 4433D EQUAL FILE ID IN VTOC  IJSYSPH  SYSPCH=161  SYSWK1
NCP.SA12.LOADLIB
E NCF12    BG-000 OC66D READY
* NCF12    O 0 DELETE
E NCF12    BG 000 EOJ CSERV    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/06/37,DURATION 00/04/51
E NCF12    BG 000 // JOB ASSGNPH    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/06/38
E NCF12    BG 000 EOJ ASSGNPH    DATE 02/22/83,CLOCK 00/06/38,DURATION 00/00/00
E NCF12    F1 001 1Q34I  BG WAITING FOR WORK
E NCF12    F1 001 1Q34I  LST WAITING FOR WORK ON 00E
-----

```

???

Figure 22. VSE OCCF console log of NCP catalog and load file build: This job follows the receive JCL and is transferred from MVS to VSE in the same manner.

```

                J E S 2  J O B  L O G  --  S Y S T E M  S A 1 1  --  N O D E
18.51.18 JOB 208 $HASP373 FLETCH  STARTED - INIT A - CLASS A - SYS SA11
18.51.26 JOB 208 +DAE19 LERAD/SYNAD ENTERED. R0=00000010
18.51.26 JOB 208 +DAE20 RPLFDBK= 1001 RPLFDBK2= 08090000
18.51.27 JOB 208 +DAE27 BIND REJECTED.
18.51.27 JOB 208 a21 DAER3 REPLY 'R' TO RETRY CONTACT,'C' TO CANCEL
18.53.09 JOB 208 R 21,R
18.53.15 JOB 208 +DAE01 COMMUNICATIONS ESTABLISHED.READY TO SEND.
18.53.31 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0000500.
18.53.44 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0001000.
18.53.58 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0001500.
18.54.15 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0002000.
18.54.31 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0002500.
18.54.44 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0003000.
18.54.58 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0003500.
18.55.13 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0004000.
18.55.28 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0004500.
18.55.41 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0005000.
18.55.54 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0005500.
18.56.07 JOB 208 +DAE04 THRESHOLD REACHED. RECORDS= 0006000.
18.56.09 JOB 208 +DAE05 TRANSMISSION COMPLETE.
18.56.09 JOB 208 +DAE03 RECORDS READ FROM INPUT = 0006042.
18.56.11 JOB 208 +DAE06 RECORD COUNT ACKNOWLEDGED BY RECEIVING LU
18.56.15 JOB 208 IEC130I SNAP DD STATEMENT MISSING
18.56.17 JOB 208 FLETCH STEP1 CDDTA 0000
18.56.17 JOB 208 $HASP395 FLETCH ENDED
----- JES2 JOB STATISTICS -----

```

Figure 23. Sample MVS log of CDNDT transmission of the NCP text: The MVS transmission program began execution before the VSE receive program resulting in the 'RETRY' shown above.

NCP RESOURCE RESOLUTION TABLE (RRT).

The VSE system is locally attached to the 37X5 and always requires an RRT to communicate with this sub-area, whether it loads the NCP itself or not.

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As with the NCP Load module, it is desirable to copy this table directly from the MVS system.

This may be performed in a number of ways. The technique used for the NCP Load module may be used with either the MVS linked NCP RRT unloaded thru the BLDXT program, or the object output of the MVS NCP generation as input to a VSE linkage edit.

Another technique is to use CDNDT to transfer a file consisting of the NCP RRT with the VSE JCL concatenated around it.

Figure 24 shows the VSE job control required to link the NCP object module to produce a resource resolution table; however the job is transferred from MVS. Note that the name in the 'PHASE' card is the phase name of the resource resolution table. The linkage editor control card 'INCLUDE ,(\$RRT)' tells the linkage editor to include the CSECT \$RRT from the object deck submitted in the jobstream. This name must be the NCP name with an 'R' appended. In the example the NCP object module is an integral part of the jobstream, and is added after the 'INCLUDE' card. As the object module is first cataloged before this job, it is not available after job execution.

```
// JOB CATALOG NEW N245FX9 RRT
// OPTION CATAL
// LIBDEF CL,TO=IJSYSRS,TEMP
// PHASE N245FX9R,*
// INCLUDE ,($RRT)
// INCLUDE
***** Place object module from MVS Stage 2 Object library here.
/*
// EXEC LNKEDT
/&
/&
* $$ EOJ
```

Figure 24. VSE Jobstream transmitted by CDNDT for NCP RRT: This job stream link edits the NCP RRT. After execution the object module no longer exists.

The next example (Figure 25), shows the situation where the object module is first cataloged into a relocatable library, and then included in the linkage edit job step.

There are many unresolved external references from the linkedit, but these can be ignored. All the external references refer to modules required for the NCP load module.

```
// JOB CATALOG N139F3K OBJECT MODULE
// LIBDEF RL,TO=USRRL1
// EXEC MAINT
// CATALR N139F3KR
***** Member N139F3K of PDS containing the
// object member resulting from the stage two NCP generation.
/*
// OPTION CATAL
// LIBDEF CL,TO=USRCL1
// PHASE N139F3KR,*
// INCLUDE ,($RRT)
// INCLUDE
// EXEC LNKEDT
/&
* $$ EOJ
```

Figure 25. VSE Jobstream transmitted by CDNDT for NCP RRT: This job stream is assigned as SYSIN for execution and must have a separate unassign job behind it on the same file extent.

VTAMLST DEFINITIONS

Most of the user code required to be maintained for VTAM execution is in source code format. There is no difference between MVS and VSE coding for these modules and so transmission of the source statements to VSE is fairly straightforward.

The VTAM definition members are held as members of a 'VTAMLST' partitioned dataset on the MVS host. In this example they are in 'FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST'.

Because there are often many small members to be transmitted it is better to use FTP in conjunction with NJE/POWER version 2 rather than CDNDT. FTP is able to build a single concatenated job stream to handle several members in one transmission through the spooling system. This compares to multiple schedulings of CDNDT, one per member, and the savings in transmission time do not offset this inconvenience.

Both JEP and POWER version 2 are able to handle the FTP transmission in the VSE sub-host, while NJE handles the MVS host.

JEP and POWER version 2 differences

The approaches to the receipt of data by JEP and POWER version 2 are very different.

JEP accepts punched data into the POWER reader queue, in the same manner as POWER/RJE.

POWER version 2 Networking (PNET) works in the same manner as its MVS equivalent, NJE. Data sent via the punch is received and placed in the POWER punch queue.

In a VSE-VSE situation, a special disposition of 'I' on the host punched data informs PNET to place the received data in the POWER reader queue.

In MVS it is not possible to specify the necessary 'DISP=I' on transmitted output, instead the internal reader of JES2 is used to route the FTP output to VSE.

These steps sound more complex than they are in practice. Examples of both procedures follow.

VTAMLST transfer with FTP/NJE/POWER version 2

"Appendix D. POWER Version 2 Networking Definitions" on page 59 contains the definitions used in these examples.

The output of the FTP JOBIN is sent to JES2 internal reader with a 'XMIT' statement to route the execution of the following FTP built jobstream to VSE.

1. TSO is used to submit the FTP job stream to MVS (Figure 26 on page 34).
2. Figure 27 on page 35 shows the output of this job, the punched records are routed to the JES2 internal reader in the same system.
3. The XMIT statement causes the records to be sent to VSE, the output of the catalog is shown in Figure 28 on page 36.

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```

//FTPJOBIN JOB MSGCLASS=0,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
/** THIS JOB TRANSFERS 'VTAMLST' DEFINITIONS FROM OS TO DOS/VSE.
//FTPJOBN EXEC PGM=DVGXJIN
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
//DVGPR DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
//DVGPU DD SYSOUT=(A,INTRDR),DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
//DVGRD DD DATA,DLM=XX
//SENDFTP JOB MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1
/*XMIT RALVSE3,DLM=YY
* $$ JOB JNM=FTPJOB1,CLASS=0,DISP=D
* $$ LST DEST=RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
// JOB FTPJOB1
// LIBDEF SL,TO=USRSL1,TEMP
// EXEC MAINT
CATALS B.A12CDN
BKEND B.A12CDN
XX
// DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(A12CDN),DISP=SHR
// DD DATA,DLM=XX
BKEND
CATALS B.R11CDN
BKEND B.R11CDN
XX
// DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(R11CDN),DISP=SHR
// DD DATA,DLM=XX
BKEND
/*
/&
* $$ EOJ
XX
//
YY

```

Figure 26. FTP JOBIN/PNET to produce multiple VSE jobs from MVS: The output of the first job produces JCL for a second MVS job. This second job contains an 'XMIT' statement directing the execution to the VSE sub-host.

