IMS

IMS Connect Guide and Reference

Version 9

SC18-9287-04

IMS

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Version 9

SC18-9287-04

Note:

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in "Notices" on page 241.

This edition applies to IMS Version 9 (program number 5655-J38) and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions. This edition replaces SC18-9287-03.

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About This Book

IMS Version 9 provides an integrated IMS™ Connect function, which offers a functional replacement for the IMS Connect tool (program number 5655-K52). In this information, the term *IMS Connect* refers to the integrated IMS Connect function that is part of IMS Version 9, unless otherwise indicated.

This book is designed to help programmers, operators, and system support personnel perform these tasks:

- Plan for and design the installation of IMS Connect.
- Install and operate IMS Connect.
- Diagnose and recover from IMS Connect system problems.
- Write an IMS Connect client.
- Use IMS Connect with IMS Connector for Java™.

This information is available as part of the Information Management Software for z/OS® Solutions Information Center at http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/imzic. A PDF version of this information is available in the information center.

Prerequisite Knowledge

Before using this book, you may need to understand:

- Basic IMS concepts
- Basic Open Transaction Manager Access (OTMA) concepts
- The IMS environment
- TCP/IP configuration concepts
- Basic OS/390® MVS™ Extended Coupling Facility (XCF) concepts
- Basic RACF® (or equivalent product) concepts
- Basic Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) concepts

For a list of references to related publications, refer to the "Bibliography" on page 245.

Summary of Contents

This book has three parts.

- Part 1, "IMS Connect Administration," on page 1 contains information on how to set up, install, and operate IMS Connect.
- Part 2, "IMS Connect Application Programming," on page 89 provides guidelines for how to write an IMS Connect client and how to diagnose and recover from system problems.
- Part 3, "IMS Connect Return and Reason Codes," on page 153 describes the IMS Connect error codes, abend codes, and their associated messages.

IBM Product Names Used in This Information

In this information, the licensed programs shown in Table 1 are referred to by their short names.

Table 1. Licensed Program Full Names and Short Names

Licensed program full name	Licensed program short name
IBM® Application Recovery Tool for IMS and DB2®	Application Recovery Tool
IBM CICS® Transaction Server for OS/390	CICS
IBM CICS Transaction Server for z/OS	CICS
IBM DB2 Universal Database™	DB2 Universal Database
IBM DB2 Universal Database for z/OS	DB2 UDB for z/OS
IBM Enterprise COBOL for z/OS	Enterprise COBOL
IBM Enterprise COBOL for z/OS and OS/390	Enterprise COBOL
IBM Enterprise PL/I for z/OS and OS/390	Enterprise PL/I
IBM High Level Assembler for MVS & VM & VSE	High Level Assembler
IBM IMS Advanced ACB Generator	IMS Advanced ACB Generator
IBM IMS Batch Backout Manager	IMS Batch Backout Manager
IBM IMS Batch Terminal Simulator	IMS Batch Terminal Simulator
IBM IMS Buffer Pool Analyzer	IMS Buffer Pool Analyzer
IBM IMS Command Control Facility for z/OS	IMS Command Control Facility
IBM IMS Connect for z/OS	IMS Connect
IBM IMS Connector for Java	IMS Connector for Java
IBM IMS Database Control Suite	IMS Database Control Suite
IBM IMS Database Recovery Facility for z/OS	IMS Database Recovery Facility
IBM IMS Database Repair Facility	IMS Database Repair Facility
IBM IMS DataPropagator™ for z/OS	IMS DataPropagator
IBM IMS DEDB Fast Recovery	IMS DEDB Fast Recovery
IBM IMS Extended Terminal Option Support	IMS ETO Support
IBM IMS Fast Path Basic Tools	IMS Fast Path Basic Tools
IBM IMS Fast Path Online Tools	IMS Fast Path Online Tools
IBM IMS Hardware Data Compression-Extended	IMS Hardware Data Compression-Extended
IBM IMS High Availability Large Database (HALDB) Conversion Aid for z/OS	IBM IMS HALDB Conversion Aid
IBM IMS High Performance Change Accumulation Utility for z/OS	IMS High Performance Change Accumulation Utility
IBM IMS High Performance Load for z/OS	IMS HP Load
IBM IMS High Performance Pointer Checker for OS/390	IMS HP Pointer Checker

Table 1. Licensed Program Full Names and Short Names (continued)

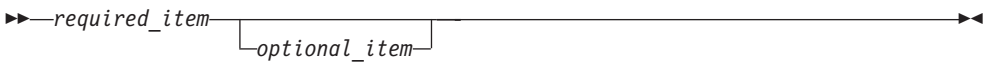
Licensed program full name	Licensed program short name
IBM IMS High Performance Prefix Resolution for z/OS	IMS HP Prefix Resolution
IBM z/OS Language Environment®	Language Environment
IBM Tivoli® NetView® for z/OS	Tivoli NetView for z/OS
IBM WebSphere® Application Server for z/OS and OS/390	WebSphere Application Server for z/OS
IBM WebSphere MQ for z/OS	WebSphere MQ
IBM WebSphere Studio Application Developer Integration Edition	WebSphere Studio
IBM z/OS	z/OS
IBM z/OS C/C++	C/C++

How to Read Syntax Diagrams

The following rules apply to the syntax diagrams that are used in this information:

- Read the syntax diagrams from left to right, from top to bottom, following the path of the line. The following conventions are used:
  - The >>--- symbol indicates the beginning of a syntax diagram.
  - The ---> symbol indicates that the syntax diagram is continued on the next line.
  - The >--- symbol indicates that a syntax diagram is continued from the previous line.
  - The --->< symbol indicates the end of a syntax diagram.
- Required items appear on the horizontal line (the main path).

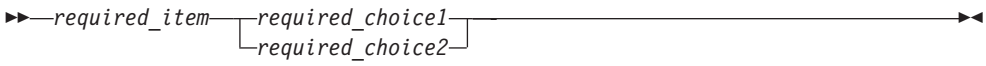
- Optional items appear below the main path.



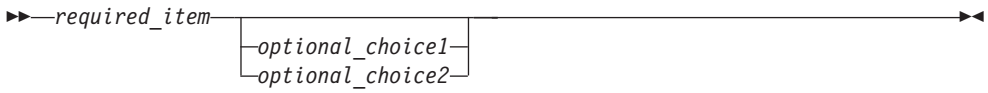
  If an optional item appears above the main path, that item has no effect on the execution of the syntax element and is used only for readability.

- If you can choose from two or more items, they appear vertically, in a stack.

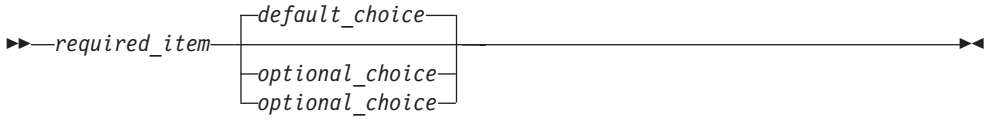
  If you *must* choose one of the items, one item of the stack appears on the main path.



  If choosing one of the items is optional, the entire stack appears below the main path.

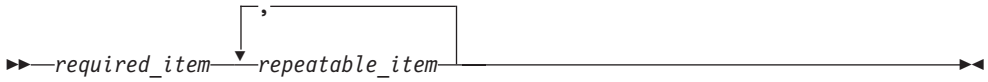


If one of the items is the default, it appears above the main path, and the remaining choices are shown below.



- An arrow returning to the left, above the main line, indicates an item that can be repeated.

If the repeat arrow contains a comma, you must separate repeated items with a comma.



A repeat arrow above a stack indicates that you can repeat the items in the stack.

- Sometimes a diagram must be split into fragments. The syntax fragment is shown separately from the main syntax diagram, but the contents of the fragment should be read as if they are on the main path of the diagram.

fragment-name:

- In IMS, a b symbol indicates one blank position.
- Keywords, and their minimum abbreviations if applicable, appear in uppercase. They must be spelled exactly as shown. Variables appear in all lowercase italic letters (for example, *column-name*). They represent user-supplied names or values.
- Separate keywords and parameters by at least one space if no intervening punctuation is shown in the diagram.
- Enter punctuation marks, parentheses, arithmetic operators, and other symbols, exactly as shown in the diagram.
- Footnotes are shown by a number in parentheses, for example (1).

Accessibility Features for IMS Version 9

Accessibility features help a user who has a physical disability, such as restricted mobility or limited vision, to use information technology products successfully.

Accessibility Features

The following list includes the major accessibility features in z/OS products, including IMS Version 9. These features support:

- Keyboard-only operation.
- Interfaces that are commonly used by screen readers and screen magnifiers.
- Customization of display attributes such as color, contrast, and font size.

Note: The Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center (which includes information for IMS Version 9) and its related publications are accessibility-enabled for the IBM Home Page Reader. You can operate all features by using the keyboard instead of the mouse.

Keyboard Navigation

You can access IMS Version 9 ISPF panel functions by using a keyboard or keyboard shortcut keys.

For information about navigating the IMS Version 9 ISPF panels using TSO/E or ISPF, refer to the *z/OS TSO/E Primer*, the *z/OS TSO/E User's Guide*, and the *z/OS ISPF User's Guide*. These guides describe how to navigate each interface, including the use of keyboard shortcuts or function keys (PF keys). Each guide includes the default settings for the PF keys and explains how to modify their functions.

Related Accessibility Information

Online documentation for IMS Version 9 is available in the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center.

IBM and Accessibility

See the *IBM Accessibility Center* at www.ibm.com/able for more information about the commitment that IBM has to accessibility.

How to Send Your Comments

Your feedback is important in helping us provide the most accurate and highest quality information. If you have any comments about this or any other IMS information, you can take one of the following actions:

- Click the Feedback link located at the bottom of every page in the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center. The information center can be found at http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/imzic.
- Go to the IMS Library page at www.ibm.com/software/data/ims/library.html and click the Library Feedback link, where you can enter and submit comments.
- Send your comments by e-mail to imspubs@us.ibm.com. Be sure to include the title, the part number of the title, the version of IMS, and, if applicable, the specific location of the text on which you are commenting (for example, a page number in the PDF or a heading in the Information Center).

Summary of Changes

This section summarizes the significant improvements or enhancements for IMS Connect and refers you to relevant sections of this book for more information.

Changes to the Current Edition of This Book for IMS Version 9

This edition includes technical and editorial changes.

This edition documents the following enhancements to IMS Connect:

- Further enhancements to the support for the purging and rerouting of undeliverable commit-mode-0 I/O PCB output provided by the following APARs:
  - PK12013
  - PK18555
  - PK22331

  See "Purging Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 98 and "Rerouting Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 100.
- XML-to-COBOL data conversion support provided by IMS Version 9 APARs PK24912 and PK29938. See the following sections:
  - "ADAPTER configuration statement" on page 15
  - "Configuration examples for IMS Connect" on page 16
  - "EXITMBR" on page 21
  - "Installing HWSSOAP1" on page 36
  - "Configuring XML-to-COBOL Conversion Support for IMS SOAP Gateway" on page 36
  - Chapter 10, "IMS Connect XML Message Conversion," on page 143
- OTMA super member support provided by PK10911. See the SMEMBER parameter in the "HWS configuration statement" on page 10.
- A new event number 88 recorded by HWSTECL0 upon receipt of a message from the OTMA asynchronous tpipe hold queue in response to a RESUME TPIPE call, as provided by APAR PK32922. See Appendix G, "HWSTECL0 User Exit," on page 205.
- New options for the send only protocol provided by APAR PK23757. See the new information in the following topics:
  - "Send only with acknowledgement protocol" on page 104
  - "Send only with serial delivery protocol" on page 105
  - "Format of User Portion of IRM for HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and User-Written Message Exit Routines" on page 43
  - "Output Message From Message Exit" on page 71

For the purposes of consistency and maintainability across the IMS library, the following chapters have been moved:

- The chapter "IMS Connect Commands" now appears in the *IMS Version 9: Command Reference*.
- The chapter "IMS Connect z/OS Commands" now appears in the *IMS Version 9: Command Reference*.

| • The chapter "IMS Connect Error Codes and Messages" now appears in the *IMS*
| *Version 9: Messages and Codes, Volume 1*.

Changes to This Book for IMS Version 9

For IMS Connect, the improvements and enhancements include:

- Purging undeliverable commit-mode-0 I/O PCB output
- Rerouting undeliverable commit-mode-0 I/O PCB output
- Cancel timer support
- Commit mode 0 persistent socket support
- RESUME_TPIPE single with wait option
- The MAXSOC= parameter has changed and requires APAR PQ90051

The following chapters in this book have been modified to reflect new or changed product features:

- Chapter 2, "IMS Connect Definition and Tailoring," on page 7
- Chapter 12, "User Message Exits for IMS Connect," on page 149
- Chapter 8, "Protocols," on page 91
- Chapter 9, "Security Support," on page 133
- Chapter 13, "IMS Connect Return and Reason Codes," on page 155

The following chapters have been moved to the IMS Command Reference:

- IMS Connect Commands
- IMS Connect MVS Commands

IMS Connect Version 9 is the final release of IMS Connect user message exits, HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1. These two user message exits will not be available in any future IMS Connect release.

Library Changes for IMS Version 9

Changes to the IMS Library for IMS Version 9 include the addition of one title, a change of one title, organizational changes, and a major terminology change. Changes are indicated by a vertical bar (|) to the left of the changed text.

The IMS Version 9 information is now available in the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center, which is available at http://publib.boulder.ibm.com/infocenter/imzic. The Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center provides a graphical user interface for centralized access to the product information for IMS, IMS Tools, DB2 Universal Database (UDB) for z/OS, DB2 Tools, and DB2 Query Management Facility (QMF™).

New and Revised Titles

The following list details the major changes to the IMS Version 9 library:

- *IMS Version 9: IMS Connect Guide and Reference*

  The library includes new information: *IMS Version 9: IMS Connect Guide and Reference*. This information is available in softcopy format only, as part of the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center, and in PDF and BookManager® formats.

IMS Version 9 provides an integrated IMS Connect function, which offers a functional replacement for the IMS Connect tool (program number 5655-K52). In this information, the term *IMS Connect* refers to the integrated IMS Connect function that is part of IMS Version 9, unless otherwise indicated.

- The information formerly titled *IMS Version 8: IMS Java User's Guide* is now titled *IMS Version 9: IMS Java Guide and Reference*. This information is available in softcopy format only, as part of the Information Management Software for z/OS Solutions Information Center, and in PDF and BookManager formats.
- To complement the IMS Version 9 library, a retail book, *An Introduction to IMS* by Dean H. Meltz, Rick Long, Mark Harrington, Robert Hain, and Geoff Nicholls (ISBN # 0-13-185671-5), is available from IBM Press. Go to the IMS Web site at www.ibm.com/ims for details.

Organizational Changes

Organization changes to the IMS Version 9 library include changes to:

- *IMS Version 9: Customization Guide*
- *IMS Version 9: IMS Connect Guide and Reference*
- *IMS Version 9: IMS Java Guide and Reference*
- *IMS Version 9: Messages and Codes, Volume 1*
- *IMS Version 9: Utilities Reference: System*

A new appendix has been added to the *IMS Version 9: Customization Guide* that describes the contents of the ADFSSMPL (also known as SDFSSMPL) data set.

The IMS Connect messages that were in *IMS Version 9: IMS Connect Guide and Reference* have moved to *IMS Version 9: Messages and Codes, Volume 1*.

The IMS Connect commands that were in *IMS Version 9: IMS Connect Guide and Reference* have moved to *IMS Version 9: Command Reference*.

The chapter titled "DLIModel Utility" has moved from *IMS Version 9: IMS Java Guide and Reference* to *IMS Version 9: Utilities Reference: System*.

The DLIModel utility messages that were in *IMS Version 9: IMS Java Guide and Reference* have moved to *IMS Version 9: Messages and Codes, Volume 1*.

To ease the transition of your security support from the Security Maintenance Utility (SMU) to RACF, new SMU to RACF conversion utilities have been introduced. These utilities are documented in a new part in the *IMS Version 9: Utilities Reference: System*.

Terminology Changes

IMS Version 9 introduces new terminology for IMS commands:

type-1 command
A command, generally preceded by a leading slash character, that can be entered from any valid IMS command source. In IMS Version 8, these commands were called *classic* commands.

type-2 command
A command that is entered only through the OM API. Type-2 commands are more flexible than type-2 commands and can have a broader scope. In IMS Version 8, these commands were called *IMSplex* commands or *enhanced* commands.

Part 1. IMS Connect Administration

Chapter 1. Overview of IMS Connect

This chapter provides an overview of the IMS Connect product and how it works, and describes each of the IMS Connect components.

