Tivoli. IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS

Version 5 Release 4





Application Programmer's Guide

Tivoli. IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS

Version 5 Release 4





Application Programmer's Guide

Note

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 143.

This edition applies to version 5, release 4 of IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS (product number 5697-ENV) and to all subsequent versions, releases, and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

This edition replaces SC31-8855-02.

© Copyright International Business Machines Corporation 1997, 2009.

US Government Users Restricted Rights – Use, duplication or disclosure restricted by GSA ADP Schedule Contract with IBM Corp.

## Contents

Figures	vii
About this publication	ix
Intended audience	ix
Publications	ix
IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library	ix
Related publications	xi
Accessing terminology online	xi
Using NetView for z/OS online help	xii
Using LookAt to look up message explanations	xii
Accessing publications online	ciii
Ordering publications.	ciii
Accessibility	ciii
Tivoli technical training	ciii
Downloads	civ
Support for problem solving	civ
Conventions used in this publication	civ
Typeface conventions	xv
Operating system-dependent variables and paths.	xv
Syntax diagrams.	xv
Chanter 1. Understanding the NetView Dregram to Dregram Interface	4
Chapter I. Understanding the Netview Program-to-Program interface	
How the Interface Works	. 1
Processing Requests	. 2
Creating Buffer Queues.	. 3
Sending an NMVT or CP-MSU Formatted Alert	. 3
Sending a Data Buffer Synchronously	. 4
Receiving a Data Buffer Synchronously	. 4
How the Interface Works with Applications	. 5
High-Level Language Programs	. 5
Assembler Programs.	. 6
Register Conventions	. 6
Program Placement	. 6
Sending Commands and Messages to the NetView Program	. 6
Chapter 2. Using High-Lovel Languages and Assembler to Sond Pequests	44
Encling the Interface for MUC	11
	11
	12
Routing Alerts to Multiple Receivers	12
Building the Request Buffer	13
Using the RPB	13
Fields in the RPB	14
Choosing the Request Type	18
Request Type 1: Query the PPI Status.	19
Request Type 2: Query a Receiver's Status	20
Request Type 3: Obtain the ASCB and TCB Addresses	21
Request Type 4: Define and Initialize a Receiver	22
Request Type 9: Deactivate a Receiver	24
Request Type 10: Delete a Receiver	25
Request Type 12: Send an NMVT or CP-MSU Formatted Alert to the NetView Program	26
Request Type 14: Send a Data Buffer to a Receiver Synchronously	28
Request Type 22: Receive a Data Buffer	30
Request Type 23: Purge a Data Buffer	32
Request Type 24: Wait for the Receive or Connect ECB	34

DSIPHONE	
Parameters	
DSIPHONE Usage Notes	
MLWTO Attributes Support	
DSIPHONE Results.	
Chapter 4. Using the NetView LU 6.2 Transport APIs	
NetView MS Transport API	
MDS Function	
MS Transport Restrictions	
NetView High Performance Transport API	
Differences between Transports.	
High Performance Transport Restrictions    .	
Deciding Which Transport API to Use	
When to Use the NetView MS Transport API	
When to Use the NetView High Performance Transport API	
Considerations for Applications	
Send-Receive Interface.	
Tasking Structure    . <th .<="" <="" td=""></th>	
MDS Transactions	
Chapter 5. Management Services Applications	
Registration Services	
Session Outage Notification	
REGISTER Command	
Send Macro	
Destination Name	
Restrictions	
Receive Macro	
Implementing the Application	
NetView Operator	
NetView System Programmer	
Non-NetView System Programmer	
Chapter 6. Operations Management Served Applications	
Registration Service.	
Buffering Replies	
Session Outage Notification	
REGISTER Command	
Send Macro	
Destination Name	
Restrictions	
Receive Macro	
Implementing the Application	
NetView Operator	
NetView System Programmer	
Non-NetView System Programmer	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Making a SOAP Request       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Making a SOAP Request       6         Using a SOAP Envelope       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Making a SOAP Request       6         Using a SOAP Envelope       6         Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Making a SOAP Request       6         Using a SOAP Envelope       6         Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client       6         Using a Java SAAJ Client       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Using a SOAP Request       6         Using a SOAP Envelope       6         Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client       6         Using a Java SAAJ Client       6         Using a Dynamic Invocation Interface Client       6	
Non-NetView System Programmer       6         Operations Management Routing Considerations       6         Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway       6         Introduction to the SOAP Client       6         Using Web Services Gateway       6         Using a SOAP Request       6         Using a SOAP Envelope       6         Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client       6         Using a Java SAAJ Client       6         Using a Dynamic Invocation Interface Client       6	

|
|
|

Chapter 8. NetView High Performance Transport API	69
egistration Service	. 69
end Service	. 70
nplementing High Performance Transport API Applications.	. 71
NetView System Programmer	. 71
Non-NetView System Programmer	. 73
laintaining Data Integrity	. 73
chapter 9 Programming Techniques	75
Iriting Effective Programs	75
ligh-Level Language and Assembler Programming Examples	. 75
Initializing a Receiver	. 75
Receiving a Buffer	. 76
Sending a Buffer Synchronously	. 77
Disconnecting a Receiver	. 77
LIAA Programming Examples	. //
ommon Operations Services Commands	. 77
COS Command Flow	. 79
Message to Operator	. 80
Using COS Command Lists	. 80
-	
Chapter 10. Using the Trace Facility	83
ontrolling the Trace Facility	. 83
Writing to Internal Storage	. 83
Writing to External Storage with GIF.	. 83
	. 84
uppendix A Data Formats for LU6.2 Conversations	85
Oppendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b>
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 89
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<ul> <li>85</li> <li>85</li> <li>86</li> <li>88</li> <li>89</li> <li>89</li> <li>89</li> <li>89</li> <li>89</li> </ul>
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 89 . 89 . 90
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 89 . 89 . 90 . 91
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 89 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 89 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> 85 86 88 89 89 89 90 91 91 91 91 92 93
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> 85 86 88 89 89 89 90 91 91 91 91 92 93 94
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> 85 86 88 89 89 90 91 91 91 91 92 93 94
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b>
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 99 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b>
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 99 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b>
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> 85 86 88 89 90 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 91 92 93 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> 97 97 97
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 99 . 99
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 99 . 99 . 100
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 98 . 99 . 00 . 97 . 97
Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 98 . 99 100 100 100
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 99 100 100 101
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations       IDS Header Structure         MDS Routing Information (X'1311') GDS Variable       Agent Unit of Work Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable         Accepting an MDS-MU       MDS-MU         MDS-MU Example       MDS         CP-MSU Format       Reference         Routing Report Format       NMVT Format         R&TI Format       R&TI Format         IDS Error Message Format       MDS Error Message Format         MDS Error Message Format       MDS Error Message Example         Application Program-Level Error Reporting       MDS Error Message Example         Application Program-to-Program Interface Return Codes.       MS Error Message Example         Applendix C. Network Asset Management       Aswering Node Configuration Data.         Ital Product Data Descriptions       Answering Node Configuration Data.         In Configuration Data (Subvector X'52')       Sense Data (Subvector X'7D')         Attached Device Configuration Data (Subvector X'82).       Attributes (Subvector X'84')         Additional Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'84')       Additional Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'84')	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 99 100 100 101 101
appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations       IDS Header Structure         MDS Routing Information (X'1311') GDS Variable       Agent Unit of Work Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable         Accepting an MDS-MU       MDS-MU         MDS-MU Example       IDS Data Types         CP-MSU Format       CP-MSU Format         Routing Report Format       Routing Report Format         NMVT Format       R&T Format         IDS Error Message Format       IDS Error Message Format         MDS Error Message Example       Application Program-Level Error Reporting         Application Program-Level Error Reporting       Application Program-Level Error Reporting         Applecide Configuration Data       Product Data Descriptions         Answering Node Configuration Data       Product Data (Subvector X'10' and X'11')         DC E Data       Link Configuration Data (Subvector X'82')         Link Configuration Data (Subvector X'82')       Sense Data (Subvector X'7D')         Attached Device Configuration Data (Subvector X'82').       Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'84')         Additional Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'86').       Hatagement Command Lists	<b>85</b> . 85 . 86 . 88 . 89 . 90 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 91 . 92 . 93 . 94 <b>95</b> <b>97</b> . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 97 . 99 100 100 101 101 101

| |

Network Asset Management Record Formats.
Appendix D. External Log Record Formats
External Log Record Type 37
External Log Record Type 38
NetView Command Authorization Table External Log Record
NetView Task Resource-Utilization-Data External Log Record
NetView Span Authorization Table External Log Record
Record Header and Section Formats.
External Log Record Type 39
Record Subtypes
Record Section Formats
Notices
Programming Interfaces
Trademarks
Index

## Figures

| |

1.	Example of the Program-to-Program Interface 2
2.	Overview of Sending an NMVT or CP-MSU
	Formatted Alert
3.	Overview of Sending a Data Buffer
	Synchronously 4
4.	Overview of Receiving a Data Buffer
	Synchronously 5
5.	Sending Alerts to Multiple Receivers through
	the PPI
6.	SOAP Request Sent to SOAP Endpoint 67
7.	SOAP Response from SOAP Endpoint 67

8.	SOAP Fault Element			. 68
9.	Format of an MDS-MU GDS			. 85
10.	Format of an MDS Header			. 86
11.	MDS-MU Message			. 89
12.	Format of a CP-MSU			. 90
13.	Format of a Routing Report			. 91
14.	Format of an NMVT			. 91
15.	Format of an R&TI			. 92
16.	Format of an MDS Error Message			. 92
17.	MDS Error Message			. 94

I

### About this publication

The IBM<sup>®</sup> Tivoli<sup>®</sup> NetView<sup>®</sup> for z/OS<sup>®</sup> product provides advanced capabilities that you can use to maintain the highest degree of availability of your complex, multi-platform, multi-vendor networks and systems from a single point of control. This publication, the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Application Programmer's Guide*, is written for programmers working with the NetView product and other related products. Use it to perform the following tasks:

- Use the NetView LU 6.2 transport application programming interfaces (APIs).
- Write programs that send network management vector transport (NMVT) and control point management service unit (CP-MSU) formatted alerts to the hardware monitor for processing; write programs that send data buffers to, or receive data buffers from, other application programs.
- Use common operations services (COS) commands and COS command lists.

### Intended audience

This publication is for system programmers and application programmers. Readers should be familiar with the Systems Network Architecture (SNA) requirements described in *Systems Network Architecture Formats* and in the *SNA/Management Services Alert Implementation Guide*.

### **Publications**

This section lists publications in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library and related documents. It also describes how to access Tivoli publications online and how to order Tivoli publications.

### IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library

The following documents are available in the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS library:

- *Administration Reference*, SC31-8854, describes the NetView program definition statements required for system administration.
- *Application Programmer's Guide*, SC31-8855, describes the NetView program-to-program interface (PPI) and how to use the NetView application programming interfaces (APIs).
- *Automation Guide*, SC31-8853, describes how to use automated operations to improve system and network efficiency and operator productivity.
- *Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N),* SC31-8857, and *Command Reference Volume 2 (O-Z),* SC31-8858, describe the NetView commands, which can be used for network and system operation and in command lists and command procedures.
- *Customization Guide*, SC31-8859, describes how to customize the NetView product and points to sources of related information.
- *Data Model Reference*, SC31-8864, provides information about the Graphic Monitor Facility host subsystem (GMFHS), SNA topology manager, and MultiSystem Manager data models.
- *Installation: Configuring Additional Components,* SC31-8874, describes how to configure NetView functions beyond the base functions.
- *Installation: Configuring Graphical Components,* SC31-8875, describes how to install and configure the NetView graphics components.

- *Installation: Configuring the Tivoli NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent,* SC31-6969, describes how to install and configure the NetView for z/OS Enterprise Management Agent.
- *Installation: Getting Started*, SC31-8872, describes how to install and configure the base NetView functions.
- *Installation: Migration Guide*, SC31-8873, describes the new functions provided by the current release of the NetView product and the migration of the base functions from a previous release.
- *IP Management*, SC27-2506, describes how to use the NetView product to manage IP networks.
- *Messages and Codes Volume 1 (AAU-DSI),* SC31-6965, and *Messages and Codes Volume 2 (DUI-IHS),* SC31-6966, describe the messages for the NetView product, the NetView abend codes, the sense codes that are included in NetView messages, and generic alert code points.
- *Programming: Assembler*, SC31-8860, describes how to write exit routines, command processors, and subtasks for the NetView product using assembler language.
- *Programming: Pipes,* SC31-8863, describes how to use the NetView pipelines to customize a NetView installation.
- *Programming: PL/I and C*, SC31-8861, describes how to write command processors and installation exit routines for the NetView product using PL/I or C.
- *Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language,* SC31-8862, describes how to write command lists for the NetView product using the Restructured Extended Executor language (REXX) or the NetView command list language.
- *Resource Object Data Manager and GMFHS Programmer's Guide*, SC31-8865, describes the NetView Resource Object Data Manager (RODM), including how to define your non-SNA network to RODM and use RODM for network automation and for application programming.
- *Security Reference*, SC31-8870, describes how to implement authorization checking for the NetView environment.
- SNA Topology Manager Implementation Guide, SC31-8868, describes planning for and implementing the NetView SNA topology manager, which can be used to manage subarea, Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking, and TN3270 resources.
- *Troubleshooting Guide*, GC27-2507, provides information about documenting, diagnosing, and solving problems that might occur in using the NetView product.
- *Tuning Guide*, SC31-8869, provides tuning information to help achieve certain performance goals for the NetView product and the network environment.
- *User's Guide: Automated Operations Network*, GC31-8851, describes how to use the NetView Automated Operations Network (AON) component, which provides event-driven network automation, to improve system and network efficiency. It also describes how to tailor and extend the automated operations capabilities of the AON component.
- *User's Guide: NetView*, GC31-8849, describes how to use the NetView product to manage complex, multivendor networks and systems from a single point.
- *User's Guide: NetView Management Console*, GC31-8852, provides information about the NetView management console interface of the NetView product.
- *User's Guide: Web Application,* SC32-9381, describes how to use the NetView Web application to manage complex, multivendor networks and systems from a single point.

- *Licensed Program Specifications*, GC31-8848, provides the license information for the NetView product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS US English*, GI10-3194, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS product.
- *Program Directory for IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Japanese*, GI10-3210, contains information about the material and procedures that are associated with installing the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS product.
- *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS V5R4 Online Library*, SK2T-6175, contains the publications that are in the NetView for z/OS library. The publications are available in PDF, HTML, and BookManager<sup>®</sup> formats.

### **Related publications**

To use the information in this publication effectively, you need some additional knowledge, which you can obtain from the following publications:

• Systems Network Architecture Formats, GA27-3136-19

Provides information about the IBM Systems Network Architecture (SNA) formats, including those used between subarea nodes, between subarea nodes and peripheral nodes, and between nodes that implement Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking or low-entry networking (LEN) protocols.

• SNA/Management Services Alert Implementation Guide, GC31-6809-00

Provides information about the alert mechanism defined by SNA/Management Services as well as information about how to construct an alert.

You can find additional product information on the NetView for z/OS Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/products/netview-zos/

For information about the NetView Bridge function, see *Tivoli NetView for OS/390 Bridge Implementation*, SC31-8238-03 (available only in the V1R4 library).

### Accessing terminology online

The *Tivoli Software Glossary* includes definitions for many of the technical terms related to Tivoli software. The *Tivoli Software Glossary* is available at the following Tivoli software library Web site:

http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/tividd/glossary/tivoliglossarymst.htm

The IBM Terminology Web site consolidates the terminology from IBM product libraries in one convenient location. You can access the Terminology Web site at the following Web address:

http://www.ibm.com/software/globalization/terminology/

For a list of NetView for z/OS terms and definitions, refer to the IBM Terminology Web site. The following terms are used in this library:

#### NetView

For the following products:

- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 4
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 3
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 2
- Tivoli NetView for z/OS version 5 release 1
- Tivoli NetView for OS/390<sup>®</sup> version 1 release 4

MVS For z/OS operating systems

#### **MVS** element

For the BCP element of the z/OS operating system

#### CNMCMD

For the CNMCMD member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

#### **CNMSTYLE**

For the CNMSTYLE member and the members that are included in it using the %INCLUDE statement

#### PARMLIB

For SYS1.PARMLIB and other data sets in the concatenation sequence

Unless otherwise indicated, references to programs indicate the latest version and release of the programs. If only a version is indicated, the reference is to all releases within that version.

When a reference is made about using a personal computer or workstation, any programmable workstation can be used.

### Using NetView for z/OS online help

The following types of NetView for z/OS mainframe online help are available, depending on your installation and configuration:

- · General help and component information
- Command help
- Message help
- Sense code information
- Recommended actions

#### Using LookAt to look up message explanations

LookAt is an online facility that you can use to look up explanations for most of the IBM messages you encounter, and for some system abends and codes. Using LookAt to find information is faster than a conventional search because, in most cases, LookAt goes directly to the message explanation.

You can use LookAt from the following locations to find IBM message explanations for z/OS elements and features, z/VM<sup>®</sup>, VSE/ESA, and Clusters for AIX<sup>®</sup> and Linux<sup>®</sup> systems:

- The Internet. You can access IBM message explanations directly from the LookAt Web site at http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/lookat/.
- Your z/OS TSO/E host system. You can install code on your z/OS or z/OS.e system to access IBM message explanations, using LookAt from a TSO/E command line (for example, TSO/E prompt, ISPF, or z/OS UNIX<sup>®</sup> System Services running OMVS).
- Your Microsoft<sup>®</sup> Windows<sup>®</sup> workstation. You can install LookAt directly from the *z/OS Collection* (SK3T-4269) or the *z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection* (SK3T-4271) and use it from the resulting Windows graphical user interface (GUI). The command prompt (also known as the DOS command line) version can still be used from the directory in which you install the Windows version of LookAt.
- Your wireless handheld device. You can use the LookAt Mobile Edition from http://www.ibm.com/systems/z/os/zos/bkserv/lookat/lookatm.html with a handheld device that has wireless access and an Internet browser.

You can obtain code to install LookAt on your host system or Microsoft Windows workstation from the following locations:

- A CD in the *z*/OS Collection (SK3T-4269).
- The z/OS and Software Products DVD Collection (SK3T-4271).
- The LookAt Web site. Click **Download** and then select the platform, release, collection, and location that you want. More information is available in the LOOKAT.ME files that is available during the download process.

### Accessing publications online

The documentation DVD, *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS V5R4 Online Library*, SK2T-6175, contains the publications that are in the product library. The publications are available in PDF, HTML, and BookManager formats. Refer to the readme file on the DVD for instructions on how to access the documentation.

IBM posts publications for this and all other Tivoli products, as they become available and whenever they are updated, to the Tivoli Information Center Web site at http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/tivihelp/v3r1/index.jsp.

Note: If you print PDF documents on other than letter-sized paper, set the option in the File → Print window that enables Adobe<sup>®</sup> Reader to print letter-sized pages on your local paper.

### Ordering publications

You can order many Tivoli publications online at http://www.elink.ibmlink.ibm.com/publications/servlet/pbi.wss

You can also order by telephone by calling one of these numbers:

- In the United States: 800-879-2755
- In Canada: 800-426-4968

In other countries, contact your software account representative to order Tivoli publications. To locate the telephone number of your local representative, perform the following steps:

- 1. Go to http://www.elink.ibmlink.ibm.com/publications/servlet/pbi.wss.
- 2. Select your country from the list and click Go.
- **3**. Click **About this site** to see an information page that includes the telephone number of your local representative.

### Accessibility

Accessibility features help users with a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use software products successfully. Standard shortcut and accelerator keys are used by the product and are documented by the operating system. Refer to the documentation provided by your operating system for more information.

For additional information, see the Accessibility appendix in the *User's Guide: NetView*.

### **Tivoli technical training**

For Tivoli technical training information, refer to the following IBM Tivoli Education Web site at http://www.ibm.com/software/tivoli/education.

### **Downloads**

Clients and agents, NetView product demonstrations, and several free NetView applications can be downloaded from the NetView for z/OS support Web site:

http://www.ibm.com/software/sysmgmt/products/support/ IBMTivoliNetViewforzOS.html

In the "IBM Tivoli for NetView for z/OS support" pane, click **Download** to go to a page where you can search for or select downloads.

These applications can help with the following tasks:

- Migrating customization parameters and initialization statements from earlier releases to the CNMSTUSR member and command definitions from earlier releases to the CNMCMDU member.
- Getting statistics for your automation table and merging the statistics with a listing of the automation table
- Displaying the status of a job entry subsystem (JES) job or canceling a specified JES job
- Sending alerts to the NetView program using the program-to-program interface (PPI)
- Sending and receiving MVS commands using the PPI
- · Sending Time Sharing Option (TSO) commands and receiving responses

#### Support for problem solving

If you have a problem with your IBM software, you want to resolve it quickly. IBM provides the following ways for you to obtain the support you need:

#### Online

Go to the IBM Software Support site at http://www.ibm.com/software/support/probsub.html and follow the instructions.

#### **IBM Support Assistant**

The IBM Support Assistant (ISA) is a free local software serviceability workbench that helps you resolve questions and problems with IBM software products. The ISA provides quick access to support-related information and serviceability tools for problem determination. To install the ISA software, go to http://www.ibm.com/software/support/isa/.

#### **Troubleshooting information**

For more information about resolving problems with the NetView for z/OS product, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Troubleshooting Guide*. Additional support for the NetView for z/OS product is available through the NetView user group on Yahoo at

http://groups.yahoo.com/group/NetView/. This support is for NetView for z/OS customers only, and registration is required. This forum is monitored by NetView developers who answer questions and provide guidance. When a problem with the code is found, you are asked to open an official problem management record (PMR) to obtain resolution.

#### Conventions used in this publication

This publication uses several conventions for special terms and actions, operating system-dependent commands and paths, and command syntax.

### **Typeface conventions**

This publication uses the following typeface conventions:

Bold

- Lowercase commands and mixed case commands that are otherwise difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- Interface controls (check boxes, push buttons, radio buttons, spin buttons, fields, folders, icons, list boxes, items inside list boxes, multicolumn lists, containers, menu choices, menu names, tabs, property sheets), labels (such as **Tip:**, and **Operating system considerations**:)
- · Keywords and parameters in text
- Italic
- Citations (examples: titles of publications, diskettes, and CDs
- Words defined in text (example: a nonswitched line is called a *point-to-point line*)
- Emphasis of words and letters (words as words example: "Use the word *that* to introduce a restrictive clause."; letters as letters example: "The LUN address must start with the letter *L*.")
- New terms in text (except in a definition list): a *view* is a frame in a workspace that contains data.
- Variables and values you must provide: ... where myname represents...

#### Monospace

- Examples and code examples
- File names, programming keywords, and other elements that are difficult to distinguish from surrounding text
- · Message text and prompts addressed to the user
- Text that the user must type
- · Values for arguments or command options

### **Operating system-dependent variables and paths**

For workstation components, this publication uses the UNIX convention for specifying environment variables and for directory notation.

When using the Windows command line, replace *\$variable* with *%variable*% for environment variables and replace each forward slash (/) with a backslash (\) in directory paths. The names of environment variables are not always the same in the Windows and UNIX environments. For example, *%*TEMP% in Windows environments is equivalent to *\$*TMPDIR in UNIX environments.

**Note:** If you are using the bash shell on a Windows system, you can use the UNIX conventions.

### Syntax diagrams

Read syntax diagrams from left-to-right, top-to-bottom, following the horizontal line (the main path). This section describes how syntax elements are shown in syntax diagrams.

#### Symbols

The following symbols are used in syntax diagrams:

► Marks the beginning of the command syntax.

- Indicates that the command syntax is continued.
- I Marks the beginning and end of a fragment or part of the command syntax.
- Marks the end of the command syntax.

#### **Parameters**

The following types of parameters are used in syntax diagrams:

<b>Required</b> Required parameters are shown on the main path
--

**Optional** Optional parameters are shown below the main path.

**Default** Default parameters are shown above the main path. In parameter descriptions, default parameters are underlined.

Syntax diagrams do not rely on highlighting, brackets, or braces. In syntax diagrams, the position of the elements relative to the main syntax line indicates whether an element is required, optional, or the default value.

Parameters are classified as keywords or variables. Keywords are shown in uppercase letters. Variables, which represent names or values that you supply, are shown in lowercase letters and are either italicized or, in NetView help and BookManager publications, displayed in a differentiating color.

In the following example, the USER command is a required keyword parameter, *user\_id* is a required variable parameter, and *password* is an optional variable parameter.

▶ USER - user\_id \_\_\_\_\_ password \_\_\_\_

#### **Punctuation and parentheses**

You must include all punctuation that is shown in the syntax diagram, such as colons, semicolons, commas, minus signs, and both single and double quotation marks.

When an operand can have more than one value, the values typically are enclosed in parentheses and separated by commas. For a single value, the parentheses typically can be omitted. For more information, see "Multiple operands or values" on page xviii.

If a command requires positional commas to separate keywords and variables, the commas are shown before the keywords or variables.

When examples of commands are shown, commas are also used to indicate the absence of a positional operand. For example, the second comma indicates that an optional operand is not being used:

COMMAND\_NAME opt\_variable\_1,,opt\_variable\_3

You do not need to specify the trailing positional commas. Trailing positional and non-positional commas either are ignored or cause a command to be rejected. Restrictions for each command state whether trailing commas cause the command to be rejected.

#### Abbreviations

Command and keyword abbreviations are listed in synonym tables after each command description.

#### Syntax examples

This section show examples for the different uses of syntax elements.

**Required syntax elements:** Required keywords and variables are shown on the main syntax line. You must code required keywords and variables.

▶▶—	REQUIRED	KEYWORD -	<ul> <li>required_</li> </ul>	variable		
-----	----------	-----------	-------------------------------	----------	--	--

If multiple mutually exclusive required keywords or variables are available to choose from, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order.

► \_\_\_\_ REQUIRED\_OPERAND\_OR\_VALUE\_1 \_\_\_ REQUIRED\_OPERAND\_OR\_VALUE\_2 \_\_

**Optional syntax elements:** Optional keywords and variables are shown below the main syntax line. You can choose not to code optional keywords and variables.

└ OPTIONAL OPERAND ┘

If multiple mutually exclusive optional keywords or variables are available to choose from, they are stacked vertically in alphanumeric order below the main syntax line.

- OPTIONAL\_OPERAND\_OR\_VALUE\_1 - OPTIONAL OPERAND OR VALUE 2 -

**Default keywords and values:** Default keywords and values are shown above the main syntax line in one of the following ways:

- A default keyword is shown only above the main syntax line. You can specify this keyword or allow it to default. The following syntax example shows the default keyword KEYWORD1 above the main syntax line and the rest of the optional keywords below the main syntax line.
- If an operand has a default value, the operand is shown both above and below the main syntax line. A value below the main syntax line indicates that if you specify the operand, you must also specify either the default value or another value shown. If you do not specify the operand, the default value above the main syntax line is used. The following syntax example shows the default values for operand OPTION=\* above and below the main syntax line.



▶◀

▶∢

**Multiple operands or values:** An arrow returning to the left above a group of operands or values indicates that more than one can be selected or that a single one can be repeated.



**Syntax that is longer than one line:** If a diagram is longer than one line, each line that is to be continued ends with a single arrowhead and the following line begins with a single arrowhead.

► OPERAND_1 — OPERAND_2 — OPERAND_3 — OPERAND_4 — OPERAND_5 —	
► OPERAND_6 — OPERAND_7 — OPERAND_8 —	

**Syntax fragments:** Some syntax diagrams contain syntax fragments, which are used for lengthy, complex, or repeated sections of syntax. Syntax fragments follow the main diagram. Each syntax fragment name is mixed case and is shown in the main diagram and in the heading of the fragment. The following syntax example shows a syntax diagram with two fragments that are identified as Fragment1 and Fragment2.

COMMAND_NAME      Fragment1     Fragment2	►◀
Fragment1	
KEYWORD_A=valueA - KEYWORD_B - KEYWORD_C	

#### Fragment2

# Chapter 1. Understanding the NetView Program-to-Program Interface

The program-to-program interface (PPI) runs as part of the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS (NetView) subsystem address space. When an application calls the program-to-program interface in MVS, the request is performed synchronously.

This chapter describes the following information:

- The functions of the program-to-program interface
- · How applications pass requests to the program-to-program interface

This chapter does not describe how to build network management vector transport (NMVT) or control point management service unit (CP-MSU) vectors.

**Reference:** Application programmers need to be familiar with the SNA requirements in the following publications:

- Systems Network Architecture Formats
- SNA/Management Services Alert Implementation Guide

**Note:** Before you use the program-to-program interface, see Chapter 9, "Programming Techniques," on page 75.

#### How the Interface Works

The program-to-program (PPI) interface enables application programs to send NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts to the NetView program and enables application programs to send data buffers to, or receive data buffers from, other application programs that are running in the same host as the NetView program. An application program can send, receive, or do both.

The NetView program receives NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts and processes them in the order of first in, first out. The NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts are processed by the NetView hardware monitor, which provides functions such as:

- Filtering alerts
- Displaying alerts on the Alerts-Dynamic panel
- Logging the alerts in the hardware monitor database
- · Forwarding the alerts to a focal point NetView program

Alerts and resolution vectors can also be processed by the NetView automation table.

Figure 1 on page 2 shows examples of the following operations of the PPI:

- Program A sending an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert to the NetView program
- The NetView program receiving an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert from its buffer queue
- Programs B and W sending data buffers to Program Z
- Program Z receiving a data buffer from its buffer queue



Figure 1. Example of the Program-to-Program Interface

### **Processing Requests**

The PPI performs basic tasks called *requests*. Each program you write can contain a series of requests. The PPI processes each request and generates a return code to indicate the status of the request.

Your program uses a request parameter buffer (RPB) to send a request to the PPI which uses the same RPB to send data back to your program. See "Building the Request Buffer" on page 13 for more information about buffer creation.

The request types available for use with the PPI for MVS are listed in Table 1.

Request TypeDescription1Query the status of the PPI.2Query the status of a receiver program.3Obtain the address space control block (ASCB) and task control block (TCB) addresses of the receiver.4Define and initialize a receiver.9Deactivate a receiver.

Table 1. Program-to-Program Interface Request Types for MVS

Request Type	Description
10	Delete a receiver.
12	Send an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert to the NetView program.
14	Send a data buffer to a receiver program synchronously.
22	Receive a data buffer from the buffer queue.
23	Purge a data buffer from the buffer queue.
24	Wait for the receive or connect event control block (ECB) to be posted by the PPI.

Table 1. Program-to-Program Interface Request Types for MVS (continued)

### **Creating Buffer Queues**

Each receiver program, including the NetView alert receiver (NETVALRT), has a *buffer queue* for temporarily storing incoming data buffers. These buffer queues reside in the PPI. A sender program sends a data buffer to a receiver buffer queue, and the receiver program retrieves the data buffer from the buffer queue.

When you define a program as a receiver (see "Request Type 4: Define and Initialize a Receiver" on page 22), you also define the *buffer queue limit*. The buffer queue limit is the maximum number of outstanding buffers that can be stored in the receiver buffer queue. When the receiver buffer queue is full, sender programs receive a return code of 35 when they attempt to send a buffer to the receiver buffer queue.

Buffers are also queued for a receiver that becomes inactive. For example, if the NetView alert receiver task, CNMCALRT, becomes inactive, its incoming buffers are stored until CNMCALRT becomes active again.

The PPI allocates storage for a data buffer as the data buffer arrives in the buffer queue.

### Sending an NMVT or CP-MSU Formatted Alert

Each program you write contains one or more requests. For example, Figure 2 shows Program A sending an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert to the NetView program. Program A is using:

- Request type 1 to query the PPI status. This is an optional request.
- Request type 12 to send the NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert.



Figure 2. Overview of Sending an NMVT or CP-MSU Formatted Alert

The NetView distribution tape provides examples of programs that send an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert. See sample CNMS4287 for assembler, sample CNMS4257 for C, and sample CNMS4227 for PL/I.

### Sending a Data Buffer Synchronously

Figure 3 shows Program B synchronously sending a data buffer to the buffer queue for Program Z. Program B is using:

- Request type 1 to query the PPI status. This is an optional request.
- Request type 2 to query the status of Program Z. This is an optional request.
- Request type 14 to send the data buffer.



Figure 3. Overview of Sending a Data Buffer Synchronously

The NetView distribution tape provides examples of programs that send a data buffer. See sample CNMS4288 for assembler and sample CNMS4228 for PL/I.

### **Receiving a Data Buffer Synchronously**

Figure 4 on page 5 shows Program Z receiving a data buffer from the Program Z buffer queue. Program Z is using:

- Request type 1 to query the PPI status. This is an optional request.
- Request type 3 to obtain the ASCB and TCB addresses. This is an optional request.
- Request type 4 to define itself as a receiver. The PPI returns the receiver ECB address.
- Request type 22 to retrieve a data buffer from the buffer queue.
- Request type 9 to deactivate the receiver.



Figure 4. Overview of Receiving a Data Buffer Synchronously

The NetView distribution tape provides examples of programs, other than REXX, that receive a data buffer. See sample CNMS4289 for assembler and sample CNMS4229 for PL/I. For a REXX example, see "REXX Programming Examples" on page 77.

### How the Interface Works with Applications

I

L

I

I

I

I

|

|

This section applies to applications written in languages other than REXX. For REXX programs, you can use DSIPHONE to access the program-to-program interface. For information on coding DSIPHONE, see Chapter 3, "Using REXX to Send Requests," on page 35.