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```

JES2 JOB LOG -- SYSTEM SA11 -- NODE
12.02.07 JOB 170 $HASP373 FTPJOBIN STARTED - INIT A - CLASS A - SYS SA11
12.02.14 JOB 170 FTPJOBIN FTPJOBN DVGXJIN 0000
12.02.14 JOB 170 $HASP395 FTPJOBIN ENDED
----- JES2 JOB STATISTICS -----
25 FEB 83 JOB EXECUTION DATE
33 CARDS READ
53 SYSOUT PRINT RECORDS
0 SYSOUT PUNCH RECORDS
0.13 MINUTES EXECUTION TIME
1 //FTPJOBIN JOB MSGCLASS=0,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
  ***ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
  *** THIS JOB TRANSFERS 'VTAMLST' DEFINITIONS FROM OS TO DOS/VSE.
2 //FTPJOBN EXEC PGM=DVGXJIN
3 //SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*
4 //DVGPR DD SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
5 //DVGPU DD SYSOUT=(A,INTRDR),DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
6 //DVGRD DD DATA,DLM=XX
7 // DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(A12CDN),DISP=SHR
8 // DD DATA,DLM=XX
9 // DD DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(R11CDN),DISP=SHR
10 // DD DATA,DLM=XX
    //
IEF236I ALLOC. FOR FTPJOBIN FTPJOBN
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO SYSPRINT
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGPR
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGPU
IEF237I JES2 ALLOCATED TO DVGRD
IEF142I FTPJOBIN FTPJOBN - STEP WAS EXECUTED - COND CODE 0000
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.S00105 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.S00106 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.S00107 SYSOUT
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.SI0101 SYSIN
IEF285I FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.SI0102 SYSIN
IEF285I FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST KEPT
IEF285I VOL SER NOS= WTLIB1.
IEF285I JES2.JOB00170.SI0103 SYSIN
IEF373I STEP /FTPJOBN / START 83056.1202
IEF374I STEP /FTPJOBN / STOP 83056.1202 CPU 0MIN 00.30SEC SRB 0MIN 00.02S
IEF375I JOB /FTPJOBIN/ START 83056.1202
IEF376I JOB /FTPJOBIN/ STOP 83056.1202 CPU 0MIN 00.30SEC SRB 0MIN 00.02S
DVG02I NUMBER OF RECORDS
DVG03I INPUT : 0000024 RECORDS
DVG04I OUTPUT : 0000024 RECORDS
DVG0AI PROGRAM DVG$JIN ENDED

```

Figure 27. FTP JOBIN/PNET output listing from MVS: The output of this job goes to the JES internal reader and thence to VSE.

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```

// JOB FTPJOB1
// LIBDEF SL,TO=USRSL1,TEMP
// EXEC MAINT
DATE 02

CATALS B.A12CDN
CATALS B.R11CDN

S T A T U S   R E P O R T
LIBRARIES ON   STARTING   NEXT   LAST   DIRECTORY   TIME
COUNT KEY DATA ADDRESS   ENTRY   ENTRY   ENTRIES
(CKD) DEVICES: C H R     C H R E   C H R E   ACTIVE  ALLOC
USRSL1  VOLID: SYSWK1
SOURCE-STMT DIRECTORY 109 00 01 109 00 12 09 109 07 44 09 40
LIBRARY 109 08 01 112 07 27 123 18 44 1218

EOJ FTPJOB1
DATE 02

```

Figure 28. FTP JOBIN/PNET output listing from VSE: This job is received from the MVS host via FTP/NJE/PNET.

VTAMLST transfer using FTP/NJE/JEP

"Appendix F. JEP Related Definitions" on page 65 contains the JEP related definitions used in this example.

The output of the FTP job is placed on a punch dataset and transmitted directly to the VSE reader queue via NJE/JEP.

1. The FTP JOBIN job is submitted via TSO to the host MVS system, Figure 29 on page 37 shows the JCL.
2. The FTP job output punch dataset is transmitted to VSE by NJE/JEP, resulting in the same VSE jobstream at the sub-host.

The JCL used to route the printed output back to the MVS host is first cataloged into a VSE source library. Figure 30 on page 37 shows an example of this process. Note that the LST class is 'J' which is the JEP output default, if this is not correct then no output transmission from VSE takes place even though the remote ID is correct. Also note that the MVS JCL being cataloged is immediately used to send the printed output back to MVS.

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```

//FTPJOBIN  JOB MSGCLASS=0,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
// * THIS JOB TRANSFERS '.VTAMLST' MEMBERS FROM OS TO DOS/VSE.
//FTPJOBIN  EXEC PGM=DVGXJIN
//SYSPRINT  DD  SYSOUT=*
//DVGPR     DD  SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
//DVGPU     DD  SYSOUT=B,DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F),DEST=RMT12
//DVGRD     DD  DATA,DLM=XX
* $$ JOB FTPJOB1
* $$ LST JEP=S.CHRJEP,REMOTE=011,CLASS=J
// JOB FTPJOB1
// LIBDEF SL,TO=USRSL1,TEMP
// EXEC MAINT
// CATALS B.M00
BKEND B.M00
XX
//          DD  DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(M00),DISP=SHR
//          DD  DATA,DLM=XX
BKEND
CATALS B.A22JEP
BKEND B.A22JEP
XX
//          DD  DSN=FLETCH.RCNM.VTAMLST(A22JEP),DISP=SHR
//          DD  DATA,DLM=XX
BKEND
/*
/&
* $$ EOJ
XX
//

```

Figure 29. FTP job to transfer a jobstream using NJE/JEP: This job places data on a punch dataset for transmission by NJE and JEP to the VSE sub-host POWER reader queue.