In this chapter:

Introduction to IMS Connect

IMS Connect provides high performance communications for IMS between one or more TCP/IP or local OS/390 or z/OS clients and one or more IMS systems. IMS Connect provides the following features:

- Commands to manage the communication environment.
- Assistance for workload balancing.
- Reduced design and coding efforts for client applications.
- Easier e-business access to IMS applications and operations with advanced security and transactional integrity.
- Support for XML-to-COBOL data conversion for IMS SOAP Gateway input messages, which eliminates the need to create or modify IMS application programs to process XML.

As shown in Figure 1, IMS Connect enables TCP/IP or local OS/390 or z/OS clients to exchange messages through the IMS Open Transaction Manager Access (OTMA) facility or to exchange commands through the IMS Structured Call Interface (SCI) to the IMS Operations Manager (OM).

IMS Connect runs on an OS/390 or z/OS platform. For environmental details, see Chapter 2, "IMS Connect Definition and Tailoring," on page 7.

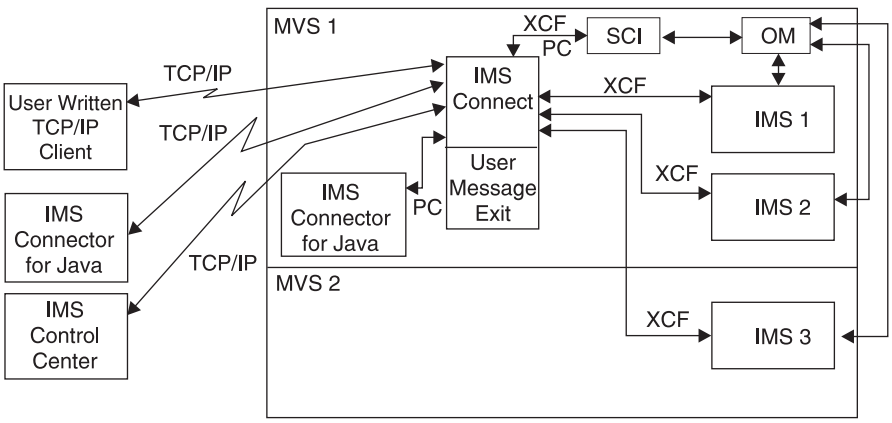


Figure 1. System Overview

IMS Connect performs router functions between TCP/IP clients and local option clients with datastores and IMSplex resources. Request messages received from TCP/IP clients, using TCP/IP connections, or local option clients, using the MVS Program Call (PC), are passed to a datastore through cross-system coupling facility

(XCF) sessions. IMS Connect receives response messages from the datastore and then passes them back to the originating TCP/IP or local option clients.

IMS Connect supports TCP/IP clients communicating with socket calls, but it can also support any TCP/IP client that communicates with a different input data stream format. User-written message exits can execute in the IMS Connect address space to convert customer message format to OTMA message format before IMS Connect sends the message to IMS. The user-written message exits also convert OTMA message format to customer message format before sending a message back to IMS Connect. IMS Connect then sends output to the client.

If the datastore goes down, the status of the datastore is sent to IMS Connect from IMS OTMA through XCF. When the datastore is brought back up and restarted, IMS Connect is notified and automatically reconnects to the datastore. You do not need to manually reconnect to the datastore. (Note: IMS Connect will automatically reconnect only if it was originally connected to the datastore before the datastore went down.)

In addition to TCP/IP client communications, IMS Connect also supports local communication through the "local option". This option provides a non-socket (non-TCP/IP) communication protocol for use between IBM WebSphere and IMS Connect in the OS/390 environment. Servlets that run in IBM WebSphere Application Server (WAS) for z/OS and use IMS Connector for Java, can communicate with IMS Connect through the local option.

IMS Connect also supports TCP/IP connections from the DB2 V8.1 UDB Control Center to exchange IMS Control Center commands and responses. A single IMS Connect can support communication between the IMS Control Center and any IMS within the sysplex.

Requirement: To use local option client communications, both IMS Connect and the IBM WebSphere instance where IMS Connector for Java is running must reside in the same MVS image.

Restriction: Local option client communications are supported only through IMS Connector for Java and the IMS Connect HWSJAVA0 user message exit.

IMS Connect supports IMS Version 7 and IMS Version 8. For more information about IMS Connect and IMS coexistence, see *IMS Version 9: Release Planning Guide*.

IMS Connect Components

As shown in Figure 2 on page 5, IMS Connect consists of eleven core components. These eleven components are:

- **Client communication component (CCC)**

  The Client communication component processes communication requests between the front-end driver(s) and the back-end driver(s).
- **Command component (CMD)**

  The command component processes commands received from the MVS console operator. For details of these commands, see *IMS Version 9: Command Reference*.
- **Datastore communication component (DCC)**

  The datastore communication component processes communication requests between the back-end driver(s) and the front-end driver(s).
- **Environment component (EVC)**

The environment component provides IMS Connect startup and termination services. The EVC loads IMS Connect modules, tables, and required storage areas; loads and calls the user message exits and user initialization exits; and terminates IMS Connect.

- **IMS Connect Base Primitive Environment (IMS Connect BPE)**

  The IMS Connect BPE component provides common system services to all IMS Connect components.
- **IMSplex communications component (ICC)**

  The IMSplex communications component processes communication requests between the front-end TIDC driver and the back-end IPDC driver.
- **IMSplex driver (IPDC)**

  The IMSplex driver, which is a back-end driver, enables IMS Connect to communicate with IMS by using the IMS SCI connection.
- **Local option communication component (LOCC)**

  The local option communication component processes communication requests between the front-end PCDC driver and the back-end drivers, OTDC and IPDC.
- **Local option driver (PCDC)**

  The local option driver, which is a front-end driver, provides the mechanism to communicate with clients by using local option, which is a non-socket communications protocol.
- **OTMA driver (OTDC)**

  The OTMA driver, which is a back-end driver, provides the mechanism to communicate with the IMS datastores by using an XCF connection to IMS OTMA.
- **TCP/IP driver (TIDC)**

  The TCP/IP driver, which is a front-end driver, provides the mechanism to communicate with clients by using a TCP/IP Sockets connection to the clients.

Figure 2 displays the layout of each IMS Connect component.

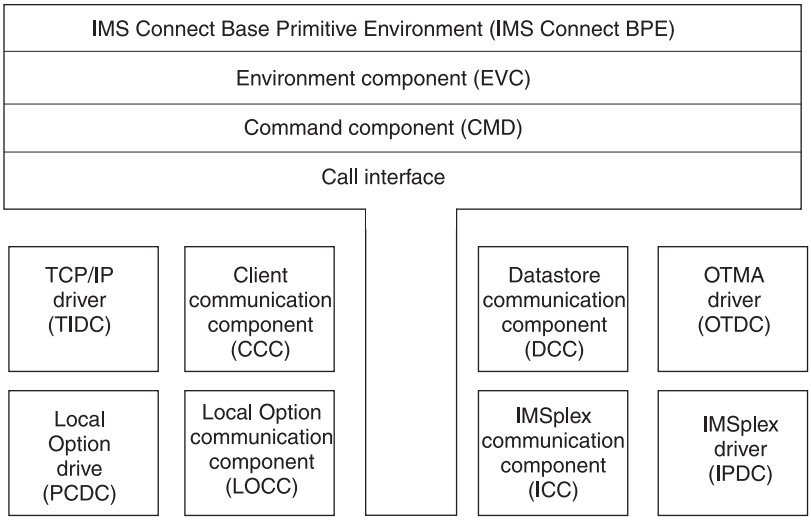


Figure 2. IMS Connect Component Layout

IMS Connect uses the driver components (TIDC, PCDC, IPDC, and OTDC) to isolate the core components from the communication software. The TCP/IP driver is used to communicate with TCP/IP clients using the TCP/IP communications

protocol. The local option driver (PCDC) is used to communicate with the local option clients. The IMS OTMA driver is used to communicate with the datastores (IMSs) using the IMS OTMA communications protocol. The IMSplex driver is used to communicate with IMS Operations Manager (OM) using SCI. Communication between components takes place using the call interface service. The call interface provides the encapsulation and isolation of structures between the components. Each IMS Connect component provides its own set of functions, which it registers with the call interface. When a component requires that a function be performed by another component, the first component calls the call interface using the following parameters:

- Component name to which the request is to be forwarded
- Function the component is to perform
- Parameters required for the function

The call interface uses a function work element (FWE) to carry information between components.

The IMS Connect Base Primitive Environment (IMS Connect BPE) is a common system service base upon which IMS Connect is built. IMS Connect initializes the IMS Connect BPE in the IMS Connect address space. The IMS Connect BPE provides IMS Connect with these services:

- Environment
- Storage
- Serialization
- Tracing

Chapter 2. IMS Connect Definition and Tailoring

This chapter describes the tasks of defining and tailoring IMS Connect. It provides detailed information about configuring and customizing the IMS Connect environment, as well as guidelines and procedures for using and invoking IMS Connect.

The IMS Connect package provides the following components that enable TCP/IP clients to exchange messages with IMS for transaction processing and exchange IMS commands with IMS Operations Manager for command processing. The two components also enable z/OS WebSphere clients to exchange messages with IMS:

IMS Connect
A z/OS application program that provides the following services:
- Communication to TCP/IP clients using TCP/IP connections
- Communication to IMS using XCF connections to OTMA
- Communication to z/OS WebSphere clients using Program Call Interface
- Communication to IMS using IMS Structure Call Interface (SCI) connections to OM

IMS Connect BPE
A system-service component that supports IMS Connect.

In addition to these two components (which include the eleven core components that constitute the IMS Connect application program), the following are included in the IMS Connect package:

- Sample user message exits: HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT and HWSYDRU0.
- IMSplex message exits: HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1. These Control Center user message exits are provided.
- The IMS SOAP Gateway message exit HWSSOAP1, which is used by the XML-to-COBOL data conversion function of IMS Connect.
- The files HWSIMSCB, HWSIMSEA, HWSEXPRM, HWSOMPFX, HWSXIB, and HWSXIBDS, which are required in order to use the sample IMS Connect exits.
- Several files are included for the IMS Connect Extensions (event recording) support. See Appendix G, "HWSTECL0 User Exit," on page 205 for a list of the files.

In this chapter:

Defining the IMS Connect Environment

This section describes how to prepare the environment for IMS Connect. To use this information, you need a working knowledge of IMS transaction processing, RACF, IMS OTMA, and TCP/IP.

As the following IMS Connect startup JCL statements illustrate, both IMS Connect and IMS Connect BPE have configuration members:

```
//HWS       PROC  RGN=4096K,SOUT=A,
//             BPECFG=BPECFGHT,
//             HWSCFG=HWSCFG00
//*
//*****************************************************************
//*  BRING UP AN IMS CONNECT                                      *
//*****************************************************************
//STEP1    EXEC PGM=HWSHWS00,REGION=&RGN,TIME=1440,
//              PARM='BPECFG=&BPECFG,HWSCFG=&HWSCFG'
//STEPLIB  DD   DSN=SDFSRESL,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=SDFSRESL,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=SYS1.CSSLIB,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=GSK.SGSKLOAD,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//PROCLIB  DD   DSN=USER.PROCLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=&SOUT
//SYSUDUMP DD   SYSOUT=&SOUT
//HWSRCORD DD   DSN=HWSRCDR,DISP=SHR
```

Note: The SDFSRESL library, which is the IMS Version 8.1 or later execution library, is required by IMS Connect when IMSplex support is used. If IMSplex support is not used, then the SDFSRESL library is not required. IMS Connect requires the CEE.SCEERUN, SYS1.CSSLIB, and GSK.SGSKLOAD libraries (which are the C execution and z/OS system SSL libraries) only when SSL support is used.

Configuring IMS Connect

IMS Connect supports communication between one or more TCP/IP clients and IMS systems. IMS Connect uses TCP/IP for communication with clients and IMS OTMA for communication with IMS. It also provides a mechanism to start or stop TCP/IP clients or datastores through the use of commands.

You can configure multiple IMSs on multiple MVS systems within a single sysplex and distribute the client request to the IMSs (datastores).

To configure IMS Connect, perform the following actions:

1. Authorize the Application Program Family (APF).
2. Update the Program Properties Table (PPT) in MVS. Updating the PPT allows IMS Connect to run in authorized supervisor state and in key 7.
3. Create an IMS Connect configuration member to hold the configuration statements that IMS Connect uses during initialization.
4. Define IMS Connect security.

Authorizing IMS Connect to the APF

SDFSRESL, the resident library (RESLIB) in which the IMS Connect modules reside, must be authorized to the APF. Create and run a JCL job that authorizes SDFSRESL to the APF.

Updating the MVS PPT

Because IMS Connect is executed in supervisor state and key 7, add an entry for it in the MVS Program Properties Table (PPT) as follows:

1. Edit the SCHEDxx member of the SYS1.PARMLIB data set.
2. Add the required entries to the MVS PPT:

   For TCP/IP communications only, add the following entry in the MVS PPT:

```
PPT PGMNAME(HWSHWS00)     /* PROGRAM NAME = HWSHWS00           */
         CANCEL           /* PROGRAM CAN BE CANCELED           */
         KEY(7)           /* PROTECT KEY ASSIGNED IS 7         */
         SWAP             /* PROGRAM IS SWAPPABLE              */
         NOPRIV           /* PROGRAM IS NOT PRIVILEGED         */
         DSI              /* REQUIRES DATA SET INTEGRITY       */
         PASS             /* CANNOT BYPASS PASSWORD PROTECTION */
         SYST             /* PROGRAM IS A SYSTEM TASK          */
         AFF(NONE)        /* NO CPU AFFINITY                   */
         NOPREF           /* NO PREFERRED STORAGE FRAMES       */
```

   If you are using local option for client communications, either by itself or with TCP/IP communications, add the following entry in the MVS PPT:

```
PPT PGMNAME(HWSHWS00)     /* PROGRAM NAME = HWSHWS00           */
         CANCEL           /* PROGRAM CAN BE CANCELED           */
         KEY(7)           /* PROTECT KEY ASSIGNED IS 7         */
         NOSWAP           /* PROGRAM IS NOT SWAPPABLE          */
         NOPRIV           /* PROGRAM IS NOT PRIVILEGED         */
         DSI              /* REQUIRES DATA SET INTEGRITY       */
         PASS             /* CANNOT BYPASS PASSWORD PROTECTION */
         SYST             /* PROGRAM IS A SYSTEM TASK          */
         AFF(NONE)        /* NO CPU AFFINITY                   */
         NOPREF           /* NO PREFERRED STORAGE FRAMES       */
```

   Note: The only difference between the two PPT entries is the use of SWAP or NOSWAP.

3. To make the changes effective, do either of the following:
   - Re-IPL your MVS system.
   - Issue the MVS `SET SCH=` command.

Creating the IMS Connect Configuration Member

Specify the environment for IMS Connect as a member in your PROCLIB data set. IMS Connect uses the information it retrieves from the member to establish communication with IMS and TCP/IP. You can define several configuration members in the PDS to select from during IMS Connect startup. Specify the member name to use in the HWSCFG= parameter of the IMS Connect startup JCL (see the previous IMS Connect startup JCL example on 8).

You specify the values for some of the parameters that define the way in which IMS Connect is to communicate with TCP/IP and IMS OTMA in the IMS Connect configuration member. Because the configuration member must be in a data set whose format is fixed block, 80-byte record length, a statement must be carried over to as many subsequent lines as required if the configuration statement is longer than 80 characters. Configuration statements should have no imbedded spaces or continuation characters at the ends of lines that must be continued to the next line.

The IMS Connect configuration member contains several configuration statements, which are described in the following topics:

- "HWS configuration statement" on page 10
- "TCPIP configuration statement" on page 10

- "DATASTORE configuration statement" on page 14
- "IMSPLEX configuration statement" on page 15
- "ADAPTER configuration statement" on page 15

For examples of IMS Connect configurations, see "Configuration examples for IMS Connect" on page 16.

HWS configuration statement: Specify only one HWS configuration statement. The HWS configuration statement includes the following keyword parameters:

ID= The IMS Connect name, which:
- Consists of alphanumeric character data
- Begins with an alphabetic character
- Has a length between 1 and 8 characters

RACF=
At IMS Connect startup time, determines whether or not the password and user ID (provided by either the client application or a user exit routine) are passed to RACF for authentication. This setting can also be changed using the IMS Connect `SETRACF` command. Set it to yes or no as follows:
- Y
- N (this is the default)

RRS= Specifies whether RRS communication is to be enabled or disabled. Set RRS to yes or no as follows:
- Y
- N (this is the default)

SMEMBER=
1–4 character field that specifies the name of the OTMA super member to which this instance of IMS Connect belongs.

XIBAREA=
Specifies the number of fullwords allocated for the XIB user area. Both the user initialization exit routine and the user message exit routines can access and modify the XIB user area. The default value is 20; the maximum value is 500. If you do not specify a value for this parameter, or you specify a value outside of the 20 to 500 range, the system uses the default value of 20.