Each program you write must use the CALL statement to pass your requests to the CNMCNETV module in the NetView subsystem. Control is returned to your program immediately following the CALL statement. The CALL statement runs the CNMCNETV module and passes the request parameter buffer.

The CNMCNETV module runs in 31-bit addressing mode only for MVS. Set the high-order byte correctly for all addresses so that they are valid for 31-bit addressing mode. Pass the addresses in registers 1, 13, 14, and 15.

You must either link edit the CNMCNETV module from the CNMLINK data set into your application or load it from the SCNMLPA1 or LPALIB data set at runtime. The advantage of loading the CNMCNETV module at runtime is that you are assured of using the latest copy rather than having to relink your application each time CNMCNETV changes due to the application of maintenance.

### **High-Level Language Programs**

The following example shows the CALL statement for high-level languages, such as PL/I and C, where *rpb* is the name of the request parameter buffer.

CALL CNMCNETV (rpb)

For high-level language programs, you can link-edit the CNMCNETV module during the link-edit step.

#### **Assembler Programs**

Т

Т

T

Т

Т

1

I

I

You can code the CALL statement in assembler in either of two ways:

• You can use the module name.

The following example shows using CNMCNETV in the CALL statement in assembler, where *rpb* is the name of the request parameter buffer.

- CALL CNMCNETV, (rpb)
- You can use the address of the module.

In the following example, rpb is the name of the request parameter buffer, and nn is the register that contains the address of the CNMCNETV module.

CALL (nn), (rpb)

For assembler programs, you can use the LOAD macro to load the CNMCNETV module into memory and then branch and link to the module. You can also link-edit the CNMCNETV module. For more information about coding the CALL statement in assembler, refer to the z/OS library.

#### **Register Conventions**

Programs written in high-level programming languages, such as C and PL/I, and programs written in assembler can use the CALL interface if they support the following register conventions expected by the CNMCNETV module:

Register 1	Points to a memory location that contains the address of the request parameter buffer.
Register 13	Contains the address for the calling program's 72-byte save area.
Register 14	Contains the return address for the calling program.
Register 15	Contains the entry address for the CNMCNETV module.

### **Program Placement**

NetView application programs and other user programs running in any address space can pass NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts to the NetView hardware monitor for processing.

Additionally, a user program can send data buffers to (or receive data buffers from) another user program running in any address space.

**Note:** Programs sending NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts to the NetView program and sending and receiving data buffers need to reside in the host system that is processing the NetView program.

### Sending Commands and Messages to the NetView Program

Programs (clients) can use the following methods to send commands and messages to the NetView program:

CMDSERV

The CMDSERV interface is a command server designed to run on a NetView autotask. The autotask accepts commands from an environment that has established an identity to the security product (SAF) and is defined there as a NetView user.

APSERV

I

The APSERV interface is a command server that runs on a NetView autotask or on a virtual OST (VOST). APSERV accepts commands or messages from APF authorized programs only. Unlike CMDSERV, APSERV does not require the client to register with a security product; instead, the client specifies the user ID under which the command is to be authority checked.

#### Using the CMDSERV Interface

The CMDSERV interface receives NetView commands that are passed through the NetView PPI. CMDSERV processes the command and returns the results through the PPI to the originating program. See the IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Command Reference Volume 1 (A-N) or the NetView online help for more information about using the CMDSERV command.

One method for using the interface that the CMDSERV command sets up is to use the NETVCMD (CNMS8029) utility. The following formats are used:

#### For TSO or REXX batch usage:



command\_delimiter

Specifies the delimiter used to separate NetView commands when more than one NetView command is entered, for example: NETVCMD CMDDLMTR=/ LIST ''/ LIST OPER1

The default delimiter is the semicolon (;).

When running under a UNIX shell, you might need to use an escape character before the delimiter or other characters. For example: NETVCMD LIST \'\'\; LIST OPER1

Or the entire NETVCMD parameter list can be enclosed in quotation marks as shown in the following example: NETVCMD "LIST ''; LIST OPER1"

#### NetView\_command

Indicates the NetView command to be issued.

#### server\_name

Indicates the name of the server. If specified, this value must be the same name used, or the default value, on the name parameter of the CMDSERV command issued under the NetView program. If the server name is not specified, the default value is DSICMDSV.

#### timeout

Т

T

T

Т

T

T

Specifies an optional timeout value in seconds to be applied to the command that it precedes. The default is established by the NetView CCDEF command because the command ultimately runs in a pipe with the CORRCMD stage.

**Example: Issuing NetView Commands from TSO and UNIX:** To issue a NetView command from a TSO or UNIX command line, the PPI must be active and your TSO or UNIX user ID must be defined in your security product and as a NetView user. The NetView user ID must be authorized to issue the NetView commands sent to the NetView program. Define the user as a NetView operator; for more information about defining NetView operators, see the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Security Reference*.

In this example, a REXX CLIST named NETVCMD is used to issue the NetView LIST command. NETVCMD is a sample that is supplied with the NetView product and can be found in CNMS8029. When the NetView command is issued, *server\_name* must either be the same as specified on CMDSERV NAME=*server\_PPI\_name* or default to DSICMDSV.

From TSO, enter the following command: NETVCMD SERVER=server name LIST DEFAULTS

From UNIX, enter the following command: NETVCMD -sserver\_name LIST DEFAULTS

#### Using the APSERV Interface

The APSERV (CNMEAPCS) command sets up an interface that authorized programs (clients) can use in the following ways:

- Run NetView or MVS commands under the authority of a specified NetView operator
- Place a message in the netlog
- · Route a message to a specified operator or to the authorized receiver

To use the APSERV interface, an authorized program sends a buffer over the PPI to the specified receiver. The data sent over the PPI has the following format:

#### Notes:

1. Non-printable characters (00x - 3Fx) cannot be used with the APSERV interface.

2. If REXX is used, the authorized program can use the DSIPHONE subroutine to transmit the data across the PPI. See Chapter 3, "Using REXX to Send Requests," on page 35.

#### user\_name

I

The *user\_name* variable can be one of the following names.

- A NetView function name beginning with the question mark character (?).
- A NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID as defined with the NACMD.OPID.*TEPLogonid* statement in the CNMSTYLE member. A NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID can be 1 10 characters in length and can contain alphanumeric and the @, #, and \$ characters.

Under certain conditions when *user\_name* is a NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID, the APSERV interface inserts records into NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal workspaces; see "Usage Notes" on page 10.

• A NetView operator ID. If the specified name is both a NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID and a NetView operator ID, it is processed as a NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID. Under certain conditions when *user\_name* is a NetView operator ID, the APSERV interface inserts records into NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal workspaces; see "Usage Notes" on page 10.

When *user\_name* is a NetView operator ID, the APSERV interface checks whether the operator is logged on and, if not, causes an autotask with that ID to be started. Currently, the NetView program does not recognize such an autotask as *attended*. Users might want to adjust their IDLEOFF settings. Commands are always queued at a low priority.

#### seqno

The *seqno* variable helps identify a particular transaction. The *seqno* can be 1 - 8 characters in length. It can contain alphanumeric and the @, #, and \$ characters.

#### NetView\_command

The *NetView\_command* variable can be any regular NetView line mode command. The APSERV interface processes commands subject to separate authority checking. Do not send full-screen commands.

The first character of the command cannot be a dash or minus sign ('60'X). Instead, use the PIPE CORRCMD stage.

#### **MVS** *any\_command*

The *any\_command* variable is the command to be submitted to the z/OS operating system under the authority of the user name specified by the *user\_name* variable.

#### **-ROUTE** target message

The *target* variable is a valid argument for the PIPE ROUTE stage command. At least one blank must follow the *target* variable. The *message* variable can be any data except non-printable characters (00x - 3Fx). All blanks after the *target* variable are discarded, and the remaining data is sent to the specified target.

#### -FORLOG data\_to\_log

When -FORLOG is specified, the *user\_name* variable is ignored. The *data\_to\_log* variable can be any data except non-printable characters (00x - 3Fx), up to 255 bytes, to be logged by the task. The task is indicated by the *user\_name* variable according to the DEFAULTS or OVERRIDE command settings in effect for that task.

**Note:** The data is logged and is submitted to user exit 4, but it is not submitted to other exits, message automation, ASSIGN processing, or trap matching.

#### **Usage Notes:**

- For each NetView or MVS command received, the APSERV interface logs a BNH806I message. The message origin (domain field) for this message contains the SAF user name of the client sending the command. For the command echo, the message origin lists the PPI name for the client.
- Messages generated by the APSERV interface are logged as usual for the NetView task where they occur. Use the OVERRIDE NETLOG, SYSLOG, or HCYLOG options as needed for each task. Command echoes and command responses are logged at the target task specified by the client. Command response messages are submitted to the automation table before being logged. The BNH806I and error messages are logged at the autotask or VOST where APSERV is running. See the OVERRIDE command for more information about the options.
- The APSERV command is a long-running command. To end the command and close the PPI receive, issue STOP FORCE=*taskname* specifying the task name of the autotask. Stop a VOST with the DETACH command.
- If the APSERV command runs on an autotask (not a VOST), then ensure no other function is assigned to that autotask. The APSERV command continuously waits for input records.
- If the following conditions are met, the APSERV interface inserts records into the NetView Tivoli Enterprise Portal workspaces:
  - The TEMA tower is enabled.
  - The NetView for z/OS enterprise management agent is active.
  - One of the following conditions is true:
    - user\_name is a Tivoli Enterprise Portal user ID.
    - *user\_name* is a NetView operator ID, and the -TEMA option was specified on the APSERV command; see the online help for more information about the APSERV command.

The following records are inserted:

- The command echo and all correlated command responses received within 30 minutes of issuing the command are inserted into the NetView Command Response workspace. Before insertion, these records are submitted to user exits and message automation, either of which can alter or suppress messages.
- The BNH806I audit record is inserted into the NetView Audit Log workspace before being submitted to user exits and message automation.

# Chapter 2. Using High-Level Languages and Assembler to Send Requests

This chapter contains instructions for enabling the PPI. This chapter also describes the request parameter buffer fields and return codes associated with each request type.

### **Enabling the Interface for MVS**

For the NetView program to receive NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts, enable the PPI in the following way:

- 1. Initialize the NetView subsystem address space. Refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started* for more information.
- 2. Ensure that the NetView subsystem address space has a specified region size large enough to hold the user data buffers that might be queued or stored in the subsystem address space. The required storage depends on how many receivers exist in the NetView subsystem address space. To estimate the required storage:
  - a. Determine the storage required for each receiver, using the following formula:

Average buffer size (bytes) X buffer queue limit (number of buffers)

b. Add the storage requirements for all the receivers to get an estimate of the total storage required, in bytes.

Some of the NetView functions using the PPI can require larger buffer queue lengths for the NetView and VTAM<sup>®</sup> PPI receivers. Refer to the storage estimating information in the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Tuning Guide* to determine storage requirements.

**3**. Review the NetView startup procedure before you start the PPI to determine how the NetView subsystem address space is used. For more information about the startup procedure, refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started.* See the CNMSJ010 sample on the NetView distribution tape for an example of a NetView subsystem address space procedure.

When you use the PPI, set the MSGIFAC value to NOSSI and the PPIOPT value to PPI. If you run the PPI and the SSI at the same time, use an MSGIFAC value other than NOSSI and a PPIOPT value of PPI. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started* for information about the MSGIFAC parameter.

- 4. Ensure that the PPI module resides in an MVS authorized program facility (APF) authorized library if the PPI module is to be processed as an APF-authorized program.
- 5. Enter the TRACEPPI command, if you want to enable the PPI trace facility. For more information about the PPI trace facility, see Chapter 10, "Using the Trace Facility," on page 83. Refer to the NetView online help for information about the TRACEPPI command.
- 6. Activate and enable the generalized trace facility (GTF) for PPI. For more information, see Chapter 10, "Using the Trace Facility," on page 83.
- **Note:** Unpredictable results can occur, including system abends and lost data if you stop the NetView subsystem address space before you stop all applications that are using the address space.

### **Receiving Alerts**

If the alert receiver task is started and the NetView subsystem or the DSICRTR task is inactive, the alert receiver task issues messages CNM563I and DSI295I, and waits until both the NetView subsystem and the DSICRTR task are active. To enable the NetView program to receive NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts using the PPI, complete the following steps:

- 1. Ensure that the PPI is fully initialized. See "Enabling the Interface for MVS" on page 11.
- **2**. Ensure that the NetView communication network management task (DSICRTR) is active.
  - a. Issue the following command from the NetView command line to find the status of the DSICRTR task:

LIST DSICRTR

- b. Skip to step 3 if the status is ACTIVE.
- c. Issue the following command if the status is INACTIVE: START TASK=DSICRTR
  - **Note:** If multiple NetView programs are active, start the DSICRTR task only in the NetView program that performs problem determination (the network management NetView program).
- **3**. Ensure that the NetView alert receiver task (CNMCALRT) is defined to the NetView program and is started when the NetView program is started. If you are not using the PPI to send NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts, defining or starting the CNMCALRT task is not necessary.
  - a. Issue the following command from the NetView command line to find the status of the CNMCALRT task:
     LIST CNMCALRT
  - b. If the status is ACTIVE, the NetView program can receive NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts and no further action is needed.
  - c. Issue the following command if the status is INACTIVE and you are using the PPI to send NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts to the NetView program: START TASK=CNMCALRT

### **Routing Alerts to Multiple Receivers**

To route an alert to more than one NetView system through the PPI, use the AlertRcvName statement in the CNMSTUSR or *Cxx*STGEN member to set a different PPI alert receiver name on each NetView program. The default is NETVALRT. For information about changing CNMSTYLE statements, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started*.

Use a request type 14 to send a data buffer to multiple alert receivers, specifying the proper receiver ID in the RPB. Figure 5 on page 13 shows how alerts are routed to multiple receivers. If you want to send an alert to multiple receivers, issue the send to each of the receivers.



Figure 5. Sending Alerts to Multiple Receivers through the PPI

### **Building the Request Buffer**

The request parameter buffer (RPB) is a 56-byte parameter list that you build for each request. Your program uses an RPB to send a request to the PPI, and the PPI uses the same RPB to return data to your program.

### Using the RPB

The RPB fully describes your request by specifying items such as the request type and the receiver or sender identification. For example, if you want to send a data buffer to another user program, the RPB for your request type 14 contains the receiving program's identification, the sending program's identification, the length of the buffer you are sending, and the address to which the data buffer is sent.

In addition, the PPI uses fields in the RPB to return data to your program. For example, when you use a request type 4 to define your program as a receiver, the PPI returns the address of the receiver event control block (ECB) in the RPB. All return codes are also returned in the RPB.

Each request needs a RPB. For each RPB you build, use only those fields that apply to your request type. "Choosing the Request Type" on page 18 describes which fields are required for each request type.

### Fields in the RPB

Table 2 lists the fields in the RPB. The Data Field names used in this table are for descriptive purposes only. You are not required to use these names in your RPB. The DTR Field name corresponds to the DSIDTR macro shipped as part of the NetView macro set.

Macro DSIDTR includes two labels that can be used to determine the lengths of either the 56-byte structure or the 96-byte structure (total length of the DTR including those fields that occur following offset 56; see Table 2 to identify these fields). User application code not utilizing those additional fields (that is, those that occur following offset 56) can use DTREND to calculate the length of the 56 byte RPB; if you use those additional fields, use DTREND1 to calculate total RPB length of 96. Fields following offset 56 must be zeroed if not being initialized to valid pointer values to ensure NetView code does not try to access an address that is not valid. User code that employs DSIGET with the default option CLEAR=YES need not specifically zero these fields, however code that requires a GETMAIN for storage must be cautious of residual data in these fields.

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field	Description
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN	Length of the request parameter buffer; this field must be set to 56 the length of the fields being used.
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT	Request type; a 2-byte integer value, for example, 22. The request types are described under "Processing Requests" on page 2.
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP	<ul> <li>Recovery option indicator, which can have one of the following values:</li> <li><b>0</b> No recovery is requested.</li> <li><b>1</b> ESTAE recovery is requested.</li> <li>The ESTAE program isolates the user from abends and protects the user program from abnormally ending. If an error occurs while a user program is using the PPI, the ESTAE routine traps the error and sets a return code that it passes to the user program, preventing an abend. These return codes are described in Appendix B, "Program-to-Program Interface Return Codes," on page 95.</li> <li>ESTAE recovery is not available if the user program is running in cross-memory mode.</li> <li>For more information about the ESTAE routine, refer to the z/OS library.</li> </ul>
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC	4-byte processing return code returned by the PPI on every request type.
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR	Work storage address required by the NetView service module, CNMCNETV. The work storage must be 128 bytes for MVS.

Table 2. Request Parameter Buffer Fields

I

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field	Description
16–23	SENDER-ID	DTRSDID	Sender identification; 8-character identifier of the sender program. The ID can contain alphabetic characters A - Z, numeric characters 0 - 9, and the following special characters: dollar sign (\$), percent sign (%), ampersand (&), at sign (@), and number sign (#). If the ID is not 8 characters long, it must be left-justified and padded with blanks on the right side.
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB	Address space control block address; this is the ASCB address of the receiver program. The PPI returns this value on a request type 3.
			Some programming languages do not provide the mapping facilities for a receiver program to determine what to specify in the ASCB-ADR field. Therefore, the receiver program uses request type 3 to determine this field.
			If the address space with the specified ASCB-ADR ends, the receiver status is set to inactive.
20–23	ECB-ADR	DTRECB	Event control block address. The PPI returns this value on request types 4 and 22 when the buffer queue of the receiver has no buffers.
			The PPI posts the receiver ECB when a data buffer is received in the receiver buffer queue. Your program can use a WAIT macro or a request type 24 to wait for the PPI to post this ECB. The post code is the lower 3 bytes of the ECB.
			When the NetView subsystem ends, the ECB is posted with a post code of 99.
20–23	BUFFQ-L	DTRBQL	Buffer queue limit; the maximum number of outstanding data buffers that can be accepted for a receiver. This limit is defined in a request type 4 when the receiver is activated. The limit can be changed by a request type 9 when the receiver is deactivated, or by another request type 4 for that receiver.
			A sender can send data buffers to an active or inactive receiver as long as the receiver buffer queue is not full. When the receiver buffer queue is full, a sender program receives a return code of 35 and the data buffer is not accepted.

 Table 2. Request Parameter Buffer Fields (continued)

 Table 2. Request Parameter Buffer Fields (continued)

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field	Description
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID	An 8-character identifier of the receiver program. The ID can contain alphabetic characters A - Z, numeric characters 0 - 9, and the following special characters: dollar sign (\$), percent sign (%), ampersand (&), at sign (@), and number sign ( #). If the ID is not 8 characters long, it must be left-justified and padded with blanks on the right side. The NETV <i>xxxx</i> IDs are reserved for products related to the NetView program. NETVALRT is the ID of the NetView alert receiver task.
32–35	BUFF-LEN	DTRUBL	Buffer length; length of a data buffer or NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert.
			For a request type 12 (sending an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert), sender programs use this field to specify the length of the NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert.
			For a request type 14 (sending a data buffer), sender programs use this field to specify the length of the buffer.
			For a request type 22 (receiving an incoming data buffer), receiver programs use this field to specify the length of the buffer into which the incoming data buffer is to be copied. If the value specified is not large enough, the return code from the request type 22 is 31. If the request type 22 is successful, the PPI uses this field to return the actual length of the incoming data buffer.
32, 33	AUTH-IND	DTRAUTH	Authorization indicator; specifies that a receiver accepts data buffers only from an APF-authorized receiver.
			Receiver programs use this field in a request type 4 (initializing the receiver). If this indicator is set to 1, the receiver program is defined as authorized, and a sender program must be APF-authorized to send data buffers to this receiver.
34 (bit 0)	BUFFER-Q- FLAG	DTRBQFL	Receiver's buffer queue flag. Set on requesttype 2 to indicate whether space is available onthe receiver's buffer queue.0No space on the queue1Space available on the queue
36–39	BUFF-ADR	DTRUBPTR	Buffer address; data buffers are copied to (or from) this address. Both sender and receiver programs use this field.

| |
Table 2. Request Parameter Buffer Fields (continued)

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field	Description
36–39	TCB-ADR	DTRTCB	Task control block address; the PPI returns this value on a request type 3.
			Some programming languages do not provide the mapping facilities for a receiver program to determine what to specify in the TCB-ADR field. Therefore, the receiver program uses request type 3 to determine this field.
			If the TCB with specified TCB-ADR ends, the receiver status is set to inactive.
40-45			Not used for MVS.
46, 47	CKBTS	DTRCKBTS	Request indicators.
46 (bit 0)	EX-ACT	DTREACT	Exclusive check for active receiver.
			The receiver program uses this field in request type 4 (see "Request Type 4: Define and Initialize a Receiver" on page 22 for more information). If this bit is on and the receiver program is already active, a value of 16 is returned in DTRRETC.
46 (bit 1)	VER-CHECK	DTRVRCHK	PPI version check.
(bit 1)			Your program uses this field with request type 1 to perform a PPI version check. The PPI returns a value in the DTRVERSN field indicating the functional level of the PPI.
46 (bit 4)	MATCH- SENDER-ID	DTRRCVNM	If DTRSDNAM is not zero, receive or purge buffers only from the sender ID indicated by the DTRSDNAM token.
46 (bit 5)	MATCH-ASID	DTRRCVAT	If DTRSDAST is not zero, receive or purge buffers only from the address space indicated by the DTRSDAST token.
46 (bit 6)	MATCH-TCB	DTRRCVTT	If DTRSDTT is not zero, receive or purge buffers only from the task indicated by the DTRSDTT token.
48–51	PPI-VERSION	DTRVERSN	PPI version.
			<ul> <li>When the DTRVRCHK bit is set on for request type 1, the PPI returns the functional level in this field. The levels are:</li> <li>0 NetView V2R3 or earlier releases</li> <li>1 NetView V2R4 to TME 10 NetView for OS/390 V1R1</li> <li>2 Tivoli NetView for OS/390 V1R3 or later releases</li> </ul>
52–55	SAF-ADR	DTRSAFWK	Address of a 1024-byte work area required by a send request which needs to communicate its SAF ID to the receiver.
		DTREND	Label used to determine length of 56-byte structure.

Table 2. Request Parameter Buffer Fields (continued)

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field	Description
56–63	SENDER- SAF-ID	DTRSAFID	Sender's SAF ID, for senders which supply DTRSAFWK - filled in by PPI on a receive request. Binary zeroes are returned if no SAF ID.
64–71	SENDER- NAME/ID	DTRSDNAM	Sender's PPI name, same as DTRSDID - filled in by PPI on a receive request. Can be set by user prior to a PPI receive.
72–79	ASID-TOKEN	DTRSDAST	Address space token associated with the sender - filled in by PPI on a receive request. Can be set by user prior to a PPI receive.
80–95	TCB-TOKEN	DTRSDTT	Task token associated with the sender - filled in by PPI on a receive request. Can be set by user prior to a PPI receive.
		DTREND1	End label of total 96-byte structure.

# **Choosing the Request Type**

1

The request types are the building blocks of your programs. For each program you write, perform the following steps:

- 1. Build the request parameter buffer (RPB) for each request you want to issue.
- 2. Build the NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert or data buffers as appropriate.
- **3.** Issue the CALL statement to pass each RPB and its associated NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert or data buffer to the CNMCNETV module.
- 4. Check the return code field in the RPB.

For a complete list of return codes generated by the PPI and their hexadecimal equivalents, see Appendix B, "Program-to-Program Interface Return Codes," on page 95. Return code 20 is not a valid request type.

The remainder of this section is a description of each request type for MVS, including the:

- RPB fields you specify in your program
- RPB fields that are returned by the PPI
- Return codes from the PPI

# **Request Type 1: Query the PPI Status**

Request type 1 is used in both sender and receiver programs. Make the first request in any program you write a request type 1 to query the PPI status. If the PPI is not active, no requests are processed.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
46 (bit 1)	VER-CHECK	DTRVRCHK

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
48–51	PPI-VERSION	DTRVERSN

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description	
10	The PPI is available to process user requests.	
24	The PPI is not active.	
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.	
90	A processing error has occurred.	

# **Request Type 2: Query a Receiver's Status**

Request type 2 is used in both sender and receiver programs. A request type 2 determines the status of the receiver you specify in the RPB. A receiver's status can be active, inactive, or undefined. You can send data buffers to an active or inactive receiver, as long as the receiver buffer queue is not full, but you cannot send data buffers to an undefined receiver.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
34 (bit 0)	BUFFER-Q-FLAG	DTRBQFL

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description	
14	The receiver program is active.	
15	The receiver program is inactive.	
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.	
24	The PPI is not active.	
26	The receiver program is not defined.	
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.	
40	Receiver ID is not valid.	
90	A processing error has occurred.	

- The RECEIVER-ID for the NetView alert receiver task is NETVALRT.
- You can use a request type 2 to query the status of this task.

# **Request Type 3: Obtain the ASCB and TCB Addresses**

Request type 3 is used in receiver programs. When the request type 3 completes successfully, the NetView program returns the addresses of the ASCB and the TCB into the fields ASCB-ADR and TCB-ADR respectively.

The NetView program uses the ASCB-ADR like a password. When you define a receiver (request type 4), you must specify the ASCB-ADR. Any subsequent request to receive a data buffer (request type 22), to deactivate the receiver (request type 9), or to reset the buffer queue limit (request type 4) must include this ASCB-ADR. If the ASCB-ADR is not correct in a subsequent request, the NetView program does not process that request.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
36–39	TCB-ADR	DTRTCB

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.

# **Usage Notes**

Use request type 3 if your programming language does not provide the mapping facilities to determine the ASCB and TCB addresses.

# **Request Type 4: Define and Initialize a Receiver**

Request type 4 defines your program as a receiver and sets its status to active. Use this request type to reset the buffer queue limit.

### **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	ТҮРЕ	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
20–23	BUFFQ-L	DTRBQL
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID
32, 33	AUTH-IND	DTRAUTH
36–39	TCB-ADR	DTRTCB
46 (bit 0)	EX-ACT	DTREACT

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
20–23	ECB-ADR	DTRECB

# Return codes

Return Code	Description	
0	The request completed successfully.	
16	The receiver program is already active.	
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.	
24	The PPI is not active.	
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.	
32	No NetView storage is available.	
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.	
40	RECEIVER-ID is not valid.	
90	A processing error has occurred.	

- The BUFFQ-L field specifies the maximum number of outstanding buffers that a receiver buffer queue can have in storage. You can also change the BUFFQ-L when the receiver is deactivated (request type 9).
- A change in buffer queue limit does not affect buffers already in the queue. That is, if the limit is decreased, buffers already in the queues are not lost. However, any new buffers that arrive for the receiver are rejected if any existing buffers have reached or exceeded the buffer queue limit.

- The ECB-ADR field contains the address of the receiver's 4-byte event control block (ECB). The address is returned by the PPI. The PPI posts the ECB to notify a receiver that a data buffer has arrived in the receiver buffer queue.
- Your program can use a WAIT macro to wait for the PPI to post the receiver ECB. If a WAIT macro is not available, your program can use a request type 24 to wait for the PPI to post the receiver ECB.
- The AUTH-IND field specifies that this receiver program accepts data buffers from APF-authorized programs only.
- You can adjust the buffer queue limit while the system is running by reissuing a request type 4 (define and initialize a receiver) with a different BUFFQ-L value. The receiver program, or any other program, can perform this adjustment if you specify all the RPB fields. The EX-ACT value must be zero. You receive return code 0 even though the receiver program is already active.
- When the EX-ACT field is set on, it specifies the performance of an exclusive check for an active receiver program. You receive return code 16 if the receiver program is already active.
- When the ECB post code is zero, data buffers are waiting to be processed by the receiver. When the post code is 99, the PPI is ending. The post code is located in the lower 3 bytes of the receiver ECB.
- ASCB-ADR is a required field for request type 4. ASCB-ADR must contain the address of a valid ASCB. All subsequent requests by the receiver program must include this same ASCB address. The PPI cannot verify the validity of the ASCB address. The receiver program must ensure that it submits a valid ASCB-ADR.
- If the ASCB-ADR field is 0, the receive ECB is not posted when the PPI receives a data buffer for that receiver, or when the PPI ends.

# **Request Type 9: Deactivate a Receiver**

Request type 9 sets the receiver status to inactive. You can also reset the buffer queue limit when you deactivate the receiver.

### **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
20–23	BUFFQ-L	DTRBQL
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID

### **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
15	The receiver program is inactive.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
25	The ASCB address is not correct.
26	The receiver program is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
40	RECEIVER-ID is not valid.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- Ensure that your program issues a request type 9 before it ends.
- If you do not set the buffer queue limit, it is automatically set to an unpredictable limit.
- The ASCB-ADR for this request must be the same as that specified for request type 4 for this receiver.

# **Request Type 10: Delete a Receiver**

Request type 10 deletes an active receiver from the program-to-program interface and deletes the receiver's buffers from the buffer queue.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
15	The receiver program is inactive.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
25	The ASCB address is not correct.
26	The receiver program is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
40	RECEIVER-ID is not valid.
90	A processing error has occurred.

# Usage Notes

The ASCB-ADR for this request must be the same as that specified in request type 4 for this receiver.

# Request Type 12: Send an NMVT or CP-MSU Formatted Alert to the NetView Program

Request type 12 is used in sender programs. Request type 12 tells the program-to-program interface that the data buffer you are sending is an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert and that the receiver is the NetView alert receiver (NETVALRT). You do not need to specify a RECEIVER-ID in this RPB.

### **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	ТҮРЕ	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–23	SENDER-ID	DTRSDID
32–35	BUFF-LEN	DTRUBL
36–39	BUFF-ADR	DTRUBPTR
52–55	SAF-ADR	DTRSAFWK

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
56–63	SENDER-SAF-ID	DTRSAFID

# Return codes

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
4	The specified receiver is not active. The PPI has received a copy of the NMVT or CP-MSU.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
26	The receiver program task is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
32	No NetView storage is available.
33	The buffer length is not valid.
35	The receiver buffer queue is full.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
40	SENDER-ID is not valid.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- An NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert has no length restriction. An alert must include an NMVT or CP-MSU header.
- Control is returned to your program immediately after the NMVT or CP-MSU buffer is copied into the PPI.
- The PPI does not release the storage for the buffer. Your program must release this storage.
- The buffer queue limit for the NetView alert receiver is 1000 NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alerts. If this limit is exceeded, your buffer is not accepted. If you receive a return code of 22 or greater for the request type 12, the buffer has not been sent to the PPI.
- The SENDER-ID is used as the resource name on the hardware monitor Alerts-Dynamic panel. If the hardware monitor hierarchy/resource list subvector (X'05') exists in the NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert buffer, the resource name specified in this subvector is used instead of the SENDER-ID as the resource name on the Alerts-Dynamic panel.

# Request Type 14: Send a Data Buffer to a Receiver Synchronously

Request type 14 is used in sender programs. With a request type 14, you can send a data buffer to the program you specify in the RECEIVER-ID field.

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–23	SENDER-ID	DTRSDID
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID
32–35	BUFF-LEN	DTRUBL
36–39	BUFF-ADR	DTRUBPTR
52–55	SAF-ADR	DTRSAFWK

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
56–63	SENDER-SAF-ID	DTRSAFID

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
4	The specified receiver is not active. The PPI has received a copy of the data buffer.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
23	The sender program is not authorized.
24	The PPI is not active.
26	The receiver program is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
32	NetView storage is not available.
33	The buffer length is not valid.
35	The receiver buffer queue is full.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
40	SENDER-ID or RECEIVER-ID is not valid.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- Your program must be APF-authorized to send a data buffer to an authorized receiver. A receiver is defined as authorized by the AUTH-IND field for the request type 4 that initialized the receiver.
- Following the CALL, control is returned to your program immediately after the data buffer has been copied into the receiver buffer queue in the PPI.
- The NetView program does not release the storage for the user data buffer. Your program must release this storage.

# Request Type 22: Receive a Data Buffer

Request type 22 is used in receiver programs. A request type 22 receives one data buffer from the receiver buffer queue.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID
32–35	BUFF-LEN	DTRUBL
36–39	BUFF-ADR	DTRUBPTR
46–47	CKBTS	DTRCKBTS
64–71	SENDER'S-NAME/ID	DTRSDNAM
72–79	ASID-TOKEN	DTRSDAST
80–95	TCB-TOKEN	DTRSDTT

# **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC
16-23 1	SENDER-ID	DTRSDID
20-23 1	ECB-ADR	DTRECB
32–35	BUFF-LEN	DTRUBL
56–63	SENDER-SAF-ID	DTRSAFID
64–71	SENDER'S-NAME/ID	DTRSDNAM
72–79	ASID-TOKEN	DTRSDAST
80–95	TCB-TOKEN	DTRSDTT
Notes:		

1. One or the other of these fields can be returned, but not both.

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
25	The ASCB address is not correct.
26	The receiver program is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.