```

//FLETCH JOB 'FLETCH',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,NOTIFY=FLETCH
/*ROUTE PUNCH RMT12
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
// * THIS JOB RUNS A JOB IN THE VSE SYSTEM IN SA 22 VIA THE FILE
// * TRANSFER PROGRAM AND THE JOB ENTRY PROGRAM UNDER VSE
//FTPJOBIN EXEC PGM=DVGXJIN
//SYSPRINT DD  SYSOUT=*
//DVGPR     DD  SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
//DVGPU     DD  SYSOUT=B,DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
//DVGRD     DD  DATA,DLM=XX
* $$ JOB JNM=RCNM11,CLASS=0,DISP=D
* $$ LST JEP=RCNM11,REMOTE=011,CLASS=J
// JOB RCNM11
* CATALP RCNM11 JEP MODULE
// LIBDEF SL,TO=USRSL1
// EXEC MAINT
// CATALS S.RCNM11
BKEND S.RCNM11
//FLETCH JOB 'FLETCH',MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,NOTIFY=FLETCH
/*ROUTE PUNCH RMT12
/*ROUTE PRINT RALYDPD3.FLETCHER
//FTPCHRS EXEC PGM=DVGXJOUT
//DVGPR     DD  SYSOUT=*,DCB=(LRECL=132,BLKSIZE=132,RECFM=F)
//DVGPU     DD  SYSOUT=B,DCB=(BLKSIZE=80,RECFM=F)
//DVGRD     DD  DATA,DLM=YY
DVGINCLUDE
YY
//
BKEND S.RCNM11
/*
/&
* $$ EOJ
XX
//

```

Figure 30. File Transfer Program - JOB in from MVS to VSE

DUMP AND TRACE FILE HANDLING

Physical transfer of printed output to the host may not be necessary if no hardcopy is required. If the sub-host and the network have the capacity to use ICCF directly at the sub-host, then the central maintenance team log directly onto the sub-host for problem determination. Alternatively, VM may be available through VNCA.

When file handling is necessary, the approach taken depends very much on the volume and urgency of the required data. Either the file itself is transferred using CDNDT or the file is printed to the spool queue and transferred through POWER version 2 or JEP to NJE. The first method is the most efficient for larger files whereas the latter method is much more convenient.

Creating Dump/Trace files

NCCF and/or OCCF is used to initiate and close off the production of the appropriate files, unless of course the network is unavailable.

File Transfer

If CDNDT is used to move the file to the Host, the transfer takes place using the technique described earlier in "NCP Load Modules" on page 26, except that the sending and receiving roles are reversed.

If the volume of data can be tolerated in the spooling systems, then a job is run in the sub-host with a print destination of the host specified in the correct manner in the '* \$\$ LST' for either PNET or JEP.

Figure 31, shows the JCL submitted via TSO at the host to print a VTAM trace file. The print out is spooled to the destination explicitly specified in the JCL or implicitly back to the originating host as is the case in this example.

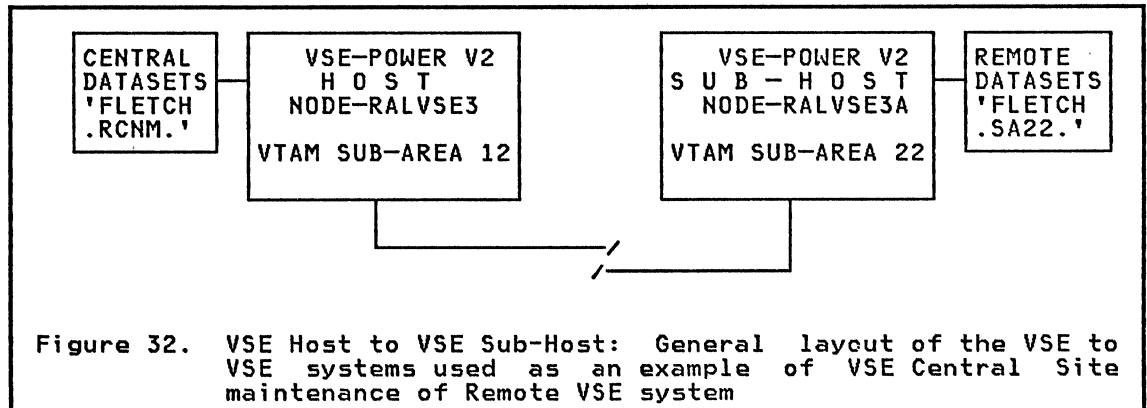
```
//RTPRINT JOB MSGCLASS=A,CLASS=A,MSGLEVEL=1,NOTIFY=USER
/*XMIT RALVSE3,DLM=%
* $$ JOB JNM=TPRINT,CLASS=0,DISP=L
* $$ LST DEST=(RALYDPD3,FLETCHER)
// JOB TPRINT PRINT OUT ACF/VTAM TRACE OUTPUTS
// LIBDEF CL,SEARCH=USRCL1,TEMP
// DLBL TRFILE,'VSEIPOE.SNA.VTAM.TRACE.FILE',99/365,SD
// EXTENT SYS001,DOSRES
// ASSGN SYS001,160
// ASSGN SYSLST,00E
// EXEC TPRINT
/&
* $$ EOJ
%%
```

Figure 31. POWER Version 2 used to transfer print of VTAM trace file to MVS: The Job is submitted from TSO to JES2, which in turn routes the execution to the VSE sub-host.

The use of the utility 'TPRINT' involves operator replies at the sub-host and so OCCF is required if these replies are to be entered remotely. A disposition of 'L' is used on the VSE job to keep it in the reader queue for repeated execution. It is then released through OCCF.

If TPRINT is not used, then the trace file is only printed at VTAM end of job. Transmission therefore only takes place when VTAM is again started.

The environment used as an example consists of two VSE systems interconnected through the MSNF feature of ACF/VTAM. An overview of this environment is shown in Figure 32.



Various combinations of file transfer products are used to show how the sub-host is maintained. The approach taken is that of Central Site maintenance as described earlier ("Central Site Maintenance." on page 4).

The main obstacle to remote maintenance in a VSE multisystems environment is the extent of operator intervention required compared to a MVS system. The data transfer products themselves are very similar to those used in the MVS host to VSE sub-host environment, without the obvious difficulties of operating system incompatibilities.

VSE-VSE maintenance is very well covered in the publication: 4331 Distributed Data Processing and VSE/POWER V2 Design Guide listed in "Chapter 8. Bibliography" on page 43.

MAINTENANCE PRODUCT SELECTION

This section comments briefly on the usefulness of products used in the test VSE-VSE environment.

Data Transfer

There are two alternatives for data transfer between VSE systems. These are FTP with either JEP or PNET, or CDNDT.

The easiest to use is POWER Version 2 Networking (PNET) in conjunction with FTP. PNET makes use of the spooling queues in both systems to actually move the data. FTP is used to get the data into a suitable form for transmission (80 byte records), and to reconstitute it after receipt. It is suitable for a number of small files, where the volume of data does not warrant the greater inconvenience, but greater efficiency of CDNDT.

JEP is an older product which is superseded by PNET. Note that JEP places punched output it receives in the POWER reader queue. PNET behaves as MVS/NJE and normally places any output received in the POWER output queue. A **DISP OF I** must be specified on transmitted punched data to override this default and place the data in the POWER reader queue.

CDNDT is used for the transfer of the larger individual files such as trace or dump datasets. CDNDT has recovery facilities and is able to transfer data in an efficiently blocked manner, however it only transfers one file per execution.

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Interactive Subsystems

ICCF is the maintenance tool used at the host. It is also of use at the sub-host to initially view printed output where machine resources permit. However, any major problem determination should take place at the central site on the central site equipment where the proper analysis tools and archiving facilities exist. This approach also facilitates better record keeping of problems and change management.

NCCF is used to control the network in conjunction with OCCF to control remote VSE console operation. This combination of products is regarded as mandatory for successful remote system maintenance.

NCP LOAD MODULES

It is recommended that each remote operating system be able to load at least its own locally attached 37X5 control units. Each remote site therefore needs copies of the appropriate NCP source and load modules.

The load modules are fairly large and are transmitted by a CDNDT job. An example of the steps that have to be performed follows:

1. Punch the load module out of the host core image library using the VSE CSERV maintenance program. This may already have been done if the NCP is also loaded from the host, in which case there will be a NCP load file containing punched object data.
2. Send a job to the remote VSE system to initiate the CDNDT receive program using PNET.
3. Start the CDNDT transmit job at the VSE host to transfer the punched object deck. PNET is used to transfer this JCL to the sub-host.
4. The transmitted file is used directly as an NCP load file.
5. The NCP object deck is also linked into a core image library which allows ACF/VTAM Version 2 to load the NCP directly from this library where core storage resources permit. This method of loading is very fast, since the whole module is loaded from core via a channel program compared to the single record process from the NCP load file.

NCP RESOURCE RESOLUTION TABLE (RRT) AND OTHER LOAD MODULES

There is no special difficulty involved in transferring core image modules from one system to another. The larger modules, such as the RRT, are transferred using CDNDT in the same manner as the NCP.

The smaller modules, such as the USS tables, and the RRT if network capacity exists, are better transferred using FTP with PNET (or JEP).

VTAMLST DEFINITIONS

FTP is used with JEP or preferably the newer PNET to transfer this data and involves no special processing.

DUMP AND TRACE FILE HANDLING

Physical transfer of the dump/trace dataset to the host is required if extensive problem determination is needed or if the volume is very large. If physical transfer is not required, then ICCF is used directly on the sub-host for problem determination.

Creating Dump/Trace Files

NCCF and/or OCCF is used to start the appropriate trace or dump.

File Transfer

RISC recommends that this type of file be transferred to the host for analysis and archiving in all but the most trivial cases. It is very easy to print files at a remote host with incorrect print options, and then to overwrite the file before this can be corrected.

CDNDT is the best way to move voluminous files through the network. FTP with PNET (or JEP) is an alternative, but is less efficient.

If the printouts are small and the print options well understood, then PNET may be used by itself to transfer the formatted output.

RELATED RISC IBM WORLD TRADE SYSTEMS CENTRE PUBLICATIONS

World Trade Corporation Technical Papers

Network Management

GG24-1539-0
Communication Network Management/
Managing Interconnected Systems

This document summarizes the results of a project in which central site management of distributed processing systems were examined. Situations were examined that included either a OS/MVS system or a DSO/VSE system as central host. The requirements for controlling these situations from a central site fell broadly into three areas: Network Operation, Program Maintenance and Batch Data Transfer, and Problem Determination.

GG24-1540-0
Communication Network Management/
NCCF Terminal Access Feature

This document contains an overview of the Terminal Access Facility of NCCF. The document was produced as a by-product of early tests of the product and provides useful scenarios on how the product can be used.

GG24-1546-0
Communication Network Management/
Using Information/Management

The intent of this paper is to ease the initial use of some functions of Information/Management (INFO/MGMT) and its interface to NPDA. It presents examples on defining a network containing multiple systems.

GG24-1554-0
Communication Network Management/
Customizing NCCF

This document is intended to supplement the NCCF Customization Manual (SC27-0433) with further hints, comments and examples on writing CLISTs, Command Processors and User Exits for NCCF. It should be read in conjunction with the NCCF Customization Manual.

GG24-1558
Communication Network Management/
Central Site Operation

This paper describes the specialties of central operation and how they are managed by means of Communications Network Management products. It further shows samples of command lists, procedures, routines, etc. as a help to introduce the concept of centralized network and system operation in a system.

GG24-1561
Communication Network Management/
Using the CNM-TOOLS

This paper discusses what the different network management products can do for the help desk and the operator when they face a problem. Well-known problem areas are analyzed and the use of the tools to treat the problems are discussed. It also discusses the benefits of online operator support material.

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Installation Support

GG24-1547-0
Advanced Communications
Function Primer

This document provides overviews many of the SNA products and expands on the examples in the ACF Product Installation Guide (GG24-1557).

GG24-1557-0
Advanced Communications Function
Products Installation Guide

The purpose of this guide is to provide information that may help in installing SNA products on either a DOS/VSE or OS/VS operating system using MVS. This guide supports ACF/VTAM V1R3 and V2R1. It supports ACF/NCP V1R3 and V2. The samples in this guide will support the following products: IMS/VS, CICS/VS, TSO, JES2(MVS), ACF/VTAM, ACF/NCP/VS, NCCF, NPDA, VSE, POWER, FTP, JEP, and VSE/OCCF.

GG24-1509-0
SNA Product Installation Guide/
ACF/VTAM Release 2

The purpose of this guide is to provide information that may help in installing SNA products on either a DOS/VSE or OS/VS operating system using MVS. This guide supports ACF/VTAM V1R2 and ACF/NCP V1.R2 and V1R3. 1.2 and 1.3. The samples in this guide will support the following products: IMS/VS, CICS/VS, TSO, JES2(MVS), ACF/VTAM, ACF/NCP/VS, NCCF, and NPDA.

GG24-1519-0
Small Communications Systems
Installation Primer
IBM 4331/ACF/VTAME

This publication contains basic information needed to assist the user in adding the telecommunications capability to an IBM 4331 DOS/VSE System. It is specifically directed to the installation of IBM 3270, ACF/VTAME, and CICS/VS systems.

GG24-1552-0
Small Communications Systems
Installation Primer
VSE System IPO/E & IBM 3705-80

The purpose of this guide is to assist the user in the installation of a telecommunications system based on

- IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA)
- An IBM 4300 Processor
- VSE System IPO/Extended
- CICS/VS
- An IBM 3705-80 Communication Controller
- IBM 3270 Information Display System

Problem Determination

GG24-1514-0
SNA Problem Determination Guide/
ACF R3 Volume 1

This paper is part of a two volume series dealing with system problem determination in a ACF/VTAM environment. It discusses and illustrates problem determination techniques and tools.

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GG24-1523-0
SNA Problem Determination Guide/
ACF R3 Volume 2

Automatic Distribution of System Center Bulletins

In order to provide automatic distribution of the communication based system center bulletins to customers, a special procedure has been established using System Library Subscription Service (SLSS). To receive bulletins of interest automatically when they are released, the following bill of form number should be added to the customer SLSS subscription : GBOF-2206.

RELATED BOEHLINGEN IBM WORLD TRADE SYSTEMS CENTRE PUBLICATION

GG24-1570-0
VSE/POWER Version 2
Networking Design Guide

This guide contains many examples of the uses of PNET alone and with FTP, to communicate VSE to VSE and MVS to VSE. Differences to JEP are described, and comparisons to other products such as CDNDT are made.

RELATED IBM WASHINGTON SYSTEMS CENTRE PUBLICATIONS

GG22-9286-0
4331 Distributed Data Processing
Network Implementation

This guide uses a live MVS host with distributed 4331 sub-hosts network as an example of remote maintenance. It is very comprehensive, dealing with all aspects of implementation and maintenance encountered during the installation of the system. The products used have been superseded in some instances, notably JEP by PNET, but the approaches taken are still very valid.

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APPENDIX A. NETWORK NAMING CONVENTIONS

Type of resource		Name	Meaning of Symbols. Capital letters are constants, lower case are variables as described below.
Application program major node		Assv....	cuu = 3 char physical address of the connection for local devices and clusters. g = group sequence: A-Z/1-9 lia = 3 char physical addr of the conn for line inter-nal attachment p = PU sequence: A-Z/1-9 ss = 2 char subarea in this domain t = LU sequence: A-Z/0-9 v = variations within the same suba definition (for example, lines originally active (A) or inactive (I)) xx = 2 char suba number in other domain yy = 2 char adj NCP suba number . = filler char
Application program minor node	General	Ass.....	
	CICS	AssCICSv	
	IMS	AssINSv.	
	NCCF	AssNCFv.	
	TSO	AssTSOv.	
CDRM major node		M00v....	
CDRM minor node	own domain other domain	Mssv. Mxxv.	
CDRSC major node consisting of:	Application programs		RxxAv..
	CICS TSO		RxxACICS RxxATSO.
	Logical Units defined under a	Group	RxxGg.
		Line	RxxLlia
		PU	RxxPliap
		NCP	RxxNyyv
		LOCAL non-sna sna	RxxHLv RxxHSv
	CDRSC minor node		Name of original definition statement

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Type of resource		Name	Meaning of Symbols. Capital letters are constants, lower case are variables as described below.
Component		Cssliapt	cuu = 3 char physical address of the connection for local devices and clusters. g = group type: B = BSC P = S/S S = SDLC X = X-D LINK lia = 3 char physical addr of the conn for line inter-nal attachment p = PU sequence: A-Z/1-9 ss = 2 char subarea in this domain t = LU sequence: 1-9/A-Z v = variations within the same suba definition (for example, lines originally active (A) or inactive (I)) xx = 2 char suba number in other domain yy = 2 char adj NCP suba number . = filler char uu = channel/link address most often used for loading *p = CTRL address X'40',A-Z
Group		Gssg..	
Line		Lsslia	
Local Non-SNA	Major node	Hsslv...	
	Minor node	Hsslcuu	
Local S N A	Major node	HssSv...	
	Cluster	HsscuuP	
	Terminal	Hsscuilt	
LU/Terminal (Optional except for the following group of terminals)	Terminals LOCADDR 1-35	Tssliapt	
	or whatever is acceptable by the system support staff, the operations staff, or the end users.		
First LU or terminal specified to SSS for a PU or Control Unit	3631	FAssliap	
	3614	FCssliap	
	3650	QEssliap	
	3663	QDssliap	
	3790	INssliap	
NCP major node		Nssuu..	
Path	Major node	DssPATH.	
	Minor node	no name	
PU/Control Unit SDLC		Pssliap	
PU/Control Unit BSC		Bssliap*	

APPENDIX B. CDNDT VTAM DEFINITION EXAMPLES.

In the following examples the numbers indicate the communicating sub-area numbers, and the imbedded letters 'S' and 'R' indicate 'send' and 'receive' respectively.

CDNDT APPL DEFINITIONS