TCPIP configuration statement: Specify only one TCPIP configuration statement. The TCPIP statement keyword parameters are as follows:

ECB= Specifies whether TCP/IP exit or ECB (Event Control Block) processing is to be used. ECB processing enhances IMS Connect performance by increasing throughput.

Set *ECB* to yes or no as follows:
- Y
- N (this is the default)

When ECB= N is specified (or left blank), IMS Connect executes with TCP/IP driving an IMS Connect exit.

When ECB=Y is specified, IMS Connect executes with TCP/IP driving IMS Connect with the posting of an ECB.

EXIT= Specifies the 1- to 8-alphanumeric character names of one or more IMS Connect user message exit routines that receive control when messages are received from and sent to TCP/IP clients. For example, `EXIT=(EZAEXIT,EZBEXIT,EZCEXIT,HWSCSLO0,HWSCSLO1)`. You can specify a maximum of 254 user message exit routines.

The exit routines specified on the EXIT parameter support OTMA linkage through IMS Connect to IMS, as well as the IMS Control Center for IMSplexes. To use the IMS Control Center with IMS Connect, you must specify HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 on the EXIT parameter.

Do not specify either HWSJAVA0 or HWSUINIT in the `EXIT=` parameter.

The HWSJAVA0 exit routine is automatically loaded by IMS Connect after you install it into the ADFSLOAD library. The HWSJAVA0 exit routine supports the IMS TM resource adapter (previously know as IMS Connector for Java). The sample source for HWSJAVA0 is shipped with IMS in the SDFSSRC library.

The HWSUINIT exit routine causes IMS Connect to abend if it is specified on the EXIT parameter. The HWSUINIT exit routine is called only during IMS Connect startup and termination and is not a user message exit routine.

HOSTNAME=
A 1- to 8-alphanumeric character field set to the TCP/IP JOBNAME.

In a single TCP/IP stack (INET) environment, the HOSTNAME parameter represents the single available TCP/IP stack that IMS Connect connects to.

In a multiple stack (CINET) environment, IMS Connect attempts to connect to the stack name specified in the HOSTNAME parameter. If the HOSTNAME stack is not available, IMS Connect connects to the default TCP/IP stack.

IPV6= At IMS Connect startup time, determines whether or not Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6) is enabled. Set this parameter to yes or no as follows:

- Y
- N (this is the default)

When IPV6=Y is specified, IPV6 is used.

When IPV6=N is specified (or left blank), IPV4 is used.

Note: If you use IPV6, z/OS Version 1.4 or later is required.

MAXSOC=
A decimal value between 50 and 65535 that sets the maximum total number of sockets that this instance of IMS Connect can open. The maximum number of physical connections that can be made is the MAXSOC= value less the number of ports, because IMS Connect uses one socket on each port for listening. For example, if you specify MAXSOC = 80 and have five ports, 75 physical connections can be made. The default value is 50.

When the number of sockets reaches the MAXSOC limit, IMS Connect refuses any new connections and issues message HWSS0771W. After the number of connections falls below the MAXSOC value, IMS Connect resumes accepting connections.

Important: The MAXSOC parameter is related to the z/OS UNIX® System Services parameter MAXFILEPROC. The values of MAXSOC and MAXFILEPROC must be compatible. If the values of each parameter are not compatible, IMS Connect cannot open any ports. The values are compatible when the value for MAXFILEPROC is equal to or greater than the value of MAXSOC.

You can ensure compatibility between MAXSOC and MAXFILEPROC by granting IMS Connect *superuser* privileges in z/OS UNIX System Services, which allows IMS Connect to change the value of the MAXFILEPROC parameter automatically. You can grant superuser privileges to IMS Connect by using the RACF command `ALTERUSER` to assign an OMVS segment with a UID of 0 to the user ID of the IMS Connect started task. Alternatively, your z/OS UNIX System Services administrator can adjust the value of MAXFILEPROC directly in the BPXPRMxx member of the z/OS SYS1.PARMLIB data set.

If IMS Connect does not have superuser privileges and the MAXSOC value is greater than the MAXFILEPROC value, IMS Connect issues the message "HWSP1415E TCP/IP SOCKET FUNCTION CALL FAILED; F=SETRLIMI, R=-1, E=139, M=SDOT" and does not open any ports.

You can check the value of MAXFILEPROC for IMS Connect by issuing the UNIX command `D OMVS,L,PID=`, where PID is the process ID for IMS Connect. You can determine the PID for IMS Connect by issuing the UNIX command: `D OMVS,V`.

Both MAXSOC and MAXFILEPROC affect the number of sockets that IMS Connect can open, but with an important difference: the MAXFILEPROC parameter limits the number of sockets for each port, whereas MAXSOC limits the total number of sockets for IMS Connect. For example, if the value of both parameters is 100 and IMS Connect has two ports, the MAXSOC limit is reached if there are 55 sockets on one port and 45 on the other. The MAXFILEPROC limit is reached only if the number of sockets on one of the ports reaches 100.

As the number of sockets on an IMS Connect port approaches the MAXFILEPROC value, z/OS UNIX System Services issues message BPXI040I. For example, "BPXI040I PROCESS LIMIT MAXFILEPROC HAS REACHED 85% OF ITS CURRENT 404". The BPXI040I message is only displayed by z/OS UNIX System Services if LIMMSG is set to SYSTEM or ALL in SYS1.PARMLIB(BPXPRMxx) or via the SETOMVS command.

When the MAXFILEPROC value is reached, IMS Connect issues the following messages:

- "HWSP1415E TCP/IP SOCKET FUNCTION CALL FAILED; F=ACCEPT4 , R=-1, E=124, M=SDCO"
- "HWSS0771W LISTENING ON PORT=*portid* FAILED; R=*rc*, S=*sc*, M=*mc*"

Note that when the MAXSOC limit is reached, IMS Connect issues only the HWSS0771W message. When the MAXFILEPROC limit is reached, IMS Connect issues both the HWSP1415E and the HWSS0771W message.

PORTID=

A 1- to 8-character decimal field to define TCP/IP ports, or a 5-character field with the value of LOCAL to define the local option connection. For TCP/IP port communications, specify the port number or numbers that

will bind to the socket. You can define up to 50 ports. Port numbers must be within the range of 1 to 65535 and must not conflict with other ports selected in the TCP/IP domain.

To enable the local option connection, specify a value of LOCAL. You can enable the local option connection and define up to 50 TCP/IP ports for TCP/IP communications. Some PORTID configuration examples include:

```
PORTID=(9999,8888,7777)
PORTID=(LOCAL)
PORTID=(6666,5555,4444,3333,LOCAL)
```

RACFID=
A 1 to 8 alphanumeric character field set to the default RACF ID for exits to pass to OTMA for security checking if the RACF ID has not explicitly been set in the incoming message or by the user exit.

SSLENVAR=
The member name of the SSL initialization file.

SSLPORT=
Defines a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) port by using a numeric character decimal field with a valid value range of 1 to 65535. For SSL port communication, specify the port number that will bind to the socket. Define only a single port. Defining more than one SSL port leads to unpredictable results. SSL ports must not conflict with any other ports selected in the TCP/IP domain or those selected under the PORTID parameter as basic TCP/IP ports. An example of an SSLPORT configuration is:

```
SSLPORT=(8887)
```

TIMEOUT=
A decimal integer field to disconnect the client. The timeout interval is in hundredths of seconds. The maximum value of timeout is 2147483647 (X'7FFFFFFF') and the default is 0 (which means no timeout). The range is from 0 to 2147483647.

IMS Connect uses the timeout value to determine the amount of time to wait for a response from IMS that is being sent to the client. This timeout value is used to prevent the client from appearing to be "hung." A hang condition occurs when the IMS host application is not responding, because either:

- The IMS program for this transaction code is stopped
- The dependent region that would run the transaction is not active
- The IMS host application is looping

The client sets a second timeout value in the IRM (IMS Request Message) header field IRM_TIMER for use with a READ to OTMA following a RESUME TPIPE command (see "Resume Tpipe/Receive Protocol for Asynchronous Output" on page 105 for more information), and the ACK following the READ(s) for a RESUME TPIPE.

This timeout value is also used to disconnect a client and not send data following a client socket connection. If the timeout value is set to 10 seconds, and the client application performs a socket connection, then the client application has 10 seconds in which to send the transaction code and data. If the socket connection is made and the client application delays for more than 10 seconds, the socket connection terminates. This timeout value on an IMS Connect read of the client only applies to the wait time between the socket connection and the first input from the client application. The

timeout function is not activated between reads but only between the connection and the first IMS Connect read of the client application input.

DATASTORE configuration statement: To access IMS OTMA, specify each datastore with which the IMS Connect communicates through IMS OTMA. The DATASTORE configuration statement keyword parameters are as follows:

APPL=
A 1 to 8 alphanumeric character field set to the TCP/IP APPL name defined to RACF in the PTKTDATA statement. This parm is optional and will default to blanks. If you are using PassTicket and user message exits, HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, or both, you must specify the APPL on the DATASTORE statement.

DRU= A 1 to 8 alphanumeric character field. The DRU keyword enables you to specify your own OTMA destination resolution user exit name that is to be passed to OTMA. The DRU exit is required to support asynchronous output to IMS Connect clients. The default is DFSYDRU0, but you can write your own exit. See the DRU exit information in the IMS *Open Transaction Manager Access Guide* for more information about OTMA DRU exits.

GROUP=
The XCF group name for the IMS OTMA. IMS Connect uses this value to join the appropriate XCF group(s). Because IMS Connect and IMS must be in the same XCF group in order to communicate, this group name must match the XCF group name that you define to IMS (*GRNAME*) in the IMS startup JCL (for example, "OTMA=Y,***GRNAME***=&***GROUP***,USERVAR=&MEMBER",...). Each IMS Connect can join any number of groups.

ID= The datastore name, which:

- Consists of alphanumeric character data
- Begins with an alphabetic character
- Has a length between 1 and 8 bytes
- Is unique within the IMS Connect configuration member to avoid unpredictable results

This ID must match the datastore ID that is supplied by the client. For IMS Connector for Java clients, this ID must match the name that is specified in the IMS Interaction Spec for IMS Connector for Java. For non-IMS Connector for Java clients, the ID must match the datastore ID that is placed in the IMS Request Message (IRM) that is sent to IMS Connect (see "How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client" on page 39).

Note: This ID name cannot be the same name as the *tmember* name on the IMSPLEX statement.

MEMBER=
The XCF member name that identifies IMS Connect in the XCF group specified by the GROUP parameter. This name is the XCF name that IMS uses to communicate with IMS Connect in that XCF group. This XCF member name for IMS Connect must be unique in the datastore definitions for all datastores that are members of the same XCF group.

RRNAME=
A string of 1- to 8-uppercase alphanumeric (A through Z, 0 to 9) or special characters (@, #, $), left-justified, and padded with blanks. IMS Connect translates lowercase characters to uppercase characters.

The value of RRNAME is the name of an alternate destination specified in a client reroute request. If this string is not provided, IMS Connect uses HWS$DEF as the default name. The string is terminated by any blank or invalid character. The reroute name is truncated at any invalid character.

TMEMBER=
The XCF member name for IMS that IMS Connect uses in order to communicate with an IMS in its XCF group. This target member name must match the member name IMS uses when it joins the XCF group. The XCF member name for IMS is specified in the IMS startup JCL (for example, "...,OTMA=Y,GRNAME=&GROUP, ***OTMANM***=&***TMEMBER***,..."). Each datastore definition within an IMS Connect configuration member must contain a unique tmember name.

IMSPLEX configuration statement: To access IMS Operations Manager (OM), specify each IMSPLEX that IMS Connect communicates with through the IMS Structure Call Interface (SCI). The IMSPLEX statement keyword parameters are as follows:

MEMBER=
This name is passed to the SCI as the name of the IMS Connect that is communicating with the IMS OM through the SCI.

TMEMBER=
This name is the name of the SCI to which IMS Connect communicates. The *tmember* name:

- consists of alphanumeric character data
- begins with an alphabetic character
- has a length between 1 and 5 bytes
- must be the name specified in the SCI initialization proclib member -- IMSPLEX(NAME=*name*)

Note: The *tmember* name cannot be the same name as the ID name on the DATASTORE statement.

RUNOPTS=
A 1- to 255-character string field that specifies the Language Environment (LE) runtime options to be used to override the IMS Connect default runtime options in support of SSL. This parameter is optional. It is applicable only to the LE environment for SSL support. IMS Connect passes the default values `POSIX(ON),TRAP(OFF,NOSPIE)`, unless overridden by the RUNOPTS parameter.

ADAPTER configuration statement: The ADAPTER configuration statement enables the XML adapter required to support the conversion of XML data submitted by IMS SOAP Gateway into the COBOL application format expected by COBOL IMS applications. Specify only one ADAPTER configuration statement.

In addition to specifying the ADAPTER configuration statement, you must take additional steps to enable XML-to-COBOL conversion. These steps are described in "Configuring XML-to-COBOL Conversion Support for IMS SOAP Gateway" on page 36.

The ADAPTER statement keyword parameters are as follows:

XML= Specifies whether to enable or disable XML Adapter support.

XML=Y
Enables the XML adapter

XML=N
Disables an XML-to-COBOL adapter. XML=N is the default.

The following example shows the specification of the ADAPTER configuration statement:

```
ADAPTER=(XML=Y)
```

Configuration examples for IMS Connect: See Figure 3 for an example of a simple system configuration.

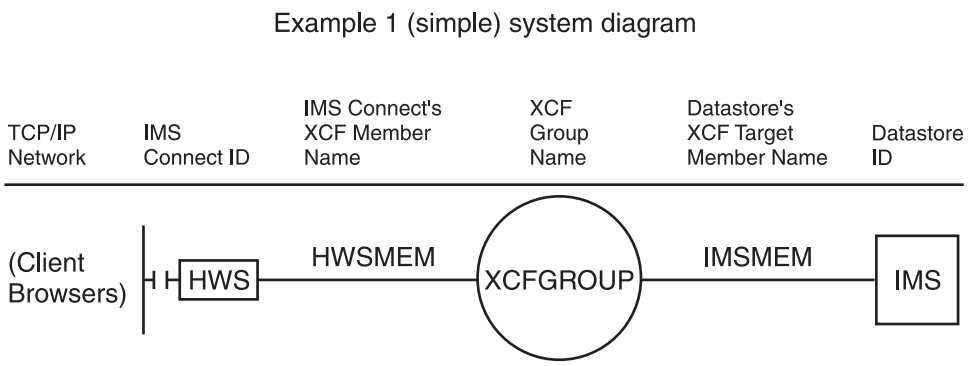


Figure 3. Simple System Configuration

- In the following IMS Connect configuration member, the IMS Connect ID is defined as `HWS`. This IMS Connect is configured to include the ports defined for TCP/IP communications and the IMS OTMA group and member names for communication with IMS.
- The TCP/IP configuration defines the HOSTNAME as `MVSTCPIP`, the RACFID as `RACFID`, the PORTID as `9999`, and the EXIT as `HWSSMPL0`.
- The datastore configuration defines the ID as `IMS`, the GROUP as `XCFGROUP`, the MEMBER as `HWSMEM`, and the TMEMBER as `IMSMEM`.

```
************************************************
* IMS Connect EXAMPLE 1 CONFIGURATION FILE
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS,RACF=N,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9999),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8888,
EXIT=(HWSSMPL0))
DATASTORE  (ID=IMS,GROUP=XCFGROUP,MEMBER=HWSMEM,TMEMBER=IMSMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
```

Important: In all of the example configurations shown, you can continue parameters beyond an 80–column line by using any combination of the following techniques:

- Inserting a comma followed by three blanks, then continuing the parameter on the next line. An example of this technique is shown above in the `IMS Connect Example 1 Configuration File`.
- Using all 80 columns of a line, then continuing in the next statement. You do not need to use a continuation indicator (such as an ″x″ in column 72).

See Figure 4 on page 17 for an example of a more complex system configuration.