Return Code	Description
30	Data buffer is not in the receiver buffer queue.
31	The receiver buffer is not large enough to receive the incoming data buffer.
33	The buffer length is not valid.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
40	SENDER-ID or RECEIVER-ID is not valid.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- A receiver can receive one data buffer at a time from the receiver buffer queue in the order of first in, first out (FIFO).
- If the request type 22 is successful, the PPI returns the identifier of the sending program in the SENDER-ID field.
- If the return code is 30, the receiver program can use a request type 24 or a WAIT function to wait until more data buffers are received in the receiver buffer queue. The PPI posts the receiver ECB when the next buffer is received into the receiver buffer queue.
- Ensure that the ASCB-ADR is the same as that specified in the request type 4 that defined this receiver.
- The PPI returns the length of the incoming buffer in the BUFF-LEN field. If the return code is 31, the receiver program needs to allocate a larger buffer and issue request type 22 again.
- Because the receive ECB is cleared whenever a request type 22 returns return code 30, you do not usually need to clear it.
- The settings of CKBTS (byte 46 bit 4, bit 5, and bit 6) determine how buffers are to be received. PPI receives can be done in FIFO order or they can be done by the sender name, sender address space token, sender task token, or any combination of the three. The DTRSDNAM, DTRSDASR, and DTRSDTT fields are filled in on each receive independent of the DTRCKBTS settings. If you set byte 46 bit 4, bit 5, or bit 6, store a value in the corresponding token field prior to a receive unless you want to use the values from a previous operation. If one or more of Byte 46 bits 4, 5, or 6 is set on a subsequent receive, the receive returns data only from senders whose tokens match those indicated by the flags and corresponding fields in the DTR.
- **Note:** If the sender is running in SRB mode (as VTAM sometimes does), the DTRSDTT field is set to binary zeros.

# Request Type 23: Purge a Data Buffer

Request type 23 is used in receiver programs. With a request type 23, you can purge a data buffer from the buffer queue.

### **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
6, 7	RECOPT	DTRRECOP
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
16–19	ASCB-ADR	DTRASCB
24–31	RECEIVER-ID	DTRRVID
46–47	CKBTS	DTRCKBTS
64–71	SENDER'S-NAME/ID	DTRSDNAM
72–79	ASID-TOKEN	DTRSDAST
80–95	TCB-TOKEN	DTRSDTT

### **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
25	The ASCB address is not correct.
26	The receiver program is not defined.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
30	Data buffer is not in the receiver buffer queue.
36	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- The ASCB-ADR for this request must be the same as that specified in the request type 4 that defined this receiver.
- The settings of CKBTS (byte 46 bit 4, bit 5, and bit 6) determine how buffers are to be purged. PPI purges can be done in FIFO order or they can be done by the sender's name, sender's address space token, sender's task token, or any combination of the three. The DTRSDNAM, DTRSDASR, and DTRSDTT fields are filled in on each purge independent of the DTRCKBTS settings. If you set byte 46 bit 4, bit 5, or bit 6, then you must store a value in the corresponding

token field prior to a purge unless you want to use the values from a previous operation. If one or more of byte 46 bits 4, 5, or 6 is set on a subsequent purge, the purge purges data only from senders whose tokens match those indicated by the flags and corresponding fields in the DTR.

# Request Type 24: Wait for the Receive or Connect ECB

Request type 24 is used in receiver programs returning from the program-to-program interface. A request type 24 functions as a wait macro. Use this request if your programming language does not provide a WAIT function and you want your receiver program to wait for the NetView program to post the receiver ECB.

# **RPB Fields Specified in the Program**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
0–3	RPB-LEN	DTRLEN
4, 5	TYPE	DTRREQT
12–15	WORK-ADR	DTRWKPTR
20–23	ECB-ADR	DTRECB

### **RPB Fields Returned by the Program-to-Program Interface**

Bytes	Data Field	DTR Field
8–11	RETCODE	DTRRETC

# **Return codes**

Return Code	Description
0	The request completed successfully.
18	The receiver ECB is not zero.
22	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.
24	The PPI is not active.
28	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active PPI address space was not found.
90	A processing error has occurred.

- Use this request type only if your programming language does not have the ability to wait on an ECB.
- The NetView program returns the ECB-ADR on the request type 4 that initializes the receiver.
- You can use request type 24 after you receive a return code 30 in response to a request type 22, indicating that your receiver program has received all available data buffers. At that point, your receiver can end or wait for the PPI to post the receiver ECB. The PPI posts the receiver ECB when the next data buffer is received into the receiver buffer queue. You can receive the data buffer using a request type 22.
- Results are unpredictable if the NetView subsystem address space ends while your program is using a request type 24. The post might not occur.
- For applications using this request type running as a NetView application, run them under a NetView optional task. If the application is run under a NetView OST, AOST, or PPT task, DOM buffers might accumulate causing an out-of-storage condition before the PPI wait is satisfied.

# **Chapter 3. Using REXX to Send Requests**

DSIPHONE is a REXX external subroutine that you can use to send and receive data across the NetView PPI.

DSIPHONE is used to return data back to the NetView program when commands are issued to TSO using the PIPE TSO stage.

This function enables any z/OS application (capable of running REXX) to open, close, send data to, or receive data from a PPI receiver. For a coding example that defines a server and client application, see "REXX Programming Examples" on page 77.

DSIPHONE is called as a subroutine or function, and requires parameters. It cannot be used in the NetView program (use the PPI pipe stage instead).

The format for DSIPHONE follows.

# DSIPHONE

### DSIPHONE



#### SEND:



#### **RECEIVE:**



#### Notes:

- 1. Quotation marks are optional around the routine name, DSIPHONE, although they are recommended. The absence of quotation marks means that REXX attempts to resolve the routine call internally first.
- **2.** If you do not specify a positional parameter, you must indicate its absence by specifying a comma in its place.

REXX resolves values of variables passed as parameters and passes those values to DSIPHONE. If the variable has not been defined, the name of the variable is passed as the value. If the parameter is enclosed in quotation marks, the literal value of that parameter is passed.

# **Parameters**

#### VERSION

Return DSIPHONE version information in a REXX variable.

#### version

The name of a REXX variable into which the DSIPHONE version text string is to be stored.

#### **OPENRECV**

Send a request to the PPI to define a new receiver.

#### AUTHRECV

Send a request to the PPI to define a new receiver that accepts data only from an APF-authorized sender.

#### SEND

Send data to a PPI receiver.

#### RECEIVE

Receive a data buffer from a PPI sender.

#### CLOSE

Send a request to the PPI to close a receiver.

#### receiver\_name

Name of a PPI receiver to which a SEND or RECEIVE request is directed.

#### sender\_name

The originator of a PPI SEND request. This can be the name of the PPI receiver that the sender defined to receive responses. This can be useful when used in conjunction with the *from\_only* parameter for client/server applications with multiple clients.

#### data\_var[.]

The name of a REXX variable [or stem] containing data either to be sent to a PPI receiver with a SEND request or to be received from a RECEIVE request. The presence of a period at the end of the name indicates to DSIPHONE that the name is a stem. A period elsewhere in the name indicates a stem element or a compound variable and is treated as a regular variable.

#### sender\_var

The name of a REXX variable into which the sender's PPI receiver name is to be stored.

#### wait

A numeric value indicating the time (in seconds) to wait for a RECEIVE call to be completed. By default, no time limit exists and DSIPHONE waits indefinitely on a receive call. Any positive value specified for WAIT on a receive call results in a timeout (rc=25) if data does not arrive on the PPI receiver within the specified time. If a WAIT value of 0 is specified and no data is queued to the specified receiver, then DSIPHONE ends with PPI RECEIVE failed (rc=13).

#### APPEND

Specifies that DSIPHONE is to append to an existing stem. The default is that

DSIPHONE creates a new stem or replace an existing one. If APPEND is specified for a stem that does not exist or has no elements, APPEND is effectively ignored.

#### safuid

The name of a REXX variable into which the SAF userid associated with the data being received is to be stored. The SAF userid is that of the original sender of the data.

#### from\_only

A value specified here restricts the RECEIVE to data sent by programs with this sender name.

### **DSIPHONE Usage Notes**

When a REXX program running in TSO calls DSIPHONE to register a PPI receiver, that receiver remains active only until the program completes. This occurs because TSO drives an end-of-memory routine when the program completes. When the PPI detects this, it marks the receiver inactive.

# **MLWTO Attributes Support**

When sending a stem, default MLWTO attributes are applied to each element of the stem. By building a *dollar* stem, users of DSIPHONE can control MLWTO attribute specification.

When receiving data from the PPI, a *dollar* variable or stem automatically is defined by DSIPHONE to contain the MLWTO attributes currently applying to that data. MLWTO attributes control the line type (control, label, data, or end), color, intensity, and highlighting applied to each line of a message.

A *dollar* variable or stem corresponds to the name of the variable or stem containing the actual data, preceded with the dollar sign (\$). A *dollar* variable or stem is a string of data containing blank-delimited, two-byte specifications, such as CR (Color Red), HR (Highlight Reverse), and TD (line Type Data). Specifications that are not valid are ignored, and the last multiply-defined attribute is used. For example, if an attribute string contained 'TD CB CR', the CR color attribute is assumed.

In the following example, the text in myvar displays as a red, reversed line when sent across the PPI and received by the NetView program:

\$myvar = 'TD CR HR'
myvar = 'A line of text'

For more information about MLWTO attributes, refer to IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Pipes and IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler.

# **DSIPHONE Results**

Because DSIPHONE is a REXX external routine, the result of a REXX call to DSIPHONE is contained in the REXX-defined variable, result. If the DSIPHONE external function has a non-zero completion code, the REXX language processor indicates an 'incorrect call to routine' return string.

DSIPHONE generates a return string in the REXX variable result, which can be parsed in the following way:

parse var result phoneCode diagnostic ', rc = ' reasonCode

In this case, the REXX variable phoneCode is a 4-byte positive integer that is left-padded with blanks. If applicable, the REXX variable reasonCode is the return code from an unsuccessful internal program call by DSIPHONE. The REXX variable diagnostic describes the error or the unsuccessful function call or both.

A REXX coding example for handling the DSIPHONE result string follows.

```
call 'DSIPHONE' .....
parse var result phoneCode diagMsg ', rc = ' reasonCode
if phoneCode <> 0 then
    do
    msg = 'DSIPHONE returned' phoneCode'.'
    if reasonCode ¬= " then
    msg = msg'; PPI return code =' reasonCode
    say msg
    say diagMsg
end
```

The following table lists the return codes generated by DSIPHONE requests.

nnnn	Text Associated with nnnn	Description
0	(blank)	The call to DSIPHONE completed successfully.
1	DSIPHONE called without arguments	DSIPHONE was called without specifying any parameters.
3	Too many parameters for this request type	More parameters were passed to DSIPHONE than expected for the given request type. For example, only one parameter is expected on the VERSION call.
4	Too few parameters for this request type	Fewer parameters were passed to DSIPHONE than expected for the given request type. For example, at least two parameters are expected on the SEND call.
5	The request type is not valid.	The first parameter passed to the NetView program was not one of the valid request types (VERSION, SEND, RECEIVE, OPENRECV, AUTHRECV, CLOSE).
6	REXX stem or variable name too long	The name specified for the variable or stem name exceeds 250 bytes.
7	REXX variable <i>operation</i> failed, rc =	The REXX command processor reported an error attempting to handle a value for a variable specified in the call to DSIPHONE. For information about the return code value, see the TSO/E REXX library (section on IRXEXCOM). The value <i>operation</i> indicates the attempted REXX function.
8	PPI receiver name is too long	The name specified for the PPI receiver name is longer than eight characters.

Table 3. DSIPHONE Return Codes

nnnn	Text Associated with nnnn	Description
9	PPI request failed, rc =	An unexpected error occurred attempting a PPI <i>request</i> . The value after rc= is the return code from the PPI pertaining to the given request. Check the description of this return code in the description of the related PPI <i>request</i> in Chapter 2, "Using High-Level Languages and Assembler to Send Requests," on page 11.
10	Invalid MLWTO attributes	The user has coded MLWTO attributes that are not valid (the dollar variable).
11	REXX variable fetch failed, rc =	The REXX command processor reported an error attempting to retrieve the value of a variable specified in the call to DSIPHONE. The value after rc= is documented in the IRXEXCOM section in the <i>TSO/E REXX/MVS Reference</i> .
12	PPI SEND failed, rc =	An unexpected error occurred attempting to send data to a PPI receiver. The value after rc= is the return code from the PPI. Check the description of this return code in the description of request type 14 in Chapter 2, "Using High-Level Languages and Assembler to Send Requests," on page 11.
13	PPI RECEIVE failed, rc =	An unexpected error occurred attempting to retrieve data from a PPI receiver. The value after rc= is the return code from the PPI. Check the description of this return code in the description of request type 22 in Chapter 2, "Using High-Level Languages and Assembler to Send Requests," on page 11.
14	PPI CLOSE failed, rc =	An unexpected error occurred attempting to delete a PPI receiver name. The value after rc= is the return code from the PPI itself. Check the description of this return code in the description of request type 10 in Chapter 2, "Using High-Level Languages and Assembler to Send Requests," on page 11.
15	Stem .0 element missing	The name of a stem was passed as a variable on a SEND request but the stem .0 value (stem size) was not found.
16	Stem .0 element is not valid.	The name of a REXX stem was passed as a parameter, but the stem's .0 value (stem size) is not a positive integer.
18	Too many elements in stem	The number indicated in the stem's .0 value was greater than 2 <sup>32</sup> –1 (2147483647).
19	First line of MLWTO not control line	MLWTO attributes for a stem were specified, but the first element of the stem was not identified as control line, 'TC'.

Table 3. DSIPHONE Return Codes (continued)

Table 3. DSIPHONE Return Codes (continued)

nnnn	Text Associated with nnnn	Description
21	The WAIT interval specified is not valid.	An value that is not valid was specified for <i>wait</i> on the RECEIVE call. The value must be a positive integer value less than $(2^{32}-1)/100$ (21474836).
23	Argument 6 is not "APPEND" or blank	The sixth parameter on a RECEIVE call, if specified, is not "APPEND".
25	PPI RECEIVE timed out	The interval specified in the <i>wait</i> parameter has passed, but no data has been received on the PPI receiver specified.
27	The MLWTO line type attribute is not valid.	The MLWTO line type attribute is not control (TC), label (TL), data (TD), or end (TE).
29	The MLWTO attributes length, <i>attribute_length</i> is not valid.	The length of the MLWTO attribute string exceeds 255 bytes.
30	Unable to obtain storage, rc=	DSIPHONE was unable to obtain enough additional memory to store or send a very large REXX value. The value after $rc$ = is the return code from the z/OS STORAGE macro.
31	The attempt to call DSIPHONE from NetView is not valid.	Calling DSIPHONE from the NetView program is not allowed.
9999	Internal error, condition_code	Contact IBM Software Support.

# Chapter 4. Using the NetView LU 6.2 Transport APIs

This chapter describes the NetView management services (MS) transport application program interface (API). It also describes the use of the NetView high performance transport API and the differences between it and the NetView MS transport API.

# **NetView MS Transport API**

The NetView MS transport API handles the protocols required by LU 6.2 conversations. The API provides data to the NetView program to send, defines the destination for the data, and provides a command processor that the NetView program calls when data is received for the API.

NetView contains an LU 6.2 API provided by the NetView MS transport that is used to implement a multiple-domain support (MDS) defined by Systems Network Architecture (SNA).

# **MDS Function**

MDS sends and receives management services data, such as alerts or data pertaining to remote operator control, from other devices, including System/390<sup>®</sup> (S/390<sup>®</sup>) and non-S/390 hosts. MDS supports high data integrity across the transport and provides guaranteed error notifications for each message.

# **MS Transport Restrictions**

To avoid performance problems, do not use the NetView MS transport for the following functions:

- Forwarding NetView system management facilities (SMF) records between communication management configurations
- Sending the entire contents of databases between two different S/390 systems
- Running performance-critical applications (unless the architecture requires the use of MDS for the application)

# **NetView High Performance Transport API**

The NetView high performance transport API is a generic LU 6.2 API. It functions much like the NetView MS transport API, but uses different LU 6.2 protocols that enhance performance. Most of the external functions for the high performance transport API are the same as for the NetView MS transport API.

For example, the application receives data in the same manner for both APIs. The multiple-domain support message unit (MDS-MU) is put on the command processor initial data queue. The application can use CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) or DSIGETDS to get the MDS-MU. Also, MDS-MU general data stream (GDS) variables are the enveloping format used for both APIs.

# **Differences between Transports**

The NetView high performance transport API and the NetView MS transport API differ in the following ways:

- The high performance transport API does not perform confirmations on every multiple-domain support message unit (MDS-MU) that is sent. The NetView MS transport API does.
- The high performance transport API enables the LU 6.2 conversations that it uses to remain persistent, or active, even when no data is available to send. This eliminates stopping a conversation during idle periods and then starting it again when data needs to be sent. Starting and stopping the conversation can affect performance if the idle time is short.

The high performance transport API defaults to persistent conversations. However, you can specify that the conversations are to be nonpersistent, or nonpersistent on an LU name basis, by using definition statements. Conversations on the MS transport API are always nonpersistent.

- The high performance transport API enables applications to specify the logmode to use when sessions are established for the applications to use to send data. Applications can use different logmodes with different session characteristics, as appropriate. When an application registers, it specifies which logmode to use.
- The high performance transport API is not used by the NetView program's focal point support. This means that high performance applications cannot be focal point applications or receive notification about changes in focal points.
- With the high performance transport API, the LU 6.2 verb flow for the send process is different.

The high performance confirmation request (CONFIRM) is sent only for the first piece of data sent after an ALLOCATE. All subsequent sends on the conversation are sent unconfirmed. SEND DATA is issued until the sending transaction processor has no more data to send, at which time it issues a FLUSH request. The conversation is not usually deallocated.

• The high performance transaction program name carried in the function management header-5 (FMH-5) is different. For a high performance transport API transaction, the program name is X'23F0F0F2'.

# **High Performance Transport Restrictions**

The following restrictions are for the high performance transport API:

- The high performance transport API applications cannot use the logmode SNASVCMG that is supplied by IBM.
- Applications that require a management services capabilities exchange (for example, focal point applications) cannot use the high performance transport API.

# **Deciding Which Transport API to Use**

When building an application on top of NetView, decide which NetView LU 6.2 API your application is to use. This topic provides guidelines on how to choose between the NetView MS transport API and the NetView high performance transport API.

# When to Use the NetView MS Transport API

Use the NetView MS transport API in the following situations:

• Your application performs remote operations. Determine whether your application is using the functions and GDS variables (for example, ACTIVATE, DEACTIVATE, or CANCEL) described in the operations architecture. For additional information, refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats*.

- Your application performs an architected function that collects data from other devices that support only the base function multiple-domain support (MDS), as described in *Systems Network Architecture Formats*.
- Your application is written for a non-NetView node that performs remote operations functions or forwards alerts to the NetView program. Use the MS transport because you are implementing network management architecture categories on the non-NetView node that communicates using MDS.

# When to Use the NetView High Performance Transport API

Use the high performance transport API to write programs that communicate outside of the local host frequently without having those applications affect the LU 6.2 sessions used by the MDS support function. It is not meant to be used for bulk data transfer; the NetView file transfer program (FTP) is an example of a bulk data transfer product.

Use the NetView high performance transport API in the following situations:

- Your application is only transferring data between two NetView systems (for example, forwarding NetView SMF records) and does not need to be expanded to cover other devices.
- Your application performs a function not covered by SNA.
- You require a high transfer rate between your application and the partner application on the other device. Use the high performance transport even if you are transferring architected data as long as the architecture does not specify to use MDS to perform the data transfer.
- Your application works in an environment in which confirmations are not performed on every data flow. For more information, see "NetView System Programmer" on page 71.

# **Considerations for Applications**

If you are a system programmer writing applications that use the LU 6.2 protocols, consider the following items in your design:

- Send-Receive interface
- Tasking structure
- MDS transactions

# **Send-Receive Interface**

NetView programs that send and receive MS data can be written in assembler, C, or PL/I. You can also split the send and receive functions and use different interfaces for each.

NetView send interfaces choices:

• You can provide the NetView program a prebuilt MDS-MU or have the NetView program build the MDS-MU. This is determined by the input parameters that you specify.

Using a prebuilt MDS-MU simplifies the application, but can require more setup work to use the interface.

• You can choose to wait for responses to requests and decide to buffer the responses or forward them immediately.

For programs using PL/I and C, you can choose whether NetView suspends the program while waiting for a response to a data request. If the program is to remain active, you can specify that replies to a data request are buffered or are immediately forwarded to the program.

For programs using assembler, you can specify whether replies to a data request are buffered or are immediately forwarded to the program. See "Receiving Synchronous and Asynchronous Replies" on page 45 for more information.

# **Tasking Structure**

As part of designing the application, consider the tasking structure of the application. The task under which the registration macro or command is issued becomes the task to which unsolicited data intended for the application is sent.

A program running under other NetView tasks, however, can pass the application name to NetView as the origin application when issuing send requests. In such cases, replies and error messages pertaining to the send request are sent to the task issuing the send request. If send requests are being issued from tasks other than the registering task, ensure that the task is authorized to run the command specified on the registration.

# **MDS Transactions**

MDS architecture supports data requests that require a response. For example, an MDS transaction can consist of an operator's request to a remote host and the expected response from the remote host.

MDS architecture also supports stand-alone requests. These requests are commands or data transmissions that do not require the receiver to respond to the sender.

Logical requests and responses to MDS transactions are implemented entirely at the application level, not at a networking level. Networking software, such as VTAM, generates SNA requests and responses as part of delivering a transaction, but these are not apparent to the application receiving the request, and are not related to the MDS transaction. The response to the transaction comes from the application that receives it.

MDS architecture provides an agent unit-of-work correlator, which provides the ability to correlate requests and responses. MDS architecture also provides error notification to applications if the connection between the applications is lost while a transaction is open.

#### **Requests and Replies**

MDS architecture defines the multiple domain support-message unit (MDS-MU) as the data envelopes for requests and replies. MDS-MUs include the agent-unit-of-work correlator, and flag bits that define the purpose of the data in relation to a transaction.

The following requests and replies are possible.

Request expecting reply

This request initiates a transaction. The application sends data and expects to receive an MDS-MU containing data related to the request. The transaction is uniquely identified by the agent unit of work correlator in the MDS-MU.

• Request not expecting reply

This request defines a stand-alone request. The application is not expecting a response, although NetView can send an error message to the application using the agent unit of work correlator from the request, if the request itself cannot be successfully sent to its destination.

Reply not last

This is part of a multipart reply. The application expects additional replies pertaining to the same request. Each reply contains the same agent unit of work correlator in the MDS-MU.

Reply last

This reply completes a transaction. It is the only reply to a request, or is the last part of a multipart reply to a request. When the reply is successfully sent to the application, the NetView program cleans up its internal resources that were being used to track the transaction.

MDS error message

This is an error indicator, containing an SNA condition report (SNACR), sent to an application. The error indicator describes an error that occurred while the NetView program was sending an MDS-MU. If the agent unit of work correlator contained in the error message matches the correlator of an outstanding transaction, NetView cancels the transaction. The application involved must retry the request or response. If a transaction is canceled this way, both applications involved in the transaction receive an error message.

An error message is also generated if the timer interval specified (or defaulted) on the send request is exceeded before the last reply is received.

# **Receiving Synchronous and Asynchronous Replies**

Applications using the send interface can receive replies to requests either synchronously or asynchronously. Applications written in assembler can receive only asynchronous replies. Applications written in PL/I and C can receive synchronous or asynchronous replies. NetView users can use the CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) or DSIGETDS services to obtain replies to requests. Replies can be synchronous or asynchronous:

#### Synchronous

When replies are received synchronously, the application is suspended after the send request is issued. Control is returned to the application at the next sequential instruction after the last reply to the request is received, or after an error message canceling the request is received.

An error message is generated if the timer interval specified (or set by default) on the send request is exceeded before the last reply is received.

#### Asynchronous

Asynchronous replies are received after the application issuing the send request returns control to NetView. The application is not suspended, and NetView uses a specified command to process the received data.

The application can specify that the NetView program is to forward each reply to the application as the reply is received or that the NetView program is to buffer the replies. If the replies are buffered, the NetView program waits until the last reply is received or the request is canceled before issuing the specified application command.

### **Chaining Replies**

Applications can send multipart, chained replies to a request. When sending chained replies, the application must specify the same MDS-MU agent unit of

work correlator for each chained reply. The last reply must be identified as last, either by using the appropriate parameter on the send service or by setting the flag bits in a user-built MDS-MU.

An alternative to sending separate replies is to block multiple replies together as one data transmission and use only one NetView send request. The NetView program supports data transmissions of up to 31K. In the case of blocked replies, the receiving application must unblock the replies before processing them.

### Saving and Using MDS-MU Correlators

Replies to transactions must use the same agent unit of work correlator contained in the original request. This requires applications to save the correlator until the transaction is complete. Correlators can be built and returned to the application when a request is made, or the application can supply its own correlator.

For replies or error messages pertaining to a transaction, the send interface provides a parameter for passing the correlator for the NetView program to use, or the application can provide it when passing a completely built MDS-MU. If the application provides its own correlator, the correlator must be unique.

#### Specifying Timer Intervals

MDS transactions involving the NetView program have a limited amount of time to complete before the NetView program cancels the transaction. This time interval can be specified on the send interface and is affected by time intervals (MAXREPLY and RCVREPLY) established with the NetView DEFAULTS command. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the DEFAULTS command. To specify a time interval, choose one of the following time intervals:

#### MAXREPLY

The first time interval to consider is the maximum amount of time a transaction can remain open. The NetView program default is one day, but it can be set up to one year.

An application can specify up to the DEFAULTS MAXREPLY value on the send interface. The DEFAULTS MAXREPLY value is also used by a NetView application receiving a request.

The amount of time a transaction stays open between two NetView applications is the shorter of the MAXREPLY value on the receive side or the value specified (or set by default) on the sending side.

#### RCVREPLY

The second time interval to consider is the RCVREPLY value set by the DEFAULTS command.

If no time interval is specified on the send interface, the NetView default of two minutes is used. However, the value can be as high as the value of MAXREPLY.

In determining the timer values for your installation, keep in mind that they apply to all applications using the LU 6.2 protocols. Set the time interval to an appropriate value for all of your applications.

#### Handling MDS Error Messages

MDS error messages are used to cancel transactions and to tell applications that replies or requests not expecting replies cannot be routed successfully. The NetView program builds error messages and sends them to applications. In such cases, the origin application name is a hexadecimal string of X'23F0F1F0'.

When an MDS error message is sent, an SNA condition report GDS variable is included. This variable has a sense field that describes the error. If an application is sending an error message to cancel the transaction, it can supply its own sense data in the GDS variable.

Error messages can be sent from either the origin or destination of a transaction to cancel the transaction. In addition to an error message, the origin of a transaction can also send a reply last message to cancel a transaction. Your application needs to be able to receive a reply last message even if it is the target of a request.

# **Chapter 5. Management Services Applications**

The NetView MS transport makes it possible for management services applications that are supplied with the NetView product or written by users to communicate with management services applications in other logical units (LUs) over LU 6.2 sessions. The transport acts as an interface between the application and VTAM, establishing LU 6.2 conversations and keeping track of outstanding requests and timeouts.

The NetView MS transport has the following three interfaces:

- Registration services
- Send macro
- Receive macro

For additional information about the PL/I, C, and assembler interfaces refer to:

- IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C
- IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler

### **Registration Services**

I

An application uses the CNMRGS (CNMREGIST) service routine in PL/I and C, or the DSI6REGS macro in assembler, to inform the MS transport that it is ready to send and receive data.

The application can specify:

- Its application name (required).
- A command to run when unsolicited data is received for that application (required).
- A focal point category about which it wants to receive focal point information.
- Whether the application is a focal point application.
- Whether the application is to receive special notification of session outages at other management services nodes.
- Whether the application is suspended after it issues a send request (CNMREGIST service routine only).
- Whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application (for the CNMREGIST service routine, only if the application is not suspended).

# Session Outage Notification

When registering, an application can choose the type of session outage notification:

#### ALL

Session outage notifications are received even if the NetView program cannot determine that the outage is caused by a problem.

#### ERROR

Notification is received only when the NetView program can determine that the session outage is abnormal and it cannot establish a conversation with the affected node.

#### NONE

No session outage notifications are received (the default).

Session outage information is provided only when the last LU 6.2 session to a node with which the MS transport has been in contact is lost. Non-LU 6.2 session outages do not drive the notification.

# **REGISTER Command**

Use the REGISTER command to access the functions provided by the CNMRGS (CNMREGIST) service routine in PL/I and C, or the DSI6REGS macro in assembler. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the REGISTER command.

# Send Macro

An application uses the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine in PL/I and C, or the DSI6SNDS macro in assembler, to send data to another registered application in its own node or another node.

When using the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine, an application can specify whether it is suspended after it issues a send request, or, if it remains active, whether replies to the send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application. When using the DSI6SNDS macro, an application can specify whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application.

# **Destination Name**

Your application can specify either a NetView LU name or a VTAM CP name as the destination name of an MDS send request.

Use the VTAM CP name instead of the NetView LU name when issuing an MDS send request to a NetView program running under VTAM. This procedure affects the following NetView services:

- DSI6SNDS macro
- CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) HLL interface
- FOCALPT command
- DEFFOCPT statement

**Note:** Current applications that use the NetView LU names do not need to be changed.

When several NetView programs run under VTAM, only one of them can receive multiple domain support message units (MDS-MUs) addressed to the VTAM CP name. Specify which NetView program can receive MDS-MUs addressed to the VTAM CP name specified with the VTAMCP.USE statement in the CNMSTYLE member. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference* for information about the VTAMCP statement.

The receiving NetView program must have VTAMCP.USE=YES specified in the CNMSTYLE member (if Version 5 or later), or it must have VTAMCP USE=YES specified in the DSIDMNK member (for releases prior to Version 5).

When replying to an MDS send request using NetView services, you must ensure that the reply destination matches the origin of the request. A request originating

T

T

T

from another NetView with the VTAM CP name as its origin must be replied to using the origin CP name (in place of the NetView LU name) as the destination.

**Note:** For send requests within the same NetView program, the send service enters the NetView LU name as the origin LU.

# Restrictions

The send macro has several restrictions:

- VTAM must be active for data to be sent, even to an application within the same node.
- When data is sent within the same node, the origin and destination application names must be different.
- If one of the applications is an operations management served application, the other application communicating with it must use the routing and targeting instruction general data stream (R&TI GDS) variable in the data that it sends to the operations management application. For an application-reported problem, use an MS request or reply containing a routing report, as defined in MS architecture, to report the problem.
- If you have interconnected networks, destination LU names must be unique to ensure reliable routing. If a blank NETID is supplied (or set by default), the NetView program fills in the correct NETID prior to sending data through the network.

# **Receive Macro**

A receive service, CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) in PL/I and C and DSIGETDS in assembler, allows an application to receive data from another application, including a focal point notification from operations management.

# Implementing the Application

To implement a management services application in the NetView program, the NetView operator, NetView system programmer, and non-NetView system programmer need to follow the instructions described in this section. You can implement the application in NetView or non-NetView LUs.

# **NetView Operator**

The NetView MS transport support is transparent to the NetView operator. However, the system programmer can instruct the operator to issue the registration command (REGISTER) to define the NetView program status as a focal point or entry point for a certain category of management services. An operator can also use the REGISTER command with the QUERY option to display a list of registered applications. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the REGISTER command.

The NetView operator sees messages related to the transport functions. Several other messages are logged only to the network log to assist in problem determination. Most of the messages have prefixes of DWO45 and DWO46. LU 6.2 problems might generate VTAM error messages or DSI769I messages. Refer to NetView online help for a complete description of these messages.

Syntax errors in data received from other nodes cause an alert to be passed to the hardware monitor.

# **NetView System Programmer**

To implement a management services application in the NetView program, the system programmer performs the following tasks:

1. Identify a management services category to process.

Management services categories (Tivoli-defined or user-defined) are collections of processes used to monitor and manage networks. Tivoli defines the following major management services categories:

- Problem management
- · Performance and accounting management
- · Configuration management
- Change management

Within each major category, Tivoli has defined functional subsets of the category. ALERT\_NETOP, for example, is one of the subsets of the problem management category that deals with alert data. The functional subsets are defined in *Systems Network Architecture Formats*.

The functional subsets are implemented by the system programmer as management services application programs that send and receive data. These applications can participate in focal point-entry point relationships. For details on focal points and entry points, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Automation Guide*.

2. Create a management services application.

Write command processors to send and receive data for that management services category. You can use one command processor to handle both sending and receiving. You can access the interfaces to send data from high-level language (HLL) or assembler command processors, or access the interfaces to receive data from HLL, assembler, or REXX command lists.

- Register the management services application. You can use the macro interface in a command processor or the command interface.
- 4. Determine whether your application uses the NetView destination LU name or the VTAM CP name as the destination name in MDS send requests.
- 5. Use the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine in PL/I and C or the DSI6SNDS macro in assembler to:
  - a. Send requests to other management services applications in the same node or a different node.
  - b. Send replies to requests received from other management services applications.
- 6. Deregister the management services application. You can use the macro interface in a command processor or the command interface. Do this when you no longer want to send or receive data for that management services category.

When an application is deregistered, any outstanding send requests expecting a reply are canceled, and MDS error messages are sent to the other applications involved in the transaction. This is true even for send requests originating under a task other than the registered task. Deregistration prevents applications from sending data using the deregistered application name as the origin application.

# Non-NetView System Programmer

Applications running in LUs without the NetView program can communicate with the MS transport. For this communication, the non-NetView LU must implement
MDS-SEND and MDS-RECEIVE transaction programs similar to those of the NetView MS transport. For more information about communicating from non-NetView applications, refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats*.