```
A10CDN VBUILD TYPE=APPL
CDN10S11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ)
CDN10R11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ),EAS=1,VPACING=10
```

Figure 33. Example of MVS APPL for CDNDT transfer.: This member is placed in the VTAMLST dataset on the MVS system sub-area 10 for two way transfer to MVS sub-area 11.

```
A11CDN VBUILD TYPE=APPL
CDN11S12 APPL AUTH=(ACQ)
CDN11R12 APPL AUTH=(ACQ),EAS=1,VPACING=10
CDN11S10 APPL AUTH=(ACQ)
CDN11R10 APPL AUTH=(ACQ),EAS=1,VPACING=10
```

Figure 34. Example of MVS APPL for CDNDT transfer.: This member is placed in the VTAMLST dataset on the MVS system sub-area 11 for two way transfer to MVS sub-area 10 and VSE sub-area 12.

```
A12CDN VBUILD TYPE=APPL
CDN12S11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ)
CDN12R11 APPL AUTH=(ACQ),EAS=1,VPACING=10
```

Figure 35. Example of VSE APPL for CDNDT transfer.: This member is placed in the VTAM B.source book on the VSE system sub-area 12 for two way transfer to MVS sub-area 11.

CDNDT CDRSC DEFINITIONS

```
R10CDN VBUILD TYPE=CDRSC
CDN10S11 CDRSC CDRM=M10
CDN10R11 CDRSC CDRM=M10
```

Figure 36. Example of MVS CDRSC for CDNDT: This member is placed in the MVS VTAMLST for sub-area 11. It refers to the MVS sub-area 12.

```
R11CDN VBUILD TYPE=CDRSC
CDN11S10 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11R10 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11S12 CDRSC CDRM=M11
CDN11R12 CDRSC CDRM=M11
```

Figure 37. Example of sub-host CDRSC for CDNDT: This member is placed in the VSE VTAM B.source book for sub-area 12 and MVS VTAMLST for sub-area 10. Both sub-area CDRSCs are included in one member for ease of maintenance.


```
R12CDN VBUILD TYPE=CDRSC  
CDN12S11 CDRSC CDRM=M12  
CDN12R11 CDRSC CDRM=M12
```

Figure 38. Example of MVS CDRSC for CDNDT: This member is placed in the MVS VTAMLST for sub-area 11. It refers to the VSE sub-area 12.

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APPENDIX C. CONVERSION PROGRAM FOR MVS TO VSE LOAD MODULES.

The listed program was used to take load modules directly from the MVS load libraries and create VSE Cserv compatible output.

This listing is purely for illustrative purposes.