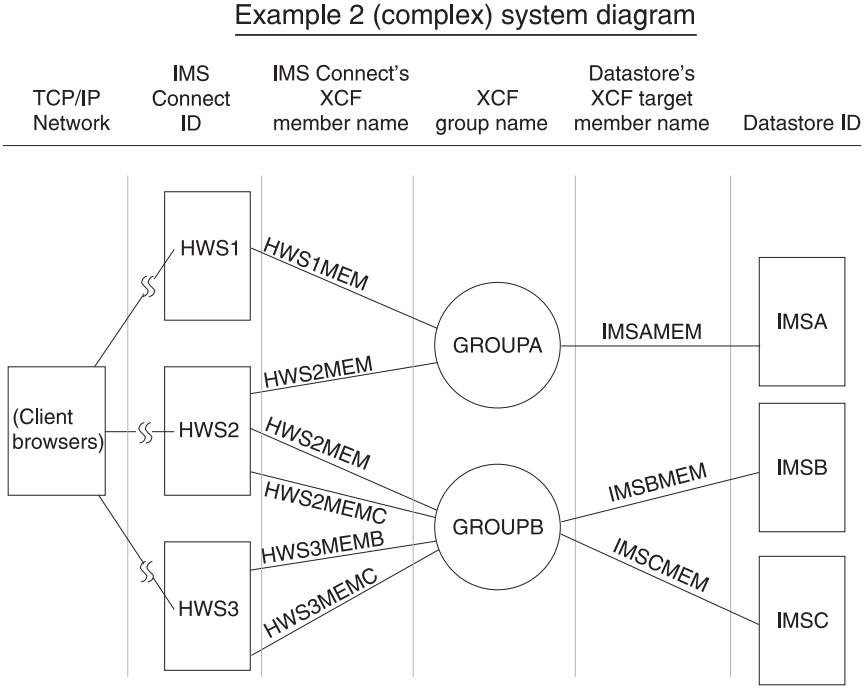


Figure 4. Complex System Configuration

- In this example, three IMS Connects are configured. Each IMS Connect has its own configuration member.
- Each IMS Connect uses a different port number for TCP/IP communications and can belong to multiple XCF groups.
- One or more IMSs can belong to each XCF group.
- When defining multiple datastores that belong to the same XCF group in a single IMS Connect configuration member, the XCF member name for that IMS Connect must be unique in each DATASTORE statement. However, if the datastores are members of different XCF groups, the XCF member names can be the same for different datastores within a single IMS Connect configuration member.

For example, observe that the XCF member name for IMS Connect in the IMSA and IMSB DATASTORE statements in the HWS2 configuration member in the configuration example, HWSMEM2, is the same for both DATASTORE statements. The IMSA and IMSB datastores are members of different XCF groups—GROUPA and GROUPB, respectively—so the XCF member names **can** be identical. Note that these member names could have been made unique, for example, HWS2MEMA and HWS2MEMB, but it is not necessary to do so. However, the XCF member names for IMS Connect in the IMSB and IMSC DATASTORE statements in the HWS2 configuration member are different because the IMSB and IMSC datastores are members of the same XCF group, GROUPB.

```
************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE 2 CONFIGURATION MEMBER FOR HWS1
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS1,RACF=N,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9999),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8888,EXIT=(HWSSMPL0))
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSA,GROUP=GROUPA,MEMBER=HWS1MEM,TMEMBER=IMSAMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE 2 CONFIGURATION MEMBER FOR HWS2
************************************************
```

```
HWS (ID=HWS2,RACF=N,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9998),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8888,EXIT=(HWSSMPL0))
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSA,GROUP=GROUPA,MEMBER=HWS2MEM,TMEMBER=IMSAMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSB,GROUP=GROUPB,MEMBER=HWS2MEM,TMEMBER=IMSBMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSC,GROUP=GROUPB,MEMBER=HWS2MEMC,TMEMBER=IMSCMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE 2 CONFIGURATION MEMBER FOR HWS3
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS3,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9997),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8888,
EXIT=(HWSSMPL0))
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSB,GROUP=GROUPB,MEMBER=HWS3MEMB,TMEMBER=IMSBMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
DATASTORE      (ID=IMSC,GROUP=GROUPB,MEMBER=HWS3MEMC,TMEMBER=IMSCMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING THE SUPPORT FOR CONTROL CENTER
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS4,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9999,LOCAL),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8800,
EXIT=(HWSCSLO0,HWSCSLO1,HWSSMPL1))
IMSPLEX (MEMBER=IMSPLEX1,TMEMBER=PLEX1)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING THE SUPPORT FOR CONTROL CENTER AND IPV6
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS5,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9999),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8800,
EXIT=(HWSCSLO0,HWSCSLO1,HWSSMPL1),IPV6=Y)
IMSPLEX (MEMBER=IMSPLEX1,TMEMBER=PLEX1)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING THE APPL NAME FOR PASSTICKET SUPPORT
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS6,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,PORTID=(9999),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8800,
EXIT=(HWSSMPL0)
DATASTORE      (ID=IMS,GROUP=XCFGROUP,MEMBER=HWSMEM,TMEMBER=IMSMEM,DRU=HWSYDRU0,APPL=APPLID1)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING THE SUPPORT FOR SSL
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS7,RACF=N,XIBAREA=20))
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=TCIPI,PORTID=(9998),SSLPORT=(9999),SSLENVAR=SSLENVAR,EXIT=(HWSSMPL0))
DATASTORE (ID=SOCKEYE,MEMBER=COHO,TMEMBER=CHINOOK,GROUP=SALMON)
************************************************

************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING XML ADAPTER SUPPORT
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS8,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,
PORTID=(9999,LOCAL),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8800,
EXIT=(HWSSMPL1,HWSSOAP1))
ADAPTER (XML=Y)
************************************************
```

Enabling Support for Internet Protocol Version 6

Internet Protocol Version 6 (IPV6) is the next generation of the Internet Protocol designed to replace the current Internet Protocol Version 4 (IPV4). The features of IPV6 include:

- Dramatically larger address spaces
- Global unique and hierarchical addressing, based on prefixes rather than on address classes to keep routing tables small and backbone routing efficient
- Multicasting instead of broadcasting
- A class of service to distinguish between different types of traffic

- A built-in mechanism for autoconfiguration of network interfaces
- Built in authentication and encryption
- Mobile IP support
- Encapsulation of itself and other protocols
- Transition methods to migrate from IPV4
- Compatibility methods to coexist and communication with IPV4

Related Reading: For more information about IPV6, see *IPv6 Network and Application Design Guide*.

To enable IPV6 support for IMS Connect, do the following:

- Ensure that IMS Connect is running on z/OS V1R4.
- Customize the z/OS UNIX BPXPRMxx member, as follows:

```
FILESYSTYPE Type(INET) Entrypoint(EZBPFINI)
NETWORK DOMAINNAME(AF_INET)
DOMAINNUMBER(2)
  MAXSOCKETS(2000)
  TYPE(INET)

NETWORK DOMAINNAME(AF_INET6)
DOMAINNUMBER(19)
  MAXSOCKETS(3000)
  TYPE(INET)
```

  Then recycle the TCP/IP stack. For more information about customizing this member, see *z/OS UNIX System Services Planning*.
- Customize the IMS Connect configuration member with the `IPv6` parameter, as described in "TCPIP configuration statement" on page 10.
- For each of the READ subroutines in the list below that you use, determine whether the EXPREA_IPV6 bit is turned on in the EXPREA_FLAG2 field of the READ subroutine. If it is turned on, IPV6 is enabled. Then map EXPREA_SOCKET6 to the AF_INET6 socket address structure. See "READ Subroutine" on page 53 for more information.
  - HWSJAVA0
  - HWSSMPL0
  - HWSSMPL1

If IPV6 is enabled, the IP address displayed in the output of the `VIEWHWS` command consists of eight hexadecimal numbers divided by colons. If IPV6 is not enabled, the IP address format of IPV4 is used. The following example is for an IPV6 IP address displayed using IPV6 format:

```
FEDC:ABCD:2222:3333:FEDC:DB55:6666:3322
```

The following example is for an IPV4 IP address displayed using IPV6 format:

```
0:0:0:0:0:FFFF:945:33FF
```

For more information:

- About the IP address format for IPV6, see *IPV6 Network and Application Design Guide*.
- About the IP address format in the output of the `VIEWHWS` command, see the *IMS Version 9: Command Reference*.

Defining IMS Connect Security

You can start IMS Connect as a job or as a procedure.

If the datastore (which is IMS) is RACF protected, you have to start IMS Connect as a job with the JOB card specifying a valid *USERID* in order to make the connection from IMS Connect to IMS, or you can use the RACF started procedure table. The *USERID=&userid* parameter specified in the JOB card of the IMS Connect job JCL is used as the security vehicle to ensure IMS Connect access to IMS. &USERID must have READ access to *IMSXCF.group.member*. IMS OTMA provides security for the IMS XCF connection by defining and permitting *IMSXCF.group.member* in the RACF *FACILITY* class. For details, see the section dealing with security for OTMA in the *IMS Open Transaction Manager Access Guide*.

Requirement: To configure security for the local option using RACF, you must add HWS.ICON_NAME as the SAF facility class name (whether you configured security with the IMS Connect configuration member or SETRACF command). ICON_NAME is how IMS Connect is defined in the ID parameter of the HWS statement in the IMS Connect configuration member. The resource that must access IMS Connect is the Websphere Application Server (WAS), and UPDATE authority is required to update the RACF profile.

Configuring the IMS Connect Base Primitive Environment (BPE)

The IMS Connect address space is built on top of the IMS Connect BPE. Generally, you do not need to work with the IMS Connect BPE unless you are defining an XML adapter for XML-to-COBOL conversion support or your IBM service representative requests that you change the default settings for certain IMS Connect BPE functions such as storage management, internal tracing, dispatching, and other system-service functions.

This section describes how to define the configuration data set member, and includes some examples.

Changing the IMS Connect BPE Configuration Parameter PROCLIB Member

The IMS Connect BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member defines IMS Connect BPE execution environment settings for the IMS Connect address space. You specify the PROCLIB member name by coding `BPECFG=`*member_name* on the EXEC PARM= statement in the IMS Connect address space startup JCL, as shown in the following example:

```
EXEC HWSHWS00,PARM='BPECFG=BPECFGHW'
```

You can use the IMS Connect BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member to specify the following items:

- The XML adapter used by IMS Connect to support XML-to-COBOL conversion support for IMS SOAP Gateway input messages. The XML adapter is defined as a BPE exit routine in the BPE exit list PROCLIB member pointed to by the EXITMBR parameter.
- The language used for IMS Connect BPE and IMS Connect messages
- The trace level settings for IMS Connect BPE and IMS Connect internal trace tables

These are the keywords that are available for the BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member:

- "EXITMBR" on page 21
- "LANG" on page 21
- "TRCLEV" on page 21

Recommendation: Avoid coding statements in the IMS Connect BPE configuration member that specify definitions for the same resources more than one time. For example, multiple TRCLEV statements for the same trace table type, or multiple EXITMBR statements for the same IMS Connect. BPE uses the **last** statement it encounters in the member. Any values that are specified on earlier duplicate statements are ignored. A message BPE0017I is issued for each duplicate found.

EXITMBR: IMS Connect uses the EXITMBR and EXITDEF keywords to define the XML adapter required for XML-to-COBOL data conversion support for IMS SOAP Gateway. Use the EXITMBR keyword to point to the BPE exit list PROCLIB member for IMS Connect. In the BPE exit list PROCLIB member, use the EXITDEF keyword to create a BPE exit definition for the XML adapter.

In the following example for the EXITMBR keyword, "*membernm*", which can be any eight-character name, specifies the name of the BPE exit list PROCLIB member for the XML adapter, and "HWS" identifies IMS Connect as the component to which the PROCLIB member belongs:

```
EXITMBR=(membernm),HWS)
```

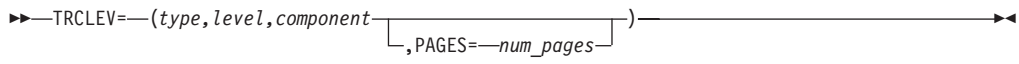
In the following example of the EXITDEF keyword, the EXITS parameter and the COMP parameter must be specified as shown. The ABLIM parameter can be any appropriate value for your installation.

```
EXITDEF=(TYPE=XMLADAP,EXITS=(HWSXMLA0),ABLIM=n,COMP=HWS)
```

LANG:

The LANG parameter specifies the language used for IMS Connect BPE and IMS Connect messages. ENU is for US English, which is currently the only supported language.

TRCLEV:



The TRCLEV parameter specifies the trace level for a trace table, and optionally the number of pages of storage allocated for the trace table. TRCLEV= controls the level of tracing (the amount of detail traced) for each specified trace table type. BPE-managed trace tables are areas in storage where IMS Connect BPE, and IMS Connect, can trace diagnostic information about events going on within the address space. Each trace table has a trace table type associated with it. A trace table's type refers to the kind of events that are traced into that table. For example, the BPE DISP trace table contains entries related to events in the BPE dispatcher.

IMS Connect BPE-managed trace tables are internal in-core tables only. Trace records are not written to any external data sets. Some trace table types are defined and owned by IMS Connect BPE itself. These are known as system trace tables. IMS Connect also defines its own trace tables. These are known as component trace tables or user-product trace tables.

type
Specifies the type of trace table.

You can code the following values for IMS Connect BPE-defined trace tables:

* Specify as `TRCLEV=(*,level,BPE)`.

Specifying a type of * enables you to set the default trace level (and optionally, the default number of pages per trace table) for **all** IMS Connect BPE-defined trace table types. If you use the * type, make sure it is the first TRCLEV statement for IMS Connect BPE-defined trace table types in your PROCLIB member. You can then code additional TRCLEV statements for specific IMS Connect BPE types to selectively override the defaults.

Recommendation: Code a TRCLEV statement with a type of * for IMS Connect BPE traces, specifying a level of HIGH as your first TRCLEV statement for IMS Connect BPE-defined trace table types. Using this coding ensures that at least some tracing is done for all BPE trace tables. It also ensures that any new trace table types that are added in the future will be turned on in your system, even if you have not modified your IMS Connect BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member to explicitly add a TRCLEV statement.

AWE
Specify as `TRCLEV=(AWE,level,BPE)`.

The asynchronous work element (AWE) services trace table traces AWE server creation and deletion and AWE processing requests. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

CBS
Specify as `TRCLEV=(CBS,level,BPE)`.

The control block services trace table traces requests for control block storage. The default number of pages for this table is 4.

CMD
Specify as `TRCLEV=(CMD,level,BPE)`.

The command trace table traces the first 48 characters of each command processed by IMS Connect BPE. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

Recommendation: The CMD trace table performance impact is very low. To ensure that a command history is kept for diagnostics, specify a LEVEL of at least LOW.

DISP
Specify as `TRCLEV=(DISP,level,BPE)`.

The dispatcher trace table traces BPE dispatcher activity. The default number of pages for this table is 4.

ERR
Specify as `TRCLEV=(ERR,level,BPE,PAGES=num_pages)`.

The error trace table traces error events within an IMS Connect BPE address space. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

Restriction: You cannot set the level for the ERR trace table. BPE forces the level to HIGH to ensure that error diagnostics are captured. Any level that you specify for the ERR trace table is ignored. You can, however, specify the number of pages for the ERR trace table on the TRCLEV statement.

LATC
Specify as `TRCLEV=(LATC,level,BPE)`.

The latch trace table traces IMS Connect BPE latch management (serialization) activity. The default number of pages for this table is 4.

SSRV
Specify as `TRCLEV=(SSRV,level,BPE)`.

The system services trace table traces IMS Connect BPE system service calls. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

STG
Specify as `TRCLEV=(STG,level,BPE)`.

The storage service trace table traces storage service requests. The default number of pages for this table is 4.

USRX
Specify as `TRCLEV=(USRX,level,BPE)`.

The user exit routine trace table traces activity related to exit routines (for example, loads, calls, or abends). The default number of pages for this table is 2.

You can code the following values for IMS Connect-defined trace tables:

* Specify as `TRCLEV=(*,level,HWS)`.

Specifying a type of * enables you to set the default trace level (and optionally, the default number of pages per trace table) for **all** IMS Connect-defined trace table types. If you use the * type, make sure it is the first TRCLEV statement for IMS Connect-defined trace table types in your PROCLIB member. You can then code additional TRCLEV statements for specific IMS Connect types to selectively override the defaults.

Recommendation: Code a TRCLEV statement with a type of * for IMS Connect traces, specifying a level of HIGH as your first TRCLEV statement for IMS Connect-defined trace table types. Using this coding ensures that at least some tracing is done for all IMS Connect trace tables. It also ensures that any new trace table types that are added in the future will be turned on in your system, even if you have not modified your IMS Connect BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member to explicitly add a TRCLEV statement.

CMDT
Specify as `TRCLEV=(CMDT,level,HWS)`.

The command trace table traces IMS Connect command activity. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

ENVT
Specify as `TRCLEV=(ENVT,level,HWS)`.

The interface trace table traces activity in the interface between an IMS Connect and its client. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

HWSI
Specify as `TRCLEV=(HWSI,level,HWS)`.

The IMS Connect to OTMA driver trace table traces communication activity between IMS Connect and OTMA drivers. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

HWSN
Specifies as `TRCLEV=(HWSN,level,HWS)`

The IMS Connect to local option driver trace table traces communication activity and event between local option driver and IMS Connect. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

HWSW
Specify as `TRCLEV=(HWSW,level,HWS)`.

The IMS Connect to TCP/IP driver trace table traces communication activity and events between TCP/IP drivers and IMS Connect. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

OTMA
Specify as `TRCLEV=(OTMA,level,HWS)`.

The OTMA communication driver trace table traces internal communication protocol activity (XCF calls). The default number of pages for this table is 2.