The criteria for non-NetView program communication using the NetView MS transport includes:

- Applicable portions of the LU 6.2 architecture
- The send process
- The timeout message

### Applicable LU 6.2 Architecture

This section describes the portions of the LU 6.2 architecture that provide application choices; it does not describe the entire LU 6.2 architecture. It also describes function management header-5 (FMH-5) restrictions on programs communicating with the NetView program.

Refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats* for details of the MDS-MU encoding and the MDS transport architecture for the MDS-SEND and MDS-RECEIVE transaction programs.

**BIND Setting:** NetView uses VTAM LU 6.2 support. The following information describes how VTAM handles the bytes in the BIND. The information uses zero-origin indexing. The first byte of the BIND is zero (0), the second is 1, and so on.

On initial contact with a previously unknown LU, VTAM assumes that the LU supports parallel sessions (byte 24 of the VTAM BIND settings set to X'23') and attempts to establish a SNASVCMG session to negotiate session limits.

You can change the byte-24 setting to X'2C' if your LU supports only single sessions and you want to negotiate the BIND.

You can reject the BIND with a sense code of X'0835xxxx', where xxxx is one of the following values:

- The value of X'0018', the offset of the byte for parallel session support (byte-24 in Table 4)
- The offset of the first character of the SNASVCMG name in the mode name structure subfield

Bytes	Description
0–6	Always set to X'31001307B0B050'. The second byte implies that the BIND can be negotiated. The LU is not obligated to do anything other than send a positive or negative response, but can perform other functions.
7	<ul> <li>Specifies contention results.</li> <li>X'B3' The BIND sender is the contention winner for the session.</li> <li>X'A3' The BIND sender is the contention loser for the session.</li> <li>This byte also indicates that VTAM includes control vectors in the BIND, making it an extended BIND.</li> </ul>
8, 9	Controls secondary logical unit (SLU) pacing. VTAM indicates one-stage pacing, and the exact pacing window values can vary. VTAM supports adaptive session-level pacing.

Table 4. VTAM BIND Settings

Table 4. VTAM BIND Settings (continued)

Bytes	Description
10	Controls the SLU's maximum send RU size. VTAM accepts values from X'80' to X'FF'. The default is X'85' (256 bytes). See <i>Systems Network Architecture Formats</i> for the hexadecimal format of this byte.
11	Controls the primary logical unit's (PLU's) maximum send RU size. VTAM supports X'80' to X'FF' with a default of X'85'.
12, 13	Controls PLU pacing. VTAM supports adaptive session pacing. VTAM's default pacing window sizes are X'3F'.
14–22	Always set to X'06020000000000000000000000000000000000
23	Indicates security support. NetView does not use security features available in LU 6.2 architecture. Therefore, this byte defaults to X'00'.
24	Contains LU 6.2 flags. VTAM sets the byte to X'23' for parallel session capable partners or X'2C' for single-session capable partners.
25, 26	Always set to zero. This indicates that limited-resource sessions and cryptography are not supported.

VTAM includes the following structured subfields in the BIND:

- Mode name
- Session-instance identification (ID)
- Network-qualified PLU name

No user-request correlator is present. The fully-qualified program control interrupt (PCI) control vectors, class-of-service control vectors, and transmission priority control vectors are included.

**FMH-5 Restrictions:** NetView does not use the full range of LU 6.2 options on its conversations. The following list shows restrictions on the function management header-5 (FMH-5) that can be sent to start a conversation:

- The transaction program (TP) name you specify in the FMH-5 must be X'23F0F0F1', which is the architected name for MDS-RECEIVE.
- NetView supports only basic conversations.
- The synchronization level must be CONFIRM.
- Security subfields are not used and are not accepted.
- The NetView program does not use the logical agent unit of work correlator (UOWC) that can be included in the FMH-5.
- Program initialization parameter (PIP) data is not supported.

The NetView LU 6.2 support uses the SNASVCMG mode to implement simple send and receive transaction programs that use only a small subset of permissible LU 6.2 verbs. Your LU should not attempt to maintain a conversation to send data indefinitely. SNASVCMG might be needed for internal LU processing. The partner LU must periodically deallocate the conversation. To prevent problems, follow the management services architecture closely.

Data flow on a conversation is always one-way. If an error is detected on a conversation, the correct way to report it is to deallocate the conversation abnormally (DEALLOC TYPE=ABNDPROG *verb*). Partner LUs should not attempt to reverse the data flow direction. Specifically, your LU should not issue the following requests:

- SEND-ERROR or REQUEST-TO-SEND from a receiving application
- RECEIVE or PREPARE-TO-RECEIVE from a sending application

If SEND-ERROR, RECEIVE, or PREPARE-TO-RECEIVE are detected, the NetView program abends the conversation and ignores REQUEST-TO-SEND.

In addition, partner LUs should not attempt to include error log data on an abnormal conversation deallocation, because the NetView program does not support the function. The NetView program receives error log data, then discards it.

The NetView program includes confirmation requests on the data it sends and expects confirmation requests sent with the data it receives.

### Send Process

The NetView program uses the following process to send the data that has been passed to it:

- 1. The NetView program determines whether session limits have been established with your LU. If not, the NetView program issues a change number of sessions (CNOS) verb request.
  - **Note:** If your LU has established a session with the NetView program using an INIT-SELF or has set session limits as part of its initialization, the NetView program does not issue the CNOS request.
- 2. When session limits are set, NetView issues an ALLOCATE request.
- **3**. The NetView program issues SEND-DATA and CONFIRM messages until nothing is left to send. In some error recovery cases, the NetView program can issue a CONFIRM message with no data preceding it.
- 4. When no data remains to be sent, the NetView program issues a DEALLOCATE request.

### **Time Out Message**

The NetView program enables command processors using the transport service to specify a time interval within which a response must be received for requests. If this timer expires, the NetView program cancels the request and sends a message to your LU indicating that a reply is no longer required. This message is in the form of a sense code (X'08A90003').

## **Chapter 6. Operations Management Served Applications**

Operations management is an MS application that enables operations management served applications that are supplied by the NetView product or written by users to send architected operations management commands to remote systems for processing. The extended routing capabilities available using routing and targeting instruction (R&TI) GDS variables within a CP-MSU make it possible to:

- Route the command to the appropriate command processor in the target system for processing.
- Route the acceptance report, completion reports, and other delayed replies back to the same instance of the issuing served application.
- Correlate the reports and delayed replies with the original command.
- Inform a served application in an entry point node of the identity of the focal point for unsolicited operations management data.

With these capabilities, two operators or autotasks can use the same served application program to control two different remote systems. Each can receive the replies and reports for the system it is controlling.

The following interfaces enable a served application to achieve operations management communication:

- Registration service
- Send macro
- Receive macro

Refer to the following documents for more information about the PL/I, C, and assembler interfaces:

- IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C
- BM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler

### **Registration Service**

I

A registration service macro CNMRGS (CNMREGIST) service routine in PL/I and C or the DSI6REGS macro in assembler specifies the following information to operations management:

- Service application name
- Command processor name
- · Task name for receiving unsolicited data
- Whether to be informed of focal point information

## **Buffering Replies**

When using the CNMRGS (CNMREGIST) service routine, an application can specify whether it is suspended after it issues a send request, or, if it remains active, whether replies to the send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application. When using the DSI6REGS macro, an application can specify whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application.

## Session Outage Notification

When registering an application, the type of session outage notification it receives can be specified:

### ALL

Session outage notifications are received even if the NetView program cannot determine that the outage is caused by a problem.

### ERROR

Notifications are received only when the NetView program can determine that the session outage is abnormal.

### NONE

No notifications are received (the default).

Session outage information is provided only when the last LU 6.2 session to a node with which the MS transport layer has been in contact is lost. Non-LU 6.2 session outages do not drive the notification.

### **REGISTER Command**

Use the REGISTER command to access the functions provided by the CNMRGS (CNMREGIST) service routine in PL/I and C, or the DSI6REGS macro in assembler. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the REGISTER command.

## Send Macro

A send service macro (CNMSENDMU service routine in PL/I and C or the DSI6SNDS macro in assembler) allows the served application to send data to another registered application in the same node or a remote node.

When using the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine, an application can specify whether it is suspended after it issues a send request or, if it remains active, whether replies to the send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application. When using the DSI6SNDS macro, an application can specify whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application.

### **Destination Name**

Your application can specify either a NetView LU name or a VTAM CP name as the destination name of an MDS send request.

Use the VTAM CP name instead of the NetView LU name when issuing an MDS send request to a NetView program running under VTAM. This procedure affects the following NetView services:

- DSI6SNDS macro
- CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) HLL interface
- FOCALPT command
- DEFFOCPT statement

**Note:** Current applications that use the NetView LU names do not need to be changed.

When multiple NetView programs run under VTAM, only one of the NetView programs can receive multiple domain support message units (MDS-MUs)

addressed to the VTAM CP name. Determine which one of several NetView programs can receive MDS-MUs addressed to the VTAM CP name with the VTAMCP.USE statement by using the CNMSTUSR or *Cxx*STGEN member. For information about the VTAMCP statement, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference;* for information about changing CNMSTYLE statements, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started*.

Both the sending and receiving NetView programs must have VTAMCP.USE=YES specified in the CNMSTYLE member (if Version 5 or later), or it must have VTAMCP USE=YES specified in DSIDMNK (for releases prior to Version 5).

When replying to an MDS send request using NetView services, ensure that the reply destination matches the origin of the request. A request originating from another NetView with the VTAM CP name as its origin must be replied to using the origin CP name (in place of the NetView LU name) as the destination.

## Restrictions

The send macro has several restrictions:

- VTAM must be active for data to be sent, even to an application within the same node.
- Unless an application is operations management, when data is sent within the same node, the origin and destination application names must be different. If the origin application and destination application are operations management, and the served application is sending from within the same node, the origin application name in the R&TI must be different from the destination application name.
- Served applications use the R&TI GDS variable in the data they send to other served applications. A routing report contained in an MDS request or reply should be used to report problems to partner applications. The origin application in the MDS-MU must be operations management, and the origin application name in the R&TI is the served application name. If an origin application specifies a destination instance identifier when it sends a request with reply, the identifier must be the same as the issuing task.

### **Receive Macro**

I

L

I

L

I

A receive service routine, CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) in PL/I and C and DSIGETDS in assembler, enables the served application to receive data from another application, including a focal point notification from operations management.

## Implementing the Application

To implement an operations management served application in the NetView program, the NetView operator, NetView system programmer, and non-NetView system programmer must follow the instructions described in this section. You can implement the application in the NetView program or non-NetView LUs.

## **NetView Operator**

The NetView MS transport support is transparent to the NetView operator. However, the system programmer can instruct the operator to issue the registration

**Note:** For sends within the same NetView, the send service enters the NetView LU name as the origin LU.

command (REGISTER). This might be necessary for the operator to send and receive data from other management services applications using operations management. The operator can also use the REGISTER QUERY command to display a list of registered applications.

## **NetView System Programmer**

To implement an operations management served application in the NetView program, a system programmer performs the following tasks:

- 1. Creates an operations management served application. Writes command processors to send and receive data. You can use one command processor to handle both sending and receiving. You can access the interfaces to send data from high-level language (HLL) or assembler command processors, or access the interfaces to receive data from HLL, assembler, or REXX command lists.
- 2. Registers the operations management served application. Either the macro interface in a command processor or the command interface can be used.
- **3**. Determines whether the application uses the NetView destination LU name or the VTAM CP name as the destination name in MDS send requests.
- 4. Uses the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine in PL/I and C or the DSI6SNDS macro in assembler interfaces to perform both of the following actions:
  - a. Send requests to other management services applications or operations management served applications in the same node or a different node.
  - b. Send replies to requests received from other management services applications or operations management served applications.
- 5. Deregisters the operations management served application.

Either the macro interface in a command processor or the command interface can be used. Do this when the task ends or when you no longer want to send or receive data for that management services category.

## Non-NetView System Programmer

Operations management does not have non-NetView system interfaces other than those specified for the MS transport (see "Non-NetView System Programmer" on page 52). However, the data must be in the form of an MDS-MU containing a CP-MSU with an R&TI.

## **Operations Management Routing Considerations**

Application designers should be aware of the following operations management routing considerations:

- Operations management can have two defined application names:
  - At initialization time, operations management registers itself as an entry point, X'23F0F1F6'.
  - If operations management is also a focal point, X'23F0F1F7' is also registered.

Unless you are sure that operations management is a focal point, use X'23F0F1F6' when sending or building an MDS-MU. Your code can properly process MDS-MUs with either name in them.

The operations management name is contained in the origin or destination application field of the X'1311' GDS variable contained in the MDS-MU header. See "MDS Routing Information (X'1311') GDS Variable" on page 86 for more information about the MDS-MU header.

- Unsolicited data is routed by operations management to the task that is specified in the destination instance identifier. If the destination instance identifier is not present or is inactive, the request is sent to the task from which the registration macro or command defining the served application was issued. If the registration task is not active, a routing report is returned.
- For replies, the destination instance identifier is not used even if it is present. Replies always go back to the task issuing the send request.
- For routing reports that are not replies, the report is sent to the task that issued the send request that generated the routing report, unless operations management has purged its internal representation of the original request because of elapsed time. If this has happened, replies are sent to the destination instance identifier if it is present. If this task is not present or is inactive, the routing report goes to the registration task. If this procedure fails, an error message is logged.
- For MDS error messages, operations management sends the error message to the task that issued the request generating the error message, unless operations management has purged its representation of the request because of elapsed time. In this case, a message is logged and the MDS error message is discarded.

# Chapter 7. Using NetView Web Services Gateway

T

	interface into the NetView program. The following functions are provided:
	• Synchronous NetView commands and responses are text based. The command input and the output is in XML format. A timeout value is used to wait for the command response. If a command fails to return data in time, an error is returned in the form of a SOAP fault.
	<ul> <li>The transport mechanism is SOAP over HTTP/HTTPS. This provides a data encryption facility using the SLL V3 protocol.</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>User ID and password or password phrase authentication and command authorization is done using existing NetView security functions.</li> </ul>
	Certificate authentication is supported.
	• A Web Services Definition Language (WSDL) file is provided for automatic generation of a proxy-client or to use with a Dynamic Invocation Interface (DII) client.
	• NetView Web services are IPv6 enabled.
Introduction	to the SOAP Client
	SOAP is a communications XML-based protocol that lets applications exchange information through the internet. SOAP is platform independent and language independent. SOAP uses XML to specify a request and reply structure. It uses the HTTP protocol as the transport mechanism to drive the request and to receive a reply.
Using Web	Services Gateway
	The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.
	The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses. The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.
	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.</li> <li>The operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> </ul>
Making a SC	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.</li> <li>The operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> </ul>
Making a SC	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.</li> <li>The operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> <li><b>DAP Request</b></li> <li>You can make a SOAP request in the following ways:</li> </ul>
Making a SC	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> <li><b>DAP Request</b></li> <li>You can make a SOAP request in the following ways:</li> <li>"Using a SOAP Envelope" on page 64</li> </ul>
Making a SC	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.</li> <li>The operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> <li><b>DAP Request</b></li> <li>You can make a SOAP request in the following ways: <ul> <li>"Using a SOAP Envelope" on page 64</li> <li>"Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client" on page 64</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Making a SC	<ul> <li>The NetView program provides a SOAP transport that you can use to issue commands and receive responses.</li> <li>The SOAP request contains a NetView operator ID and its password or password phrase. By using the HTTPS protocol, the transport is SSL-encrypted, which protects the operator ID and password or password phrase.</li> <li>The operator ID and password or password phrase are authenticated by the NetView program or a SAF product such as RACF<sup>®</sup>. The command is run under the authority of the specified operator ID.</li> <li><b>DAP Request</b></li> <li>You can make a SOAP request in the following ways: <ul> <li>"Using a SOAP Envelope" on page 64</li> <li>"Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client" on page 64</li> <li>"Using a Java SAAJ Client" on page 65</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## Using a SOAP Envelope

T

To use a SOAP envelope:

- 1. Format a SOAP envelope (see "Formatting a SOAP Envelope" on page 65).
- **2**. Open an HTTP or HTTPS socket connection with the server and deliver the payload.

The response is sent back in a SOAP envelope. If there are errors, a SOAP fault element is sent back.

## **Using a WSDL-Generated Proxy Client**

The NetView Web Services Description Language (WSDL) files automatically generate a proxy-client connection. You can create the client for any language that supports WSDL (for example, Java<sup>™</sup>, C/C++, COBOL, C#, JavaScript<sup>™</sup>, and Perl). Java users can create client-side bindings using the Axis WSDL-to-Java tool. The following example uses the basic invocation form:

% java org.apache.axis.wsdl.WSDL2Java (WSDL-file-URL)

You can use one of the following URLs depending on the output format (see Table 5) that you use:

- http or https://yournvhost:port/znvwsdl.wsdl
- http or https://yournvhost:port/znvwsdl1.wsdl
- http or https://yournvhost:port/znvwsdl2.wsdl

The output generates bindings that are necessary for the client. You can also use Rational Rose<sup>®</sup> Technical Developer V7.0 to generate the proxy-client connection.

Table 5 lists the supported output formats for the NetView WSDL files.

URL Value	Output Format	WSDL File	Description
/znvsoa	<resp> <dl>  line-mode- output  </dl> </resp>	znvwsdl.wsdl	Use to capture the output of a command that is entered from the command line. The <dl> tag encloses a single line of output.</dl>
/znvsoa1	<pre><xmlout> xml document fragment </xmlout></pre>	znvwsdl1.wsdl	Use to exchange XML or HTML document fragments. Output escape mode is disabled. When an XSLT processor translates an XML or HTML string, it escapes any significant characters, for example, angle brackets (< >), quotation mark ("), and ampersand (&). Do not use this file if you expect special characters in your output or if you are using unescaped special characters. Verify that the output document fragment is well-formed.

Table 5. XML Output Formats

Table 5. XML Output Formats (continued)

URL Value	Output Format	WSDL File	Description
/znvsoa2	<pre><xmloutp>         <out> xml document fragment         </out> </xmloutp></pre>	znvwsdl2.wsd	Use to exchange XML or HTML document fragments. Output escape mode is enabled. The special charactersangle brackets (< >), quotation mark ("), and ampersand (&). are escaped in the output using <, >, &, and ". Standard Java utilities are available to convert them back to the XML specification.

## Using a Java SAAJ Client

You can use Java SAAJ support to manually create SOAP envelopes to access the server.

## Using a Dynamic Invocation Interface Client

You can use a Dynamic Invocation Interface (DII) client to call the service. If you use DII, you do not need access to tools such as the WSDL2Java tool or the WS compiler.

## Formatting a SOAP Envelope

| | |

L

L

1

|

I

|

I

I

I

|

1

L

L

L

The SOAP requests are embedded in a standard SOAP 1.2 envelope. The envelope contains the following elements:

### <SOAP-ENV:Header>

Contains NetView operator ID and password

### <SOAP-ENV:Body>

Contains the SOAP method call

The SOAP envelope header contains the NetView operator ID and password as shown in Table 6 on page 66.

Table 6. SOAP Envelope Header

1

1

1

L

1

Supported tags		SOAP tag usage examples
<name> The NetVie is to be run DSIOPF m task to be</name>	ew operator ID under which the request n. The operator ID is defined in the ember. The command is sent to this run under the authority of this operator.	<name> NetView User ID </name> Password> NetView Password 
< <b>Password&gt;</b> The NetVie phrase tha using a SA NetView p this passw	ew operator password or password t is defined in the DSIOPF member or F product such as RACF. Either the rogram or RACF is used to authenticate ord or password phrase.	
The IBM-0 conversion environme phrases are the passwo if it has sp HTTPS pro phrase is e	37 and UTF-8 code pages are used for between the host and distributed nt. Verify that passwords or password e printable in both code pages. Enclose ord or password phrase in a CDATA tag ecial characters. If you are using the otocol, the password or password ncrypted.	

The SOAP envelope body contains the SOAP request and its tags as shown in Table 7.

SOAP request	Supported tags	NetView tag usage examples
NVCMD	<cmd></cmd>	<nvcmd> <cmd></cmd></nvcmd>
Send a command request to the NetView program	Any valid NetView command. This includes regular command processors, but does not include full screen commands or DST commands.	<i>NV_Cmd</i>  
	The command must be enclosed with a CDATA tag if it contains special characters, for example the ampersand (&). The command is converted to uppercase unless you precede the command with the netvasis command.	

Table 7. SOAP Envelope Body

Figure 6 on page 67 shows a sample NVCMD SOAP request. This XML stub is embedded in a standard SOAP 1.2 envelope. SOAP envelope elements are shown in bold. Input and output data are shown in italics.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="EBCDIC-CP-US" ?>
<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-ENV="http://www.w3.org/2003/05/soap-</pre>
envelope">
<SOAP-ENV:Header>
  <h:BasicAuth xmlns:h="http://soap-authentication.org/basic/2001/10/"
  SOAP-ENV:mustUnderstand="1">
   <Name>
NetView operator ID
</Name>
      <Password>
     NetView Password
 </Password>
  </h:BasicAuth>
  </SOAP-ENV:Header>
  <SOAP-ENV:Body>
  <NVCMD>
    <cmd>
     <![CDATA[NetView Command]]>
  </cmd>
   </NVCMD>
  </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

Figure 6. SOAP Request Sent to SOAP Endpoint

|

|

Figure 7 shows the response received. The response is sent in a SOAP element enclosed by the <xmlout> tag.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<SOAP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:SOAP-</pre>
ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/" SOAP-
ENV:encodingStyle="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/encoding/">
<SOAP-ENV:Body>
 <xmlout>
    CNM353I LISTVAR : OPSYSTEM = MVS/ESACNM353I LISTVAR : MVSLEVEL =
    SP7.0.8CNM353I LISTVAR : ECVTPSEQ = 01010800CNM353I LISTVAR :
              = NMP119CNM353I LISTVAR : VTAMLVL = V618CNM353I LISTVAR :
      CURSYS
 VTCOMPID = 5695-11701-180CNM353I LISTVAR : NetView = Tivoli
 NetView for z/OS V5R3CNM353I LISTVAR : NETID
                                                  = USIBMNTCNM353I
 LISTVAR : DOMAIN = NTV77CNM353I LISTVAR : APPLID
 NTV77010CNM353I LISTVAR : OPID = SYSADMINCNM353I LISTVAR : LU
= SYSADMINCNM353I LISTVAR : TASK = OSTCNM353I LISTVAR :
 NCCFCNT = 0CNM353I LISTVAR : HCOPY = CNM353I LISTVAR : IPV6ENV
  = MIXEDCNM353I LISTVAR : TOWERS = MVSCMDMGT NPDA NLDM
 TCPIPCOLLECT TEMACNM353I LISTVAR : CURCONID = CNM353I LISTVAR :
 AUTCONID =
 </xmlout>
</SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

Figure 7. SOAP Response from SOAP Endpoint

Figure 8 on page 68 shows the fault element that is received.

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding="ISO-8859-1"?>
<$0AP-ENV:Envelope xmlns:$0AP-ENV="http://schemas.xmlsoap.org/soap/envelope/">
 <SOAP-ENV:Body>
 <SOAP-ENV:Fault>
  <faultcode>
  Server.Fault
   </faultcode>
   <faultstring>
      String
   </faultstring>
      <detail>
    <znvFault>
      Error cnmcmd. Hlbrc=20
    </znvFault>
      </detail>
       <faultactor>""<faultactor>
 </SOAP-ENV:Fault>
 </SOAP-ENV:Body>
</SOAP-ENV:Envelope>
```

Figure 8. SOAP Fault Element

The encoding used for the SOAP envelopes is ISO-8859-1.

## **Output Format**

Т

1

The NetView Web Services server supports different XML output formats depending on the URL value supplied when connecting to the SOAP server. Including HTML in XML documents might result in parsing problems because HTML coding does not follow XML and XSL rules for well-formed documents. The XML output method uses escape characters for the ampersand (&), quotation mark ("), greater-than symbol (>), and less-than symbol (<) when outputting text nodes. For example, if output escaping is disabled, <abc>&</abc> remains intact. With output escaping enabled, the output include single quotation marks: '<abc>&</abc>'. This ensures that the output is well-formed XML. This is needed when output is not well-formed XML, for example, when the output includes ill-formed sections that are to be transformed into well-formed XML by a subsequent non-XML process.

## **Chapter 8. NetView High Performance Transport API**

The NetView high performance transport API provides a better-performing alternative to the NetView MS transport for user-written applications that need an LU 6.2 API. The NetView high performance transport API makes it possible for applications that are supplied with the NetView product or written by users to communicate with applications in other LUs (NetView or non-NetView) over LU 6.2 sessions.

Communication between applications using this transport is in the form of MDS-MUs. See Appendix A, "Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations," on page 85 for information about the format of MDS-MUs.

NetView functions that are not performing architected management services functions also use the NetView high performance transport API.

The NetView high performance transport API acts as an interface between the application and VTAM. It establishes LU 6.2 conversations and monitors outstanding requests and time-outs. The NetView high performance transport API has the following three interfaces:

- Registration service
- Send service
- Get data facility

For additional information about the PL/I, C, and assembler interfaces refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C* and *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: Assembler*.

### **Registration Service**

I

I

An application uses the CNMHRGS (CNMHREGIST) service routine in PL/I and C or the DSIHREGS macro in assembler to inform the NetView high performance transport API that it is ready to send and receive data. The application specifies the following information:

- Its application name
- A command to run when data is received for that application
- The logmode the application uses

No validity checking of the specified logmode is done, except to ensure that if it is specified on a REPLACE=YES registration, it matches the existing logmode. To change the logmode used to send data, an application deregisters and then reregisters.

If the logmode does not exist in the VTAM logmode table, the first entry in the table is used for the default. Because VTAM overrides many of the BIND parameters, the first logmode works in setting up an LU 6.2 session. The session parameters, however, might or might not be wanted in such a case.

When using the CNMHRGS (CNMHREGIST) service routine, an application can specify whether it is suspended after it issues a send request, or, if it remains active, whether replies to the send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application. When using the DSI6HREGS macro, an application can specify whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application.

The application can also specify whether it wants to receive special notification of session outages at other high performance nodes.

When registering an application, the type of session outage notification it receives can be specified:

#### ALL

Session outage notifications are received even if NetView cannot determine that the outage is caused by a problem.

### ERROR

Notifications are received only when NetView can determine that the session outage is abnormal.

### NONE

No notifications are received (the default).

Session outage information is provided only when the last LU 6.2 session to a node is lost and the high performance transport has been in contact with the node using the logmode of the lost session. Non-LU 6.2 session outages do not drive the notification.

This service can also be used to inform the NetView high performance transport API that the application no longer wants to send or receive data.

## Send Service

An application uses the CNMHSMU (CNMHSENDMU) service routine (in PL/I and C) or the DSIHSNDS macro (in assembler) to send data to another registered application in its own node or another node. In PL/I and C, the service is provided by the CNMHSMU (CNMHSENDMU) service routine.

When using the CNMHSMU (CNMHSENDMU) service routine, an application can specify whether it is suspended after it issues a send request, or, if it remains active, whether replies to the send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application. When using the DSI6SNDS macro, an application can specify whether replies to a send request are buffered or immediately forwarded to the application.

The send macro has several restrictions:

- VTAM must be active for data to be sent, even to an application within the same node.
- When data is sent within the same node, the origin and destination application names must be different.
- If you have interconnected networks, destination LU names must be unique to ensure reliable routing. If a blank NETID is supplied (or the default value is used), the NetView program fills in the correct NETID prior to sending data through the network.

## **Get Data Facility**

To get the MDS-MU that is on the initial data queue, an application can use one of the following ways:

- Service routine CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) for PL/I and C
- Macro DSIGETDS for assembler
- A command list written in REXX, using NetView MSU information functions such as MSUSEG. Refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language* for additional information.

## Implementing High Performance Transport API Applications

To implement a high performance transport API application in the NetView program, the NetView system programmer and non-NetView system programmer must follow the instructions described in this section. You can implement the application in NetView or non-NetView LUs.

## **NetView System Programmer**

To implement a NetView application that uses the high performance transport API, the NetView system programmer performs the following tasks:

- 1. Defines an application name (1–8 characters) that is used to identify this application. The name can consist of characters A Z (uppercase only) and 0 9.
- **2**. Creates an application by writing command processors to send and receive data using that application identification.

Consider the following guidelines:

- One command processor can handle both sending and receiving.
- The interfaces to send data can be accessed from an HLL or assembler command processor.
- The interfaces to receive data can be accessed from an HLL, assembler, or REXX command list.
- As part of designing the application, also consider the tasking structure of the application. For more information about the application's tasking structure, see "Tasking Structure" on page 44.
- **3**. Registers the application using the REGISTER command or the application name registration services API from a command processor.

The application name registration service API is described in *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.* 

When registering the application, decide which logmode the application is to use:

• Use an existing logmode, if the application can share its data transmissions with other applications.

All applications using the same logmode at any given time use the same conversations and the same path to send data to a given LU. While one application is sending data, another application using the same logmode is queued until the first send request is processed.

A logmode to which more than one application is registered is driven by the X'08A80012' sense code in case of session failure.

For example, the RMTCMD function uses the PARALLEL logmode. Other applications registering with the high performance transport should not register under the PARALLEL logmode, unless it is acceptable for both RMTCMD and the user-written application to be driven by the X'08A80012' sense code if either experiences a session failure.

- **Note:** To determine the logmode with which an application was registered, use the REGISTER QUERY command.
- Use a logmode that other applications do not use, if the application has a lot of traffic and you want to prevent interferences with other applications.

Using a unique logmode for each application guarantees that the application is driven with the X'08A80012' sense code only when that application has experienced a session failure.

A different logmode enables the following actions:

- The data can be sent on different paths, depending on the logmode to class of service (COS) to path mapping that is performed during the VTAM definition.
- System programmers can define unique system parameters for sessions that the application uses, including maximum RU size.
- The application can send data without waiting for other sends to complete, except for sends from the same application.

**Note:** If you copy and rename an existing logmode, the logmode is not driven by insignificant X'08A80012' sense codes.

- 4. Use the CNMSMU (CNMSENDMU) service routine in PL/I and C or the DSI6SNDS macro in assembler to:
  - a. Send requests to other management services applications in the same node or a different node.
  - b. Send replies to requests received from other management services applications.
- 5. Receive data from the initial data queue using the CNMGETD (CNMGETDATA) or DSIGETDS interface.

This data can be:

- An MDS-MU that other applications sent to this application as a request.
- A reply to a request that this application generated.
- Error data in one of the following forms:
  - An MDS error message to specify that a particular piece of data identified by the agent unit of work correlator (UOWC) was not sent.
  - A generic error message with a correlator supplied by the MDS router.
  - A generic error message with a sense code of X'08A80012' indicating that a connectivity problem has occurred with the LU specified in the SNA condition report over the mode the application is using. The message does not indicate whether the error has affected data the application might have previously sent.
    - **Note:** If multiple applications share the same logmode, both receive the X'08A80012' error message whenever a problem occurs. This happens regardless of which application caused the problem during a send. The application must determine if the outage is significant.
- 6. Deregister the application using the macro interface in a command list when you no longer want to send or receive data with this application or when the default receiving task ends.

When an application is deregistered, any outstanding send requests expecting a reply are canceled, and MDS error messages are sent to the other applications

involved in the transaction. This occurs even for send requests originating under a task other than the registered task. Deregistration prevents applications from sending data using the deregistered application name as the origin application.

## Non-NetView System Programmer

In addition to applications running on NetView that use the registration service, send service, and get data facility, some applications running in LUs without NetView can communicate with applications running on NetView using the high performance transport API. For this communication, the non-NetView LU must implement the MDS\_HP\_RECEIVE transaction program and send functions similar to those in the high performance transport API.

For more information about NetView to non-NetView communications and the differences between the MS transport and the high performance transport, see "Non-NetView System Programmer" on page 52 and "Differences between Transports" on page 41.

## **Maintaining Data Integrity**

If you want to maintain data integrity while using the high performance transport API, use the following techniques:

- Put a sequence number on every flow between two applications. If you do this, the receiving application recognizes whether a number is missing and whether an error occurred. After detecting the error, the two applications can resynchronize.
- Use a start and end message. For example, if the sending application recognizes that it has 50 pieces of data to send, it can:
  - Send a start message indicating that 50 pieces of data exist.
  - Send the 50 pieces of data.
  - Send an end message indicating that the transfer is complete.

If the application receives start and end messages, but does not receive 50 pieces of data, it recognizes that an error occurred. If the application receives another start message before an end message, it means that an error occurred because the end message is missing from the previous send.

If the application receives an end message followed by more data, an error has occurred.

• Specify a time interval within which a response must be received (assuming the request required one). If this time interval passes, the API cancels the request and sends an MDS error message to the other node to specify that the UOWC is no longer outstanding and no reply is required. The MDS error message, which is also sent to the application that generated the request, has a sense code of X'08A90003'.

You can use the SENSE command to display the meaning of a sense code. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the SENSE command.

## **Chapter 9. Programming Techniques**

This chapter describes programming techniques and provides pseudocode examples explaining how to use the program-to-program interface (PPI). You can transport these pseudocode examples to other operating systems.

## Writing Effective Programs

Use the following information to write programs that use the PPI most effectively:

- Ensure that you have completed the steps under "Receiving Alerts" on page 12.
- When building the NMVT buffer, do not skip any bytes. All fields must be adjacent. In some cases, you might need to change the declarations for a field so that boundaries do not cause bytes to be skipped. For example, in many languages, a declaration for an integer causes the storage area assigned for the integer to begin on a word or halfword boundary. This can cause bytes to be skipped. In that case, declare the variable as a different type (such as character) that does not cause bytes to be skipped.
- If necessary, reinitialize variables that have been written over during a previous call to the interface.
- Some of the fields in the request parameter block (RPB) overlap other fields (for example, ASCB-ADR and ECB-ADR overlap SENDER-ID). If your program makes multiple calls to the NetView program, you might need to reinitialize some of these overlapping fields.
- If you use PL/I, refer to IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: PL/I and C.
- The PPI runs synchronously with any application that makes a call to the PPI. The PPI resides in the NetView subsystem address space. After a call is made, control is passed to the PPI. The NetView subsystem address space must be active for control to be passed successfully to the PPI.
- When the NetView subsystem address space that you specified with a PPI option is inactive, the PPI is inactive. When the subsystem address space is stopped and restarted and the PPI is started, the receivers that were previously defined in the PPI are still defined, but the receiver's buffer queue is lost.
- Only one PPI is allowed in a host subsystem. It is contained in the subsystem interface address space you specify.
- When a task that has a registered receiver ends or abnormally ends, the PPI is notified and sets the receiver to inactive.
- When a return code of 30 (no buffer available) is generated from request type 22 (receive a buffer), the address of the receive ECB in bytes 20-23 of the RPB is also returned. This is the ECB returned in the ECB-ADR of the RPB from request type 4 (define and initialize a receiver).

Note: You can use the 40-byte or 52-byte RPB.

## **High-Level Language and Assembler Programming Examples**

The following pseudocode examples are designed to help you write code that can be easily transported from one system to another.

## **Initializing a Receiver**

The following pseudocode example shows initializing a receiver:

```
(Fill in all required fields in the Request Parameter Block for
( request type 3.
CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block)
                                           ( Issue request type 3.
                                                                          )
IF RETCODE = 0 THEN
 save the ASCB returned from PPI
FLSE
                                                                          )
 EXIT with error
ENDIF
(Fill in all required fields in the Request Parameter Block for request)
( request type 4.
CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block)
                                         ( Issue request type 4
                                                                          )
IF RETCODE = 12 THEN
                                         ( If the connect was delayed.
                                         ( Issue the wait yourself or
 WAIT on ECB passed back in ECB-ADR
                                         ( issue request 24 to do it for )
                                          you. Either way a request 24
                                                                         )
     and/or
                                          must be issued to make sure
                                         ( the connect completed
 TYPE = 24
                                         ( successfully.
 CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block)
                                         ( Check to see if the connect
                                                                          )
                                         ( succeeded.
                                                                          )
ENDIF
SELECT on RETCODE
 ( Take appropriate action for the return code.
  NOTE, it is no longer necessary to save the ECB returned from the
 (
                                                                         )
 ( connect. PPI always returns the ECB to wait on whenever a wait
                                                                    )
 ( is necessary.
                                                                          )
```

```
ENDSELECT.
```

## **Receiving a Buffer**

The following pseudocode example shows receiving a buffer:

(Fill in all required fields in the Request Parameter Block for a ( request type 22, if the length of the incoming buffer is unknown, ( set the BUFFQ-L to 0. Use same work area used for request type 4. ) RETCODE = 30( Initialize return code ( to buffer available. LOOP WHILE RETCODE = 30 ( Loop until a buffer is ( successfully received. ) CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block) ( Issue request type 22. ) SELECT on RETCODE CASE 0 ( A buffer was successfully received, take appropriate action ) CASE 31 ( The buffer length was too small, DTRUBL will be filled in with ) ( the length of the incoming buffer. If DTRUBL was set to zero, ( this will be the return code sent back. GET STORAGE for the number of bytes returned in DTRUBL CASE 30 ( No buffer to receive. Issue a wait yourself or issue a request ) ( type 24 to do the wait for you.

WAIT on ECB returned in ECB-ADR

```
or

TYPE = 24

CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block)

OTHERWISE

( An error occurred, take appropriate action. )

ENDSELECT

ENDWHILE
```

## Sending a Buffer Synchronously

1

I

T

Т

I

T

Т

The following pseudocode example shows sending a buffer synchronously: (Fill in all required fields in the Request Parameter Block for ) (request type 12 or 14. ) CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block) (Issue request type 12 or 14.) SELECT on RETCODE CASE 0 (Send successfully completed, take appropriate action. ) OTHERWISE (An error occurred, take appropriate action. ) ENDSELECT CONDECTION

## Disconnecting a Receiver

The following pseudocode example shows disconnecting a receiver:

```
( Fill in all required fields in the Request Parameter Block for
  (request type 9, restore ASCB-ADR field for MVS. Use same work area
  ) (that was used for request type 4.
)
CALL CNMCNETV(RPB control block) (Issue request type 9.)
SELECT on RETCODE
CASE 0
  (Disconnect successfully completed, take appropriate action.)
OTHERWISE
  (An error occurred, take appropriate action.)
ENDSELECT
```

## **REXX Programming Examples**

The following pseudocode examples illustrate the usage of the DSIPHONE REXX external routine.

## **Usage Scenario**

Two application programs running anywhere that TSO REXX runtime environments are available, within the same MVS image, can send data to and receive data from each other using a PPI receiver name known to both applications.

The following example shows a server/client application:

#### **Client** application

```
/* REXX */
/* Define a new PPI receiver and name it CLIENT */
Call DSIPHONE 'OPENRECV', 'CLIENT'
command = 'Some commmand to be processed.....'
/* Send command to PPI receiver, SERVER, */
/* specifying the sender's name is CLIENT */
call DSIPHONE 'SEND', 'SERVER', 'COMMAND', 'CLIENT'
/* Wait (forever) for data to arrive on our PPI receiver.
                                                            */
/* When it arrives, receive it into a stem called output.
                                                            */
/* but only if the sender's receiver name is SERVER. Store */
/* the SAF userid of the sender in REXX variable, safuid
                                                            */
call DSIPHONE 'RECEIVE', 'CLIENT', 'OUTPUT.',,,,'SAFUID','SERVER'
if safuid = 'expected SAF userid for SERVER' then
 do
  /* process output. stem */
 end
else /* this data is not from whom we expected it to be from */
 nop
/* Delete the PPI receiver named CLIENT */
call DSIPHONE 'CLOSE', 'CLIENT'
exit 0
Server application
```

## **Common Operations Services Commands**

The common operations services (COS) commands support and enhance the NetView program control of service points. A service point application manages non-SNA devices, such as front-end line switches and multiplexers. You can send commands to the service point application to do problem determination for the non-SNA devices.

You can use the following NetView COS commands with service points for problem determination. Refer to NetView online help for the format of the COS commands.

#### LINKTEST

Requests that the service point test a given link or link segment.

#### LINKDATA

Requests that the service point return device data for a given link or link segment.

#### LINKPD

Requests problem determination analysis from the service point on a given link or link segment.

### RUNCMD

Sends service point application commands to the service point applications. Replies are returned to the operator or the command list issuing RUNCMD.

As part of its outgoing record, RUNCMD builds an unformatted subvector 31. This unformatted subvector contains no subfields, in deviation of the current architecture. The incoming reply can be formatted or unformatted.

The COS commands are long-running commands that suspend the command list when they are run. The command list resumes when the COS command is completed. When the command is completed, a return code is set.

For more information about the COS commands, refer to *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Programming: REXX and the NetView Command List Language*. For detailed information about the vector and SNA formats used by COS, refer to the following publications:

- SNA Management Services Reference
- Systems Network Architecture Formats

## **COS Command Flow**

COS commands can flow over the communication network management interface (CNMI) or the management services (MS) transport. The DSIGDS task registers with the MS transport as SPCS (COS\_NETOP) to enable COS commands to flow over the MS API.

When commands flow over the MS API, the major vector is placed inside the X'1212' GDS variable of the control point management services unit (CP-MSU) of a multiple-domain support message unit (MDS-MU). The SP parameter of the RUNCMD command is the destination LU name, and EP\_COS is the destination application name.

If the NET parameter is not specified in a COS command, NetView checks the CNMI configuration table for the service point (SP) name. If NetView finds the SP name, the CNMI transport is used. If the NetView program does not find the SP name, the MS transport is used. If the MS transport fails with SNA sense category and modifier X'08A8' or X'08A9', a retry takes place on the CNMI. If the MS transport attempt fails for any other reason, no retry occurs and a message is issued.

If the CNMI request succeeds, the SP name is placed in the COS configuration table. You can use the PURGE command to purge the table. You can use the DEFAULTS command to set the timeout value of COS commands flowing over the CNMI and MS transport. Refer to NetView online help for more information about the PURGE and DEFAULTS commands.

If replies to RUNCMD have more than 32 KB of data, the issuer of the RUNCMD receives message DSI296 INVALID DATA RECEIVED. No notification is sent to the Service Point Application indicating the reply was rejected.

The maximum size for a CP\_MSU is 31743 (X'7BFF') bytes. The DSIGDS task can handle 32 KB of data, but because the service point application might not be aware of the transport being used, use the smaller maximum reply size of 31743 bytes.

## Message to Operator

The message to operator (MTO) sends unsolicited messages to a NetView operator console. MTO is serviced by the DSIGDS task. You can use automation to trap the messages.

The NetView program uses the X'50' subfield of the X'06' subvector of the X'006F' major vector to route the MTO to the NetView operator console. All MTOs are sent to automation in the native MSU format. Note that some MTOs arrive enveloped in a MDS-MU across LU 6.2 sessions, whereas other MTOs arrive enveloped in NMVTs across SSCP-PU sessions. Regardless of the envelope, all MTOs are first sent to automation as an MSU (MDS-MU or NMVT). If a match for the MSU MTO exists in the automation table, the MTO is not displayed to the NetView operator's console. If *no* a match for the MSU MTO exists in the automation as a series of single line messages. After the message automation process, the single line messages are sent to the NetView operator console.

## Using COS Command Lists

The NetView program provides command lists that issue COS commands. You can modify these command lists for your particular application or use them for your own command lists. The following list gives the names and descriptions of each of these command lists:

### Name Description

### INITCNFG

Contains the service point resource information.

The configuration defined in the INITCNFG command list must match the configuration of the lines controlled by your service points. Consider adding the INITCNFG command list to the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member so that it runs automatically. For information about changing CNMSTYLE statements, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started*.

Note: This command list does not work if you use lowercase values.

You can modify the following fields to contain the configuration of all the lines you control with the COS commands:

### LINE Line name

- **SP** Service point name
- **APPL** Application name
- UN Using- node name
- **RD** Remote device name
- **NET** Network name

#### ADDLINE

Is used to define common global variables to the SPLOOKUP command list for a new line. The syntax is:

### ADDLINE

	ΔPPI				
, ADDEINE LINE , SI	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	,UN	_ ,RD_	L ,NET	

### **SPLOOKUP**

Eables you to issue COS commands for a given line. SPLOOKUP

I

I

determines the parameters needed to issue a COS command for a line using the global variables set up by INITCNFG.

If SPLOOKUP is called with the LINE option, it returns the SP name, the APPL name, using-node, and remote device for the specified line in task global variables SP, APPL, UN, RD, and NET. If called with the SP option, SPLOOKUP returns a list of lines defined to the specified SP name in the task global variables LINECNT, LINE1, LINE2, and so on. The syntax is:

### SPLOOKUP



### FINDNCP

Displays events that the NetView program receives from the using-node for a given service point. This command list is useful if you are having problems getting data back from a service point.

FINDNCP looks up the using-nodes for a given SP. If multiple using-nodes are defined, they are listed. If only one using-node is defined, FINDNCP calls the Most Recent Events panel of the hardware monitor to show any events for the using-node. Usually, the using-node is the NCP linked to the SP. The syntax is:

### FINDNCP

►►—FINDNCP spname-

#### TESTSP

Is used to issue COS commands for a given line. TESTSP calls SPLOOKUP, issues the COS commands, and displays the results. You can use TESTSP as a base for command lists that run COS commands automatically. TESTSP also demonstrates how to display results of the LINKTEST and LINKDATA commands. The syntax is:

### TESTSP

►►—TESTSP linename-

#### TESTRCMD

Tests the use of RUNCMD with the CLISTVAR keyword. This command list issues RUNCMD to run a command at the service point. Results are stored in command list variables, and the data is displayed when control is returned. The syntax is:

### TESTRCMD

►►\_\_TESTRCMD spname applname\_\_\_\_ 'command'\_\_\_\_►◄

### Where:

command

Is the command to run at the service point.

If you do not specify the *net* variable, the system defaults to the local network name. The command must be in single quotation marks.

## Chapter 10. Using the Trace Facility

Use the PPI trace facility to set up a trace in the PPI for either an individual receiver or for all current and future receivers. The PPI trace facility writes a trace record each time a user defines, deactivates, or deletes a receiver to the PPI and each time a buffer is sent or received.

You can use the PPI trace facility to debug problems or analyze performance. For example, if applications that use the PPI are not communicating correctly, you can enable the PPI trace facility to gather information to help determine the problem in the dialog. The trace facility creates a log of all the buffers that are sent to and received by the applications. You can use the log to verify that the correct dialog occurred between the applications or that the applications correctly received all the buffers.

As another example, you can use the log created by the PPI trace facility to analyze the performance of applications that use the PPI. If congestion occurs at the interface, the PPI trace records show how long buffers are on the PPI buffer queue before being received by the application. Using this trace information, applications can be modified to optimize the flow of information buffers.

## **Controlling the Trace Facility**

You control the PPI trace facility with the TRACEPPI command. You can use the TRACEPPI command to start, stop, modify, or end the PPI trace facility. See NetView online help for more information about the TRACEPPI command.

When you enable a trace for the first time, you can specify whether trace information is written to internal storage or to an external data set, using the generalized trace facility (GTF).

## Writing to Internal Storage

If you specify that trace information is written to internal storage, you can specify the size of the storage area for the trace information by using the SIZE parameter when you define the PPI trace. This storage is allocated from the PPI address space.

**Note:** If the storage area for the trace information is too large, applications using the PPI can encounter out-of-storage conditions.

The PPI address space is contained in the subsystem interface address space. You can access the PPI trace information by dumping the PPI address space and the common storage area (CSA). If the subsystem interface is brought down while the PPI has an active internal trace, the subsystem interface dumps the internal PPI trace information.

## Writing to External Storage with GTF

To use the GTF option to collect PPI trace information, you need to install, activate, and enable GTF for PPI traces. If you specify the GTF option when you issue a TRACEPPI command, trace records are written to an external data set. An internal PPI trace table is not created.

When you start GTF, specify the USRP parameter and enter the PPI event ID (X'5EF'). Without the event ID, the trace enters a GTF disabled state, and all records logged during the disabled state are lost. To re-enable the GTF, stop and restart GTF with the USRP parameter and the PPI event ID (X'5EF').

If you start GTF with a user-cataloged procedure that does not have a SYSLIB DD statement, issue the system console commands shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Starting the PPI Generalized Trace Facility

You enter	GTF responds
START GTF,,,(MODE=EXT)	xx AHL100A SPECIFY TRACE OPTIONS
R xx,TRACE=USRP,	<pre>yy AHL100A SPECIFY TRACE KEYWORDSUSR=</pre>
R yy,USR=(5EF)	

While a GTF trace is active, errors can occur such as:

- The GTF address space becomes inactive
- The GTF buffers become full
- A paging error occurs

When an error occurs, the subsystem interface address space issues an MVS console message describing such errors, and the PPI trace is put into GTF disabled state.

For more information about GTF or GTF trace buffers, refer to the MVS library.

## Monitoring the Trace Facility

You can use the DISPPI command to monitor the receivers that are traced. Output from the DISPPI command shows information about the receiver's buffer or trace status. Also, the DISPPI command displays information about the PPI trace table.

Refer to the NetView online help for the format of the DISPPI command. See the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Troubleshooting Guide* to interpret the results of the PPI trace.

## Appendix A. Data Formats for LU 6.2 Conversations

This chapter describes the formats of the following principal data types used by the management services (MS) transport and its NetView applications, including the hardware monitor:

- Multiple-domain support message unit (MDS-MU) header structure
- MDS data types
- MDS error message format

Figure 9 is a conceptual view of the format used by the MDS-MU (X'1310') general data stream (GDS) variable. The MDS-MU contains an MDS header and an application program GDS variable.

The entire MDS-MU (MDS header and application program GDS variable) must be less than 32767 (X'7FFF') bytes in length. The MDS header must be 1024 (X'400') bytes in length. The maximum size permitted for the application program GDS variable in the MDS-MU is 31743 (X'7BFF') bytes.

The application program GDS variable contains MS application program data supplied by the MS application program. It can be a control point management services unit (CP-MSU) (X'1212') GDS variable, an SNA condition report (SNACR) (X'1532') GDS variable, or some other GDS variable.



Figure 9. Format of an MDS-MU GDS

## **MDS Header Structure**

Figure 10 on page 86 shows the format of an MDS header. The MDS header is the information used for routing between MS application programs. The MDS header is composed of two GDS variables:

- MDS routing information (X'1311') GDS variable
- Agent unit of work correlator (X'1549') GDS variable

NetView checks the syntax of MDS-MU headers received from other nodes. If a syntax error is found, a software alert is generated for the hardware monitor and an MDS error message is written to the system log. The MDS error message contains the first 100 bytes of the failed MDS-MU.



Figure 10. Format of an MDS Header

## MDS Routing Information (X'1311') GDS Variable

The routing information GDS variable contains the data required for MDS routing. It consists of the following structures:

- Location names
  - Origin location name (X'81') MS subvector
  - Destination location name (X'82') MS subvector
- Flags (X'90') MS subvector

### **Location Names**

Two location names are contained in the MDS routing information GDS variable: the name of the originating location and the name of the destination location. Each location name MS subvector consists of the network ID (NETID) of the LU, the unqualified LU name, and an MS application program name.

Create the NETID and LU names with the following characteristics:

- Use characters from the set A Z, 0 9, \$, #, and @.
- Alphabetic characters must be uppercase and the first character must be non-numeric.
- The characters \$, #, and @ are supported for migration purposes only. Do not use them in LU or network names.
- You can include trailing blanks, but they are ignored for comparison purposes.

**Origin Location Name (X'81') MS Subvector:** The origin location name (X'81') MS subvector consists of the structures in Table 9.

Structure Name	GDS/SV/SF	Description of Contents
NETID	X'01'	The network ID of the origin LU.
LU name	X'02'	The unqualified LU name of the origin.
MS application program	X'03'	An MS application program name:
name		• A 4-byte architecturally defined name
		• A 1- to 8-byte installation defined name.

Table 9. Contents of Origin Location Name (X'81') MS Subvector

**Destination Location Name (X'82') MS Subvector:** The destination location name (X'82') MS subvector consists of the structures in Table 10.

Table 10. Contents of Destination Location Name (X'82') MS Subvector

Structure Name	GDS/SV/SF	Description of Contents
NETID	X'01'	The network ID of the destination LU.

Table 10. Contents of Destination Location Name (X'82') MS Subvector (continued)

Structure Name GDS/SV/SF		Description of Contents
LU name	X'02'	The unqualified LU name of the destination.
MS application program	X'03'	An MS application program name:
name		• A 4-byte architecturally defined name
		• A 1- to 8-byte installation defined name.

### Flags (X'90') MS Subvector

This subvector contains the following indicators:

• Message Type

The message type can be one of the following types:

- MDS request
- MDS reply
- MDS error message

These message types characterize the messages from the perspective of the NetView MS transport. The message type at the application program level can be different.

Table 11 summarizes the relationship between MDS message types and application program-level flows.

• First MDS Message Indicator

This flag is set to 1 when the message is the first (or only) message for the unit of work.

• Last MDS Message Indicator

This flag is set to 1 when the message is the last (or only) message for the unit of work. It is set to zero (0) when additional messages are expected.

Table 11. Settings of MDS Message Type First and Last MDS Message Flags

Application Program-Level Flow	MDS Message Type	First MDS Message Flag	Last MDS Message Flag
Request without reply	MDS request	1	1
Unsolicited data without acknowledgment (alert)			
Request with reply	MDS request	1	0
Unsolicited data with acknowledgment			
Reply (not last)	MDS reply	0	0
Last (or only) reply	MDS reply	0	1
Acknowledgment			
MDS error message	MDS error message	1	1

MDS-MUs contain a correlator field (described under "Agent Unit of Work Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable" on page 88) that links requests and replies together. Error messages also contain a correlator that identifies failing MDS send requests. If replies are sent with the last indicator off, multiple MDS-MUs can be sent as replies to the same request. When this occurs, NetView buffers the replies until the last one is received and then sends all data to the application at the same time. If a timeout occurs before the last reply is received, all previous replies are discarded.

## Agent Unit of Work Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable

This correlator provides a value unique across time for the MS application program that assigns it, allowing MDS-MUs containing requests, replies, and error messages to be correctly correlated by both MDS and the application programs.

### **Correlator Contents**

The contents of the correlator are described in Table 12. The structures are broken down by subvector (SV) and subfield (SF).

	0	
Structure Name	GDS/SV/SF	Description of Contents
Requester location name	X'01'	Name of node where the unit of work originated
	X'01'	NETID of originating node
	X'02'	LU name of origination node
Requester agent	X'04'	Name of originating MS application
Sequence number date and time	X'02'	Uniquely identifies unit of work

Table 12. Contents of Agent Unit of Work Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable

**Sequence Number Date and Time Structure:** Table 13 describes the contents of the sequence number date and time structure of the agent unit of work correlator (X'1549') GDS variable.

Field Name	Byte Offset	Description of Contents	Example Values
Length	0	Length of SEQNO DTM structure	X'11'
Key	1	Key (always X'02')	X'02'
SEQNO	2-5	Unique binary sequence value	X'00000001'
Date	6, 7 8 9	Date of unit of work origination 4-digit year, in hexadecimal 2-digit month, in hexadecimal 2-digit day of month, in hexadecimal	X'07C90B11'
Time	10 11 12 13	Time of unit of work origination 2-digit hour, in hexadecimal 2-digit minute, in hexadecimal 2-digit second, in hexadecimal 2-digit hundredth of second, in hexadecimal	X'173B3B63'
Time flag	14	Indicates whether date/time is local or Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) X'E9'- date/time is GMT (no offset) X'4E'- date/time is local (ahead of GMT) X'60'- date/time is local (trails GMT)	X'60'
GMT offset	15 16	Present only when date/time is local 2-digit hour offset in hexadecimal 2-digit minute offset in hexadecimal	X'0400'

Table 13. Contents of Sequence Number Date and Time (SEQNO DTM) Structure
The **Example Values** in Table 13 on page 88 describe a sequence number date and time structure of X'1102000000107C90B11173B3B3B600400'. This hexadecimal string indicates the following information:

- Structure length is 17 (X'11').
- Structure key, which is always 2 (X'02').
- A unique sequence number of X'00000001'.
- Local date is 17 November 1993 (X'07C90B11').
- Local time is 23:59:59.99. (X'173B3B63').
- Local time trails GMT (X'60').
- Offset from GMT is minus 4 hours (X'0400').

The GMT, also known as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC), is understood from the example data to be 18 November 03:59:59.99.

### Accepting an MDS-MU

Hardware and software products in non-NetView nodes can send a CP-MSU within an MDS-MU to a hardware monitor MS application (ALERT\_NETOP X'23F0F3F1') using the NetView MS transport. An MDS-MU has a key of X'1310' for its header.

### MDS-MU Example

Figure 11 shows an example of an MDS-MU message. The MDS message type is request without reply. It is being sent from a network known as NETA from an LU known as CNM01 and an application known as USERAPPL. It is going to an LU called CNM02 in the same network and to an application named ALERT\_NETOP (X'23F0F3F1'). The data content is a CP-MSU containing an alert. See Figure 10 on page 86 for the format of an MDS header.

```
      MDS Routing ---
      00841310
      00371311
      19810601
      D5C5E3C1
      0702C3D5
      D4F0F10A

      MDS Routing ---
      03E4E2C5
      D9C1D7D7
      D3158206
      01D5C5E3
      C10702C3
      D5D4F0F2

      Information
      060323F0
      F3F10590
      00C00000
      33154916
      010A01D5
      C5E3C140
      Agent Unit

      040400A
      02C3D5D4
      F0F14040
      400A04E4
      E2C5D9C1
      D7D7D30F
      ---
      of Work

      02000000
      03005B07
      020A1413
      00E90046
      12120042
      00000B92
      of Work

      00000121
      01000000
      01101000
      0D110E0A
      0040F1F2
      F3F4F540
      Correlator

      CPS-MSU ------
      40110303
      0109D5C1
      D4C5F140
      4040E3E8
      D7F10693
      10011023
```

Figure 11. MDS-MU Message

### MDS Data Types

The application GDS variable can be one of the following MDS data types:

- A CP-MSU
- An SNA condition report (SNACR)
- A routing report
- A network management vector transport (NMVT)
- A routing and targeting instruction (R&TI)

These data types are used by the MS transport and its NetView applications, including the hardware monitor. A major vector is a GDS variable. These data types are provided to allow operations management served applications to send architected operations management commands to remote systems for processing and receive commands from remote systems.

## **CP-MSU** Format

Figure 12 shows the format of a CP-MSU. For operations management served applications the CP-MSU (X'1212') consists of data that includes the R&TI information. The CP-MSU can also contain an SNA condition report (SNACR).

The maximum length allowed for the CP-MSU is 31743 (X'7BFF') bytes.

Length X'121.	Data (Length minus 4 bytes)
---------------	--------------------------------

Figure 12. Format of a CP-MSU

### Accepting a CP-MSU

Programs in the same node as NetView (regardless of address space) can use the PPI with function code 12 to send an NMVT or CP-MSU with a valid hardware monitor major vector to the hardware monitor.

The following major vectors are valid:

- X'0000' Alert
- X'0001' Link event
- X'0002' Resolve
- X'0025' PD statistics
- X'000F' ISDN/CMIP statistics
- X'132E' RECFMS envelope

CP-MSU has a key of X'1212'.

These major vectors are the expected major vectors. However, the ALERT\_NETOP function does not limit the major vectors to those listed. If an unacceptable major vector is presented to the hardware monitor, it can later cause an error.

An exception is made for the first occurrence of the parameter major vector R&TI (X'154D'). This parameter major vector is not processed and does not cause an error. That R&TI is attached behind the next major vector, if one exists, when that next major vector is copied in a CP-MSU.

### Multiple Major Vectors in a CP-MSU

The number of major vectors in a CP-MSU has no limit.

The multiple major vectors to be processed are separated using first-in, first-out (FIFO) queuing and processed individually. A CP-MSU with multiple major vectors is divided into that number of CP-MSUs, each with one of the major vectors that was in the input CP-MSU. The remaining parts of the hardware monitor process the new CP-MSUs.

If the initial CP-MSU arrives in an MDS-MU from the MS transport, each new CP-MSU has an image of the MDS header from that MDS-MU prefixed to it before being processed. Therefore, if the initial input was a CP-MSU, the NetView automation table, for an alert or resolve, examines a single major vector in a

CP-MSU. The argument applied to automation is a single major vector in a CP-MSU within an MDS-MU. Prepare the user's automation table accordingly.

For operations management, a CP-MSU can have only one operations management architected major vector.

## **Routing Report Format**

Routing reports are special CP-MSUs used by operations management to report routing errors at the application level. A special null subvector in the CP-MSU, X'00040077', identifies it as a routing report. The routing report contains an R&TI and an SNA condition report. The SNA condition report format is different from the format used in MDS error messages, which contain only an MDS header and SNA condition report, not an SNA condition report within a CP-MSU. The SNA condition report used in the routing report, contains a structure report, as defined by SNA architecture. Figure 13 shows the structure of the routing report.

	CP-MSU	SNA Condition Report	Structure Report					
CP-MSU Routing Ra Report	TI Routing and Target Instruction	SNACR SNA Report Code	Struc Parent State Specification or Structure or Specification					

Figure 13. Format of a Routing Report

## **NMVT Format**

Figure 14 shows the format of a network management vector transport (NMVT). An NMVT contains a header and *B* bytes of data. The length of *B* plus 8 is a parameter outside the NMVT.

Refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats* for more information about data type formats.

41038Dxxxxxxxxxx	B Bytes of Data

Figure 14. Format of an NMVT

## **R&TI** Format

Figure 15 on page 92 shows the format of an R&TI. The R&TI format includes the following structures:

#### R&TI header

4 bytes; 2-byte length field of entire variable (X'154D')

#### Name list header

2 bytes; 1-byte length field (2-bytes and subfield lengths) (X'06')

#### **Destination application**

2-byte header plus destination application name (length + X'50')

#### **Origin application**

2-byte header plus destination application name (length + X'60')

#### Destination instance identifier

2-byte header plus destination instance used for task name (length + X'70')

#### Origin instance identifier

2-byte header plus origin instance used for task name (length + X'80')

R& Hea	TI ader		Nam List Head	e Ier		Destina Applica Subfiel	ion Origin ion Application Subfield		Destination Instance Identifier Subfield			Origin Instance Identifier Subfield				
LL	X'154D'	L	X'06'	Subfield Lengths	L	X'50'	Dest Appl Name	L	X'60'	Origin Appl Name	L	X'70'	Dest Instance	L	X'80'	Origin Instance

Figure 15. Format of an R&TI

## **MDS Error Message Format**

The MDS error message is the vehicle for reporting errors detected by an MDS router at any point along the path of a transaction. It is also used by MS application programs under certain circumstances. Figure 16 shows a high-level composition of an MDS error message.

**Note:** The MDS error message is not a unique GDS variable. It is an MDS-MU with a message type of MDS error message. It always contains the SNA condition report (X'1532') MDS variable as its application program GDS variable.

MDS Routing Information (X'1311') GDS Variable	UOW Correlator (X'1549') GDS Variable	SNA Condition Report (X'1532') GDS Variable
	MDS-MU (X'1310') GDS	i



An MDS error message is created for two categories of errors:

- Routing errors in which an individual MDS-MU cannot be delivered successfully to its destination application program. However, no error report is created for nondelivery of an MDS error message.
- Transaction failure in which the error does not pertain to an individual MDS-MU, but to the sequence of such message units that comprise a transaction. For example, it is a transaction failure if the NetView program is able to determine, from either the receipt of session outage notification or the expiration of the timer, that no reply is forthcoming for a request that expected one.

The MDS error message has the following characteristics:

• It is sent either from an MDS router in the node that detected the error or from one of the communicating MS application programs. The MDS router is a function of the MS architecture implemented by NetView.

- The agent unit of work correlator (X'1549') GDS variable in the MDS header identifies the MDS-MU that cannot be delivered or the transaction that failed.
- The application program data is an SNA condition report (X'1532') GDS variable, which carries an SNA report code (SNA sense data), identifying the precise error that was detected. An MDS error message created by MDS also identifies the LU and application program names for the other application program that was involved in the transaction, but not the LU and MS application programs that are the destination of the MDS error message. The LU and MS application programs that programs are identified in the SNA condition report (X'1532') GDS variable because the origin of the MDS error message is the MDS router, not the partner application program.

Table 14 shows the contents of an MDS error message created by an MDS router.

Structure Name	GDS/SV/SF	Description of Contents
MDS routing information	X'1311'	
Origin location name	X'81'	
NETID	X'01'	NETID of reporting node
LU name	X'02'	LU name of reporting node
Application ID	X'03'	X'23F0F1F0' (MDS router)
Destination location name	X'82'	
NETID	X'01'	NETID of destination node
LU name application ID	X'02'	LU name of destination program
Application ID	X'03'	Destination MS application
Flags	X'90'	program
MDS message type		
First MDS message		MDS error message (X'02')
indicator		1-first message for unit of work
Last MDS message		1-last message for unit of work
indicator		
Agent unit of work correlator	X'1549'	Correlator of failed transaction
Requester location name	X'01'	Name of node where work originated
Requester NETID	X'01'	NETID of node
LU name	X'02'	LU name of node
Requester agent	X'04'	Name of originating MS application
Sequence number date and	X'02'	Unique work unit identifier
time structure		
SNA condition report	X'1532'	
SNA report code	X'7D'	Sense data indicating nature of error
Reported on destination prefix	X'08'	(delimiter)
Reported on location name	X'09'	Name of node
Reported on NETID	X'01'	NETID of node
Reported on node ID	X'02'	LU name of node
Reported on destination suffix	X'0B'	(delimiter)
Reported on agent	X'04'	MS application name

Table 14. Contents of an MDS Error Message (X'1310') Created by MDS Router

## MDS Error Message Example

Figure 17 on page 94 shows the MDS router at CNM02 generating an error message to send to USERAPPL at CNM01 because ALERT\_NETOP (X'23F0F3F1') was not registered at CNM02. See Figure 13 on page 91 for the format of an SNA condition report.