```

TITLE 'BLDTEXT - JOB TO CONVERT AN OS LOADMOD TO VSE'
*****
* BLDTEXT PROGRAM TO TAKE A COPY OF OS LOAD MODULE AND PUNCH INTO
* VSE FORMAT ESD.TXT RECORDS.
*
* JCL SYSUT1 DEFINES INPUT PDS.
* SYSUT2 DEFINES OUTPUT SEQUENTIAL FILE ON OLRSCH(80 BYTE).
* SYSIN INPUT CARD SPECIFIES LOAD MODULE/S IN THE FORMAT
* LOAD LOADMOD=MEMBER1,(MEMBER2,...MEMBER8)
* MEMBER NAMES MUST BE IN ASCENDING COLLATING SEQUENCE.
* UP TO 8 MEMBERS MAY BE SPECIFIED IN ANY ONE RUN FOR
* SAME PDS.
*
* RESTRICTIONS -ASSUMES MODULE LOAD ADDRESS IS ZERO.
* -MODULE CSECT NAME IS SAME AS MEMBER NAME.
* -VSE PHASENAME WILL BE SAME AS OS LOAD MODULE NAME.
* -NO RELOCATION OF RESOLVED ADDRESSES.
*
* TO RUN JOBS -MVS -EDIT MEMBER JOBLDXTX IN PDS CARD AND SETUP JCL.
* -SUBMIT JOB FOR EXECUTION.
*
* -VMVSE -JOBS ON OL4106.
* -RUN XFRIN CARD VSETEXT.
* -SUBMIT FILE MVSNCPC CATAL FOR BG EXECUTION TO
* CATALOGUE PHASE/S IN CIL.
* VSE INPUT FILE CONTAINS PHASE,ESD,TXT,END PER PHASE.
* FILE ENDS WITH /*
*****
*****
*****
* FUNCTION/OPERATION
* THIS MODULE RETRIEVES RECORDS FROM LOADMOD DATA SET
* (SYSUT1) AND CREATES VSE OBJECT MODULE RECORDS FOR
* VSE IN A SEQ. FILE (SYSUT2).
* AN INPUT CONTROL CARD SPECIFIES THE MODULES TO BE
* LOADED, UP TO EIGHT ON ONE CONTROL CARD.
* THE L.M. INPUT RECORDS ARE SEARCHED FOR A CONTROL
* RECORD. THIS INDICATES A TEXT RECORD FOLLOWS, AND
* THE COUNT AND RELATIVE RECORD ADDRESS IS SAVED.
* THE FOLLOWING TEXT RECORD IS THEN CHECKED (DOUBLE
* BUFFERING) AND VSE OBJ MOD. TXT RECORDS ARE CREATED.
* A CONTROL RECORD INDICATING LAST TEXT IS LOOKED FOR AND
* A LAST SWITCH IS SET.
*****
*****
SPACE 4
BLDTEXT CSECT
***
*** REGISTER EQUATES
***
R0 EQU 0 NOT USED
R1 EQU 1 WORK
R2 EQU 2 DCB POINTER
R3 EQU 3 WORK / TEXT COUNT
R4 EQU 4 WORK / TEXT START ADDRESS
R5 EQU 5 INPUT RECORD DSECT
R6 EQU 6 WORK
R7 EQU 7 WORK
R8 EQU 8 DECB INPUT REG
R9 EQU 9 DECB INPUT REG
R10 EQU 10 TEXT WORK
R11 EQU 11 TEXT INPUT POINTER
R12 EQU 12 BASE
R13 EQU 13 SAVE AREA POINTER
R14 EQU 14 NOT USED BY APPLN

```

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```

R15      EQU      15      USER ERROR RETURN CODE      00820008
        EJECT
        SAVE      (14,12),,*      00830005
        LR        R12,R15      00840017
        USING     BLDTEXT,R12      00850000
        ST        R13,SAVEAREA+4      00860006
        LR        R2,R13      00870000
        LA        R13,SAVEAREA      00880000
        ST        R13,8(R2)      00890000
        00900000
*      00910000
*** OPEN STATIC DATA SETS - SYSPRINT AND SYSIN      00920000
*      00930000
        USING     IHADCB,R2      00940006
        OPEN      (DCBSIN,,DCBMSG,OUTPUT)      00950009
        LA        R2,DCBMSG      00960000
        TM        DCBOFLGS,DCBOFOPN      SYSPRINT OPEN OK?      00970008
        BO        INIT10      -YES-      00980000
        LA        R15,RC12      NO-SET ERROR RETURN CODE      00990000
        B         ERROR      01000000
*      01010000
INIT10  EQU      *      01020000
        LA        R2,HEADMSG      PUT HEADING MSG TO SYSPRINT      01030007
        PUT       DCBMSG,(R2)      01040001
        LA        R2,DCBSIN      DID SYSIN OPEN OK?      01050001
        TM        DCBOFLGS,DCBOFOPN      01060008
        BO        INIT12      -YES- CONTINUE      01070001
        LA        R15,RC04      NO - SET ERROR CODE      01080001
        B         ERROR      AND GO TO ERROR EXIT      01090001
*      01100001
INIT12  EQU      *      GET THE INPUT CONTROL CARD      01110001
        GET       DCBSIN      01120001
        MVC       CARD(80),0(R1)      MOVE TO BUFFER      01130001
        PUT       DCBMSG,CARD1      AND PRINT THE CONTROL CARD      01140001
*      01150001
*** PROCESS THE CONTROL CARD      01160001
*      01170001
        LA        R1,CARD      01180001
        LA        R3,CARD      INITIALIZE SCAN REGS      01190001
        LA        R4,LENGTH67      SET FOR TRANSLATE      01200006
INIT25  EQU      *      SCAN THE CARD FOR LOAD PARMS.      01210001
        EX        R4,TRANS      01220001
        BC        10,SYNTAX      BLANK CARD WAS READ      01230001
        TM        SW1,ON1      IS THIS THE FIRST TIME?      01240006
        BO        INIT30      NO.. CHECK THE OPERANDS      01250001
        OI        SW1,ON1      INDICATE FIRST TIME      01260001
        CLC       LOAD,0(R1)      OPERATOR SHOULD BE 'LOAD '      01270001
        BNE      SYNTAX      IF NOT INDICATE BAD SYNTAX      01280001
        LA        R1,FIVE(0,R1)      INCREMENT PAST OPERATOR      01290001
        SR        R3,R1      ADJ LENGTH FOR REMAINDER      01300001
        AR        R4,R3      OF THE CARD IMAGE      01310001
        B         INIT25      GO FIND THE OPERANDS      01320001
INIT30  EQU      *      .....ANALYSE OPERANDS      01330001
        CLC       LOADM,0(R1)      IS THIS 'LOADMOD='      01340001
        BNE      SYNTAX      NO THEN SYNTAX ERROR      01350001
        LA        R1,EIGHT(R1)      INCREMENT PAST KEYWORD      01360001
        LA        R5,EIGHT      SET MOVE COUNT      01370001
        LA        R6,MEMBER1      SET FOR MOVE      01380001
        LR        R8,R6      SAVE START OF THIS ENTRY      01390016
        LA        R7,1      SET MEMBER COUNT      01400001
INIT31  EQU      *      READY TO MOVE NAME      01410001
        MVC       ZERO(ONE,R6),ZERO(R1) MVE ONE CHAR.      01420012
        LA        R1,ONE(R1)      INCREMENT TO NEXT      01430001
        LA        R6,ONE(R6)      01440001
        CLI       ZERO(R1),COMMA      IS NEXT A COMMA?      01450001
        BE        INIT38      - YES - SET UP FOR NEXT MEMBER NAME      01460001
        CLI       ZERO(R1),BLANK      IS NEXT A BLANK      01470001
        BE        DONE      - YES - ALL DONE      01480001
        BCT       R5,INIT31      COUNT 8 MOVES      01490001
        B         SYNTAX      IF NOT END THEN SYNTAX ERROR      01500001
***      01510001
INIT38  EQU      *      01520001
        LA        R1,ONE(R1)      INCREMENT PAST COMMA      01530001
        LA        R5,EIGHT      SET MEMBER NAME LENGTH      01540001
        AH        R8,LENTY      POINT TO NEXT ENTRY IN TABLE      01550016