PCDR
Specifies as `TRCLEV=(PCDR,level,HWS)`

The local option driver trace table traces local option communication protocol activity. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

TCPI
Specify as `TRCLEV=(TCPI,level,HWS)`.

The TCP/IP communication driver trace table traces communication protocol activity (TCP/IP calls). The default number of pages for this table is 2.

OMDR
Specify as `TRCLEV=(OMDR,level,HWS)`.

The IMSplex communication driver trace table traces communication protocol activity (SCI calls). The default number of pages for this table is 2.

HWSO
Specify as `TRCLEV=(HWSO,level,HWS)`.

The IMSplex driver trace table traces communication activity and events between the IMSplex driver and IMS Connect. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

RRSI
Specify as `TRCLEV=(RRSI,level,HWS)`.

The Two Phase Commit trace table traces communication activity and events between IMS Connect and RRS. The default number of pages for this table is 2.

component
Specifies the IMS Connect component that defines the trace table type. Possible values are:

BPE
Indicates that the table is an IMS Connect BPE-defined (system) trace table type.

HWS
Indicates that the table is an IMS Connect-defined trace table type.

level
Controls how much tracing is done in a specified trace table. Each trace entry

that is made has a level associated with the entry. Each trace level has a level setting that is controlled by the *level value* which you specify on the TRCLEV statement.

BPE supports LOW, MEDIUM, HIGH; however IMS Connect specifies only HIGH on its trace entries, so you must set the *level* value to HIGH to receive any traces.

A high setting of the *level* parameter results in more trace entries written to the table. More trace entries can provide additional diagnostic information for solving a problem; however, the trace table tends to wrap more frequently, and higher settings can cause additional CPU usage. Also, trace information is not as detailed at higher settings so the captured information might not be sufficient to solve a problem.

Choose one of the following values for the *level* parameter:

NONE
No tracing.

Note: Do not specify NONE because no tracing, not even tracing for error conditions, is done for the specified table. The *level* can be changed from NONE to one of the other values by issuing the BPE command UPD.

ERROR
Only trace entries for error conditions are made. ERROR is the default.

HIGH
High-volume tracing (all component events).

ims_component
Specifies the IMS component that defines the trace table.

PAGES=*num_pages*
An optional parameter that can be used to specify the number of 4 KB pages to be allocated for the trace table type.

The maximum number of pages for any trace table is 32767. If you specify a number greater than this, IMS Connect BPE uses 32767 as the value for the PAGES= parameter. If IMS Connect BPE is unable to get the amount of storage you requested for a trace table, it will try to get a smaller number of pages to enable some tracing to still be done. You can see the actual number of pages BPE obtained for each trace table by issuing the DISPLAY TRACETABLE command.

If you do not use this parameter, then the trace table has the default number of pages, as specified under the description each trace table type.

Sample IMS Connect BPE Configuration File: A sample IMS Connect BPE configuration data set is shown in Figure 5 on page 26.

```
********************************************************************
* CONFIGURATION FILE FOR IMS CONNECT BPE                           *
********************************************************************

LANG=ENU                              /* LANGUAGE FOR MESSAGES     */
                                      /* (ENU = U.S. ENGLISH)      */

#
# DEFINITIONS FOR IMS CONNECT BPE SYSTEM TRACES
#

TRCLEV=(*,LOW,BPE)                    /* DEFAULT TRACES TO LOW     */
TRCLEV=(AWE,HIGH,BPE)                 /* AWE SERVER TRACE ON HIGH  */
TRCLEV=(CBS,MEDIUM,BPE)               /* CTRL BLK SRVCS TRC ON MED */
TRCLEV=(DISP,HIGH,BPE,PAGES=12)       /* DISPATCHER TRACE ON HIGH  */
                                      /* WITH 12 PAGES (48K BYTES) */
#
# DEFINITIONS FOR IMS CONNECT TRACES
#

TRCLEV=(*,HIGH,HWS)          /* DEFAULT ALL IMS CONNECT TRACES TO HIGH     */
TRCLEV=(HWSI,HIGH,HWS)       /* BUT RUN IMS CONNECT TO IMS OTMA TRACE...   */
TRCLEV=(HWSW,HIGH,HWS)       /* AND SERVER TO IMS CONNECT TRACE AT MEDIUM  */

#
# DEFINITIONS FOR IMS CONNECT EXITS
#
EXITMBR=(HWSEXIT0,HWS)              /* XML ADAPTER EXIT DEFINITION */
```

Figure 5. Example of a Configuration File for IMS Connect BPE

Formatting Incore Trace Tables

IMS Connect trace tables are incore tables, which can be formatted from a dump of an IMS Connect address space by using the IMS Connect dump formatter.

The traces are formatted by the standard IMS Connect BPE formatting services. You must link-edit HWSFTRC0 with an alias of HWSFT*vrm* (where *v* is the version level, *r* is the release level, and *m* is the modification level). For example, IMS Connect 9.1.0 would have the alias of HWSFT910. The HWSFTRC0 is link-edited as HWSFT910 and must reside in the IMS Formatting Library to be used for formatting IMS Connect. The following example shows the INCLUDE, ALIAS, and NAME statement:

```
INCLUDE LOAD(HWSFTRC0)          HWS FORMATTED TRACE
ALIAS HWSFT910                  HWS 9.1.0 FORMATTED TRACE ALIAS
NAME HWSFTRC0(R)
```

Dor the link edit step, use the parameters shown in the following example:

```
//       PARM='SIZE=(880K,64K)',RENT,REFR,
//       NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST
```

Setting IMS Connect Allocations

Refer to the *Program Directory for IBM IMS Connect for OS/390* for the recommended allocations for the required IMS Connect libraries.

To allocate the HWSRCDR data set from TSO, use these settings:

```
                                Data Set Information
Command ===>

Data Set Name . . . .: HWSRCDR
```

```
General Data                          Current Allocation
 Volume serial. . . .: USER01          Allocated cylinders: 1
 Device type  . . . .: 3390            Allocated extents. : 1
 Organization . . . .: PS
 Record format. . . .: FB
 Record length. . . .: 1440
 Block size . . . . .: 14400          Current Utilization
 1st extent cylinders: 1               Used cylinders . . : 1
 Secondary cylinders : 5               Used extents . . . : 1

 Creation date  . . .: 1998/10/01
 Expiration date  . .: ***None***
```

Invoking IMS Connect

You invoke IMS Connect using either an MVS procedure or an MVS job. If you start multiple instances of IMS Connect with the same configuration, a connection outage can occur.

Recommendation: To avoid starting the same IMS Connect address space more than once, start the IMS Connect by running an MVS job with a unique MVS initiator class assigned to it, rather than starting the connection as a procedure. The following is an example of such a job.

```
//HWS01    JOB   MSGLEVEL=1,TIME=1440,CLASS=Y,USERID=&USERID
//*********************************************************************
//*  BRING UP IMS CONNECT USING A JOB                                 *
//*********************************************************************
//HWS01    EXEC HWS,SOUT=A
```

The following example shows the JCL statements required to define the MVS environment for IMS Connect.

```
//HWS       PROC  RGN=4096K,SOUT=A,
//             BPECFG=BPECFGHT,
//             HWSCFG=HWSCFG00
//*
//*********************************************************************
//*  BRING UP AN IMS CONNECT                                          *
//*********************************************************************
//STEP1    EXEC PGM=HWSHWS00,REGION=&RGN,TIME=1440,
//             PARM='BPECFG=&BPECFG,HWSCFG=&HWSCFG'
//STEPLIB  DD   DSN=SDFSRESL,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=SDFSRESL,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=CEE.SCEERUN,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=SYS1.CSSLIB,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//         DD   DSN=GSK.SGSKLOAD,UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=SHR
//PROCLIB  DD   DSN=USER.PROCLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=&SOUT
//SYSUDUMP DD   SYSOUT=&SOUT
//HWSRCORD DD   DSN=HWSRCDR,DISP=SHR
```

Note: The SDFSRESL library, which is the IMS Version 8.1 or later execution library, is required by IMS Connect when IMSplex support is used. If IMSplex support is not used, then the SDFSRESL library is not required. IMS Connect requires the CEE.SCEERUN, SYS1.CSSLIB, and GSK.SGSKLOAD libraries (which are the C execution and z/OS system SSL libraries) only when SSL support is used.

Use the following parameters to define the values in the JCL:

RGN= Specifies the size of the MVS address space to be allocated for the IMS Connect control program (HWSHWS00).

SOUT=
Specifies the class assigned to SYSOUT DD statements.

BPECFG=
Specifies the name of a member in the PROCLIB data set that contains the IMS Connect BPE specifications.

HWSCFG=
Specifies the name of a member in the PROCLIB data set that contains the IMS Connect configuration information.

Customizing IMS Connect

You can customize various aspects of IMS Connect to fit your specific business needs by using the user message exits that IMS Connect provides. These exits are described in the following table.

Table 2. IMS Connect Exits and Descriptions

Exit Name	Type	Associated Macro Files	Purpose and Description
HWSCSLO0[b] HWSCSLO1[b]	User message exits	N/A	User message exits that are required to support the IMS Control Center and are used in conjunction with the Operations Manager support. If you want to connect to the IMS Control Center, these exits must be specified on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file.
HWSIMSO0[ad]	User message exit	N/A	Replaces the EZAIMSO0 exit previously provided by TCP/IP.
HWSIMSO1[ad]	User message exit	N/A	Replaces the HWSIMS00 exit. Passes a fullword length field preceding the message.
HWSJAVA0 [c]	User message exit for IMS Connector for Java clients only	HWSIMSCB HWSIMSEA HWSEXPRM HWSOMPFX	Enables IMS Connector for Java users to edit messages and perform security checking.
HWSSMPL0[ae]	User message exit for non-IMS Connector for Java clients only	HWSIMSCB HWSIMSEA HWSEXPRM HWSOMPFX	Enables you to use your own message formats. HWSSMPL0 returns the MOD name to the client for message formatting if the IMS transaction supplies the name. You can also use your own formats to pass the client's authentication and have this, or another user exit, verify client authentication.

Table 2. IMS Connect Exits and Descriptions (continued)

Exit Name	Type	Associated Macro Files	Purpose and Description
HWSSMPL1[a]	User message exit for non-IMS Connector for Java clients only	HWSIMSCB HWSIMSEA HWSEXPRM HWSOMPFX	Enables you to use your own message formats. HWSSMPL1 returns the MOD name to the client for message formatting if the IMS transaction supplies the name. HWSSMPL1 also passes a fullword length field preceding the message. You can also use your own formats to pass the client's authentication and have this, or another user exit, verify client authentication.
HWSSOAP1[f]	User message exit for IMS SOAP Gateway	N/A	Reads the IMS SOAP Gateway input message and passes the appropriate XML converter name and the XML adapter name to IMS Connect. HWSSOAP1 is object code only and cannot be modified.
HWSTECL0[c]	User message exit	See Appendix G, "HWSTECL0 User Exit," on page 205 for a list of associated macro files.	Enables you to customize IMS Connect to support event recording. Stores all trace and event notifications through a recording routine to be used by any event recording function. For more information about customizing this message exit, see Appendix G, "HWSTECL0 User Exit," on page 205.
HWSYDRU0 [c]	Sample OTMA DRU exit	N/A	A DRU exit is required to support IMS Connect's asynchronous output features. See the *IMS Open Transaction Manager Access Guide* for information about writing a DRU exit.
HWSUINIT [c]	User initialization exit	HWSXIB HWSXIBDS	Enables you to perform your own processing during IMS Connect initialization and termination. The user message exits receive control during each incoming and outgoing message, but HWSUINIT receives control only at initialization and termination time.

Table 2. IMS Connect Exits and Descriptions (continued)

Exit Name	Type	Associated Macro Files	Purpose and Description

[a]These exits must be specified on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file. If you use your own user message exit, your exit must also be specified on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file.

[b] If you want to connect to the IMS Control Center, these exits must be specified on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file.

[c] Do not define these exits in the IMS Connect configuration file, specifically on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement. HWSJAVA0 is dynamically loaded by IMS Connect; HWSYDRU0 is loaded by OTMA during IMS Connect initialization; HWSUINIT is dynamically loaded by IMS Connect during IMS Connect initialization.

[d]IMS Connect Version 9 is the last release to support HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMS01. These two user message exits will not be available with any future release of IMS Connect. It is recommended that you migrate to HWSSMPL1.

[e]It is recommended that you migrate from HWSSMPL0 to HWSSMPL1 because new function will no longer be added to HWSSMPL0.

[f]If you are enabling XML data conversion support for IMS SOAP Gateway messages, this exit must be specified on the EXIT= parameter of the TCP/IP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file.

The HWSIMSO0, HWSIMS01, HWSCSLO0, and HWSCSLO1 user message exits, as well as the IMS Connect components, are installed on your system. To customize any of the other exits, modify the exit and then install it into your IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL).

Requirement: You must install the following two exits into your IMS Connect resource library, regardless of whether you intend to customize them, because IMS Connect automatically loads these exits when it executes:

- HWSJAVA0
- HWSUINIT

You must compile and link-edit these exits before you execute IMS Connect, or else IMS Connect will not run. If you do not need to customize either of these two exits, you do not need to do anything else with them.

Related Reading:

- Appendix D, "IMS Connect JCL," on page 197 provides sample JCL examples to assist you when link-editing and compiling the HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0 exits.

Installing HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSYDRU0, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1

The exits HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0 are installed into ADFSSRC (the source library) during the IMS Connect installation process. HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, and HWSYDRU0 are **not** placed in the load library, and they are **not** link-edited into the IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL) during the installation process. This is to ensure that

subsequent IMS Connect installations and SMP/E maintenance do not destroy your copies of these exits in either the load library or in your IMS Connect resource library.

Requirement: You must install the following two exits into your IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL), regardless of whether you intend to use them, because IMS Connect automatically loads them:

- HWSJAVA0
- HWSUINIT

If these two exits are not present, IMS Connect will not run. If you do not need to customize either of these two exits, you do not need to do anything else with them.

You need to install the HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSDRU0 exits only if you want to use the features that they support. HWSSMPL0 will no longer be enhanced after the IMS Connect Version 9 release. It is recommended that you migrate from HWSSMPL0 to HWSSMPL1 to obtain future function support.

Requirement: Compile and link-edit the HWSYDRU0 exit into your IMS resource library (SDFSRESL), *not* the IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL). Otherwise, OTMA will not be able to use the HWSYDRU0 exit.

All five of these exits can be used as shipped or can be modified (customized). See "Modifying HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0" on page 32 for more information about modifying these five exits.

To install an exit into the IMS Connect resource library, you compile and link-edit the exit into the IMS Connect resource library (in other words, into SDFSRESL). The required macros for each exit are shipped in the SHWSMAC library.

The following table describes the link-editing requirements for installing each of the four exits.

Table 3. Link-Editing Requirements

Exit Name	Installation Required?	Link-editing Requirements
HWSJAVA0	Yes	Link-edit this exit using its given name.
HWSUINIT	Yes	Link-edit this exit using its given name.
HWSYDRU0	No	You can link-edit this exit using its given name or you can supply your own name. You specify the name used for the exit on the `DATASTORE` statement for `DRU=` in the IMS Connect configuration file. **Note:** This exit is not required unless you plan to support asynchronous output with IMS Connect. If so, an OTMA DRU exit (either HWSYDRU0 or DFSYDRU0 or your own DRU exit) must exist in your IMS system. See *IMS Version 9: Open Transaction Manager Access Guide and Reference* for more information.

Table 3. Link-Editing Requirements (continued)

Exit Name	Installation Required?	Link-editing Requirements
HWSSMPL0	No	You can link-edit this exit using its given name or you can supply your own name. You specify the name used for the exit on the `TCPIP` statement for `EXIT=` in the IMS Connect configuration file. **Important:** This exit is shipped with all asynchronous output support options as able to be activated based on the IRM input. If you want to support only the ″noauto″ asynchronous output message management function, then you do not need to modify this exit.
HWSSMPL1	No	You can either link-edit this exit using its given name, or supply your own name. Specify the name used for the exit on the TCPIP statement for EXIT= in the IMS Connect configuration file. **Important:** HWSSMPL1 is shipped with all asynchronous output support options capable of activation based on the IRM input. If you want to support only the “noauto” asynchronous output message management function, do not modify this exit.

Modifying HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0

Before you modify an exit, make a copy of that exit, and rename the copy. Having this copy will enable you to control the modifications to the exit. Also, if you provide your own user message exit or user initialization module, the exit or module must be written in Assembler.

If you modify or write your own user message exit and you perform any function that results in an MVS wait state, all processing of work that is executed on the TCP/IP port will be suspended for the duration of that wait state.