```
00911310 00371311 15810601 D5C5E3C1 0702C3D5 D4F0F206
0323F0F1 F0198206 01D5C5E3 C10702C3 D5D4F0F1 0A03E4E2
C5D9C1D7 D7D30590 02C00000 33154916 010A01D5 C5E3C140
4040400A 02C3D5D4 F0F14040 400A04E4 E2C5D9C1 D7D7D30F
02000000 03005B07 020A1413 00E90023 1532067D 08A80003
02080F09 0601D5C5 E3C10702 C3D5D4F0 F2020B06 0423F0F3
F1
```

Figure 17. MDS Error Message

## **Application Program-Level Error Reporting**

The MDS error message is not the only method for reporting application program-detected errors. Other errors include:

- · Command reject
- · Parsing exception
- Function not supported

These errors are reported with application program-defined techniques such as reply major vectors, but under some circumstances, an MS application program must be able to end an outstanding MDS transaction unconditionally.

For example, an MS application program might start a timer when an MDS request is sent to another MS application program. If no reply has been received when the timeout period has elapsed, the sending MS application program can conclude that something is wrong with the destination application program, causing it not to respond. Because the sending MS application program will not wait for the reply any longer, it must end the outstanding MDS transaction with an MDS error message.

The format of an MDS error message sent by an MS application program is similar to that shown in Table 14 on page 93, except that the SNA condition report (X'1532') GDS variable in this MDS error message contains just the SNA report code containing the sense data. The reported-on location name and reported-on agent structures are not used because the partner application program is fully identified in the destination of the MDS error message.

## Appendix B. Program-to-Program Interface Return Codes

This appendix describes the return codes generated by the program-to-program interface (PPI) and the hexadecimal equivalents for each request type. See "Building the Request Buffer" on page 13 for more information on the request parameter buffers.

Return	Hex	Description	Request Type										
Code	Value		1	2	3	4	9	10	12	14	22	23	24
0	X'0'	The request completed successfully.			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х
4	X'4'	The specified receiver is not active. The program-to-program interface has received a copy of the NMVT, CP-MSU, or data buffer.							X	X			
10	X'A'	The program-to-program interface is available to process user requests.	X										
14	X'E'	The receiver program is active.		X									
15	X'F'	The receiver program is inactive.		X			X	X					
16	X'10'	The receiver program is already active.				X							
18	X'12'	The receiver ECB is not zero.											X
20	X'14'	The request code is not defined.											
22	X'16'	The program issuing this request is not running in primary addressing mode.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23	X'17'	The user program is not authorized.								X			
24	X'18'	The program-to-program interface is not active.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	X'19'	The ASCB address is not correct.					X	X			Х	X	
26	X'1A'	The receiver program is not defined.		X			X	X	X	X	Х	Х	
28	X'1C'	An active subsystem interface address space was found, but an active program-to-program interface address space was not found.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Х	X	X
30	X'1E'	No data buffer in the receiver buffer queue.									X	X	
31	X'1F'	The receiver buffer is not large enough to receive the incoming data buffer.									X		
32	X'20'	No NetView storage is available.				X			X	X			
33	X'21'	The buffer length is not valid.							X	X	Х		
35	X'23'	The receiver buffer queue is full.							X	X			
36	X'24'	ESTAE recovery cannot be established as requested.				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
40	X'28'	SENDER-ID or RECEIVER-ID is not valid.		X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
90	X'5A'	A processing error has occurred.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Table 15. Return Codes Generated by Program-to-Program Interface Request Types

## **Appendix C. Network Asset Management**

This appendix can be used to help you write NetView command lists. It contains general-use programming interface and associated guidance information.

This appendix provides information about:

- Vital product data (VPD) returned from the VPDCMD command
- The sample network asset management command lists
- The record formats used by the sample network asset management command lists

Use the information provided in this appendix as a reference when interpreting messages returned from the VPDCMD command, when modifying the sample network asset management command lists, or when writing your own network asset management command lists.

## **Vital Product Data Descriptions**

I

I

I

Messages that are returned in response to the VPDCMD command contain the following types of VPD:

- Answering node configuration data
- Product data
- DCE data, which, beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, is deprecated
- Link configuration data, which, beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, is deprecated
- Sense data
- Attached device configuration data
- Product set attributes

Different devices support different fields of the subvectors that return the VPD. A message is built using all the fields supported by an answering device. The message reflects all the VPD that is supplied by the device, including any supported fields that the device returns with values of blanks or zeros. Some devices can return values of blanks or zeros for fields that have no meaning to the device. You can obtain more information on some of the fields from the applicable hardware and software publications.

The layout of the subvectors formatted by network asset management are in this section. For more information about the subvectors and their major vectors, refer to *Systems Network Architecture Formats*.

## Answering Node Configuration Data

Answering node configuration data describes the node that answered the VPD request. Answering node configuration data is returned in the following messages:

- DWO100I
- DWO103I

Messages DWO100I and DWO103I contain the same fields. Message DWO103I is issued instead of message DWO100I if the configuration reported by VTAM

includes more names than the routine can manage. This situation can occur when the amount of storage allocated during initialization is not sufficient. You specify the amount of storage on the VPDSTOR operand of the VPDINIT statement. Because of the storage restriction, message DWO103I does not contain information about the complete configuration. The higher level node identification is not included.

Messages DWO100I and DWO103I are two-part messages. One part of the message contains information about the node where the VPD request originated. The other part of the message shows the configuration of the originating node.

The format of messages DWO100I and DWO103I is:

REQID reqid : ORIG nodetype nodename CNFG nodetype nodename [...]

Where:

regid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

**ORIG** nodetype nodename

Describes the node where the VPD request originated.

*nodetype* can have one of the following values:

PU	The physical unit name
LSN	The link station name
LU	The logical unit name
LINK	The link name
CH/LINK	The channel-link name

*nodename* is the name of the originating node.

#### **CNFG** *nodetype nodename*

Describes the configuration of the originating node.

*nodetype* can have one of the following values:

PU	The physical unit name
LSN	The link station name
LU	The logical unit name
LINK	The link name
CH/LINK	The channel-link name

The *nodenames* are the names that make up the configuration of the originating node.

## Product Data (Subvectors X'10' and X'11')

Message DWO102I contains data about the type of product of a particular node. The data is returned in subvectors X'10' and X'11'.

The format for message DWO102I is:

**REQID** reqid : prodid vpdfield=xxx [...]

Where:

reqid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

#### prodid

following values: IBM-HW IBM hardware	۱e
IBM-HW IBM hardware	
MIX-HW IBM or non-IBM hardware (not distinguished	)
<b>OEM-HW</b> Non-IBM hardware	
IBM-SW IBM software	
MIX-SW IBM or non-IBM software (not distinguished)	
OEM-SW Non-IBM software	

vpdfield=xxx

Represents a combination of various fields and values that describe the type of product of a particular node. The message reflects all the data returned from the device. Vital product data is device dependent. Each device builds a different combination of fields. NetView formats all of the data that the device returns, even if the data contains blanks or zeros.

of the

The following fields can be contained in DWO102I:

Field	Value
M/T	System type of the hardware product
MDL	System model number of the hardware product
MFG	Plant of manufacture of the hardware product
S/N	Sequence number of the hardware product
EM/T	System type of the emulated product
EMDL	System number of the emulated product
COMPID	Software serviceable component identifier
REL	Software serviceable component release level
VER	Software product common version identifier
RLS	Software product common release identifier
MOD	Software product common modification identifier
SPROD	Software common product name
NODEID	Software product customization identifier
PPN	Software program product number
CSD	Software product customization date in YY/DDD format
CST	Software product customization time in HH:MM format
ECL	Microcode EC level
HPROD	Hardware product common name
VID	Vendor identification

### DCE Data

1

L

|

Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, the DCE Data for Modems (Subvector X'50') and DCE Data for DSUs/CSUs (Subvector X'50') functions are deprecated.

## Link Configuration Data (Subvector X'52')

Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.

## Sense Data (Subvector X'7D')

Message DWO111I contains SNA sense data supplied by a node that cannot satisfy a VPD request. The data is returned in subvector X'7D'.

The format of message DWO1111 is:

REQID reqid : SNS sensecode

Where:

regid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

sensecode

Is the 8-character hexadecimal sense code of the node that cannot satisfy a VPD request.

## Attached Device Configuration Data (Subvector X'82')

Message DWO101I contains data about the configuration of a device attached to the node that reports the VPD. The data is returned in subvector X'82'.

The format of message DWO101I is:

```
REQID reqid : vpdfield=xxx [...]
```

Where:

regid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

vpdfield=xxx

Represents a combination of fields and values that describe the attached device. The message reflects all the data returned from the device. Depending on the device, different fields are used to build this portion of the message. All the fields returned from the device are used, even the fields that contain blanks or zeros.

The following fields can be contained in DWO101I:

Field	Value
PORT	Is the port number where this device is attached.
PWROS	Is the power-on status of this device.
PWROL	Specifies whether this device has been powered on since the last time a solicitation for VPD was issued.

## Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'84')

Message DWO105I transports additional attributes describing the product set. The data is returned in subvector X'84'.

The format of message DWO105I is:

**REQID** reqid : vpdfield=xxx [...]

Where:

regid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

#### vpdfield=xxx

Represents a combination of fields and values that describe the attached device.

The following fields can be contained in DWO105I:

Field Value

- **PHI** From 1–50 characters in character set 640 identifying the physical location of the product set.
- LAN Six bytes identifying the LAN universally assigned address. The 6 bytes are unique across all LAN adapters whose addresses are controlled by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).

### Additional Product Set Attributes (Subvector X'86')

Message DWO106I reports the user-defined data. The message text is dynamically built from subvector X'86' that was embedded in a delivery RU from VTAM.

The format of message DWO106I is:

**REQID** reqid : vpdfield=xxx [...]

Where:

regid

Is the ID that correlates this reply to a specific request.

vpdfield=xxx

Represents a combination of fields and values that describe the attached device.

The following fields can be contained in DWO106I:

#### Field Value

- **LBL** From 1–25 characters in character set 640 identifying the text of a label for a product set attribute.
- **UDT** Characters 1–118 contain the data for a product set attribute.

**Note:** The X'10' subfield of subvector X'86' contains the additional product data with maximum length 224. The first 118 characters are written to the UDT field and the last 106 characters are truncated.

### Network Asset Management Command Lists

|

L

You can use the sample command lists as they are shipped to perform basic vital product data (VPD) collection. If the sample command lists do not suit your particular network asset management requirements, you can modify the existing command lists, or you can write your own.

## Using the Sample Command Lists

The sample command lists assign a record type number to each VPD record logged into an external file. The record type number is set in the common global variable SMFVPD by using the CNMSTUSR or CxxSTGEN member. For information about changing CNMSTYLE statements, see *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Installation: Getting Started.* 

The sample command lists set the record type number to the default of 37 and continue processing. Record type 37 is used for hardware monitor log records, and in this case, for vital product data.

The following list shows the sample network asset management command lists:

#### VPDLOGC

Generates and logs start and end records when called by the VPDALL command.

#### VPDPU

Collects and logs VPD from a specified PU (and optionally its ports) in your domain.

#### VPDDCE

Collects and logs VPD from all of the DCEs existing in a direct path between a specified NCP and PU in your domain.

#### VPDXDOM

Enables a focal point to collect VPD from devices attached to another NetView program, when you use it in conjunction with the VPDLOGC, VPDPU, and VPDDCE command lists and a NetView automation definition. VPDXDOM sets the record type number of NetView soliciting for VPD to that of the focal point NetView program. This ensures that all of the collected VPD is logged with the same record type number under the focal point NetView program.

## Writing Command Lists

If you plan to write command lists to collect and log VPD:

- 1. Define the format of each type of log record you want to create.
- 2. Assign a record type number from 128–255 to each type of log record created.
- **3**. Install an external logging facility if you want to log VPD into an external file. After logging data into an external file, you can manipulate the data using tools such as Service Level Reporter (SLR) or Information/Management for MVS.

### Network Asset Management Record Formats

This section describes the format of the common prefix and the different subrecords. Each record written by a sample command list through the NetView external logging facility consist of a common prefix (header), followed by variable data. The variable data is contained in one of the following subrecords:

- Start (subtype S)
- End (subtype E)
- PU hardware (subtype P)
- PU software (subtype F)
- DCE hardware (subtype M)
- Time-out (subtype T)
- User data (subtype U)
- Error (subtype W)

Each subrecord contains a collect identifier field. This field correlates the records written during the same data collection. The last two digits of the collect identifier indicate the method used to collect the data.

## **Common Record Prefix**

Each record created by the sample command lists is preceded by a common record prefix, or header, which contains identifying information about the record. Table 16 is a format of this common prefix.

Table 16. Format of Common Record Prefix

Record Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
000	2	Record length
002	2	Reserved
004	1	Reserved
005	1	Record number
006	4	DATE (00yydddf)
010	4	TIME (sec/100)
014	4	System ID
018	4	Subsystem ID (set to VPD)
022	2	Subsystem record number (set to 22)

### **Start Subrecords**

Start subrecords (subtype S) contain information about the start of data collection. Start subrecords are written by VPDLOGC, which is called by the VPDALL command at the start of data collection.

Table 17	Format	of Start	Subrecords
----------	--------	----------	------------

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (S)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	8	Operator ID
053	030	8	Req (set to VPDALL)
061	038	3	Trailer (set to VPD)

### **End Subrecords**

End subrecords (subtype E) contain information about the end of data collection. End subrecords are written by VPDLOGC, which is called by the VPDALL command at the end of data collection.

Table 18.	Format	of End	Subrecords
-----------	--------	--------	------------

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (E)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	8	Operator ID
053	030	12	End of collect (mmddyyhhmmss)

Table 18. Format of End Subrecords (continued)

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
065	042	8	Record counter <sup>1</sup>
073	050	8	Number of calls to VPDPU <sup>2</sup>
081	058	8	Reserved
089	066	8	Number of calls to VPDDCE <sup>2</sup>
097	074	8	Reserved
105	082	3	Trailer (set to VPD)

#### Notes:

- 1. This field contains the number of records, generated since the START subrecord, that can be written to an external logging facility. This field does not represent the number of records that were successfully written to the external logging facility.
- 2. This field contains the total number of calls made to the VPDPU or VPDDCE command list. It does not represent the number of successful completions of the command list.

### **PU Hardware Subrecords**

PU hardware subrecords (subtype P) contain information about the hardware characteristics of a PU. PU hardware subrecords are written by the VPDPU command list.

Table 19. Format of PU Hardware Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (P)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	5	System type
050	027	3	System model
053	030	3	Manufacturer ID
056	033	7	Sequence number
063	040	10	EC level
073	050	8	LU name
081	058	8	PU name
089	066	8	Link name
097	074	8	PU type 4 or 5 name
105	082	6	Attached port number
111	088	1	Current power on status
112	089	1	Power on status since last solicitation
113	090	12	Universal LAN adapter address
125	102	8	Reserved
133	110	3	Trailer (set to VPD)
136	113	50	Physical location <sup>1</sup>

Table 19. Format of PU Hardware Subrecords (continued)

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description	
Notes:				
1. You can set t	his field.			

## **PU Software Subrecords**

PU software subrecords (subtype F) contain information about the software characteristics of a PU. PU software subrecords are written by the VPDPU command list.

Table 20. Format of PU Software Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (F)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	9	Component ID
054	031	3	Release level
057	034	6	Customization date
063	040	5	Customization time
068	045	5	Reserved
073	050	8	LU name
081	058	8	PU name
089	066	8	Link name
097	074	8	PU type 4 or 5 name
105	082	3	Trailer (set to VPD)

### **DCE Hardware Subrecords**

DCE hardware subrecords (subtype M) contain information about the hardware characteristics of a DCE. DCE hardware subrecords are written by the VPDDCE command list.

Table 21. Format of DCE Hardware Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (M)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	5	System type
050	027	3	System model
053	030	7	Serial number
060	037	1	Card EC level

Table 21. Format of DCE	Hardware Subrecords	(continued)
-------------------------	---------------------	-------------

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
061	038	1	Packaging EC level or micro code EC level
062	039	11	Reserved
073	050	8	Reserved
081	058	8	PU name
089	066	8	Link name
097	074	8	PU type 4 or 5 name
105	082	1	Total link segment level
106	083	1	Current link segment level
107	084	2	DCE address
109	086	1	DCE position <sup>1</sup>
110	087	3	Trailer (set to VPD)
113	090	20	Link station attribute <sup>2</sup>
133	110	Varied	DCE features <sup>2</sup>

#### Notes:

- 1. This field contains a character that identifies the sequence in which the DCEs are connected. The possible values are 1, 2, 3, and 4, with 1 being the DCE closest to the NCP that solicited the VPD.
- 2. These fields can be defined by the user.

### **Time-Out Subrecords**

Time-out subrecords (subtype T) contain information about a VPD request that timed out before it was completed. Timeout subrecords are written by the VPDPU or VPDDCE command lists when the you specify the ERROR option.

Table 22. Format of Time-Out Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (T)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	8	Operator ID
053	030	8	Request specified
061	038	8	Node name 1
069	046	8	Node name 2
077	054	3	Trailer (set to VPD)

### **User Data Subrecords**

User data subrecords (subtype U) contain additional product set data for a specified PU. The user data subrecords are written by the VPDPU command list.

Table 23. Format of User Data Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description		
024	001	1	Record subtype (U)		
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID		
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)		
045	022	25	User's label		
070	047	118	User's data (see note)		
188	165	3	Trailer (set to VPD)		
Note: See message "DWO106I" on page 101 for more information.					

#### **Error Subrecords**

Error subrecords (subtype W) contain information about a VPD request that failed. Error subrecords are written by the VPDPU or VPDDCE command lists when you specify the ERROR option.

Table 24. Format of Error Subrecords

Record Offset	CMD Proc Offset	Length in Bytes	Description
024	001	1	Record subtype (W)
025	002	8	NetView program domain ID
033	010	12	Collect identifier (mmddyyhhmm99)
045	022	8	Operator ID
053	030	8	Request specified
061	038	8	Node name 1
069	046	8	Node name 2
077	054	8	Error message number
085	062	3	Trailer (set to VPD)

## **Appendix D. External Log Record Formats**

This appendix helps you write NetView application programs. It contains general-use programming interface and associated reference information. It also provides the various log record formats written to external logs. These external logs can be SMF logs, or user-written logs.

## **External Log Record Type 37**

The hardware monitor writes record type 37, subtype 4 records to the external log. Each record is made up of data sections preceded by an external log record header and a data descriptor section. The BNJTBRF macro maps the hardware monitor external log record.

See "Network Asset Management Record Formats" on page 102 describing VPD that can be written as external log record type 37 (subtype 22).

**Note:** In the following tables, a type of BinCD means binary coded decimal, which is a numeric value coded in binary format.

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	BRFRLEN	Length of record including this BinC header	
002	002	2	BRFRSEG	Segment descriptor	BinCD
004	004	1	BRFRFLG	System indicator	Hex
005	005	1	BRFRRTY	Record type [37 (X'25')]	BinCD
006	006	4	BRFRTME	Time since midnight, in hundredths of a second, record was moved into SMF buffer	Binary
010	00A	4	BRFRDTE	Date when the record was moved into the SMF buffer, in the form <i>00yydddF</i> or <i>0cyydddF</i> (where <i>c</i> is 0 for 19xx and 1 for 20xx, <i>yy</i> is the current year (0–99), <i>ddd</i> is the current day (1–366), and <i>F</i> is the sign)	Packed
014	00E	4	BRFRSID	System ID	Char
018	012	4	BRFRWID	Subsystem ID (set to 'NETV')	Char
022	016	2	BRFRSUBT	Record subtype (set to decimal 4)	BinCD

Table 25. External Log Record Header Format for the Hardware Monitor

Table 26.	Hardware	Monitor	Data	Descript	tor Format
-----------	----------	---------	------	----------	------------

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	BRFPRODI	Displacement from start of external log header to section	BinCD
004	004	2	BRFPROLN	Length of product section	BinCD

Table 26. Hardware Monitor Data Descriptor Format (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
006	006	2	BRFPRONO	Number of product sections (0 or 1)	BinCD
008	008	4	BRFALLDI	Displacement of common report from start of SMF header to section	BinCD
012	00C	2	BRFALLLN	Length of common section	BinCD
014	00E	2	BRFALLNO	Number of common sections (0 or 1)	BinCD
016	010	4	BRFEVTDI	Displacement of event report from start of SMF header to section	BinCD
020	014	2	BRFEVTLN	Length of event section	Num
022	016	2	BRFEVTNO	Number of event sections (0 or 1)	BinCD
024	018	4	BRFSTADI	Displacement of statistical report from start of SMF header to section	BinCD
028	01C	2	BRFSTALN	Length of statistical section	BinCD
030	01E	2	BRFSTANO	Number of statistical sections (0 or 1)	BinCD
032	020	4	BRFMODDI	Displacement of LPDA-1 modem report from start of SMF header to section <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD
036	024	2	BRFMODLN	Length of LPDA-1 modem section <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD
038	026	2	BRFMODNO	Number of LPDA-1 modem sections (0 or 1) <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD
040	028	4	BRFLPDDI	Displacement of LPDA-2 report from start of SMF header <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD
044	02C	2	BRFLPDLN	Length of LPDA-2 section <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD
046	02E	2	BRFLPDNO	Number of LPDA-2 sections <b>Note:</b> Beginning with NetView for z/OS V5R4, this function is deprecated.	BinCD

| | |

> | | |

> | | |

| | |

|
|
|

| | |

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
048	030	4	BRFLANDI	Displacement of local area network report from start of SMF record	BinCD
052	034	2	BRFLANLN	Length of local area network section	BinCD
054	036	2	BRFLANNO	Number of local area network sections	BinCD
056	038	4	BRFGENDI	Displacement of generic event report	BinCD
060	03C	2	BRFGENLN	Length of generic event section	BinCD
062	03E	2	BRFGENNO	Number of generic event sections (0 or 1)	BinCD
064	040	4	BRFETHDI	Displacement of ETHERNET LAN DATA report	BinCD
068	044	2	BRFETHLN	Length of ETHERNET LAN DATA section	BinCD
070	046	2	BRFETHNO	Number of ETHERNET LAN DATA sections	BinCD
072	048	4	BRFSELDI	Displacement of self-defined text message report	BinCD
076	04C	2	BRFSELLN	Length of self-defined text message section	BinCD
078	04E	2	BRFSELNO	Number of self-defined text message sections	BinCD
080	050	4	BRFDETTI	Displacement of detailed data network subfield report	BinCD
084	054	2	BRFDETLN	Length of detailed data network subfield section	BinCD
086	056	2	BRFDETNO	Number of detailed data network subfield sections	BinCD

Table 26. Hardware Monitor Data Descriptor Format (continued)

Table 27. Product Report Format

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	BRFSUBTY	Record subtype (set to 4)	BinCD
002	002	2	BRFRELVL	NetView program release level (set to 32)	Char
004	004	4	BRFPRONM	Product name (set to 'NETV')	Char
008	008	8	BRFTIMST	Time stamp in form: 00YYDDDFHHMMSS0S	Packed

### Table 28. Alert Report Format

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	8	BRFDOMNM	Domain name	Char

Table 28. Alert Report Format (continued)

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
008	008	8	BRFFLRNM	Failing resource name	Char
016	010	4	BRFFLRTY	Failing resource type	Char
020	014	8	BRFHINM(1)	Resource level name 1	Char
028	01C	4	BRFHITY(1)	Resource level type 1	Char
032	020	8	BRFHINM(2)	Resource level name 2	Char
040	028	4	BRFHITY(2)	Resource level type 2	Char
044	02C	8	BRFHINM(3)	Resource level name 3	Char
052	034	4	BRFHITY(3)	Resource level type 3	Char
056	038	8	BRFHINM(4)	Resource level name 4	Char
064	040	4	BRFHITY(4)	Resource level type 4	Char
068	044	8	BRFHINM(5)	Resource level name 5	Char
076	04C	4	BRFHITY(5)	Resource level type 5	Char
080	050	1	BRFCPL	Complex link indicator (0=no 1=yes)	Hex
081	051	1	BRFALT	Alert indicator (0=no 1=yes)	Hex

### Table 29. Generic Event Report Format

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	1	BRFETYPE	Event type	Char
001	001	9	BRFPROID	Product ID	Char
010	00A	4	BRFALTID	Alert ID number	Char
014	00E	40	BRFDESC	Event description	Char
054	036	40	BRFCAUS1	First probable cause	Char
094	05E	8	BRFCDPTS	Probable-cause code points 2 to 5	Hex
102	066	2	BRFFLAGS	Generic flags	Char
104	068	2	BRFEDCP1	Event description code point	Hex
106	06A	2	BRFPCCP1	First probable cause code point	Hex

#### Table 30. Event Report Format

Offset	Offset	Length	E ald Name	Description	Trans
Dec.	Hex.	in bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	1	BRFALRTT	Event type for event records	Hex
001	001	1	BRFGENCA	General cause for event records	Hex
002	002	1	BRFSPECA	Specific cause for event records	Hex
003	003	2	BRFBLKID	Block ID	Hex
005	005	1	BRFUACD	Action code	Hex
006	006	8	BRFUAQL1	Detail qualifier 1	Char
014	00E	8	BRFUAQL2	Detail qualifier 2	Char

Table 30. Event Report Format (continued)

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
022	016	8	BRFUAQL3	Detail qualifier 3	Char
030	01E	48	BRF48TXT	Error description: probable	Char
				cause	
078	04E	2	BRFDBKID	Detail block ID	Hex
080	050	1	BRFDUACD	Detail action code	Hex
081	051	1	BRFNMJTY	NMVT type:           X'00'         NMVT 0000           X'01'         NMVT 0001           X'02'         NMVT 0025           X'0F'         Miscellaneous NMVT           X'FF'         Non-NMVT	Hex

Table 31. Statistical Report Format

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	BRFTRFFC	Total traffic	BinCD
004	004	2	BRFTEMPS	Total temporary errors	BinCD

#### Table 32. Local Area Network Report

Offset	Offset	Length	T. 11.1		T
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Type
000	000	6	BRFLMADR	Local mac address	Hex
006	006	6	BRFRMADR	Remote mac address	Hex
012	00C	18	BRFROUTI	Routing information	Hex
030	01E	6	BRFUPADR	Mac address of upstream member	Hex
036	024	6	BRFDNADR	Mac address of downstream member	Hex
042	02A	6	BRFSMADR	Single mac address	Hex
048	030	16	BRFSMNAM	Single mac name	Char
064	040	2	BRFRIBID	Ring or BUS ID	Hex

#### Table 33. ETHERNET LAN Data Report Format

Offset Dec	Offset Hex	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Type
Dec.	IICA.	III Dytes	I fefu i fuific	Description	Type
000	000	6	BRFLMADE	Local mac address	Hex
006	006	6	BRFRMADE	Not used	Hex
012	00C	18	BRFROUTE	Not used	Hex
030	01E	6	BRFUPADE	Not used	Hex
036	024	6	BRFDNADE	Not used	Hex
042	02A	6	BRFSMADE	Not used	Hex
048	030	16	BRFSMNAE	Not used	Char
064	040	1	BRFMCTPE	Mac type	Hex

Table 34. Self-defining Text Message Report Format

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	275	BRFTEXT	Self-defining text message	Char
<b>Note:</b> If the major vector contains multiple X'31' self-defining text subvectors, this field contains only the self-defining text from the first X'31' subvector.					

Table 35. Detailed Data Network Alert Report Format

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	002	BRFDENUM	Number of detailed data network subfields	BinCD
002	002	253	BRFDEDAT	Detailed data network subfields	Char

Notes:

- 1. Only detailed data subfields not associated with qualified message data are supported.
- **2.** The BRFDEDAT field can contain more than one subfield with each subfield preceded by a field containing the length of the subfield (see Table 36 for the structure of the BRFDEDAT field).

#### Table 36. BFRDEDAT Mapping

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	BRFDATLN	Number of bytes of data contain in BRFDATTX	BinCD
002	002	п	BRFDATTX	Detailed data network subfield, where $n$ is the value stored in BRFDATLN (see notes)	Char

#### Notes:

- 1. This structure is repeated *z* times in BRFDEDAT, where *z* is the value stored in BRFDENUM (see Table 35).
- 2. The length of the detailed data network subfields can vary; the length value is stored in the BRFDATLN field associated with each subfield.

## **External Log Record Type 38**

This section describes the content and format of external log record type 38 (X'26'). Three subtypes are documented:

- Subtype 1Command authorization tableSubtype 2Task resource utilization data
- **Subtype 3** Span authorization table

## NetView Command Authorization Table External Log Record

The command authorization table external log record type 38, subtype 1 contains a common header, a specific data descriptor section, and other information sections that are defined by the data descriptor section:

For format of	See
Common header	Table 37 on page 116
Common product section	Table 38 on page 116
Data descriptor section	Table 39 on page 116
General section	Table 40 on page 117
Data section	Table 41 on page 118

Subtype 1 external log record type 38 is generated by auditing the NetView command authorization table, which is controlled globally by the NetView DEFAULTS CATAUDIT command or specifically by using the AUDIT keyword on the PERMIT and EXEMPT statements in the NetView command authorization table. Refer to the *IBM Tivoli NetView for z/OS Administration Reference* for a description of the PERMIT and EXEMPT statements and the NetView online help for the syntax of the DEFAULTS command.

## NetView Task Resource-Utilization-Data External Log Record

The task resource-utilization-data external log record type 38, subtype 2 contains a common header, a specific data descriptor section, and other information sections defined by the data descriptor section:

For format of	See
Common header	Table 37 on page 116
Common product section	Table 38 on page 116
Data descriptor section	Table 42 on page 119
General section	Table 43 on page 119
Data section	Table 44 on page 121

## NetView Span Authorization Table External Log Record

The span authorization table external log record type 38, subtype 3 contains a common header, a specific data descriptor section, and other information sections defined by the data descriptor section:

For format of	See
Common header	Table 37 on page 116
Common product section	Table 38 on page 116
Data descriptor section	Table 45 on page 125
General section	Table 46 on page 126
Access section	Table 47 on page 126
Resource/View name section	Table 48 on page 127
Operator section	Table 49 on page 128
Matching information section	Table 50 on page 128

## **Record Header and Section Formats**

The following common record header and product information sections make up an external log record type 38.

Table 37. Format of necord Type 30 reade	Table 37.	Format	of	Record	Type	38	Heade
--	-----------	--------	----	--------	------	----	-------

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	S38LENG	Length of record	Binary
002	002	2	S38SEGD	SMF segment descriptor	Binary
004	004	1	S38SYSI	System indicator	Binary
005	005	1	S38RECT	Record type [38 (X'26')]	Binary
006	006	4	S38TIME	Time since midnight, in hundredths of a second, record was moved into SMF buffer	Binary
010	00A	4	S38DATE	Date when the record was moved into the SMF buffer, in the form $00yydddF$ or $0cyydddF$ (where <i>c</i> is 0 for 19xx and 1 for 20xx, yy is the current year (0-99), <i>ddd</i> is the current day (1-336), and <i>F</i> is the sign)	Packed
014	00E	4	S38SYID	System identification	Char
018	012	4	S38SUBS	Subsystem identification: "NETV"	Char
022	016	2	S38SUBT	Record subtype: X'0001' Command authorization table record X'0002' Task resource utilization data X'0003' Dynamic span table record	Binary
024	018	_	_	Start of variable length data	_

Table 38. Format of Common Product Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	S38CVER	Record version number	Binary
002	002	4	S38CPNM	Product name (NETV)	Char
006	006	2	S38CPVR	Product version and release, in the format $vr$ , where $v$ is version and $r$ is release.	Char

## **Specific Subtype 1 Section Formats**

The following tables contain specific command authorization table external log record (subtype 1) formats.

Table 39. Format of Subtype 1 Data Descriptor Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	S38TRNUM	Total number of triplets	Binary
002	002	2	—	Reserved	Binary
004	004	4	S38PROFF	Offset to Product section	Binary
008	008	2	S38PRLEN	Length of Product section	Binary

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
010	00A	2	S38PRNUM	Number of Product sections	Binary
012	00C	4	S38GOFF	Offset to General section	Binary
016	010	2	S38GLEN	Length of General section	Binary
018	012	2	S38GNUM	Number of General sections	Binary
020	014	4	S38COFF	Offset to Command section	Binary
024	018	2	S38CLEN	Length of Command section	Binary
026	01A	2	S38CNUM	Number of Command sections	Binary
028	01C	4	S38KOFF	Offset to Keyword section	Binary
032	020	2	S38KLEN	Length of Keyword section	Binary
034	022	2	S38KNUM	Number of Keyword sections	Binary
036	024	4	S38VOFF	Offset to Value section	Binary
040	028	2	S38VLEN	Length of Value section	Binary
042	02A	2	S38VNUM	Number of Value sections	Binary
044	02C	4	S38IOFF	Offset to command identifier	Binary
048	030	2	S38ILEN	Length of command identifier	Binary
050	032	2	S38INUM	Number of command identifier sections	Binary
052	034	4	S38UOFF	Offset to User ID section	Binary
056	038	2	S38ULEN	Length of User ID section	Binary
058	03A	2	S38UNUM	Number of User ID sections	Binary
060	03C	4	S38CAOFF	Offset to Caller section	Binary
064	040	2	S38CALEN	Length of Caller section	Binary
066	042	2	S38CANUM	Number of Caller sections	Binary

Table 39. Format of Subtype 1 Data Descriptor Section (continued)

Table 40. Format of Subtype 1 General Section

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
000	000	8	S38CTNM	Name of the NetView command authorization table	Char
008	008	8	S38CDOM	Domain where the NetView command authorization table is loaded	Char
016	010	17	S38CTTM	Time that this NetView command authorization table was loaded, in the format: <i>MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS</i>	Char
033	021	3	S38CHPA	If the authorization decision was PASS, this field describes how the PASS decision was authorized: <b>PER</b> by PERMIT statement <b>EXE</b> by EXEMPT statement	Char
036	024	4	S38CDEC	Authority decision, "PASS" or "FAIL"	Char

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description		Туре
040	028	8	S38CMTY	Match type:		Char
				SPECIFIC	The command is explicitly protected by a command identifier that exactly matches the command being checked.	
				GENERIC	The command is protected by a command identifier that contains a generic character in one or more <i>command</i> , <i>keyword</i> , or <i>value</i> field.	

Table 40. Format of Subtype 1 General Section (continued)

Table 41.	Format	of	Subtype	1	Data	Section
-----------	--------	----	---------	---	------	---------

Located By	Name	Туре	Description
S38COFF	S38CCOM	Char	The command that is being protected by a command identifier
S38KOFF	S38CKEY	Char	The keyword that is being protected by a command identifier
S38VOFF	S38CVAL	Char	The value that is being protected by a command identifier
S38IOFF	S38CCI	Char	The command identifier that caused this authorization check to fail or pass. The format is: netid.luname.cmd.keyword.value
S38UOFF	S38CUSER	Char	The user ID that is being checked
S38CAOFF	S38CCALR	Char	The user ID of the CALLER of the table authority check (see notes)

#### Notes:

- 1. This section is the variable length data that follows the S38CMTY field of the general section for the command authorization table (subtype 1) external log record type 38.
- 2. S38CCALR is present only when the CALLER differs from the user ID that is in S38CUSER. The CALLER can differ from S38CUSER when AUTHCHK=SOURCEID checking is in effect.

### Specific Subtype 2 Section Formats

The following tables contain specific task resource-utilization-data external log record (subtype 2) formats.

# **Note:** For additional help understanding this data, refer to the CNME1101 NetView REXX sample.

Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name Description		Туре
0000	2	S38TRNUM2	Total number of triplets (X'0003')	Binary
0002	2	_	Reserved	Binary
0004	4	S38PROFF2	Offset to product section	Binary
0008	2	S38PRLEN2	Length of product section (X'0008')	Binary
000A	2	S38PRNUM2	Number of product sections (X'0001')	Binary
000C	4	S38GOFF2	Offset to general section	Binary
0010	2	S38GLEN2	Length of general section (X'0034')	Binary
0012	2	S38GNUM2	Number of general sections (X'0001')	Binary
0014	4	S38DOFF2	Offset to data section	Binary
0018	2	S38DLEN2	Length of data section (X'0060')	Binary
001A	2	S38DNUM2	Number of product sections (X'0001')	Binary
	Offset Hex.           0000           0002           0004           0008           0000           0000           00010           0014           0018           001A	Offset Hex.         Length in Bytes           0000         2           0002         2           0004         4           0008         2           0000         4           0000         2           0001         2           0001         2           0012         2           0014         4           0018         2           001A         2	Offset         Length           Hex.         in Bytes         Name           0000         2         S38TRNUM2           0002         2         —           0004         4         S38PROFF2           0008         2         S38PRLEN2           00004         2         S38PRNUM2           00005         4         S38GOFF2           00006         4         S38GOFF2           0010         2         S38GNUM2           0012         2         S38DOFF2           0014         4         S38DOFF2           0018         2         S38DLEN2           001A         2         S38DLEN2	Offset Hex.Length in BytesNameDescription00002S38TRNUM2Total number of triplets (X'0003')00022—Reserved00044S38PROFF2Offset to product section00082S38PRLEN2Length of product section (X'0008')000A2S38PRNUM2Number of product sections (X'0001')000C4S38GOFF2Offset to general section (X'0034')00122S38GNUM2Length of general sections (X'0001')00144S38DOFF2Offset to data section (X'0001')00182S38DLEN2Length of data section (X'0060')001A2S38DNUM2Number of product sections (X'0001')

Table 42. Format of Subtype 2 Data Descriptor Section

Table 43. Format of Subtype 2 General Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0000	0000	2	S38TUrver	Record version number	Binary

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0002	0002	2	S38TUevent	One of the following event codes:1LOGOFF or task ended abnormally2Session ended, task ended abnormally, and reinstated3Task stopped by STOP UNCOND4Task statistics at CLOSE NORMAL checkpoint5Task statistics at CLOSE STOP checkpoint6Task statistics at CLOSE IMMED checkpoint7Task statistics at CLOSE ABEND 	Binary
0004	0004	8	S38TUopid	Owning or billable operator ID The task name or operator ID (TVBOPID).	Char
0012	000C	8	S38TUluname	LU name The task name or terminal name connected to the task (TVBLUNAM).	Char
0020	0014	8	S38TUdomain	NetView domain name The NetView domain name in which the task ran.	Char
0028	001C	8	S38TUunique	NetView domain session correlation Each NetView program has a different value for this field, and each time the NetView program is started, this value is changed. Records with the same value came from the same NetView program and ran in the same address space.	Binary

 Table 43. Format of Subtype 2 General Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0036	0024	8	S38TUsessid	NetView subtask session correlation	Binary
				Each task has a different value for this field, and each time the task starts, this value is changed. Records with the same value came from the same task and ran in the same "session." Recovery of an abnormal end is treated as the same session.	
0044	002C	8	S38TUstck	Current STCK value for data	Binary
				The internal hardware clock at the time the data was recorded. (The store clock was shifted 12 bits to the right.)	

Table 43. Format of Subtype 2 General Section (continued)

Table 44. Format of Subtype 2 Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0000	0000	2	S38TUdataVer	Record version number	Binary
0002	0002	2	S38TUmaxCPU	Maximum processor percentage (hundredths of percent)	Binary
				The maximum measured processor during a 10 second interval since the task began, or since the last LOGTSTAT RESETMAX or LOGTSTAT INTERVAL command.	
0004	0004	4	S38TUsessSec	Task session time in seconds	Binary
0008	0008	4	S38TUsessFrac	Task time fraction of one second in microseconds	Binary
				The elapsed time the task has run in seconds plus microseconds. The microseconds field provides accurate timing for short intervals. <b>Note:</b> These two fields are not a double-word pair containing microseconds. Refer to sample CNME1101 for algorithms in REXX for timing arithmetic.	
0012	000C	4	S38TUcpuSec	Processor units used in seconds	Binary

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0016	0010	4	S38TUcpufrac	Processor time fraction of one second in microseconds	Binary
				The amount of processor time charged to this task by MVS. The microseconds field provides accurate timing for short intervals. <b>Note:</b> These two fields are not a double-word pair containing microseconds. See sample CNME1101 for algorithms in REXX for timing arithmetic.	
0020	0014	4	S38TUpenSec	Penalty time in seconds	Binary
0024	0018	4	S38TUpenFrac	Penalty time fraction of one second in microseconds	Binary
				The number of seconds that this task has waited because of MAXMQIN, AVLSLOW, SLOWSTG, MAXCPU, MAXMQOUT, or MAXIO penalties. The microseconds field provides accurate timing for short intervals. <b>Note:</b> These two fields are not a double-word pair containing microseconds. See sample CNME1101 for algorithms in REXX for timing arithmetic.	
0028	001C	2	S38TUavgCPU	Average processor utilization in hundredths of percent	Binary
				The percentage of a processor this task has used. The ratio of Used CPU to Session Seconds.	
0030	001E	2	S38TUpnPct	Average penalty imposed in hundredths of percent	Binary
				The percentage of elapsed time that this task has waited for penalties. The ratio of Penalty Seconds to Session Seconds.	
0032	0020	4	S38TUmaxStg	Maximum storage used	Binary
				The largest usage of storage for this task since the task was started or since the last LOGTSTAT RESETMAX or LOGTSTAT INTERVAL command.	

Table 44. Format of Subtype 2 Data Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0036	0024	4	S38TUgetRate	Total DSIGET usage rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was obtained by DSIGET, in KB per minute.	
0040	0028	4	S38TUfreRate	Total DSIFRE usage rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was released by DSIFRE, in KB per minute.	
0044	002C	4	S38TU24gRate	A 24-bit DSIGET usage rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was obtained by DSIGET, in KB per minute (24-bit storage only).	
0048	0030	4	S38TU24fRate	A 24-bit DSIFRE usage rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The average rate (for the life of the task) at which storage was released by DSIFRE, in KB per minute (24-bit storage only).	
0052	0034	4	S38TUmxmiRate	Maximum inbound DSIMQS rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The maximum rate, over a one-minute period, at which messages were queued to this task by DSIMQS, in KB per minute. This is the maximum rate since the task started, or since the last LOGTSTAT RESETMAX or LOGTSTAT INTERVAL command.	
0056	0038	4	S38TUmqiRate	Average inbound DSIMQS rate in KB per minute	Binary
				The rate, over the life of the task, at which messages were queued to this task by DSIMQS, in KB per minute.	

 Table 44. Format of Subtype 2 Data Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Туре
0060	003C	4	S38TUmxmoRate	Maximum outbound DSIMQS rate	Binary
				The maximum rate (for a 1 minute period) at which messages were sent by this task by DSIMQS, in KB per minute. This is the maximum rate since the task started, or since the last LOGTSTAT RESETMAX or LOGTSTAT INTERVAL command.	
0064	0040	4	S38TUmqoRate	Average outbound DSIMQS rate	Binary
				The rate, over the life of the task, at which messages were sent by this task by DSIMQS, in KB per minute.	
0068	0044	4	S38TUmqiTot	Number of inbound DSIMQS messages	Binary
				The rate, over the life of the task, at which messages were sent to this task by DSIMQS, in KB per minute.	
0072	0048	4	S38TUmqoTot	Number of outbound DSIMQS messages	Binary
				The number of messages sent by this task over the life of the session.	
0076	004C	4	S38TUioTot	Number of DASD I/Os	Binary
				The total number of I/Os done by NetView services on this task for the life of this task.	
0080	0050	4	S38TUmxiorate	Maximum I/O rate (I/Os per minute)	Binary
				The maximum rate of I/Os per minute in a 1 minute interval since the task was started or since the last LOGTSTAT RESETMAX or LOGTSTAT INTERVAL command.	
0084	0054	4	S38TUioRate	Average I/O rate (I/Os per minute)	Binary
				The average rate of I/Os per minute for the life of the task.	
0088	0058	4	S38TUmqiPNs	Penalties caused by task (bytes per second)	Binary

 Table 44. Format of Subtype 2 Data Section (continued)
Table 44.	Format of	Subtype 2	Data Sect	ion (continued)
-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------------

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Name	Description	Type
0092	005C	4	S38TUmqiPNm	Penalties caused by the task, fraction of 1 second (bytes per microsecond)	Binary
				The total number of penalty seconds that this task caused other tasks to wait because of MAXMQIN, SLOWSTG, or AVLSLOW limit being exceeded for this task. A penalty time is served when a DSIMQS from another task is sent to the task that is over any of these limits. The microseconds field provides accurate timing for short intervals. <b>Note:</b> These two fields are not a double-word pair containing microseconds. See sample CNME1101 for algorithms in REXX for timing arithmetic.	

### **Specific Subtype 3 Section Formats**

The following tables contain specific span authorization table external log record (subtype 3) formats.

Table 45. Format of Subtype 3 Data Descriptor Section

Offert	0661	Length		
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	2	Total number of triplets (X'0006')	Binary
0002	0002	2	Reserved	
0004	0004	4	Offset to product section	Binary
0008	0008	2	Length of product section (X'0008')	Binary
0010	000A	2	Number of product sections (X'0001')	Binary
0012	000C	4	Offset to general section	Binary
0016	0010	2	Length of general section (X'0022')	Binary
0018	0012	2	Number of general sections (X'0001')	Binary
0020	0014	4	Offset to access section	Binary
0024	0018	2	Length of access section (X'0014')	Binary
0026	001A	2	Number of access sections (X'0001')	Binary
0028	001C	4	Offset to resource/view name section	Binary
0032	0020	2	Length of resource/view name section	Binary
0034	0022	2	Number of resource/view name sections (X'0001')	Binary
0036	0024	4	Offset to operator section	Binary
0040	0028	2	Length of operator section	Binary
0042	002A	2	Number of operator sections (X'0001')	Binary

Table 45. Format of Subtype 3 Data Descriptor Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Description	Туре
0044	002C	4	Offset to matching information section	Binary
0048	0030	2	Length of matching information section	Binary
0050	0032	2	Number of matching information sections (X'0001')	Binary

Table 46. Format of Subtype 3 General Section

Offset	Offset	Length in		
Dec.	Hex.	Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	8	Span table name	Char
0008	0008	8	NetView domain name where the span table is loaded	Char
0016	0010	17	Date/time when this span table is loaded in <i>MM/DD/YY HH:MM:SS</i> format	Char
0033	0021	1	Reserved	

Table 47. Format of Subtype 3 Access Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	4	Access decision PASS or FAIL	Char
0004	0004	4	Request origin:         CMD       Request from commands         VIEW       Request from NetView management console views	Char
0008	0008	4	Type of name: <b>RESC</b> Resource name <b>VIEW</b> NetView management console view name	Char

Offect	Offect	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	Bytes	Description		Туре
0012	000C	8	Reason for PASS	or FAIL:	
			NOACTIVE	Operator has no active span	
			NO MATCH	No match found	
			RESCSTOP	Resource has been stopped	
			GEN NAME	For CTL=GENERAL, name	
				defined generically to another	
				span	
			DEF NAME	For CTL=GENERAL, name	
				defined specifically to another	
			<b>DD1</b> (07.117	span	
			RDMQFAIL	RODM query failed	
			KDMNONAM	No name defined to KODM	
			ININZA I I ENI	ODJect	
			INVALLEIN	For a VIEW request, the resource	
			CLOP MAT	Or view name has a zero length	
			GLOD MAI	Operator has CTL=GLOBAL and	
			GLODVIAN	the command entered is a VTAM	
				command	
			SPEC MAT	Name matches a specifically	
			of Le Mill	defined name	
			GENR MAT	Name matches a generically	
			_	defined name	
			GLSA MAT	Name matches a leading single	
				asterisk name	
			GLDA MAT	Name matches a leading double	
				asterisk name	
			NMNOTDEF	For CTL=GENERAL (PASS),	
				name not defined to NetView	
			NOSPNDEF	For CTL=SPECIFIC (FAIL) and	
				CTL=GENERAL (PASS), no span	
				definition in use	
			DBCSNAME	No specific match found for a	
				DBCS name; no generic match	
				done for a DBCS name	

Table 47. Format of Subtype 3 Access Section (continued)

Table 48. Format of Subtype 3 Resource/View Name Section

Offset	Offset	Length in		
Dec.	Hex.	Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	2	Length of the resource or view name that follows; can be 0	Binary
0002	0002		If the length is nonzero, the resource or view name. If the operator has CTL=GLOBAL and reason for matching is GLOBVTAM, this field can have a group of resource names, separated by commas.	Char

Table 49. Format of Subtype 3 Operator Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	8	Operator ID, padded with blanks; an operator ID of *BYPASS* indicates the VTAM command is issued from a system console where no logon has been performed.	Char
0008	0008	4	Operator CTL setting:GLOBGlobalSPECSpecificGENLGeneral	Char
0012	000C	2	Number of active spans that the operator has; can be 0	Binary
0014	000E		If the number of active spans is nonzero, the operator's active spans; each span is 8-bytes long padded with blanks	Binary

Table 50. Format of Subtype 3 Matching Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Description	Туре
0000	0000	4	Reserved for NetView internal use	Char
0004	0004	8	Span name in which the match is found; *GLOBAL* means the operator has CTL=GLOBAL; blanks indicate no match was found	Char
0012	000C	2	Length of the resource or view name that matches; 0 indicates failure for CTL=SPECIFIC	Binary
0014	000E		If the length is nonzero, the resource or view name that was matched	Char

### **External Log Record Type 39**

The session monitor writes log record type 39 to an external log under the following conditions:

- When an operator or command list issues a RECORD command with the STRGDATA parameter, the NetView program writes a counter record type 39 (X'27') to the external log.
- When the network accounting and availability measurement function is active, it writes an external log record type 39 (X'27') when a session is started, a session is ended, or a RECORD command with the SESSTATS parameter is issued.
- When the response time data function is active, it writes an external log record type 39 (X'27') when you issue the COLLECT command with the LOG parameter, or at session end for an LU attached to a PU with the RTM feature.

Each record is made up of data sections preceded by an external log record header and a data descriptor section.

The AAUTLOGR macro maps the session monitor external log record.

## **Record Subtypes**

The session monitor writes one of the following type 39 (X'27') records to the external log:

- RTM collection record
- Session end record
- Session start record
- Accounting and availability data collection record
- Combined session start-end record
- BIND failure record
- INIT failure record
- Storage and event counters

Each record is divided into sections. The functions described in the following sections are shown in more detail in "Record Section Formats" on page 131.

### **RTM Collection Record (Subtype X'0001')**

With the response time measurement function active, the NetView program writes an RTM collection record to the external log. This happens whenever an operator or a command list issues a COLLECT command with the LOG parameter. The RTM collection record has 5 data sections:

- Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Session response time data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

### Session End Record (Subtype X'0002')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function is active, the NetView program writes a session end record to the external log when a session ends. The session end record has 6 data sections:

- Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Session response time data
- Accounting and availability data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

The session response time data section is provided only if response time monitoring is active.

### Session Start Record (Subtype X'0003')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function is active, the NetView program writes a session start record to the external log when a new session starts. The session start record has 5 data sections:

- Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Accounting and availability data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

# Accounting and Availability Data Collection Record (Subtype X'0004')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function is active, the NetView program writes an accounting and availability data collection record to the external log. This occurs whenever an operator or a command list issues the RECORD command with the SESSTATS parameter. The accounting and availability data collection record has 4 data sections:

- Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- · Accounting and availability data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

#### Combined Session Start-End Record (Subtype X'0005')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function or the response time monitor function is active, the NetView program writes a combined session start-end record. This record is written when a session ends before the NetView program has a chance to write the session start record for that session, or when the response time monitor function is active and the network accounting and availability function is inactive. The combined session start-end record has 6 data sections:

- · Product ID section
- · Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Session response time data
- Accounting and availability data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

The session response time data section is provided only if response time monitoring is active.

### BIND Failure Record (Subtype X'0006')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function is active, the NetView program writes a BIND failure record to the external log whenever a session setup fails during the BIND flow. The BIND failure record has 4 data sections:

- · Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

### INIT Failure Record (Subtype X'0007')

When the session monitor network accounting and availability measurement function is active, the NetView program writes an INIT failure record to the external log whenever a session setup fails during the INIT flow. The INIT failure record has 4 data sections:

- · Product ID section
- Session configuration data
- Session route data
- Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data, if this is an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking session

### Storage and Event Counter Record (Subtype X'0008')

The NetView program writes a counter record to the external log whenever an operator or a command list issues a RECORD command with the STRGDATA parameter. The counter record has 5 data sections:

- Product ID section
- Event counter data
- · Session awareness counter data
- Resource counter data
- Storage data

### **Record Section Formats**

The NetView program builds the external log records by adding combinations of the following data sections to the external log record header section and the data descriptor section:

- Product ID section
- Session route data section
- Session configuration data section
- Response time data section
- Accounting and availability data section
- Event counter data section
- Session awareness counter data section
- Resource counter data section
- Storage data section
- · Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section

The detailed format of each section follows:

#### Header and Data Descriptor Data Sections

This topic describes the formats of the session monitor external log record header section and data descriptor sections. Each external log record has a header section and a data descriptor section. The following two data descriptor section formats are used:

- Data for Subtypes X'0001' through X'0007' (see Table 52 on page 132)
- Storage and Event Counter Data (see Table 53 on page 133)

Table 51. Format of the External Log Record Header Format for the Session Monitor

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LOGRLENG	Record length	Binary
002	002	2	LOGRSEGD	Segment descriptor	Binary
004	004	1	LOGRSYSI	System indicator: (X'04' for MVS)	Binary
005	005	1	LOGRRECT	Record type (X'27')	Binary
006	006	4	LOGRTIME	Time since midnight, in hundredths of a second, record was moved into SMF buffer	Binary
010	00A	4	LOGRDATE	Date when the record was moved into the SMF buffer, in the form <i>01yydddF</i> where yy is the current year (0–99), <i>ddd</i> is the current day (1–336), and <i>F</i> is the sign)	Packed
014	00E	4	LOGRSYID	System identification (taken from SID parameter)	Char

Table 51. Format of the External Log Record Header Format for the Session Monitor (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре	
018	012	4	LOGRSUBS	Subsystem ID 'NETV'	Char	
022	016	2	LOGRSUBT	Record subtype <sup>1</sup>	Binary	
<ul> <li>Notes:</li> <li>1. For LOGRSUBT field values, see "Record Subtypes" on page 129. For more information about the fields in the external log record header, refer to the MVS library.</li> </ul>						

Table 52. Format of the Data Descriptor Section for Subtypes X'0001' Through X'0007'

Offset Dec.X"	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	LHDRPRDO	Offset of product section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
004	004	2	LHDRPRDL	Length of product section	Binary
006	006	2	LHDRPRDN	Number of product sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
008	008	4	LHDRSESO	Offset of session configuration section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
012	00C	2	LHDRSESL	Length of session configuration section	Binary
014	00E	2	LHDRSESN	Number of session configuration sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
016	010	4	LHDRRTEO	Offset of route data section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
020	014	2	LHDRRTEL	Length of route data section	Binary
022	016	2	LHDRRTEN	Number of route data sections $_{2}^{2}$	Binary
024	018	4	LHDRRTMO	Offset of response time data section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
028	01C	2	LHDRRTML	Length of response time data section	Binary
030	01E	2	LHDRRTMN	Number of response time data sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
032	020	4	LHDRACCO	Offset of accounting and availability data section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
036	024	2	LHDRACCL	Length of accounting and availability data section	Binary
038	026	2	LHDRACCN	Number of accounting and availability data sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
040	028	4	LHDRARTO	Offset of Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section	Binary
044	02C	2	LHDRARTL	Length of Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section	Binary
046	02E	2	LHDRARTN	Number of Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data sections	Binary

Table 52. Format of the Data Descriptor Section for Subtypes X'0001' Through X'0007' (continued)

Off De	fset c.X''	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре	
No 1.	<b>tes:</b> The c recore	offset of t d.	he first sect	ion of this type	. All offsets are relative to	o the beginning of the	
2.	. The number of sections of this type in the record.						

Table 53. Format of the Data Descriptor Section for Storage and Event Counter Data

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	LCNTPRDO	Offset of product section <sup>1</sup>	Binary
004	004	2	LCNTPRDL	Length of product section	Binary
006	006	2	LCNTPRDN	Number of product sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
008	008	4	LCNTEVNO	Offset of event counters <sup>1</sup>	Binary
012	00C	2	LCNTEVNL	Length of event counter data section	Binary
014	00E	2	LCNTEVNN	Number of event counter data sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
016	010	4	LCNTSAWO	Offset of SAW counters <sup>1</sup>	Binary
020	014	2	LCNTSAWL	Length of SAW data section	Binary
022	016	2	LCNTSAWN	Number of SAW counter data sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
024	018	4	LCNTARBO	Offset of ARB counters <sup>1</sup>	Binary
028	01C	2	LCNTARBL	Length of ARB data section	Binary
030	01E	2	LCNTARBN	Number of ARB data sections <sup>2</sup>	Binary
032	020	4	LCNTSTGO	Offset of storage counters <sup>1</sup>	Binary
036	024	2	LCNTSTGL	Length of STRG data section	Binary
038	026	2	LCNTSTGN	Number of STRG data sections	Binary

#### Notes:

- 1. The offset of the first section of this type. All offsets are relative to the beginning of the record.
- 2. The number of sections of this type in the record

#### **Product Data Section**

The product data section is used with all session monitor external log record subtypes.

Table 54. Format of the Product Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LPRDSUBT	Record subtype <sup>1</sup>	Binary
002	002	2	LPRDVERN	NetView program release level	Char
004	004	4	LPRDNAME	Product name (set to 'NETV')	Char

Table 54. Format of the Product Data Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре		
Notes:							
1. The section	<ol> <li>The LPRDSUBT field is the same as the LOGRSUBT field in the log record header section. For valid LPRDSUBT field values, see "Record Subtypes" on page 129.</li> </ol>						

### **Session Configuration Data Section**

The session configuration data section is used with all session monitor external log record subtypes, except subtype 8 (storage and event counter record). Most of the information for this record comes from VTAM.

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LSESREVL	Revision level: X'0003'	Binary
002	002	8	LSESPNAM	Primary resource name <sup>3</sup>	Char
010	00A	8	LSESPPUN	PU of primary resource	Char
018	012	8	LSESPLNK	Primary link name <sup>1</sup>	Char
026	01A	8	LSESPSAP	Primary subarea PU	Char
034	022	8	LSESPDOM	Primary NetView domain name	Char
042	02A	8	LSESSNAM	Secondary resource name <sup>3</sup>	Char
050	032	8	LSESSPUN	PU of secondary resource	Char
058	03A	8	LSESSLNK	Secondary link name <sup>1</sup>	Char
066	042	8	LSESSSAP	Secondary higher level PU name	Char
074	04A	8	LSESSDOM	Secondary NetView domain name	Char
082	052	8	LSESPCLS	Performance class name	Char
090	05A	8	LSESCOST	Class of service name	Char
098	062	2	LSESERN	Explicit route number <sup>2</sup>	Binary
100	064	2	LSESRERN	Reverse explicit route number	Binary
102	066	2	LSESVRN	Virtual route number <sup>2</sup>	Binary
104	068	2	LSESTPF	Transmission priority <sup>2</sup>	Binary
106	06A	8	LSESPCID	Unique session ID	Binary
114	072	1	LSESTYPE	Session type: 1 LU-LU 2 SSCP-LU 3 SSCP-PU 4 SSCP-SSCP 5 CP-CP	Char
115	073	1	LSESXNET	Cross-network session (Y or N)	Char

Table 55. Format of the Session Configuration Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Type
116	074	1	LSESCODE	<ul> <li>BIND failure or UNBIND reason code; see the following offsets:</li> <li>Offset 7 into BINDF</li> <li>Offset 15 into CDSESSF</li> <li>Offset 1 into UNBIND.</li> </ul>	Binary
				For more information, see Systems Network Architecture Formats.	
117	075	8	LSESPRNT	Primary endpoint CP network ID	Char
125	07D	8	LSESPRNM	Primary endpoint CP name	Char
133	085	8	LSESSCNT	Secondary endpoint CP network ID	Char
141	08D	8	LSESSCNM	Secondary endpoint CP name	Char
149	095	8	LSESCOSA	Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking class of service name	Char
157	09D	2	LSESTPFA	Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking transport priority	Binary
159	09F	1	LSESFQLN	Length of fully qualified PCID CP name	Binary
160	0A0	17	LSESFQNM	Fully qualified PCID CP name	Char
177	0B1	4	LSESSCOD	Sense code	Binary
181	0B5	8	LSESLOGM	Logmode name	Char-

Table 55. Format of the Session Configuration Data Section (continued)

#### Notes:

- 1. This field contains the link name, channel unit address name, or dependent LU requestor name.
- 2. If no data is available from VTAM, the default is X'FF'.
- **3.** For configurations with hierarchies having more than 4 resources on either primary or secondary sides, (a "virtual/logical" PU/LINK coded), this field can contain the name of a link, channel unit address, or line group.

#### **Session Route Data Section**

The session route data section is used with all session monitor external log record subtypes, except subtype 4 (accounting and availability data collection record) and subtype 8 (storage and event counter record).

Table 56. Format of the Session Route Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LRTEREVL	Revision level: X'0001'	Binary
002	002	2	LRTENUME	Total number of nodes in session path	Binary

Table 56. Format of the Session Route Data Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре	
004	004	2	LRTENUMT	Number of route elements in LRTEETAB. This is the number of NCP V3 or later nodes in the session path.	Binary	
006	006	—	LRTEETAB	Route element table (see note)	_	
<b>Note:</b> A 10-byte entry exists for each route element in the table. See Table 57 for the format of this 10-byte entry.						

Table 57. Format of the Ten-Byte Route Element Entry

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре	
000	000	8	LRTEENAM	Route element name	Binary	
008	008	2	LRTEETGO	Transmission group (out) number	Binary	
<b>Note:</b> Fields LRTEENAM and LRTEETGO are part of the LRTEETAB array of structures (see Table 56 on page 135).						

### Accounting and Availability Data Section

The accounting and availability data section is used with session monitor external log record subtypes 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LACCREVL	Revision level: X'0002'	Binary
002	002	2	—	Reserved	—
004	004	8	LACCBEGT	Collection period begin time stamp <sup>1</sup>	Binary
012	00C	8	LACCENDT	Collection period end time stamp <sup>1</sup>	Binary
020	014	4	LACCPCBC	Number of control PIUs sent from primary to secondary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
024	018	4	LACCPCCC	Number of control characters sent from primary to secondary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
028	01C	4	LACCSCBC	Number of control PIUs sent from secondary to primary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
032	020	4	LACCSCCC	Number of control characters sent from secondary to primary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
036	024	4	LACCPTBC	Number of text PIUs sent from primary to secondary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
040	028	4	LACCPTCC	Number of text characters sent from primary to secondary <sup>3</sup>	Binary
044	02C	4	LACCSTBC	Number of text PIUs sent from secondary to primary <sup>3</sup>	Binary

Table 58. Format of the Accounting and Availability Data Section (continued)

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
048	030	4	LACCSTCC	Number of text characters sent secondary to primary <sup>3</sup>	Binary

Notes:

- The first four bytes of the time stamp are local time in store-clock format. The last four bytes are the conversion factor from GMT to local time. (Example: 982B5412 FFFFCA5B.) This time stamp yields an approximate resolution of 1.04 seconds.
- 2. The session monitor uses the indicators in the first byte of the RH to select control and text PIUs. BSC connections do not have control PIUs.

**3**. If SESSTATS=AVAIL, this field is zero.

### **Session Response Time Data Section**

The session response time data section is used with session monitor external log record subtypes 1, 2, and 5.

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LRTMREVL	Revision level: X'0001'	Binary
002	002	8	LRTMCOLB	Collection period begin time stamp <sup>1</sup>	Binary
010	00A	8	LRTMCOLE	Collection period end time stamp <sup>1</sup>	Binary
018	012	2	LRTMOBJP	Objective percentage (default is 0)	Binary
020	014	2	LRTMOBJB	Objective counter number (default is 1)	Binary
022	016	1	LRTMDEF	Response time definition (default is F (first))	Char
023	017	1	LRTMOBJF	Objective met indicator: Y Yes N No	Char
024	018	4	LRTMTRAN	Number of transactions measured	Binary
028	01C	4	LRTMTOTT	Total response time <sup>2</sup>	Binary
032	020	16	LRTMBNDS	Four 4-byte fields containing counter boundaries <sup>2</sup>	Binary
048	030	20	LRTMBKTS	Five 4-byte fields with contents of counters	Binary
068	044	4	LRTMOBJT	Objective response time <sup>2</sup>	Binary

Table 59. Format of the Session Response Time Data Section

#### Notes:

1. For LRTMCOLB and LRTMCOLE, the first four bytes of the time stamp are the local time in store-clock format, and the last four are the conversion factor from GMT to local time. (Example: 982B5412 FFFFCA5B.) This time stamp yields an approximate resolution of 1.04 seconds.

2. LRTMTOTT, LRTMBNDS, and LRTMOBJT are in tenths of seconds.

### **Event Counter Data Section**

The event counter data section is used only with session monitor external log record subtype 8 (storage and event counter record).

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	8	LEVNSTIM	Start of the recording period <sup>1</sup>	Binary
008	008	8	LEVNETIM	End of the recording period <sup>1</sup>	Binary
016	010	8	LEVNDMID	Domain ID (NCCF ID)	Binary
024	018	4	LEVNPIUB	PIU trace buffers processed	Binary
028	01C	4	LEVNPIUS	PIUs processed <sup>2</sup>	Binary
032	020	4	LEVNSAWB	SAW buffers processed <sup>3</sup>	Binary
036	024	4	LEVNSESS	Session start notifications	Binary
040	028	4	LEVNSESE	Session end notifications	Binary
044	02C	4	LEVNSESR	Sessions recorded to VSAM	Binary

Table 60. Format of the Event Counter Data Section

#### Notes:

- For LEVNSTIM and LEVNETIM, the first four bytes of the time stamp are local time in store-clock format. The last four bytes are the conversion factor from GMT to local time. (Example: 982B5412 FFFFCA5B.) This time stamp yields an approximate resolution of 1.04 seconds.
- 2. Session awareness (SAW) is a VTAM-session monitor interface through which information about network session activity is exchanged.
- 3. Refer to Systems Network Architecture Formats for more information about PIU.

### Session Awareness (SAW) Counter Data Section

The session awareness (saw) counter data section is used only with session monitor external log record subtype 8 (storage and event counter record).

Table 61. Format of the Session Awareness Counters Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LSAWREVL	Revision level: X'0003'	Binary
002	002	2		Reserved	
004	004	4	LSAWASBC	Number of nonfiltered sessions	Binary
008	008	4	LSAWASBM	Session highwater mark	Binary
012	00C	4	LSAWFLTC	Sessions being filtered <sup>1</sup>	Binary
016	010	4	LSAWFLTM	Filter highwater mark <sup>2</sup>	Binary
020	014	4	LSAWHSTE	Sessions with an endpoint in the host	Binary
024	018	4	LSAWRTMC	Sessions keeping RTM data	Binary
028	01C	4	LSAWXNTC	Sessions keeping cross-network data	Binary
032	020	4	LSAWDOMC	Sessions keeping domain data	Binary
036	024	4	LSAWACTC	Sessions keeping accounting data	Binary

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name Description		Туре
040	028	4	LSAWSSCP	Number of SSCP-SSCP sessions	Binary
044	02C	4	LSAWSCPM	SSCP-SSCP highwater mark	Binary
048	030	4	LSAWSPPU	Number of SSCP-PU sessions	Binary
052	034	4	LSAWSPUM	SSCP-PU highwater mark	Binary
056	038	4	LSAWSPLU	Number of SSCP-LU sessions	Binary
060	03C	4	LSAWSLUM	SSCP-LU highwater mark	Binary
064	040	4	LSAWLULU	Number of LU-LU sessions	Binary
068	044	4	LSAWLULM	LU-LU highwater mark	Binary
072	048	4	LSAWRCDQ	Sessions waiting to be recorded	Binary
076	04C	4	LSAWRDQM	Record queue highwater mark	Binary
080	050	4	LSAWPSPU	Number of SSCP-PU pseudo sessions	Binary
084	054	4	LSAWPSPM	SSCP-PU pseudo sessions highwater mark	Binary
088	058	4	LSAWCPCP	Number of CP-CP sessions	Binary
092	05C	4	LSAWCPCM	CP-CP highwater mark	Binary
096	060	4	LSAWRSCV	Sessions keeping RSCV data	Binary

Table 61. Format of the Session Awareness Counters Data Section (continued)

#### Notes:

- 1. LSAWFLTC is the sum of the current sessions-filtered counts from session monitor and VTAM. SAW=NO filtering should be done at VTAM rather than NetView.
- 2. LSAWFLTM is the sum of the sessions-filtered highwater counts from session monitor and VTAM since the last RECORD STRGDATA request.

#### **Resource (ARB) Counter Data Section**

The resource (ARB) counter data section is used only with session monitor external log record subtype 8 (storage and event counter record). The session monitor creates active resource control blocks (ARBs) for all resources involved in sessions known to the session monitor.

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	LARBCNT	Number of resource control blocks	Binary
004	004	4	LARBMAX	ARB highwater mark	Binary
008	008	4	LARBSSCP	Number of SSCP resource control blocks	Binary
012	00C	4	LARBSCPM	SSCP ARB highwater mark	Binary
016	010	4	LARBPU	Number of PU resource control blocks	Binary
020	014	4	LARBPUMX	PU ARB highwater mark	Binary

Table 62. Format of the Resource Counter Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Type
024	018	4	LARBLU	Number of LU resource control blocks	Binary
028	01C	4	LARBLUMX	LU ARB highwater mark	Binary
032	020	4	LARBLNK	Number of link/CUA ARBs	Binary
036	024	4	LARBLNKM	Link/CUA highwater mark	Binary

Table 62. Format of the Resource Counter Data Section (continued)

#### **Storage Counter Data Section**

The storage counter data section is used only with session monitor external log record subtype 8 (storage and event counter record).

Table 63. Format of the Storage Counter Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	4	LSTGRTM	The number of bytes of storage used for response time monitor (RTM) data.	Binary
004	004	4	LSTGPARM	The number of bytes of storage used for session parameter (PARM) data.	Binary
008	008	4	LSTGTRCE	The number of bytes of storage used for session trace (TRACE) data. This includes PIU trace, boundary function trace, and gateway trace.	Binary
012	00C	4	LSTGASB	The number of bytes of storage used for active session block (ASB) control blocks.	Binary
016	010	4	LSTGARB	The number of bytes of storage used for active resource block (ARB) control blocks.	Binary
020	014	4	LSTGACCT	The number of bytes of storage used for accounting (ACCT) data.	Binary
024	018	4	LSTGRSCV	The number of bytes of storage used for route selection control vector (RSCV) data.	Binary
028	01C	2	LSTGREVL	Revision level: X'0002'	Binary

#### Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking Route Data Section

For Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking, this data section is used with all session monitor external log record subtypes, except subtype 8 (storage and event counter record).

Table 64. Format of the Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking Route Data Section

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Туре
000	000	2	LARTREVL	Revision level: X'0001'	Binary

Offset Dec.	Offset Hex.	Length in Bytes	Field Name	Desc	cription	Туре
002	002	2	LARTNUMT	Number of route elements in LARTTABL. This is the number of nodes in the Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking subnetwork, including the primary CP.		Binary
004	004	1	LARTRVFL	RSC	V flags:	Binary
				Bit	Meaning	
				0-1	TG not valid 00 No IN-TG 01 IN-TG at end 10 IN-TG at start 11 IN-TG at start and end	
				2	First RSCV error (VTAM or NCP storage problem)0No first RSCV error1First RSCV error	
				3	First RSCV flag <b>0</b> First RSCV not present <b>1</b> First RSCV present	
				4	Second RSCV error (VTAM or NCP storage problem) 0 No second RSCV error 1 Second RSCV error	
				5	Second RSCV flag <b>0</b> Second RSCV not present <b>1</b> Second RSCV present	
				6-7	Reserved	
005	005	_	LARTTABL	An a Peer elem form Peer elem	array of Advanced -to-Peer Networking route eents. See Table 65 for aat of an Advanced -to-Peer Networking route eent.	_

Table 64. Format of the Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking Route Data Section (continued)

#### Table 65. Format of an Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking Route Element

Offset	Offset	Length			
Dec.	Hex.	in Bytes	Field Name	Description	Type
000	000	2	LARTTGNU	Transmission group (TG) number	Binary
002	002	8	LARTTGNE	TG partner network name	Char
010	00A	8	LARTTGNA	TG partner node name	Char
018	012	1	LARTTGFL	TG flag descriptor	Binary

## Notices

This information was developed for products and services offered in the U.S.A. IBM may not offer the products, services, or features discussed in this document in other countries. Consult your local IBM representative for information on the products and services currently available in your area. Any reference to an IBM product, program, or service is not intended to state or imply that only that IBM product, program, or service may be used. Any functionally equivalent product, program, or service that does not infringe any IBM intellectual property right may be used instead. However, it is the user's responsibility to evaluate and verify the operation of any non-IBM product, program, or service.

IBM may have patents or pending patent applications covering subject matter described in this document. The furnishing of this document does not give you any license to these patents. You can send license inquiries, in writing, to:

IBM Director of Licensing IBM Corporation North Castle Drive Armonk, NY 10504-1785 U.S.A.

For license inquiries regarding double-byte (DBCS) information, contact the IBM Intellectual Property Department in your country or send inquiries, in writing, to:

Intellectual Property Licensing Legal and Intellectual Property Law IBM Japan, Ltd. 1623-14, Shimotsuruma, Yamato-shi Kanagawa 242-8502 Japan

The following paragraph does not apply to the United Kingdom or any other country where such provisions are inconsistent with local law:

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION PROVIDES THIS PUBLICATION "AS IS" WITHOUT WARRANTY OF ANY KIND, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF NON-INFRINGEMENT, MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

Some states do not allow disclaimer of express or implied warranties in certain transactions, therefore, this statement might not apply to you.

This information could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. Changes are periodically made to the information herein; these changes will be incorporated in new editions of the publication. IBM may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or the program(s) described in this publication at any time without notice.

Any references in this information to non-IBM Web sites are provided for convenience only and do not in any manner serve as an endorsement of those Web sites. The materials at those Web sites are not part of the materials for this IBM product and use of those Web sites is at your own risk. IBM may use or distribute any of the information you supply in any way it believes appropriate without incurring any obligation to you.

Licensees of this program who wish to have information about it for the purpose of enabling: (i) the exchange of information between independently created programs and other programs (including this one) and (ii) the mutual use of the information which has been exchanged, should contact:

IBM Corporation 2Z4A/101 11400 Burnet Road Austin, TX 78758 U.S.A.

Such information may be available, subject to appropriate terms and conditions, including in some cases payment of a fee.

The licensed program described in this document and all licensed material available for it are provided by IBM under terms of the IBM Customer Agreement, IBM International Program License Agreement or any equivalent agreement between us.

Information concerning non-IBM products was obtained from the suppliers of those products, their published announcements or other publicly available sources. IBM has not tested those products and cannot confirm the accuracy of performance, compatibility or any other claims related to non-IBM products. Questions on the capabilities of non-IBM products should be addressed to the suppliers of those products.

#### COPYRIGHT LICENSE:

This information contains sample application programs in source language, which illustrate programming techniques on various operating platforms. You may copy, modify, and distribute these sample programs in any form without payment to IBM, for the purposes of developing, using, marketing or distributing application programs conforming to the application programming interface for the operating platform for which the sample programs are written. These examples have not been thoroughly tested under all conditions. IBM, therefore, cannot guarantee or imply reliability, serviceability, or function of these programs. The sample programs are provided "AS IS", without warranty of any kind. IBM shall not be liable for any damages arising out of your use of the sample programs.

Each copy or any portion of these sample programs or any derivative work, must include a copyright notice as follows:

© (your company name) (year). Portions of this code are derived from IBM Corp. Sample Programs. © Copyright IBM Corp. \_enter the year or years\_. All rights reserved.

#### **Programming Interfaces**

This publication documents intended Programming Interfaces that allow the customer to write programs to obtain the services of Tivoli NetView for z/OS.

## Trademarks

IBM, the IBM logo, and ibm.com are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both. If these and other IBM trademarked terms are marked on their first occurrence in this information with a trademark symbol (<sup>®</sup> or <sup>™</sup>), these symbols indicate U.S. registered or common law trademarks owned by IBM at the time this information was published. Such trademarks may also be registered or common law trademarks is available on the Web at "Copyright and trademark information" at http://www.ibm.com/legal/copytrade.shtml.

Adobe and Acrobat and all Adobe-based trademarks are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Adobe Systems Incorporated in the United States, other countries, or both.

Java and all Java-based trademarks are trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States, other countries, or both.

Linux is a trademark of Linus Torvalds in the United States, other countries, or both.

Microsoft and Windows are trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group in the United States and other countries.

Other company, product, and service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

## Index

## Α

AAUTLOGR macro 128 accepting a CP-MSU or NMVT 90 accepting an MDS-MU in non-NetView nodes 89 accessibility xiii accessing the PPI using DSIPHONE 35 accounting and availability data collection, session monitor external log record 130 accounting and availability data section, session monitor external log 136 additional product set attributes, network asset management vital product data description 101 ADDLINE command list 80 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section, session monitor external log 140 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route element data section, session monitor external log 141 agent unit of work correlator GDS variable contents 88 sequence number date and time structure 88 agent unit of work correlator GDS variable. date and time structure example 89 overview 46 alert receiver task 12 alert report format, hardware monitor external log 111 Alerts-Dynamic panel 1, 27 answering node configuration data, network asset management vital product data description 97 APF-authorized sender receiver program 14, 23 sending data buffers 29 application program-level error reporting 94 applications high performance transport writing 69 management services destination name considerations 50 implementing 51 writing 49 operations management served destination name considerations 58 implementing 59 writing 57 APSERV command 8 ASCB-ADR obtaining address (request type 3) 20 RPB data field 14 with request type 10 24 with request type 22 31 with request type 23 31 with request type 3 21 with request type 4 23 with request type 9 24 assembler 43 syntax for CALL 6 asynchronous replies 45 attached device configuration data, network asset management vital product data description 100 AUTH-IND receiver program 23 RPB data field 14

AUTH-IND (continued) sending data buffers 29

## В

BFRDEDAT mapping, hardware monitor external log 114 BIND failure, session monitor external log record 130 bind settings, VTAM 53 blocking replies to a request 45 BNJTBRF macro 109 books see publications ix BUFF-ADR 14 BUFF-LEN 14, 31 BUFFER-Q-FLAG 14 buffering data 43 buffers creating queues 3 purging (request type 23) 31 queue limits description 3 request type 12 27 request type 4 21 subsystem address space 11 receiving overview 4 programming example 76 request type 22 29 sending overviews 4 programming example 77 request type 14 27 **BUFFQ-L** with request type 4 22 building MDS-MUs 43

## С

C language interface considerations 43 syntax for CALL 5 CALL statement overview 5 register conventions 6 syntax 5,6 certificate authentication 63 chaining 45 choosing a request type 18 CMDSERV interface 7 CNMCALRT service routine 12 CNMCNETV 5 CNME1101 121 CNMGETDATA service routine with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 51 CNMGETDATA service routine. with operations management MS applications 59 CNMHREGIST service routine 69 CNMHRGS service routine 69 CNMHSENDMU service routine 70

CNMI 79 CNMREGIST service routine with MS applications 49 CNMREGIST service routine. with operations management served applications 57 **CNMRGS** See CNMREGIST CNMS4227 4 CNMS4228 4 CNMS4229 5 CNMS4257 4 CNMS4287 4 CNMSENDMU service routine with MS applications 50 CNMSENDMU service routine. with operations management served applications 58 CNMSMU See CNMSENDMU combined session start-end, session monitor external log record 130 command authorization table external log record format 114 command lists common operations services 80 network asset management 101 commands and messages, sending to NetView 6 common operations services (COS) command lists ADDLINE 80 FINDNCP 80 INITCNFG 80 SPLOOKUP 80 TESTRCMD 80 TESTSP 80 commands LINKDATA 78 LINKPD 78 LINKTEST 78 RUNCMD 78 common record prefix, network asset management 103 considerations for API transport applications interface considerations buffering data 43 building MDS-MUs 43 forwarding data 43 suspending the application 43 MDS transactions agent unit of work correlators 46 asynchronous replies 45 blocking replies 45 chaining replies 45, 46 description 44 MDS-MU error messages 45, 46 MDS-MU types 44 SNA condition report 45, 46 synchronous replies 45 timer intervals 46 tasking structure 44 controlling the PPI trace facility 83 conventions typeface xv correlators, MDS-MU contents 88 date and time structure example 89 overview 46 sequence number date and time structure 88

COS command lists ADDLINE 80 FINDNCP 80 INITCNFG 80 SPLOOKUP 80 TESTRCMD 80 TESTSP 80 commands LINKDATA 78 LINKPD 78 LINKTEST 78 RUNCMD 78 CP-MSU formatted alert accepting 90 description 1,90 format 90 maximum size 79 multiple major vectors 90 processing 1 sending formatted alert overview 3 request type 12 25 creating applications with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 52 with operations management MS applications 60 creating buffer queues 3

## D

data descriptor section, response time and accounting data functions, session monitor external log 132 data descriptor section, storage and event counter data, session monitor external log 133 data encryption 63 data formats for LU 6.2 conversations accepting 89 format 85 MDS data types CP-MSU 90 NMVT 91 R&TI 91 routing report 91 SNA condition report 93, 94 MDS error messages application program-level reporting 94 characteristics 92 contents 93 example 93 format 92 SNA condition reports 93, 94 types of errors 92 MDS header format agent unit of work correlator GDS variable 46, 88 routing information GDS variable 86 send requests and destination names 50, 58 MDS-MU example 89 message size 85 data section formats for session monitor external logs accounting and availability data section 136 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section 140 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route element data section 141 data descriptor section, response time and accounting data functions 132

data section formats for session monitor external logs (continued) data descriptor section, storage and event counter data 133 event counter data section 138 external log record header data section 131 product data section 133 resource counter data section 139 response time data section 137 session awareness counter data section 138 session configuration data section 134 session route data section 135 storage data section 140 ten-byte route element entry 136 data types for MDS-MU GDS CP-MSU 90 NMVT 91 R&TI 91 routing report 91 SNA condition report 93, 94 DCE data for DSUs/CSUs, network asset management vital product data description 99 DCE data for modems, network asset management vital product data description 99 DCE hardware subrecord format, network asset management 105 deactivating a receiver coding example 77 overview 2 request type 9 23 deciding which transport to use 42 DEFAULTS command 46 defining a receiver request type 4 21 defining a receiver. coding example 75 overview 2 deleting a receiver overview 2 request type 10 24 deregistering applications high performance transport API 72 MS transport API 52 operations management MS applications 60 destination location name MS subvector 86 detailed data network alert report format, hardware monitor external log 114 differences between transports 41 directory names, notation xv DISPPI command 84 DSI6REGS macro with MS applications 49 with operations management served applications 57 DSI6SNDS macro with MS applications 50 with operations management served applications 58 DSICRTR task 12 DSIDTR, RPB fields 14 DSIGDS task 80 DSIGETDS macro with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 51 with operations management MS applications 59 DSIHREGS macro 69 DSIHSNDS macro 70 DSIPHONE results 37 DSIPHONE usage notes 37

DSIPHONE, accessing the PPI 35 DTR fields DTRASCB 14 DTRAUTH 14 DTRBQFL 14 DTRBQL 14 DTRCKBTS 14 DTREACT 14 DTRECB 14 DTREND 14 DTREND1 14 DTRLEN 14 DTRRCVAT 14 DTRRCVNM 14 DTRRCVTT 14 DTRRECOP 14 DTRREQT 14 DTRRETC 14 DTRRVID 14 DTRSAFID 14 DTRSAFWK 14 DTRSDAST 14 DTRSDID 14 DTRSDNAM 14 DTRSDTT 14 DTRTCB 14 DTRUBL 14 DTRUBPTR 14 DTRVERSN 14 DTRVRCHK 14 DTRASCB obtaining address (request type 3) 20 RPB data field 14 with request type 10 24 with request type 22 31 with request type 23 31 with request type 3 21 with request type 4 23 with request type 9 24 DTRBQFL 14 DTRBQL with request type 4 22 DTREACT with request type 4 23 DTRSDID receiving data buffers 31 RPB field description 14 sending alerts 27 DTRUBL 14, 31 DTRUBPTR 14 DTRVERSN 14

### Ε

ECB (event control block) request type 22 31 request type 24 33 request type 4 22 RPB field 14 ECB-ADR request type 24 34 request type 4 22 RPB field 14 education see Tivoli technical training xiii enabling the NetView program to receive alerts 12

Dynamic Interface Invocation client 65

enabling the PPI in MVS 11 enabling the PPI trace facility 11, 83 end subrecord format, network asset management 103 environment variables, notation xv error messages for MDS-MU GDS application program-level reporting 94 characteristics 92 contents 93 example 93 format 92 SNA condition reports 93, 94 types of errors 92 error subrecord format, network asset management 107 ESTAE program 14 ETHERNET LAN data report format, hardware monitor external log 113 event counter data section, session monitor external log 138 event report format, hardware monitor external log 112 EX-ACT with request type 4 23 external data set storage 83 external log record formats command authorization table 114 hardware monitor alert report format 111 BFRDEDAT mapping 114 detailed data network alert report format 114 ETHERNET LAN data report format 113 event report format 112 external log record header format 109 generic event report format 112 hardware monitor data descriptor format 109 local area network report 113 product report format 111 self-defining text message report format 114 statistical report format 113 session monitor accounting and availability data collection record 130 BIND failure record 130 combined session start-end record 130 data section formats 131 INIT failure record 130 RTM collection record 129 session end record 129 session start record 129 storage and event counter record 131 writing to 128 span authorization table 115 task resource utilization data 115 external log record header data section, session monitor external log 131 external log record header format, hardware monitor 109

## F

FINDNCP command list 81 flags MS subvector message type 87 flags MS subvector. last MDS message indicator 87 flags, MS subvector first MDS message indicator 87 FMH-5 restriction on non-NetView communications 54 forwarding data 43

## G

GDS variable 46 generalized trace facility enabling 11 starting 83 generic event report format, hardware monitor external log 112 get data facility with high performance transport 71 with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 51 with operations management MS applications 59

## Η

hardware monitor accepting a CP-MSU 90 accepting an MDS-MU in non-NetView communications 89 external log record formats alert report format 111 BFRDEDAT mapping 114 detailed data network alert report format 114 ETHERNET LAN data report format 113 event report format 112 external log record header format, hardware monitor 109 generic event report format 112 hardware monitor data descriptor format 109 local area network report 113 product report format 111 self-defining text message report format 114 statistical report format 113 processing formatted alerts overview 1, 2, 13 request type 12 27 hardware monitor data descriptor format, hardware monitor external log 109 header format for MDS-MU GDS agent unit of work correlator GDS variable contents 88 date and time structure example 89 overview 46 sequence number date and time structure 88 routing information GDS variable destination location subvector 86 flags MS subvector 87 origin location subvector 86 hexadecimal values 95 high performance transport deciding when to use 43 description 41, 69 differences from the MS transport 41 implementing applications maintaining data integrity 73 NetView system programmer 71 non-NetView system programmer 73 restrictions 42 writing applications receive macro 71 registration services 69 send macro 70 HLL interface considerations 43 syntax for CALL 5

## 

implementing high performance transport applications maintaining data integrity 73 NetView system programmer creating applications 71 deregistering applications 72 logmodes 71 registering applications 71 sending application data 72 non-NetView system programmer MDS\_HP\_RECEIVE 73 implementing management service applications NetView operator messages 51 REGISTER command 51 NetView system programmer creating applications 52 deregistering applications 52 MS category 52 registering applications 52 sending application data 52 non-NetView system programmer applicable LU 6.2 architecture 53 BIND setting 53 FMH-5 restrictions 54 send process 55 time-out message 55 VTAM 53 implementing operations management served applications NetView operator 59 NetView system programmer creating applications 60 deregistering applications 60 registering applications 60 sending application data 60 non-NetView system programmer 60 INIT failure, session monitor external log record 130 INITCNFG command list 80 initializing a receiver coding example 75 overview 2 request type 4 21 interface considerations 43 internal storage 83

### J

Java SAAJ client 65

## L

link configuration data, network asset management vital product data description 99 LINKDATA 78 LINKPD 78 LOAD macro 6 local area network report, hardware monitor external log 113 logmodes and high performance applications 71 LookAt message retrieval tool xii LU 6.2 transport APIs considerations for applications interface considerations 43 MDS transactions 44 tasking structure 44 LU 6.2 transport APIs (continued) high performance transport deciding when to use 43 description 41 differences from the MS transport 41 implementing 71 restrictions 42 writing 69 MS transport deciding when to use 42 description 41 difference from high performance transport 41 implementing 51 restrictions 41 writing 49 operations management MS transport description 57 implementing 59 writing 57

## Μ

macros CNMCALRT 12 DSI6REGS 49, 57 DSI6SNDS with high performance transport API 72 with operations management served applications 58, 60 writing MS applications 50, 52 DSIGETDS with high performance transport API 71, 72 with MS applications 51, 59 DSIHREGS 69 DSIHSNDS 70 WAIT for ECB posting 14, 33 request type 22 31 request type 4 23 maintaining integrity with high performance transport applications 73 manuals see publications ix, xiii MAXREPLY 46 MDS function 41 MDS transactions agent unit of work correlators 46, 88 asynchronous replies 45 blocking replies 46 chaining replies 45 description 44 error messages application considerations 45, 46 contents 93 example 93 format 92 MDS-MU types 44 SNA condition report 45, 46 synchronous replies 45 timer intervals 46 MDS\_HP\_RECEIVE 73 MDS-MU message example 89 message retrieval tool, LookAt xii message to operator (MTO) 80 message type flags, MDS first MDS message indicator 87 last MDS message indicator 87

message type flags, MDS (continued) message type 87 messages and commands, sending to NetView 6 MLWTO attributes 37 monitoring the PPI trace facility 84 MS categories and applications 52 MS transport deciding when to use 42 difference from high performance transport 41 implementing applications NetView operator 51 NetView system programmer 52 non-NetView system programmer 52 restrictions 41 with COS 79 writing applications receive macro 51 registration services 49 send macro 50 multiple alert receivers 12 multiple receivers 12 multiple-domain support 41 MVS enabling the PPI 11

## Ν

NETVALRT receiver program 14, 20 sending formatted alerts 25 NetView Web Services SOAP client, starting 63 SOAP transport 63 userid, password authentication 63 network asset management sample command list record formats common record prefix 103 DCE hardware subrecord 105 end subrecord 103 error subrecord 107 PU hardware subrecord 104 PU software subrecord 105 start subrecord 103 time-out subrecord 106 vital product data description additional product set attributes 101 answering node configuration data 97 attached device configuration data 100 DCE data for DSUs/CSUs 99 DCE data for modems 99 link configuration data 99 product data 98 product set attributes 100 sense data 100 NMVT request description 1, 91 format 91 major vectors 90 processing 1 sending formatted alert overview 3 request type 12 25 non-NetView communication accepting an MDS-MU 89 with high performance transports 73 with MS transports 52 with operations management served MS transports 60 notation environment variables xv path names xv typeface xv

## 0

obtaining ASCB and TCB addresses coding example 75 overview 2 request type 3 20 online publications accessing xiii operating system transportable programming disconnecting a receiver 77 initializing a receiver 75 receiving a buffer 76 sending a buffer synchronously 77 operations management MS transport description 57 implementing applications MS transport, implementing applications, non-NetView system programmer 60 NetView operator 59 NetView system programmer 60 writing applications receive macro 59 registration services 57 send macro 58 ordering publications xiii origin location MS subvector 86

## Ρ

passing requests to the NetView program 5 path names, notation xv PL/I interface considerations 43 syntax for CALL 5 posting an ECB 33 PPI programming techniques 75 query status (request type 1) 18 routing alerts to multiple receivers 12 sending requests overview 35 trace facility controlling 83 DISPPI command 84 enabling 11,83 external data set storage 83 internal storage 83 monitoring 84 SIZE parameter, TRACEPPI command 83 using 83 using the generalized trace facility 11, 83 version check 14 PPI-VERSION 14 processing requests 2 product data section, session monitor external log 133 product data, network asset management vital product data description 98 product report format, hardware monitor external log 111 product set attributes, network asset management vital product data description 100

program-to-program interface functions 1 overview 1 passing requests 5 return codes 95 sending requests assembler model 6 HLL model 5 overview 5, 11 programming notes 75 programming techniques 75 PU hardware subrecord format, network asset management 104 PU software subrecord format, network asset management 105 publications ix accessing online xiii ordering xiii purge a data buffer overview 2 request type 23 31

## Q

querying the PPI status request type 1 18
querying the program-to-program interface status overview 2
querying the receiver status overview 2
request type 2 20

## R

RCVREPLY 46 receive macro with high performance transport 71 with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 51 with operations management MS applications 59 receiver check for active 14, 23 deactivate (request type 9) 23, 77 define (request type 4) 21 delete (request type 10) 24 initialize (request type 4) 21, 75 query status (request type 2) 20 send data buffer synchronously (request type 14) 27, 77 **RECEIVER-ID** alert receiver 25 query receiver 20 RPB field 14 send data buffer 27 receiving a data buffer overview 4,76 request type 22 29 **REGISTER** command with high performance transport API 59 with MS applications 51 with operations management served applications 58 registering applications with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 52 with operations management MS applications 60 registration service with high performance transport API 69

registration service (continued) with MS applications 50 with operations management served applications 57 registration services with MS applications 49 with operations management served applications 57 replies and LU 6.2 conversations 45 asynchronous, synchronous 45 MDS-MU 45 reply last message 47 request type, choosing 18 requests indicators 14 MDS-MU 44 passing to the program-to-program interface 5 processing 2 return codes 95 types 01-query the PPI status 18 01-query the program-to-program interface status 2 02-query a receiver's status 2, 20 03-obtain the ASCB and TCB addresses 2, 20 04-define and initialize a receiver 2, 21 09-deactivate a receiver 2, 23 10-delete a receiver 2, 24 12-send an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert 2, 25 14-send a data buffer to a receiver synchronously 2, 22-receive a data buffer 2, 29 23–purge a data buffer 2, 31 24-wait for the receive or connect ECB returned 2 24-wait for the receive or connect ECB returned for the program-to-program interface 33 resource counter data section, session monitor external log 139 response time data section, session monitor external log 137 restrictions high performance transport API 42 MS transport API 41 return codes 95 routing alerts 12 routing and targeting instruction (R&TI) format 91 routing information GDS variable destination location subvector 86 flags MS subvector first MDS message indicator 87 last MDS message indicator 87 message type 87 origin location subvector 86 routing report format 91 RPB (request parameter buffer) building 13 defining 3, 21 description 13 DSIDTR, RPB fields 14 fields 14 type 01 request 18 type 02 request 20 type 03 request 20 type 04 request 21 type 09 request 23 type 10 request 24 type 12 request 25 type 14 request 27 type 22 request 29 type 23 request 31 type 24 request 33

RTM collection, session monitor external log record 129 RUNCMD 79

## S

sample command list record formats, network asset management common record prefix 103 DCE hardware subrecord 105 end subrecord 103 error subrecord 107 PU hardware subrecord 104 PU software subrecord 105 start subrecord 103 time-out subrecord 106 samples ČNME1101 121 CNMS4227 4 CNMS4228 4 CNMS4229 5 CNMS4257 4 CNMS4287 4 SAW (session awareness) 138 self-defining text message report format, hardware monitor external log 114 send macro with high performance transport 70 with MS applications 50 with operations management served applications 58 send process for non-NetView communications 55 send service with high performance transport 70 with MS applications 50 with operations management served applications 58 SENDER-ID receiving data buffers 31 RPB field description 14 sending alerts 27 sending a data buffer asynchronously coding example 77 synchronously overview 2, 4 request type 14 27 sending an NMVT or CP-MSU formatted alert overview 3 request type 12 25 sending application data with high performance transport API 72 with MS applications 52 with operations management MS applications 60 sending commands and messages to NetView 6 sense data, network asset management vital product data description 100 service routines CNMGETDATA with high performance transport API 71 with MS applications 51 with operations management served applications 59 CNMHRGS (CNMHREGIST) 69 CNMHSMU (CNMHSENDMU) 70 CNMREGIST 49, 57 CNMSENDMU 50, 58 services, common operations 78 session awareness counter data section, session monitor external log 138

session configuration data section, session monitor external log 134 session end, session monitor external log record 129 session monitor external log records accounting and availability data collection record 130 BIND failure record 130 combined session start-end record 130 data section formats 10-byte route element entry 136 accounting and availability data section 136 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route data section 140 Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking route element data section 141 data descriptor section, response time and accounting data functions 132 data descriptor section, storage and event counter data 133 event counter data section 138 product data section 133 resource counter data section 139 response time data section 137 session awareness counter data section 138 session configuration data section 134 session route data section 135 storage data section 140 data secton formats external log record header data section 131 INIT failure record 130 RTM collection record 129 session end record 129 session start record 129 storage and event counter record 131 writing to 128 session route data section, session monitor external log 135 session start, session monitor external log record 129 SIZE parameter, TRACEPPI command 83 SMF (system management facilities) external log record type 37 102, 109 type 38, subtype 1 114 type 38, subtype 2 115 type 38, subtype 3 115 type 39 128 SNA condition report 45 application errors 94 routing errors 93 s 46 SNASVCMG mode 42 SOAP client 63 SOAP envelope 64, 65 SOAP method 65 SOAP request 63 span authorization table external log record format 115 SPLOOKUP command list 80 start subrecord format, network asset management 103 statistical report format, hardware monitor external log 113 status query PPI (request type 1) 18 query receiver (request type 2) 20 set receiver 21, 23 storage and event counter, session monitor external log record 131 storage data section, session monitor external log 140 storage requirements 11, 27 subvector message data X'10', product data 98