```

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```

LR      R6,R8                                01560016
LA      R7,ONE(R7)                          01570001
B       INIT31                              01580001
***                                         01590001
SYNTAX EQU *                                01600001
LA      R15,RC16                            01610001
B       ERROR                              01620001
***                                         01630001
***                                         01640001
DONE    EQU *                                01650016
LA      R6,MAXMEMBR                        01660016
CR      R6,R7                              01670016
BL      SYNTAX                              01680016
*                                             01690016
        ERROR IF MORE THAN MAX. ALLOWED
        VALID CONTROL CARD RECEIVED
        SET NUMBER OF ENTRIES IN THIS LIST
*   OPEN SYSUT1 DATA SET FOR LOAD MODULES 01700012
        OPEN DCBUT1                        01710013
LA      R2,DCBUT1                          01720009
TM      DCBOFLGS,DCBOFOPN                  01730009
BO      INIT45A                             01740003
LA      R15,RC08                            01750008
B       ERROR                              01760014
*                                             01770003
        DID IT OPEN?
        YES - CONTINUE
        NO- SET ERROR RETURN CODE
*   INIT45A OPEN (DCBUT2,OUTPUT)            01780003
        OPEN THE OUTPUT DATA SET          01790014
LA      R2,DCBUT2                          01800014
TM      DCBOFLGS,DCBOFOPN                  01810014
BO      INIT45                             01820014
LA      R15,RC20                            01830014
B       ERROR                              01840014
***                                         01850014
INIT45 EQU *                                01860001
        DO BLDL AND FIND FOR APPROPRIATE MEMBER
LA      R5,DCBUT1                          01870003
BLDL   (R5),BLDLIST                        01880003
LTR     R15,R15                            01890003
BZ      INPUT46                            01900003
LA      R15,RC28                            01910003
B       ERROR                              01920003
***                                         01930003
INPUT46 EQU *                               01940001
LA      R8,RALTTRK1-BLDLIST(R6)            01950001
FIND   DCBUT1,(R8),C                       01960013
***** ST R5,DECBIN1+EIGHT                 01970013
***** ST R5,DECBIN2+EIGHT                 01980012
        ***** NOT NEEDED *****
LA      R8,DECBIN1                          01990012
LA      R9,DECBIN2                          02000003
READ   EQU *                                02010012
        READ RECORDS FROM LOAD MODULE
        (R8),SF,MF=E                        02020003
SWAP   XR R8,R9                             02030003
        SWAP DECB REGS
        FOR FOLLOWING CHECK
        OR BUFFER PRIME                     02040003
TM     SW1,BUFSW                            02050003
BO     INPUT10                              02060003
OI     SW1,BUFSW                            02070003
B      READ                                02080003
        YES- INDICATE PRIMED
        AND GO BACK TO PRIME SECOND
INPUT10 EQU *                               02090003
        CHECK (R8)                         02100003
** LOAD MODULE RECORD IN BUFFER POINTED TO BY R8
        CHECK FOR EARLIEST READ
        USING INPUTDS,R5                   02110001
L      R5,X'0C'(R8)                         02120003
        SET UP ADDRESSABILITY ON BUFR
*****                                     02130001
*****                                     02140003
*****                                     02150007
*****                                     02160001
*****                                     02170001
*****                                     02180003
*****                                     02190003
LA      R11,INPUTDS                         02200018
TM     TXTSW,ONTXT                          02210007
BO     INPUT29                              02220003
TM     LMTYPE,CESD                          02230003
BO     CESD00                               02240003
TM     TXTSW,ONESD                          02250021
BO     OUTPT01                              02260021
TSTCNTRL TM LMTYPE,CONTROL                  02270021
BO     CNTRL01                              02280003
B      READ                                02290003
        YES- GO PROCESS IT
        ELSE GO BACK AND READ NEXT

```

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**				02300003
**				02310003
CESD00	EQU	*	PROCESS THE ESD RECORD	02320021
	OI	TXTSW,ONESD	INDICATE ESD RECORD	02330021
	SR	R3,R3		02340021
	ICM	R3,3,IESDLEN	PICK UP LENGTH OF THIS RECORD	02350021
	LA	R3,IESD(R3)	POINT TO END OF DATA	02360021
	LA	R4,IESD	POINT TO START OF DATA	02370021
TESTYPE	TM	8(R4),X'0F'	TEST IF CSECT TYPE	02380021
	BNZ	UPOINTER	BR IF NOT	02390021
	SR	R11,R11		02400021
	ICM	R11,7,9(R4)	PICK UP CSECT START ADDR	02410024
	C	R11,LMODLOA	AND TEST IF LOWER THAN PREV SAVED	02420024
	BNL	CHEKHIAD	BR IF NOT...ELSE	02430024
	ST	R11,LMODLOA	STORE LO ADDRESS	02440024
CHEKHIAD	EQU	*		02450024
	C	R11,LMODHIA	AND TEST IF GT PREV. SAVED	02460024
	BL	UPOINTER	BR IF NOT HIGHEST ADDRESS	02470025
	ST	R11,LMODHIA	STORE HI ADDRESS	02480024
	SR	R10,R10		02490024
	ICM	R10,7,13(R4)	PICK UP CSECT LENGTH	02500024
	AR	R10,R11	ADD TO ACCUMULATED LENGTH	02510024
	LA	R10,7(R10)	ROUND UP TO NEXT F/W	02520023
	N	R10,ROUNDMSK		02530023
	ST	R10,LMODLEN	AND STORE IT	02540021
UPOINTER	EQU	*		02550021
	LA	R4,16(R4)	POINT TO NEXT ENTRY IN RECORD	02560021
	CR	R4,R3	TEST IF END REACHED	02570021
	BL	TESTYPE	CONTINUE LOOP IF NOT	02580021
	B	READ	ELSE GET ANOTHER RECORD	02590021
**				02600021
**				02610021
OUTPT01	EQU	*	SET UP O/PUT PHASE,ESD CARDS	02620024
	NI	TXTSW,255-ONESD	INDICATE ESD PROCESSED	02630021
	MVC	DPHASENM,MEMBER1-BL	DLIST(R6) MOVE IN PHASE NAME	02640013
	LA	R10,DPHASENM+7	DROP OUT TRAILING BLANKS	02650007
LOOP1	CLI	0(R10),BLANK		02660003
	BNE	OUTPT02		02670003
	BCT	R10,LOOP1		02680003
*				02690003
OUTPT02	EQU	*		02700003
	MVC	1(3,R10),PLUSZRO	MOVE IN START LOC ADDR	02710003
	PUT	DCBUT2,DPHASE	PUT OUT PHASE CARD	02720004
	MVC	DESDNAM,MEMBER1-BL	DLIST(R6) MOVE IN ESD NAME	02730013
	L	R10,LMODLEN	PICK UP LOAD MODULE LENGTH	02740021
	STCM	R10,7,DESDLEN	STORE MODULE LENGTH	02750021
	SR	R10,R10		02760021
	ST	R10,LMODLEN	RESET LENGTH SAVE AREA	02770021
	ST	R10,LMODLOA	RESET L.M. LO STORAGE ADDR.	02780024
	ST	R10,LMODHIA	RESET L.M. HI STORAGE ADDR.	02790024
	PUT	DCBUT2,DESD	PUT OUT ESD CARD	02800007
	NI	TXTSW,255-ONTXT	TURN OFF TEXT SW	02810003
	B	TSTCNTRL	GO PROCESS THE CURRENT RECORD	02820021
****				02830003
****				02840003
CNTRL01	EQU	*	PROCESS THE CONTROL CARD	02850006
	LH	R3,COUNT	SAVE CONTORL INFO - COUNT	02860008
	SR	R4,R4		02870008
	ICM	R4,7,INADDR	- START ADDRESS	02880008
	OI	TXTSW,ONTXT	INDICATE NEXT IS TEXT	02890003
	TM	LMTYPE,ENDOF	IF NOT END OF LOAD MODULE	02900003
	BNO	READ	GO AND GET NEXT INPUT	02910003
	OI	TXTSW,ONLAST	OTHERWISE INDICATE LAST	02920003
	B	SWAP	AND CHECK LAST RECORD	02930003
****				02940003
****				02950003
INPUT29	EQU	*	PROCESS THE INPUT TEXT RECORD	02960003
	LA	R10,MAXTXT	TEST FOR MORE THAN 1 VSE RECORD	02970003
	CR	R3,R10		02980008
	BNL	MVETXT	USE MAX IF MORE THAN ONE	02990003
	LR	R10,R3	OTHERWISE USE REMAINDER	03000008
MVETXT	STH	R10,DTXTLEN	SET TXT LENGTH	03010007
	STCM	R4,7,DTXTRAD	AND START ADDRESS	03020008
	MVI	DTXTINF,BLANK	CLEAR TEXT FIELD	03030003

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```

MVC      DTXTINF+1(L'DTXTINF-1),DTXTINF      03040003
BCTR     R10,0                                03050003
EX       R10,MVETXTIN      MOVE IN TEXT INFO  03060003
PUT      DCBUT2,DTXT      PUT OUT TXT RECORD  03070004
LA       R4,1(R10,R4)      ADJUST COUNTS    03080008
LA       R11,1(R10,R11)    AND POINTERS      03090003
LA       R10,1(R10)        03100003
SR       R3,R10            03110008
BP       INPUT29           REDO IF MORE TEXT  03120012
NI       TXTSW,255-ONTXT   ELSE INDICATE NEXT NOT TEXT 03130003
TM       TXTSW,ONLAST     TEST FOR LAST TEXT  03140003
BO       INPUTEOF         FINISH OFF IF LAST  03150003
B        READ             OTHERWISE GO AND GET MORE IN 03160003
****
****
MVETXTIN MVC      DTXTINF(1),0(R11)           03190007
****
ENDFILE  EQU      *                EOF ON CARD INPUT FILE  03220004
        LA       R15,RC24          SET ERROR CODE.. NO LOADMOD CARD 03230004
        B        ERROR            03240004
****
****
INPUTEOF EQU      *                EOF ON LOAD MODULE INPUT  03270004
        TM       C-BLDLIST(R6),ALIASIND IS THIS AN ALIAS?  03280018
        BNO     NORMAL            NO - NORMAL          03290018
        TM       ATTRIB-BLDLIST(R6),RENREUS IS ALIAS REENT/REUSE? 03300018
        BZ      NORMAL            NO -                03310018
        MVC     DENDNTRY,EPAALS-BLDLIST(R6) ELSE USE ALIAS ENTRY PT 03320018
        B        PUTEND           AND CONTINUE        03330018
NORMAL   EQU      *                03340018
        MVC     DENDNTRY,EPAMEM-BLDLIST(R6) SET NORMAL ENTRY PT. 03350018
PUTEND   PUT      DCBUT2,DEND      FINISH UP O/P MODULE  03360018
        MVI     TXTSW,0           RESET SWITCHES      03370014
        NI      SW1,255-BUFSW     03380014
        MVC     DPHASEBL(8),BLANKS AND OTHER FIELDS  03390014
        AH      R6,LENTY         POINT TO NEXT ENTRY IN LIST 03400014
        LH      R1,NENTRY        THEN TEST IF ALL     03410014
        BCTR    R1,0             ENTRIES IN LIST     03420014
        STH     R1,NENTRY        HAVE BEEN PROCESSED  03430014
        LTR     R1,R1            03440014
        BNZ    INPUT46           IF NOT THEN PROCESS NEXT 03450014
        PUT     DCBUT2,DSLASHAS   FINISH UP O/P FILE   03460013
        PUT     DCBMSG,ENDMSG     MESSAGE ALL DONE     03470004
        CLOSE  (DCBSIN,,DCBMSG,) CLOSE ALL FILES     03480004
        CLOSE  (DCBUT1,,DCBUT2,) 03490004
        L       R13,4(R13)        AND RETURN          03500004
        RETURN (14,12),T,RC=0    03510017
        SPACE  4                  03520004
****
****
ERROR    EQU      *                03550004
        LR      R5,R15           03560004
        ABEND  (5),,STEP        03570008
        EJECT  03580008
****
****
PROGRAM  DEFINITIONS AND DSECTS  03590004
****
SAVEAREA DC      18F'0'          REGISTER SAVE AREA  03610001
RC04     EQU      4              SYSIN NOT OPEN OK     03620001
RC08     EQU      8              SYSUT1 NOT OPEN OK    03630007
RC12     EQU      12             SYSPRINT NOT OPEN OK  03640007
RC16     EQU      16             SYNTAX ERROR ON CONTROL CARD 03650006
RC20     EQU      20             SYSUT2 NOT OPEN OK    03660006
RC24     EQU      24             NO INPUT CONTROL CARD  03670006
RC28     EQU      28             BLDL ERROR           03680006
        SPACE  2                  03690006
CARD1    DC      X'F0'          03700006
        DC     CL12' '          03710009
        DC     CL120' '         03720003
CARD     DC      CL120' '       03730012
TRANS    TRT     0(1,R1),TRTABLE 03740012
LNTH67   EQU     67             MAX LENGTH FOR TRANSLATE 03750006
SW1      DC      X'00'         03760003
ON1      EQU     X'80'         03770003