In addition, any user-written programs that are called by IMS Connect user message exits or user initialization modules must also be written in Assembler. To customize, modify, and re-install the HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0 exits, complete the following steps:

1. Make your changes to the source code provided in the ADFSSRC source library (see the *Program Directory for IBM IMS Connect for OS/390* for more information about the ADFSSRC source library).
2. Assemble the exit. The exit and its associated macro files are members of the partitioned data set into which you receive the ADFSSRC data set, as described in the IMS Connect installation procedures in the *Program Directory for IBM IMS Connect for OS/390*. See Table 2 on page 28 for a list of the macro files that are associated with each exit.
3. Link-edit the output from the assembled job to create a load module named HWS*xxxxx*, where *xxxxx* is the name of the exit that you are link-editing.

   Requirements:

   - Link-edit the HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 exits into the IMS Connect resource library SDFSRESL.
   - Link-edit the HWSYDRU0 exit into the *IMS* resource library SDFSREL. Doing this enables OTMA to use the exit.

4. Link-edit the resulting load module into the appropriate resource library.
   - If you are customizing HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, or HWSSMPL1, link-edit the load module into your IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL). IMS Connect loads the module from its resource library during initialization.
   - If you are customizing HWSYDRU0, link-edit the load module into the IMS resource library SDFSRESL. IMS loads the exit HWSYDRU0 when IMS Connect initializes.
5. ***For HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1***: You also need to modify the IMS Connect configuration file so that it includes the HWSSMPL0 and/or HWSSMPL1 user exits in the TCPIP statement, as follows:
   `TCPIP=(...,EXIT=(HWSSMPL0,HWSSMPL1),..)`. Then restart IMS Connect.

Related Reading:

- The user message exit structures are described in "User Exit Message Description and Structures" on page 60.
- HWSYDRU0, the sample destination resolution (DRU) exit, is described in Chapter 4, "IMS Connect DRU Exit for Asynchronous Output Support," on page 77.
- HWSUINIT, the sample user initialization exit, is described in Chapter 5, "IMS Connect User Initialization Exit Support," on page 79.
- Appendix D, "IMS Connect JCL," on page 197 provides sample JCL examples to help you link-edit and compile the HWSJAVA0, HWSUINIT, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSYDRU0 exits.

Modifying User Message Exits to Provide Trusted User Support

Trusted user support allows you to define and identify a client input message as a trusted IMS Connect user so that the IMS Connect RACF call to IMS can be bypassed. IMS is not involved in identifying trusted users.

To define a client input message as a trusted user, select a field in the IRM header that will identify the trusted user to a user message exit. For example, you can specify one of the PORTID, CLIENTID, USERID, TRANSACTION CODE fields, or user data to identify a trusted user. The user message exit evaluates the client input message based on the trusted user identifier and determines whether or not the input message is from a trusted user. If the input is from a trusted user, the user message exit requests IMS Connect to bypass the IMS Connect RACF call to IMS if RACF=Y is specified for IMS Connect.

To provide trusted user support, you must define and provide most of the logic in the client code and in the user message exits (HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1) or in your own user message exit.

Sample logic (which is commented out) is provided in both HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 and can be found by looking for the following comment lines:

```
*********************************************
**************TRUSTED USER SUPPORT**************
*********************************************
```

You must define one or more fields (user-defined length) in the IRM user portion to be set by the client code and analyzed by the user message exit. For example, you may decide to add three one-byte fields in the IRM and set different values in

each field. When the message is passed to the user message exit, the exit interrogates those three fields to determine if the connection should be treated as a trusted user.

If the connection is treated as a trusted user, the exit will return to IMS Connect in the OTMA User Data Header, field OMUSR_FLAG2 set to OMUSR_TRSTUSR, to signal to IMS Connect to bypass issuing the RACF authentication call. You may also base the trusted user on other values in the IRM, such as ClientID, UserID, Port number, IP address, or any other data that you wish to use.

IMS Connect does not define which flag bytes in the IRM to set or what settings to use. You must define the IRM bytes and byte settings so that the definitions are unique to your system.

Trusted user is only supported through user-written user message exits and through the IMS Connect-supplied user message exits HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1. Because HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 are not shipped as source code, they do not support Trusted user. If you are currently using HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, or both and want to use trusted user support, you must change and use HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, or both, and provide the changes described above.

The user message exit, HWSCSLO0, and the IMS Control Center do not support the trusted user function. IMS Connector for Java also does not support the trusted user function. However, you can modify the HWSJAVA0 user message exit and use other criteria to determine if the client is a trusted user.

You can modify the HWSJAVA0 exit based on the existing data in the OTMA headers such as OMUSR_DESTID (DataStore), OMUSR_ORIGIN (ClientID), OMUSR_PORTID (PortId), OMUSR_PASSTICKET (Password), or other message values to determine if this input is from a trusted user client that does not need authentication. If the HWSJAVA0 exit determines that the message is from a trusted user client, you can set OMUSR_FLAG2 to OMUSR_TRSTUSR. By changing the OMUSR_FLAG2 value to OMUSR_TRSTUSR, IMS Connect bypasses the RACF call if RACF=Y was specified in the IMS Connect configuration file (HWSCFG nn) or if the SETRACF ON command was issued.

Modifying HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 for PassTicket

When you implement PassTicket support and send an APPLname in the IRM field, (IRM_APPL_NM) you must ensure that the logic in the user message exit is modified to check for a new minimum length in the llll field. The llll field must be modified from a minimum length of 88 to minimum length of 96. The IRM length must also be modified from 80 to 88. Another option is to comment out the length comparison in the user message exit.

Modifying HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1

The HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 user message exits replace the EZAIMSO0 exit that was previously provided by TCP/IP. You must use one of these exits to replace the TCP/IP EZAIMSO0 exit. You can, however, either customize the linkedit of either of these exits to include a security exit (IMSLSECX), or provide an installation-specific name instead of HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1 in the linkedit step.

IMS Connect Version 9 is the final release of these two user message exits. HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 will not be available in any future release of IMS Connect. It is recommended that you migrate to HWSSMPL1 to support future enhancements to IMS Connect.

Requirements:

- If you want to use your own security checking routine, it must be called IMSLSECX.
- You can change the names of HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 in the link-edit step. If you change the names, you must remember to specify the new names in the IMS Connect configuration file. You then need to specify the names in the IMS Connect `EXIT=(exitname1,exitname2)` parameter of the TCPIP statement in the IMS Connect configuration file. See "Creating the IMS Connect Configuration Member" on page 9 for more information about modifying the IMS Connect configuration file.

The HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 user message exits are installed as part of HWSxxxxx module installation.

The following lines are the INCLUDE statements for HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1:

```
//SYSLIN DD *
INCLUDE LOAD(HWSIMSO0)
ENTRY HWSIMSO0
MODE RMODE(24),AMODE(31)
NAME HWSIMSO0(R)

INCLUDE LOAD(HWSIMSO1)
ENTRY HWSIMSO1
MODE RMODE(24),AMODE(31)
NAME HWSIMSO1(R)
```

Note: The dependency on the TCP/IP library to detect the inclusion of the TCP/IP translate tables is no longer required.

If you want to use security checking (either the IMSLSECX file that comes with TCP/IP or your own IMSLSECX file), you must add the following INCLUDE statement.

```
INCLUDE USERLOAD(IMSLSECX)
```

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 do not support the trusted user function.

Installing HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1

The HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 user message exits are provided as OCO code and is present in the Load library that is delivered with IMS Connect. The HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 user message exits are only valid with support of the IMS Control Center.

Requirements:

- HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 exit names must be added to the TCPIP statement `EXIT= (exitname1, exitname2)` parameter if the IMS Control Center support is made available. If the IMS Control Center is not supported in your installation, do not add this exit to the TCPIP statement `EXIT= (exitname1, exitname2)` parameter.
- HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 are included in the install process of IMS Connect.

Installing HWSSOAP1

The HWSSOAP1 user message exit is provided as OCO code and is present in the load library that is delivered with IMS Connect. The HWSSOAP1 user message exit is only valid with IMS SOAP Gateway and is used as part of the IMS Connect support for XML-to-COBOL data conversion for IMS SOAP Gateway.

Requirements:

- HWSSOAP1 exit name must be added to the TCPIP statement `EXIT=(`*`exitname1`*`,` *`exitname2`*`)` parameter if the XML-to-COBOL data conversion support is enabled. If you do not use the IMS SOAP Gateway, do not include this exit in the TCPIP statement `EXIT` parameter.
- HWSSOAP1 is included in the install process of IMS Connect.

Configuring XML-to-COBOL Conversion Support for IMS SOAP Gateway

IMS Connect can convert the XML data contained in an IMS SOAP Gateway input message into the COBOL data used by a COBOL IMS application program. The COBOL data in the corresponding output message is also converted from COBOL back to the XML data that IMS SOAP Gateway client expects.

The IMS Connect XML-to-COBOL conversion support enables IMS to accept IMS SOAP Gateway messages in an XML format without having to create or modify IMS application programs to support XML.

The IMS Connect XML-to-COBOL conversion support uses the HWSSOAP1 user message exit to identify the appropriate XML adapter and XML converter. IMS Connect calls the XML adapter, which serves as the interface to the XML converter. The XML converter is designed according to the COBOL copybook of the COBOL IMS application program that processes the IMS SOAP Gateway input messages. After the XML data has been converted to COBOL data, the input message is processed by the other IMS Connect user message exit and passed to OTMA.

For information about the XML and COBOL data structures of converted input and output messages, see Chapter 10, “IMS Connect XML Message Conversion,” on page 143.

Prerequisites to IMS Connect XML Conversion Support

Before you can configure IMS Connect to convert XML data in IMS SOAP Gateway input messages to COBOL application data, you must meet the following prerequisites:

- Apply IMS Version 9 APARs PK24912 V9 and PK29938.
- You must have the copybook for the COBOL IMS application program that processes the input messages from IMS SOAP Gateway.
- You must increase the IMS Connect region size to accommodate the storage used by the XML converters. The XML converters run in a z/OS LE enclave in the IMS Connect region and use about 33 MB of storage.
- You must have IMS SOAP Gateway Version 9.2 or above. You can download IMS SOAP Gateway online at www.ibm.com/software/data/ims/soap/.

Restrictions to IMS Connect XML Conversion Support

The following restrictions exist to the XML data conversion support provided by IMS Connect:

- IMS SOAP Gateway Version 9.2 is the only supported IMS Connect client.
- XML adapter only supports conversion of single segment messages.
- Inbound and outbound messages must be encoded in UTF-8 since SOAP Gateway Version 9.2 only supports UTF-8. This encoding must match the encoding of the XML Converter that is being requested.
- IMS Connect provides XML conversion support for commit mode 1 and sync level 0 messages.

Steps for Configuring IMS Connect XML Conversion Support

To configure IMS Connect to convert IMS SOAP Gateway XML data into COBOL IMS application program data, you must perform the following basic steps:

1. Include the ADAPTER configuration statement, `ADAPTER=(XML=Y)`, in the IMS Connect configuration member.
2. Specify the HWSSOAP1 user message exit in the EXIT= parameter of the TCPIP configuration statement.
3. Define the XML adapter as a Base Primitive Environment (BPE) exit routine for IMS Connect by coding a BPE exit list PROCLIB member and specifying it in the BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member:
   a. Create a BPE exit list PROCLIB member with any name, for example HWSEXIT0. In the BPE exit list PROCLIB member, define the XML Adapter (HWSXMLA0) as an exit by setting the following EXITDEF statement:

      ```
      EXITDEF(TYPE=XMLADAP,EXITS=(HWSXMLA0),ABLIM=8,COMP=HWS)
      ```

      All parameters must be coded as shown except for ABLIM, which sets the number of times the XML adapter can abend before it is disabled.
   b. Set the BPE exit list PROCLIB member in the BPE configuration parameter PROCLIB member by adding an EXITMBR statement. For example, if the BPE exit list PROCLIB member is HWSEXIT0, then add the following statement to the BPE configuration member:

      ```
      EXITMBR=(HWSEXIT0,HWS)
      ```
4. Configure the z/OS Unicode Conversion Services to support character conversions from UTF-8 to EBCDIC and from EBCDIC to UTF-8. Most likely, your z/OS system administrator will perform this task. For more information about z/OS Unicode support, see *z/OS support for Unicode: Using Conversion Services*.
5. Configure IMS SOAP Gateway. For detailed configuration instructions, see the IMS SOAP Gateway documentation.
6. Provide an XML converter to convert the XML data to the COBOL data that the IMS application expects. The XML converter must also convert the COBOL data in the reply message back to the XML data expected by the IMS SOAP Gateway client.

   XML converters are COBOL application programs that are based on the copybook of the COBOL IMS application program that processes the incoming transactions from IMS SOAP Gateway. The recommended method of creating the XML converters is by using the separately licensed tool WebSphere Developer for zSeries® (Version 6 or above) to automatically generate the converters. You can find an example of an XML converter by downloading the

IMS SOAP Gateway Phone Book Sample from the IMS SOAP Gateway home page at www.ibm.com/software/data/ims/soap/.

7. Compile and link the XML converter into an APF-authorized data set that is concatenated to the STEPLIB in the IMS Connect startup JCL.

   When linking the converter, specify the Converter Metadata Aggregate Service program name as an ALIAS in the link job. The Converter Metadata Aggregate Service program name has the same name as the converter, except that the last character of the name is an X. For example, if the converter name is CNVNAMED, then the Converter Metadata Aggregate Service name is CNVNAMEX.

Example Configuration Statements for XML Conversion Support

The following example shows the IMS Connect configuration statement specifications required to enable the XML-to-COBOL data conversion function of IMS Connect:

```
************************************************
* HWS EXAMPLE OF INCLUDING XML ADAPTER SUPPORT
************************************************
HWS (ID=HWS8,RACF=Y,XIBAREA=20)
TCPIP (HOSTNAME=MVSTCPIP,RACFID=RACFID,
PORTID=(9999,LOCAL),MAXSOC=2000,TIMEOUT=8800,
EXIT=(HWSSMPL1,HWSSOAP1))
ADAPTER (XML=Y)
************************************************
```

JCL to Print IMS Connect RECORDER Output

IMS Connect provides a line trace function to capture data that is received from and sent to a client. The line trace contains a copy of the first 670 bytes of the data as it is passed to the user message exit and upon return from the user message exit. Line traces are intended for use in problem resolution.

Use the RECORDER command to activate and terminate the line trace function. The following sample JCL illustrates how to print the line trace data set:

```
//IDCAMS   JOB  JOB 1,IDCAMS,MSGLEVEL=1,CLASS=K,TIME=1440
//SELECT   EXEC PGM=IDCAMS
//DD1      DD   DSNAME=HWSRCDR,DISP=SHR
//SYSPRINT DD   SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN    DD   *
  PRINT    INFILE(DD1)
```

Chapter 3. IMS Connect User Message Exit Support

IMS Connect communicates with clients through TCP/IP sessions (including SSL sessions) and Program Call interface for local support using the IRM message header that is defined in the HWSIMSCB macro. IMS Connect communicates with OTMA through an XCF session using the OTMA message headers. Clients that use TCP/IP socket calls as their communication vehicle can design a user message exit routine that runs with IMS Connect to convert messages between formats as follows:

- Convert the client message format to OTMA message format.
- Convert the IMS response, in OTMA message format, to client message format.

These conversions enable the client to retrieve IMS data through a TCP/IP connection. IMS Connect automatically sends and receives messages when they are formatted correctly.

Related Reading:

- Chapter 4, "IMS Connect DRU Exit for Asynchronous Output Support," on page 77 describes HWSYDRU0, which is a sample OTMA Destination Resolution (DRU) exit that can be used to support asynchronous output that is generated by an IMS application.
- Chapter 5, "IMS Connect User Initialization Exit Support," on page 79 describes HWSUINIT, which is a user initialization exit routine that receives control at IMS Connect initialization and termination time.

Attention: Do not issue any MVS calls in the user message exit that result in an `MVS WAIT`. If you modify the user message exit and add code that results in an `MVS WAIT`, all work on the TCP/IP PORT will halt until the WAIT has been posted. The user message exits cannot be modified to free any storage passed to the exit, and IMS Connect will not free any storage obtained by the user message exit when the exit returns to IMS Connect. All storage obtained by IMS Connect must be released by IMS Connect and cannot be freed by the user message exit without causing failures.

In this chapter:

How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client

IMS Connect expects all client messages that it receives to start with a four byte total length field, followed by a common 28 (decimal) byte message IRM prefix. At your option, you can add data following the common 28 (decimal) byte IRM prefix if you are providing your own user message exit or are modifying HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1. Because HWSSOAP1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 are not provided as source, you cannot change the IRM for these exits. The IRM also cannot be modified for HWSJAVA0 user message exit.

If you add or delete items that follow the common IRM section (first 28 bytes), you must also adjust the user message exits that you use, or provide your own user message exits.

Note: However, the user message exits, HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1, do not have any message definitions because HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 cannot be modified or replaced.

Table 4 shows the fixed format preceding the input message sent to IMS Connect from clients. It includes the message field, the field length, and a brief explanation of the message.