```
subvector message data (continued)
   X'11', product data 98
   X'50', DCE data 99
   X'52', link configuration data 99
   X'7D', sense data 100
   X'84', product set attributes 100
   X'86', additional product set attributes 101
suspending the application 43
synchronous replies 45
system management facilities (SMF)
   external log record
      type 37 102, 109
      type 38, subtype 1 114
      type 38, subtype 2 115
      type 38, subtype 3 115
      type 39 128
```

System/390 41

## T

task resource-utilization-data external log record format 115 tasking structure for applications 44 TCB-ADR obtaining address (request type 3) 20 RPB data field 14 ten-byte route element entry, session monitor external log 136 TESTRCMD command list 81 TESTSP command list 81 time-out message 55 time-out subrecord format, network asset management 106 timer intervals 46 Tivoli Software Information Center xiii Tivoli technical training xiii trace facility for the PPI controlling 83 DISPPI command 84 enabling 11,83 external data set storage 83 internal storage 83 monitoring 84 SIZE parameter, TRACEPPI command 83 using 83 using the generalized trace facility 11, 83 training, Tivoli technical xiii typeface conventions xv

## U

user group on Yahoo, NetView xiv using the generalized trace facility 11, 83 using the PPI trace facility 83 using the sample command lists 101

## V

variables, notation for xv vital product data descriptions additional product set attributes 101 answering node configuration data 97 attached device configuration data 100 DCE data for DSUs/CSUs 99 DCE data for modems 99 link configuration data 99 product data 98 product set attributes 100 vital product data *(continued)* descriptions *(continued)* sense data 100 message format DWO100I 98 DWO101I 100 DWO102I 98 DWO103I 98 DWO103I 98 DWO105I 100 DWO106I 101 VTAM LU 6.2 support 53

## W

WAIT for ECB posting 14, 33 request type 22 31 request type 4 23 waiting for the ECB overview 2 request type 24 33 Web Services Gateway 63 Dynamic Interface Invocation client 65 Java SAAJ client 65 SOAP envelope 64, 65 SOAP method 65 tags 65 WSDL-generated proxy client 64 Web Services server 63 writing high performance transport programs CNMGETDATA receive macro 71 CNMHREGIST registration macro 69 CNMHSENDMU send macro 70 DSIGETDS receive macro 71 DSIHREGS registration macro 69 DSIHSNDS send macro 70 management services applications CNMGETDATA receive macro 51 CNMREGIST service routine 49 CNMSENDMU send macro 50 DSI6REGS registration macro 49 DSI6SNDS send macro 50 DSIGETDS receive macro 51 REGISTER command 50 operations management served applications CNMGETDATA receive macro 59 CNMREGIST service routine 57 CNMSENDMU send macro 58 DSI6REGS registration macro 57 DSI6SNDS send macro 58 DSIGETDS receive macro 59 REGISTER command 58 writing to session monitor external logs 128 WSDL file 63 WSDL-generated proxy client 64

## Y

Yahoo user group, NetView xiv

## Ζ

znvwsdl.wsdl 64 znvwsdl1.wsdl 64 znvwsdl2.wsdl 65

# IBW ®

Program Number: 5697-ENV

Printed in USA

SC31-8855-03