```

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BUFSW	EQU	X'40'			03780003
LOAD	DC	C'LOAD'			03790003
LOADM	DC	CL8'LOADMOD='			03800003
BLANKS	DC	CL8'			03810003
TRTABLE	DC	64X'FF'	TRT TABLE FOR BLANK RECORD SCAN		03820007
	DC	X'00'			03830007
	DC	191X'FF'			03840007
ZERO	EQU	0			03850003
ONE	EQU	1			03860003
FIVE	EQU	5			03870003
EIGHT	EQU	8			03880003
COMMA	EQU	C','			03890003
BLANK	EQU	C' '			03900004
TXTSW	DC	X'00'			03910003
ONTXT	EQU	X'40'			03920003
FIRSTXT	EQU	X'80'			03930003
ONESD	EQU	X'20'			03940003
ONLAST	EQU	X'10'			03950007
PLUSZRO	DC	C',+0'			03960003
ENDMSG	DC	X'F0'			03970009
	DC	CL120'	PRINT CONTROL		03980003
HEADMSG	DC	X'F0'	-- JOB SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED --'		03990009
	DC	CL120'	-- GENERATE VSE OBJECT MODULES --'		04000003
*****					04010004
LMODLEN	DC	F'0'	AREA TO ACCUM INPUT MODULE LENGTH		04020021
LMODLOA	DC	F'0'	LOAD MODULE LO STORAGE ADDRESS		04030024
LMODHIA	DC	F'0'	LOAD MODULE HI STORAGE ADDRESS		04040024
ROUNDMSK	DC	X'FFFFFFFF8'	MASK TO ROUND TO NEXT F/W		04050022
*****					04060021
DPHASE	DC	CL10' '	VSE PHASE CARD		04070004
	DC	C'PHASE'			04080004
DPHASENM	DC	CL8' '			04090007
DPHASEBL	DC	CL54' '			04100014
**					04110004
DESD	DC	X'02'	COLS 1 12.2.9 PUNCH VSE ESD CARD		04120004
	DC	C'ESD'	2-4 ESD		04130004
	DC	CL6' '	5-10 BLANK		04140004
	DC	X'0010'	11-12 VAR. FLD COUNT		04150004
	DC	CL2' '	13-14 BLANK		04160004
	DC	X'0001'	15-16 ESID OF SD		04170004
DESDNAM	DC	CL8' '	17-36 .. NAME		04180018
	DC	X'00000000'	.. ESD TYPE, ORIGIN		04190018
	DC	C' '	.. BLANK		04200018
DESDLN	DC	X'000000'	.. LENGTH		04210018
	DC	CL50' '	37-80 BLANK		04220018
**					04230004
DTXT	DC	X'02'	COLS 1 12.2.9 PUNCH		04240004
	DC	C'TXT'	2-4 TXT		04250004
	DC	C' '	5 BLANK		04260004
DTXTRAD	DC	X'000000'	6-8 RELATIVE ADDRES		04270004
	DC	CL2' '	9-10 BLANKS		04280020
DTXTLEN	DC	X'0000'	11-12 BYTE COUNT		04290004
	DC	CL2' '	13-14 BLANK		04300004
	DC	X'0001'	15-16 ESID		04310004
DTXTINF	DC	CL56' '	17-72 TEXT INFO		04320004
MAXTXT	EQU	56			04330007
	DC	CL8' '	73-80 BLANKS		04340004
**					04350004
DEND	DC	X'02'	VSE END CARD		04360004
	DC	CL4'END'			04370018
DENDNTRY	DC	X'000000'	ADDRESS OF ENTRY POINT		04380018
	DC	CL6' '	BLANKS		04390018
	DC	X'0001'	ESID NO.		04400018
	DC	CL65' '	ESID NO.		04410018
**					04420004
DSLASHAS	DC	CL80'/*'			04430004
	EJECT				04440004
***					04450004
***	DCB'S	FOR ALL DATA SETS			04460004
***					04470004
DCBSIN	DCB	DDNAME=SYSIN, DSORG=PS, EROPT=ABE, MACRF=(GL), RECFM=FB, EODAD=ENDFILE			*04480004
	SPACE	2			04490004
DCBMSG	DCB	DDNAME=SYSPRINT, DSORG=PS, RECFM=FA, MACRF=(PM), DEVD=DA,			04500004
					*04510004

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```

                BLKSIZE=121,LRECL=121                                04520004
DCBUT1  SPACE 2                                                    04530004
        DCB  BLKSIZE=1028,EODAD=INPUTEOF,DDNAME=SYSUT1,DEVDA,      *04540004
                DSORG=PO,MACRF=(R),NCP=2,RECFM=U                    04550004
DCBUT2  SPACE 2                                                    04560004
        DCB  BLKSIZE=80,DDNAME=SYSUT2,DEVDA,DSORG=PS,MACRF=(PM),  *04570007
                RECFM=FB,LRECL=80                                  04580004
**      SPACE 2                                                    04590004
        READ DECBIN1,SF,DCBUT1,INBF1V,'S',MF=L                    04600004
        READ DECBIN2,SF,DCBUT1,INBF2V,'S',MF=L                    04610008
****                                           04620008
****      BLDL LIST FOR LOAD MODULE DATA SET                       04630004
****                                           04640004
****                                           04650004
BLDLIST DS 0H                                                    04660004
NENTRY DC H'1' NO.OF ENTRIES THIS LIST                            04670012
LENTRY DC H'58' EACH ENTRY 58 BYTES LONG                          04680006
MEMBER1 DC CL8' ' MEMBER NAME -- INITIALLY BLANK                  04690004
RALTRK1 DC 4X'00' USED IN FIND                                    04700004
Z       DC X'00' FLAG BYTE                                        04710004
C       DC X'00' FLAG BYTE                                        04720004
ATTRIB EQU MEMBER1+22                                           04730004
        EQU * ATTRIBUTE FIELD                                    04740004
        ORG MEMBER1+29                                           04750004
EPAMEM EQU * ENTRY POINT IF MEMBER DIR. ENTRY                    04760004
        ORG MEMBER1+43                                           04770004
EPAALS EQU * ENTRY POINT IF ALIAS DIR. ENTRY                      04780004
        ORG MEMBER1+58                                           04790004
MEMBER2 DC CL8' '                                               04800004
        DC XL50'00'                                               04810004
MEMBER3 DC CL8' '                                               04820016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04830016
MEMBER4 DC CL8' '                                               04840016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04850016
MEMBER5 DC CL8' '                                               04860016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04870016
MEMBER6 DC CL8' '                                               04880016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04890016
MEMBER7 DC CL8' '                                               04900016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04910016
MEMBER8 DC CL8' '                                               04920016
        DC XL50'00'                                               04930016
MAXMEMBR EQU 8 MAX. NO OF ENTRIES IN BLDL LIST                   04940016
ALIASIND EQU X'80' INDICATES ALIAS MODULE                         04950018
RENREUS EQU X'C0' REENTERABLE/REUSABLE LOAD MODULE              04960018
***                                           04970004
        SPACE 2                                                    04980008
INBF1A DC A(INBF1V)                                              04990008
INBF2A DC A(INBF2V)                                              05000008
        LTORG                                                    05010008
        DS 0D                                                    05020008
INBF1V DS 2000C                                                  05030015
INBF2V DS 2000C                                                  05040015
        EJECT                                                    05050004
***                                           05060004
***      DSECTS                                                    05070004
***                                           05080004
INPUTDS DSECT DSECT FOR LOAD MODULE                              05090004
LMTYPE DC AL1(0) TYPE INDICATOR FOR LOAD                          05100004
*      MODULE RECORD.                                           05110004
CONTROL EQU X'01' CONTROL RECORD INDICATOR                       05120004
ENDOF EQU X'0C' END OF LOAD MODULE INDICATOR                     05130004
CESD EQU X'20' CESD RECORD INDICATOR                              05140004
RLD EQU X'02' RLD RECORD INDICATOR                                05150004
        ORG *+8                                                    05160004
INADDR DC AL3(0) RELATIVE ADDR. OF FOLLOWING TEXT REC.          05170004
        ORG *+2                                                    05180004
COUNT DC AL2(0) NO.OF BYTES IN FOLLOWING TEXT RECORD            05190004
        ORG LMTYPE+6                                               05200021
IESDLEN DC AL2(0) ESD RECORD LENGTH                                05210021
IESD EQU * START OF ESD INFO                                       05220021
        ORG ,                                                       05230021
        SPACE 6                                                    05240004

```


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DCBD DSORG=PS
END BLDTEXT

DSECT FOR DCB'S

05250008
05260004

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APPENDIX D. POWER VERSION 2 NETWORKING DEFINITIONS

The tests described in the body of this document are based on the coding which follows. For a fuller description of each parameter refer to the appropriate product description manual.

```

POWERV2 POWER
        DBLK=0,
        TRACKGP=0,
        BLOCKGP=0,
        LTAB=(10,00,05,10,15,20,25,30,35,40,45,50,56),
        PRI=3,
        SUBLIB=S,
        ACCOUNT=YES,
        STDLINE=(0,0),
        STDCARD=(0,0),
        JLOG=YES,
        JSEP=(0,0),
        RBS=(0,0),
        RDREXIT=NO,
        PAUSE=NO,
        SPOOL=YES,
        SNA=(8,,RALVSE3), <-----
        FEED=NO,
        MULT12=NO,
        COPYSEP=YES,
        CLRPRY=YES,
        MRKFRM=YES,
        SHARED=NO,
        PNET=POWRJE3 <-----
END
    
```

Figure 39. Example of POWER Version 2 macro coding for sub-area 12: The SNA parameter has been changed to reflect a new APPLID and a new parameter, PNET, has been added.