Subsections:

- "Format of Fixed Portion of IRM in Messages Sent to IMS Connect"
- "Format of User Portion of IRM for HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and User-Written Message Exit Routines" on page 43

Format of Fixed Portion of IRM in Messages Sent to IMS Connect

Table 4 shows the fixed format preceding the input message sent to IMS Connect from clients. It includes the message field, the field length, and a brief explanation of the message.

The llll field tells IMS Connect how long the message is, and the IRM provides additional information, such as the specific user exit to which the data is to be passed.

IMS Connect supports client applications written for IMS TOC 2.1.3 without any application modifications to the current message structure.

The base structure for non-IMS Connector for Java clients is shown in Table 4. The base structure contains the four byte llll total message length field, the 28-byte message IRM prefix, and the user-defined structure.

For more information about the IRM_TIMER function mentioned in the following table, see "Time-out intervals on input messages" on page 110.

IMS Connect supports client applications written for IMS TOC 2.1.3 without any application modifications to the current message structure.

Table 4. Format of Common Fixed Portion of IRM Prefix

Field	Length	Meaning
Message field.		
llll	4 bytes	Length of the total message. The total message length includes the length of the IRM (variable, depending on your requirements), the llll field (four bytes), the length of the message, and the end of message indicator X'0004000' (four bytes). The minimum value is X'58'. The maximum value is X'00989680' (10,000,000 bytes) for IMS Connector for Java and any positive value for non-IMS Connector for Java clients. This field is read as a binary number.
The following fields are for the 28 (decimal) byte IRM prefix.		
IRM_LEN	2 bytes	Length of the IRM structure. The minimum size of the IRM for user written exits is X'24' or binary '00100100'. HWSIMSO0 and HWSSMPL0 have a minimum IRM length of X'50' or binary '01010000'.

Table 4. Format of Common Fixed Portion of IRM Prefix (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_ARCH	1 byte	Specifies the architectural level of the IRM prefix in messages received by IMS Connect from the client. • X'00' Specifies IRM_ARCH0, the base architectural structure of the user portion of the IRM prefix. • X'01' Specifies IRM_ARCH1, the architectural structure of the user portion of the IRM prefix that includes space for: – The IRM_REROUT_NM field – The IRM_RT_ALTCID field • X'02' Specifies IRM_ARCH2, the architectural structure of the user portion of the IRM prefix that includes space for: – The IRM_REROUT_NM field – The IRM_TAG_ADAPT field – The IRM_TAG_MAP field For more information about the fields listed above, see Table 5 on page 44.
IRM_F0	1 byte	• X'01' Specifies IRM_F0_XMLTD, which indicates a request from an IMS SOAP Gateway client to convert an XML tagged message that contains both a transaction code and data into the format expected by the IMS application program. • X'02' Specifies IRM_F0_XML_D, which indicates a request from an IMS SOAP Gateway client for conversion of an XML tagged message that contains data only into the format expected by the IMS application program.
IRM_ID	8 bytes	Character string. Specifies the identifier of the user exit that is to be driven after the complete message has been received. Additionally, IMS Connect reads this field to determine whether the incoming message is in ASCII or EBCDIC. The IMS Connect-supplied user message exits reserve and use these IDs: • `*IRMRE1*`-- for HWSIMSO1 • `*IRMREQ*`-- for HWSIMSO0 • `*HWSCSL*`-- for HWSCSLO0 • `*HWSJAV*`-- for HWSJAVA0 • `*HWSOA1*`-- for HWSSOAP1 • `*SAMPL1*`-- for HWSSMPL1 • `*SAMPLE*`-- for HWSSMPL0
Reserved	4 bytes	Reserved for future use. Initialize to binary zeros.

Table 4. Format of Common Fixed Portion of IRM Prefix (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_F5	1 byte	Input message type. **X'80'** OTMA headers built by client. **X'40'** Translation done by client. **X'10'** Single message with wait option. Only one message returned following RESUME TPIPE. If no message is present, OTMA waits for a message to arrive and then sends that single message to IMS Connect. The timer set on RESUME TPIPE can expire before a message is returned to IMS Connect. If that occurs, IMS Connect will NAK the message when received. **X'00'** No option flow of messages (see meaning for X'04'). This is the default if no value is specified. **X'01'** Single message. Only one message returned following RESUME TPIPE. If no message is present, OTMA does not wait for a message and the IMS Connect timer causes a timeout to occur based on the timeout value specified. **X'02'** Auto flow of messages. All current messages are returned one at a time. Use the auto flow option only if the client is a dedicated output client. Set the IRM_TIMER to a large value. Each ACK sent by the client resets the IRM_TIMER value. The IRM_TIMER value set by the RESUME_TPIPE only applies to the first receive state. **X'04'** No auto flow of messages. All current messages are returned one at a time. Use the no auto flow option only if the client is a dedicated output client. This value is similar to Auto, except that the IRM_TIMER will cause the last receive to terminate. Set the IRM_TIMER to a small value. Each ACK sent by the client resets the IRM_TIMER value. The IRM_TIMER value set by the RESUME_TPIPE only applies to the first receive state. **X'08'** XID included in message. For more information about the IRM_TIMER function, see "Time-out intervals on input messages" on page 110.
IRM_TIMER	1 byte	Time delay that IMS Connect will wait for IMS to return data to IMS Connect which, in turn, will be sent to the client. The following functions support the IRM_TIMER settings: • TCP/IP SEND of a RESUME TPIPE • TCP/IP SEND of an ACK or NAK • TCP/IP SEND of data • PC SEND of a RESUME TPIPE • PC SEND of an ACK or NAK • PC SEND of data **Related reading**: "Time-out intervals on input messages" on page 110.
IRM_SOCT	1 byte	Socket connection type. The client can set this value as follows: • X'00' - transaction socket. The socket connection lasts across a single transaction. • X'10' - persistent socket. The socket connection lasts across multiple transactions. • X'40' - non-persistent socket. The socket connection lasts for a single exchange consisting of one input and one output. **Recommendation**: Do not use this socket type if you plan on implementing conversational transactions, because multiple connects and disconnects will occur.

Table 4. Format of Common Fixed Portion of IRM Prefix (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_ES	1 byte	Unicode encoding schema. Initialize to binary zeros. • X'01' UTF8 encoding schema. • X'02' UCS2 encoding schema. • X'02' UTF16 encoding schema.
IRM_CLIENTID	8 bytes	A string of 1 to 8 uppercase alphanumeric (A through Z, 0 to 9) or special (@, #, $) characters, left justified, and padded with blanks. IRM_CLIENTID specifies the name of the client ID that is used by IMS Connect. If this string is not supplied by the client, then the user exit must generate it. The client ID is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the EXIT PARMLIST field, EXPREA_CLID.

Format of User Portion of IRM for HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and User-Written Message Exit Routines

Following the four-byte length field and the 28 byte fixed portion of the IRM in IMS Connect client input messages, user-written client applications supported by HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, or user-written message exits can include a user-defined section in the IRM. Table 5 shows the format of the user portion of the IRM used by HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and other user-written user message exits.

The IMS data follows the user portion of the IRM and must be in the format of LLZZDATA, where LL is the total length of message segment (including the LL field), ZZ is binary zeros, and DATA is the IMS transaction code followed by the transaction data.

The last 11 rows of Table 5 contain Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

If you are using IMS Connect client applications such as IMS TM resource adapter, IMS SOAP Gateway, or the IMS Control Center, you cannot include a user-defined portion in the IRM.

For the format of the fixed portion of the IRM, see “Format of Fixed Portion of IRM in Messages Sent to IMS Connect” on page 40.

For the complete message structure used by the HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 exits, see the table under“Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2” on page 66.

Table 5 shows an example of the IRM prefix format preceding the input message. This format is used by the HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 exits. Following the IRM structure is the IMS data that is composed of LLZZDATA where LL= the total length of this segment (includes LL=length, ZZ=binary zeros, and DATA=IMS trancode followed by transaction data).

The last 11 rows of Table 5, as well as the paragraph immediately following the table, contain Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

Table 5. Format of User Portion of Messages for HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 Exit Routines

Field	Length	Meaning
Message field.		
llll	4 bytes	Length of the total message. The total message length includes the length of the IRM (variable, depending on your requirements), the HDR_LLLL field (four bytes), the length of the message, and the end of message indicator X'0004000' (four bytes). The value is between X'58' and X'7FFFFFFF'. This field is read as a binary number.
Fixed-format IRM	28 bytes	The format of the common, fixed portion of the IRM prefix is documented in "Format of Fixed Portion of IRM in Messages Sent to IMS Connect" on page 40.
IRM_F1	1 byte	This value is used to specify either that the MFS mod name is to be returned or that the message or transaction code is in Unicode. • X'80' - user requests MFS mod name to be returned. • X'20' - The message is in Unicode. • X'10' - The transaction code is in Unicode. • X'00' - The user requests that no MFS MOD name to be returned. If this value is not supplied by the client, the user exit must use a default value. The MFS mod name flag is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the EXIT PARMLIST field, EXPREA_UFLAG1.
IRM_F2	1 byte	It specifies the commit mode. • X'40' - commit mode '0' • X'20' - commit mode '1' If this value is not supplied from the client, the user exit must use a default value. The commit mode flag is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMHDRSYN.
IRM_F3	1 byte	Depending on the value, this field specifies the sync level, the purge or reroute option for CM0 output, or the serial delivery option for send-only input. • X'00' - sync level is 'NONE' • X'01' - sync level is 'CONFIRM' • X'02' - sync level is 'SYNCPT' • X'04' - purge undeliverable CM0 output (IRM_F3_PURGE) • X'08' - reroute undeliverable CM0 output (IRM_F3_REROUT) • X'10' - Send-only with serial delivery (IRM_F3_ORDER). IRM_F3_ORDER invokes the serial delivery option for a send-only transaction. For Commit Mode 0, the sync level must be set to confirm. If the synch level is not supplied from the client, the user exit must use a default value. The sync level flag is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMHDRSLV. The purge not deliverable flag is returned to IMS Connect from the user message exit in the OTMA header field, OMHDRCFL, with the setting of OMHDRPND X'10'. If the reroute flag is set, the IRM_REROUT_NM field is optional. You cannot specify the purge not deliverable function and the reroute function at the same time. If both functions are specified, the output messages are neither purged nor rerouted and OTMA issues message DFS2407W.

Table 5. Format of User Portion of Messages for HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 Exit Routines (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_F4	1 byte	The IRM_F4 flag identifies the type of message being sent by the client. The message types are specified by character values (ASCII or EBCDIC) as shown in the following list: **A** ACK (IRM_F4_ACK) - This message is an ACK response to output received from IMS Connect. ACK is used by a client to indicate the acceptance of an output message only when the original input message from the client specifies a SYNC level of CONFIRM. **C** Cancel IRM timer (IRM_F4_CANTIMER) - This message is a request to cancel the IRM timer associated with another connection on which the client, using the same clientID, is waiting for output data from IMS. **D** Deallocate (IRM_F4_DEALLOC) - This message is a request to deallocate the conversation. **K** Send only requires ACK (IRM_F4_SNDONLYA) - This message is a send-only transaction message that requires an ACK response (SENDONLYA) from IMS Connect. Use SENDONLYA to ensure that send only transaction inputs are enqueued by IMS in the same order that they are submitted by the client application program. SENDONLYA messages execute a send-only interaction for a non-response mode, non-conversational transaction. If the host application terminates without issuing an ISRT to the IO PCB, no DFS2082 messages are returned to the client for SENDONLYA messages. It also specifies that IMS Connect must indicate in its reply that an ACK or NAK of the output is required from the client. The SENDONLYA interaction must use commit mode 0. **N** NAK (IRM_F4_NACK) - This message is a NAK response to output received from IMS Connect. NAK is used by a client to indicate the rejection of an output message only when the original input message from the client specifies a SYNC level of CONFIRM. **R** RESUME TPIPE (IRM_F4_RESUMET) - This message is a RESUME TPIPE request for asynchronous output data from IMS. A RESUME TPIPE call must execute on a transaction or persistent socket using commit mode 0. **S** Send only (IRM_F4_SENDONLY) - This message is a send only transaction message that executes a send-only interaction for a non-response mode, non-conversational transaction. If the host application terminates without issuing an ISRT to the IO PCB, no DFS2082 messages are returned to the client for send only transaction messages. The SENDONLY interaction must use commit mode 0. **blank (X'40')** This is a send-receive interaction for a conversational or non-conversational response mode transaction. The value of IRM_F4 is sent to IMS Connect to be forwarded to IMS. When the value is received and passed to the user exit, the exit builds the appropriate OTMA structure and returns it to IMS Connect. The following message types cannot contain a data element after the IRM: • ACK (A) • CANCEL TIMER (C) • DEALLOCATE (D) • NAK (N) • RESUME TPIPE (R) The following message types include application data after the IRM: • SENDONLY (S) • SENDONLYA (K) • Send-receive (X'40')

Table 5. Format of User Portion of Messages for HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 Exit Routines (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_TRNCOD	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the IMS transaction code.
IRM_IMSDESTID	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the Datastore name (IMS destination ID). This field must be specified by the client. The Datastore name is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMUSR_DESTID.
IRM_LTERM	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the IMS LTERM override. This field can be set to a valid name or to blanks. The LTERM override name is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMHDRLM. For IMS host applications, the value for this field is set by the user message exit, which either moves this value to the OTMA field OMHDRLTM or sets OMHDRLTM with a predetermined value. If you have specified an LTERM override value, OTMA places that value in the IOPCB LTERM field. If you do not specify an LTERM override value, OTMA instead places the IMS Connect-defined TPIPE name in the IOPCB LTERM field. The TPIPE name is set to the CLIENT ID if the commit mode is zero; it is set to the PORT ID if the commit mode is one. If you use the LTERM value in the IOPCB to make logic decisions, be aware of the naming conventions of the IOPCB LTERM name.
IRM_RACF_USERID	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the RACF user ID. The client must provide it if RACF is to be used. The RACF user ID name is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMSECUID.
IRM_RACF_GRNAME	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the RACF group name. The client must provide it if RACF is to be used. The RACF group name is returned to IMS Connect from the exit in the OTMA header field, OMSECGRP.
IRM_RACF_PW	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the RACF PassTicket or PASSWORD. The client must provide it if RACF is to be used. The PassTicket or PASSWORD value is returned to IMS Connect from the user message exit, in the OTMA header field, OMUSR_PASSTICK.
IRM_APPL_NM	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the RACF APPL name, that was defined to RACF on the PTKTDATA definition. (This is not supported for HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1.)
IRM_REROUT_NM	8 bytes	Optional. Character string (A through Z, 0 to 9) or special characters (@,#,$). It specifies the reroute tpipe name of the client reroute request. Blanks are recommended for the default value. When you specify the IRM_REROUT_NM field, you must also specify: • IRM_F3_REROUT in the IRM_F3 field in the user portion of the IRM • IRM_ARCH1 in the IRM_ARCH field in the common fixed portion of the IRM To preserve the expected offset of this field, when you specify IRM_REROUT_NM, you must also specify the following fields with valid values or blanks: • IRM_RACF_USERID - Required only if a RACF groupname is provided; otherwise, this field is optional. • IRM_RACF_GRNAME - Required only if a RACF password is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_RACF_PW - Required only if a APPL name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_APPL_NM - Required only if a REROUT name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional IRM_REROUT_NM and IRM_RT_ALTCID use the same offset. Both cannot be specified on the same message.

Table 5. Format of User Portion of Messages for HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 Exit Routines (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_RT_ALTCID	8 bytes	Alternate clientid for Resume Tpipe. This is an optional field. If the alternate client id is provided, then the following IRM field must be set: • IRM_ARCH to IRM_ARCH1 To preserve the expected offset of this field, you must also specify with valid values or blanks the following fields: • IRM_RACF_USERID - Required only if a RACF groupname is provided; otherwise, this field is optional. • IRM_RACF_GRNAME - Required only if a RACF password is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_RACF_PW - Required only if a APPL name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_APPL_NM - Required only if a REROUT name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional IRM_RT_ALTCID and IRM_REROUT_NM use the same offset. Both cannot be specified on the same message.
IRM_TAG_ADAPT	8 bytes	Name of the adapter that IMS Connect calls to convert XML messages received from IMS SOAP Gateway into COBOL and back again on return from IMS. To preserve the expected offset of this field, when you include the IRM_TAG_ADAPT field, you must also specify the following fields with valid values or blanks: • IRM_RACF_USERID • IRM_RACF_GRNAME • IRM_RACF_PW • IRM_APPL_NM • IRM_REROUT_NM or IRM_RT_ALTCID
IRM_TAG_MAP	8 bytes	Name of the converter that the XML adapter calls to perform that actual conversion of the XML messages received from IMS SOAP Gateway into COBOL and back again on return from IMS. To preserve the expected offset of this field, when you include the IRM_TAG_MAP field, you must also specify the following fields with valid values or blanks: • IRM_RACF_USERID • IRM_RACF_GRNAME • IRM_RACF_PW • IRM_APPL_NM • IRM_REROUT_NM or IRM_RT_ALTCID • IRM_TAG_ADAPT
IRM_XID	140 bytes	The XID for a global transaction in hexadecimal format. This field originates at the same offset as IRM_MAP. When specified, it is the only field in the user portion of the IRM.