```

POWRJE3 PNODE NODE=RALVSE3,LOCAL=YES,APPLID=RALVSE3,AUTH=NET
        PNODE NODE=RALVSMV3,APPLID=RALVSMV3,AUTH=NET
        PNODE NODE=RALYDPD3,AUTH=NET,ROUTE1=RALVSMV3
END
    
```

Figure 40. Example of PNET macro coding for sub-area 12: The macro defines the adjacent node RALVSMV3 sub-area 11, and m a further node off sub-area 11 which is VM via a virtual channel to channel.

```

RALVSE3 APPL AUTH=(ACQ,PASS),MODETAB=MTPNET,VPACING=3
BKEND
    
```

Figure 41. Example of APPL statement for sub-area 12 POWER networking: This statement is included in a B.source member accessible to m VTAM.

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APPENDIX E. NJE-JES2 DEFINITION EXAMPLES.

```

*****RMT12 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT12 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22A11
R12.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R12.RD1
R12.PU1 START,NOSEP
*****RMT13 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT13 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22B11
R13.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP,UCS=PN
R13.RD1
R13.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT14 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM
RMT14 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22C11
R14.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP,UCS=PN
R14.RD1
R14.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT15 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT15 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22D11
R15.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R15.RD1
R15.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT16 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT16 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22E11
R16.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R16.RD1
R16.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT17 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM
RMT17 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22F11
R17.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R17.RD1
R17.PU1 NOSEP

```

Figure 42. Excerpt of NJE-JES2 start-up list for JEP

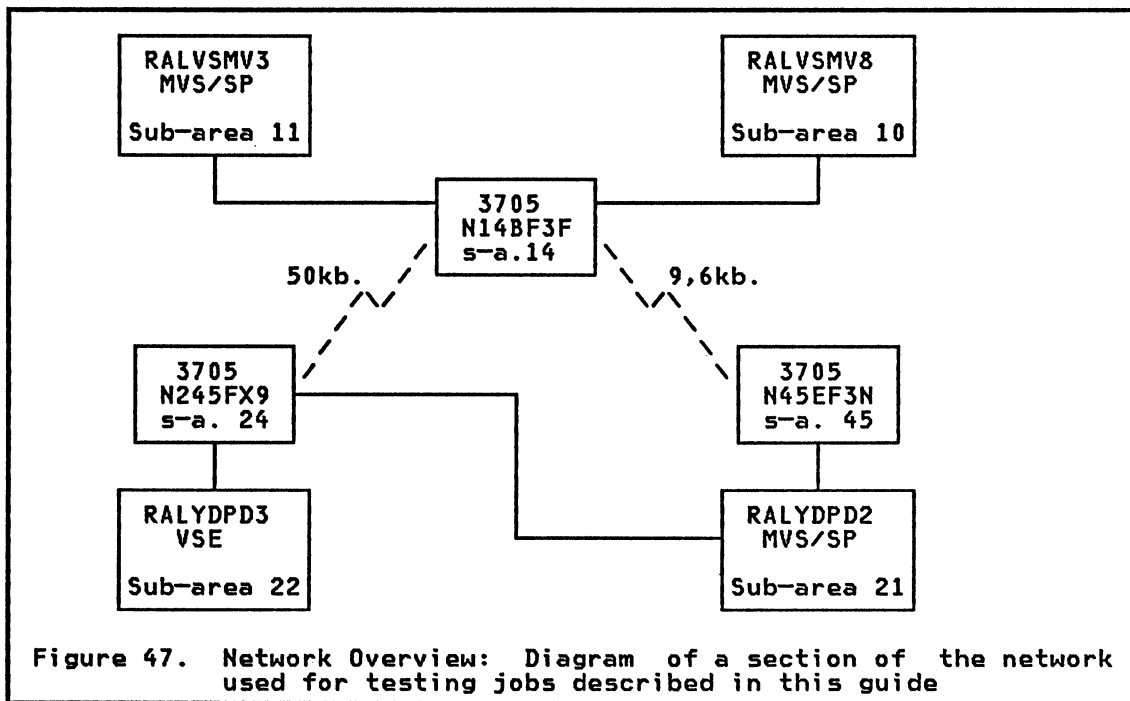
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```
MODENJE PRINT NOGEN
        MODETAB
        MODEENT LOGMODE=MTNJE72,COS=NJE,
                FMPROF=X'03',
                TSPROF=X'03',
                PRIPROT=X'72',
                SECPROT=X'72',
                COMPROT=X'4020',
                RUSIZES=X'8686'
        MODEEND
        END
```

Figure 46. MODETABLE for NJE-PNET

APPENDIX F. JEP RELATED DEFINITIONS

The runs involving JEP as a VSE VTAM data transfer program were carried out on a different network configuration. This configuration shown in Figure 47, was replaced during the writing of this guide by that used in the rest of this book. This older network had different sub-area and system numbers, but used basically the same operating systems as the new network.



Some of the relevant definitions used in the MVS/VSE tests follow.

For a more detailed discussion of JEP refer to the IBM WTSC publication CNM/Managing Interconnected Systems, as listed in "Chapter 8. Bibliography" on page 43.

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JEP TABLE

```
PBESSY      MACRF=START,                *
            PHASE=JEPV2A,                *
            DUMMY=DUMMY
PBESSY      MACRF=JEP,                  *
            JEPAPPL=(JEP22A11,JEP22B11,JEP22C11,JEP22D11,
            JEP22E11,JEP22F11,
            JEP22A01,JEP22B01,JEP22C01,
            JEP22D01,JEP22E01,JEP22F01,
            JEP22A21,JEP22B21,JEP22C21,
            JEP22D21,JEP22E21,JEP22F21),
            PSWRD=DOSJEP,                *
            DUMMY=DUMMY
PBESSY      MACRF=HOST,                 *
            HSTAPPL=RALVSMV3,            *
            HSTTYPE=JES2,                *
            REMOTE=011,                  *
            DUMMY=DUMMY
PBESSY      MACRF=ID,                   *
            ID=1,                         *
            JEPAPPL=(JEP22A11,JEP22B11,JEP22C11,
            JEP22D11,JEP22E11,JEP22F11),
            HSTAPPL=RALVSMV3,            *
            AUTOLOG=YES,                  *
            LOGMODE=LGJEPJES,           *
            DUMMY=DUMMY
PBESSY      MACRF=END
END
```

Figure 48. JEP macro for VSE POWER version 1: The assembled definition is cataloged into a core image library accessible to POWER.

JEP VTAM DEFINITIONS

```
R22AJEP VBUILD TYPE=CDRSC
JEP22A11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
JEP22B11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
JEP22C11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
JEP22D11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
JEP22E11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
JEP22F11 CDRSC CDRM=M22
```

Figure 49. JEP CDRSCs VSE POWER Version 1: The CDRSCs are placed in the B.source library for VSE VTAM.

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```

A22JEP  VBUILD TYPE=APPL
POWER   APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22A11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22B11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22C11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22D11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22E11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22F11 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22A01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22B01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22C01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22D01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22E01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22F01 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22A21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22B21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22C21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22D21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22E21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
JEP22F21 APPL  MODETAB=LGJEPJES,VPACING=7,EAS=1
    
```

Figure 50. JEP APPLS: The APPLS are placed in the B.source library for VSE VTAM.

```

LGJEPJES  MODETAB
MODEENT   LOGMODE=LGJEPJES,FMPROF=X'03',TSPROF=X'03',           C
          PRIPROT=X'A3',SECPROT=X'A1',COMPROT=X'7080',           C
          PSNDPAC=X'00',SRCVPAC=X'00',SSNDPAC=X'01',           C
          RUSIZES=X'8585',PSEVIC=X'01102000F100C00000010060'
MODEEND
END
    
```

Figure 51. JEP mode table: The assembled mode table is placed in a VSE core image library accessible to VTAM.

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NJE FOR JEP

```
*****RMT12 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT12 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22A11
R12.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R12.RD1
R12.PU1 START,NOSEP
*****RMT13 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT13 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22B11
R13.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP,UCS=PN
R13.RD1
R13.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT14 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM
RMT14 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22C11
R14.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP,UCS=PN
R14.RD1
R14.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT15 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT15 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22D11
R15.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R15.RD1
R15.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT16 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM.
RMT16 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22E11
R16.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R16.RD1
R16.PU1 NOSEP
*****RMT17 IS JOB ENTRY PROGRAM
RMT17 LUTYPE1,BUFSIZE=256,COMP,CONSOLE,NUMPR=1,NUMPU=1,
      SETUPHDR,DISCINTV=0,VARIABLE,WAITIME=1,LUNAME=JEP22F11
R17.PR1 START,PRWIDTH=132,CLASS=JA,NOSEP
R17.RD1
R17.PU1 NOSEP

Figure 53. NJE parameters used with JEP: This is an excerpt from the JES2
start list member.
```



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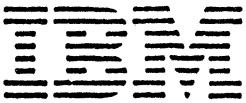
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