For the complete non-IMS Connector for Java message structure used by the HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSSMPL1 exits, see the table under "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2" on page 66.

Output from Client Exit

Table 6 on page 48 shows the structure (one occurrence per message) of the message returned by the non-IMS Connector for Java client exit. The table lists the field name, the length of the field, and a brief explanation of the field.

Table 6. Structure 1

Field	Length	Meaning
BPE header	64 bytes	Defined in Table 8 on page 49.
OTMA structure	Total length of OTMA header	For more information about the HWSOMPFX macro (full OTMA structure) see Appendix B, "OTMA Headers," on page 175.
LLZZTRANCODEDATA	n bytes	• LL - length of segment • ZZ - set to binary zeros • TRANCODE - IMS 1-8 byte transaction code • DATA - user data
LLZZDATA	n bytes	• LL - length of segment • ZZ - set to binary zeros • DATA - user data
The LLZZDATA is repeated to a maximum of 32 KB overall length. If there is more data, then the structures continues as shown in Table 7. Only the first segment will contain the IMS transaction code and the following segment will contain the segment data necessary for the transaction to process.		
LL	2 bytes	LL - set to binary zeros to denote the end of this structure. The LL field is not part of the segment length.

Other IMS Connect Structures

Table 7 shows other structures that are repeated until all data has been mapped to be returned to IMS Connect. The table lists the field name, the length of the field, and a brief explanation of the field.

Table 7. Structure 2

Field	Length	Meaning
BPE header	64 bytes	Defined in Table 8 on page 49.
OTMA structure	32 bytes	For more information about the HWSOMPFX macro (control OTMA structure only), see Appendix B, "OTMA Headers," on page 175.
LLZZDATA	n bytes	• LL - length of segment • ZZ - set to binary zeros • DATA - user data
The LLZZDATA is repeated to a maximum of 32 KB overall length. If there is more data, then the structures continues.		
LL	2 bytes	LL - set to binary zeros to denote the end of this structure.

Table 8 lists the fields in the BPE header layout. It also contains Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

Table 8. BPE Header Layout

Field	Length	Meaning
llll	4 bytes	The length of the total structure and it is set for the first BPE header only. This field is managed by IMS Connect and must not be altered by the exit.
CHAIN PTR	4 bytes	The chain pointer to the next BPE header within this message. The last BPE header in the message must have binary zeros as a chain pointer value to denote the end of the BPE headers within the message. These chain pointers are set by the non-IMS Connector for Java user exit.
STORAGE TYPE	8 bytes	This field is managed by IMS Connect and should not be modified by the user exit.
TYPE ACCESS	4 bytes	This field is managed by IMS Connect and should not be modified by the user exit.
SUBPOOL	1 byte	This field is managed by IMS Connect and should not be modified by the user exit.
Reserved	43 bytes	This field is managed by IMS Connect and should not be modified by the user exit.

How IMS Connect Communicates with an SSL Client

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS) protect the privacy and integrity of data that is transferred through a network. SSL rests on top of TCP/IP to provide a mechanism for secure sockets. SSL uses a combination of public and private keys and symmetric key encryption to authorize clients and servers to one another. Once an SSL connection is established between a client and server, data communications between client and server are transparent to the encryption and integrity is added by the SSL protocol.

Because the SSL interface directly overlays the TCP/IP layer, it uses the same message formats as the TCP/IP message formats sent to IMS Connect. See "How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client" on page 39 for information about the message formats.

How IMS Connect Communicates with User Message Exits

When the IMS Connect starts, it loads user message exits one at a time and calls each user message exit INIT subroutine.

Example: USREXIT1, USREXIT2, and USREXIT3 are defined in the HWSCFG parameter of the IMS Connect startup JCL as follows:

```
TCPIP=(HOSTNAME=...,EXIT=(USREXIT1,USREXIT2,USREXIT3),...)
```

IMS Connect loads USREXIT1 first and calls the USREXIT1 INIT subroutine. After successfully loading USREXIT1, IMS Connect loads USREXIT2 and calls the USREXIT2 INIT subroutine, and then repeats this process for USREXIT3. Any unsuccessful loading or INIT failure prevents IMS Connect from connecting with TCP/IP.

Important: If you define a user exit name in the IMS Connect configuration member, but that user exit cannot be loaded during IMS Connect startup, the job abends with Abend 806, RC=4.

To provide full user exit support in the IMS Connect environment, every user exit routine must include the subroutines INIT, READ, XMIT, TERM, and EXER. IMS Connect supports only Assembler language exits. In addition, any user-written programs that are called by IMS Connect user message exits or user initialization modules, must also be written in Assembler.

When a user exit takes control, it saves the contents of the registers and restores them when returning to the caller. IMS Connect provides a 1 KB buffer in the parmlist to be used for this purpose.

Register Contents on Subroutine Entry

Table 9 provides a brief description of the contents of the register on a subroutine entry.

Table 9. Register Contents on Subroutine Entry

Register	Contents
1	Pointer to a parmlist that is defined in the HWSEXPRM macro.
14	Return address of IMS Connect.
15	Entry point address to the user exit routine. The entry point name and load module name for a user exit routine must be the same as the name used for the user exit routine in HWSCFG.

Register Contents on Subroutine Exit

Table 10 provides a brief description of the contents of the register on a subroutine exit.

Table 10. Register Contents on Subroutine Exit

Register	Contents
1	Pointer to a parmlist that is defined in the HWSEXPRM macro.

INIT Subroutine

After a user exit has been successfully loaded, the INIT subroutine for that user exit is called and a parmlist is passed to that user exit.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at INIT Subroutine Entry

Table 11 on page 51 lists the contents of the parmlist that is passed to the user exit at entry.

Table 11. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at INIT Subroutine Entry

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_FUNCTION	4 bytes	Character string of value INIT. Specifies that the function to be performed is: `Initialize user exit`.
EXPRM_TOKEN	4 bytes	Address of a 1 KB buffer for user exit use. The user exit can use this storage for a save area and for local variables.
EXPRM_XIB	4 bytes	Address of XIB (exit interface block).

The user exit finishes all its initialization processes here. It returns two MSGID identifiers for the messages that it is to handle, as well as the increase to the output buffer size for its READ, XMIT, and EXER subroutines. The user exit returns the *increase* in buffer size, but not the actual buffer size. The only reason to return anything other than 0 is to allow the exit to add data to the data portion of the message. The storage required for the BPE headers and OTMA headers is computed by IMS Connect. Typically, one of the MSGIDs is used by ASCII clients and the other by EBCDIC clients. IMS Connect computes the actual size of the output buffer, and it allocates the buffer size before it passes control to the user exit for READ, XMIT and EXER. The two identifiers can take any value, in EBCDIC or ASCII, other than the three reserved MSGIDs (see "Important," which follows), provided that the values are both unique among user exits called by a given IMS Connect. Blanks and binary 0 are significant. The IMS Connect saves these identifiers to identify the owner of the incoming request messages. Any conflict in the identifiers must be resolved before a TCP/IP connection can be made.

Important: The following MSGIDs are reserved:

- `*IRMRE1*`-- Supports existing IMS TCP/IP messages that use the HWSIMSO1 user exit
- `*IRMREQ*`-- Supports existing IMS TCP/IP messages that use the HWSIMSO0 user exit
- `*HWSCS1*`-- Supports the IMSplex connection that uses the HWSCSLO1 user message exit
- `*HWSCSL*`-- Supports the IMSplex connection that uses the HWSCSLO0 user message exit
- `*HWSJAV*`-- Supports IMS Connector for Java clients
- `*HWSOA1*`-- Supports IMS SOAP Gateway
- `*SAMPL1*`-- Supports non-IMS Connector for Java clients that use the HWSSMPL1 user exit
- `*SAMPLE*`-- Supports non-IMS Connector for Java clients that use the HWSSMPL0 user exit

If duplicate MSGID identifiers exist, one of the user exits that uses the conflicting identifier must either be dropped or be rewritten with a unique identifier. A system administrator should coordinate the assignment of MSGIDs.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at INIT Subroutine Exit

Table 12 lists the contents of the parmlist that is pointed to by Register 1 and then passed to the user exit during exit.

Table 12. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at INIT Subroutine Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
Reserved	68 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPINI_RETCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the return code, which can be one of the following: • 0=INIT function was successful. • 4=INIT function was not successful.
EXPINI_RSNCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the reason code.
EXPINI_STRING1	8 bytes	Character string. Specifies the first MSGID that clients can use to identify this user exit. This MSGID could be used for EBCDIC clients.
EXPINI_STRING2	8 bytes	Character string. Specifies the second MSGID that clients can use to identify this user exit. This MSGID could be used for ASCII clients.
EXPINI_BUFINC	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the increase size to the output buffer needed to allow the exit to denote that data will be moved from the exit input buffer to the output buffer to add data to the message if required. Field EXPINI_BUFINC is an increased size for input and output messages above what is needed for the BPE and OTMA headers. If, for example, you want to have the exit add data to the message either on input or output, then there will be increase in buffer size.

If the INIT subroutine fails to complete the initialization function successfully, the IMS Connect does not connect with TCP/IP. A system programmer can start the connection after the problem has been fixed by issuing the `OPENPORT` command. When all user exits have been loaded and initialized, the IMS Connect is ready to receive messages from TCP/IP application programs. The IMS Connect uses the TCP/IP Socket API to receive stream data across the net. The completion of a message is determined by its `MSGLength` value returned by TCP/IP to IMS Connect. The IMS Connect receives data up to the value specified in `MSGLength` and uses `MSGID` to determine which user exit receives control for processing the request message.

READ Subroutine

After a complete request message that originated at a TCP/IP client has been received, control is passed to the READ subroutine in the user exit whose MSGID matches the MSGID of that request message and a parmlist is passed to that user exit.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Entry

Table 13 lists the contents of the parmlists which are pointed to by Register 1 during the READ subroutine entry.

Table 13. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Entry

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_FUNCTION	4 bytes	Character string of value READ. Specifies that the function to be performed is: `Read client data and convert it to OTMA format.`
EXPRM_TOKEN	4 bytes	Address of a 1 KB buffer for user exit use. The user exit can use this storage for a save area and local variables.
EXPRM_XIB	4 bytes	Address of XIB (exit interface block).
EXPREA_INBUF	4 bytes	Address of the input buffer.
EXPREA_IBUFSIZE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of the input buffer.
EXPREA_OUTBUF	4 bytes	Address of the output buffer.
EXPREA_OBUFSIZE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of the output buffer.
EXPREA_FLAG1	1 byte	Data string flag: • X'80' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING1.` • X'40' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING2.`
EXPREA_FLAG2	1 byte	Data flag: • X'01' - Data moved by exit from INBUF to OUTBUF. • X'02' - If this EXPREA_IPV6 bit is turned on, IPV6 is enabled. Map EXPREA_SOCKET6 to AF-INET6 socket address structure.
Reserved	2 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPREA_RACFID	8 bytes	Character string. Specifies the default user ID for RACF.
The following 28 bytes have two definitions: one definition is for a 4 byte IPV4 address (EXPREA_NAMEID) and another definition is for a 16 byte IPV6 address (EXPREA_SOCKET6).		
4 byte IPV4 address:		

Table 13. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Entry (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPREA_NAMEID	0 bytes	Pointer referenced to the next 16 bytes.
EXPREA_FAMILY	2 bytes	Binary. Specifies the client family type.
EXPREA_PORT	2 bytes	Binary. Specifies the client port number.
EXPREA_ADDRESS	4 bytes	Client's IP address.
EXPREA_RESV0	4 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPREA_RESERVE	4 bytes	Reserved space.
	12 bytes	Reserved.
16 byte IPV6 address:		
EXPREA_SOCKET6	0 bytes	Map to the AF_INET6 socket address structure (if the EXPREA_IPV6 bit of EXPREA_FLAG2 is turned on).
EXPREA_6LEN	1 byte	Address of socket length.
EXPREA_6FAMILY	1 byte	Address of family.
EXPREA_6PORT	2 bytes	Port number used by the application.
EXPREA_6FLOW	4 bytes	Flow information.
EXPREA_6ADDR	16 bytes	INET address (NETID).
EXPREA_6SCOPE	4 bytes	Scope ID.

`EXPREA_IBUFSIZE` and `EXPREA_OBUFSIZE` are the sizes of the input buffer and output buffer, respectively. These sizes are not related to the actual length of the input data and output data. The input buffer contains an exact copy of the data that was received from the client. The user exit might need to perform an ASCII-to-EBCDIC conversion on the data so that the data can be properly interpreted by the IMS application. The user exit can use `EXPREA_FLAG1` to determine where the data originated and whether additional processing is required by the exit.

IMS Connect also supplies the default RACF user ID and the client's TCP/IP connection information to the user exit. At this point, the user exit might edit or filter its client's input data, then translate that data to OTMA message segments and place them in the output buffer. The user exit also must specify the length of the output data in `EXPREA_DATALEN`.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Exit

Table 14 lists the contents of the parm list that are pointed to by Register 1 during the subroutine exit.

Table 14. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
Reserved	68 bytes	Reserved space.

Table 14. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at READ Subroutine Exit (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPREA_RETCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the return code, which can be one of the following values: • 0=READ function was successful. Process the data. • 4=READ function was not successful. Send the data in EXPREA_OUTBUF back to client and disconnect the socket. • 8=READ function was not successful. Just clean up.
EXPREA_RSNCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the reason code.
EXPREA_DATALEN	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of data in the EXPREA_OUTBUF to be returned to IMS Connect. This field is only meaningful when EXPREA_RETCODE = 0 or 4.
EXPREA_UFLAG1	1 byte	User flag: • X'80' - Client requests IMS MOD name be returned
Reserved	3 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPREA_CLID	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the client ID name passed by the client or generated by the exit for non-IMS Connector for Java clients only.
EXPREA_SVT	4 bytes	Address of SVT.
EXPREA_LSTNPORT	2 bytes	Binary. Specifies the listening port number.

The output buffer contains data when the return code is 0 or 4. When the return code is 4, the data in the output buffer is sent back to the user exit's client, and then the connection is closed and cleaned up. When the return code is 0, the IMS Connect prepares to present the data to a datastore. EXPREA_UFLAG1 is also saved by the IMS Connect. This flag is set by the user exit during READ subroutine processing and is used for recording user selected characteristics of the request message. This flag is passed back to the user exit in the input parmlist pointed to by Register 1 on the next subroutine call, which is either an XMIT or an EXER subroutine call. You define the value of EXPREA_UFLAG1 in the user exit code. IMS Connect uses this value to provide a communication vehicle between the READ and XMIT or EXER subroutines on a per request/response message basis. The XMIT and EXER subroutines can thus format the message in a better manner.

If IMS Connect detects an error in the output data that would prevent it from properly presenting the data to the datastore (for example, the output data is not formatted properly to conform to the IMS OTMA protocol), the EXER subroutine is called where the error can be dealt with appropriately. IMS Connect then waits until it receives the response message from IMS OTMA. After receiving a response,

it calls the XMIT subroutine of the appropriate user exit (based on the MSGID in the response) and passes it an exact copy of the response data that it received from IMS OTMA.

XMIT Subroutine

After a complete response message has been received from the datastore, control is passed to the XMIT subroutine in the user exit whose MSGID matches the MSGID of the response message (which in turn matches the MSGID of the original request message) and a parmlist is passed to that user exit.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at XMIT Subroutine Entry

Table 15 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during the XMIT subroutine entry and passed to the user exit.

Table 15. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at XMIT Subroutine Entry

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_FUNCTION	4 bytes	Character string of value XMIT. Specifies that the function to be performed is: `Read OTMA data and convert it to client format.`
EXPRM_TOKEN	4 bytes	Address of a 1 KB buffer for user exit use. The user exit can use this storage for a save area and local variables.
EXPRM_XIB	4 bytes	Address of XIB (exit interface block).
EXPXMT_INBUF	4 bytes	Address of the input buffer.
EXPXMT_IBUFSIZE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of the input buffer.
EXPXMT_OUTBUF	4 bytes	Address of the output buffer.
EXPXMT_OBUFSIZE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of the output buffer.
EXPXMT_FLAG1	1 byte	Data string flag: • X'80' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING1.` • X'40' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING2.`
EXPXMT_UFLAG1	1 byte	User flag. X'xx' - User-defined value. The value was set in READ subroutine.
Reserved	2 bytes	Reserved space.

`EXPXMT_IBUFSIZE` and `EXPXMT_OBUFSIZE` are the sizes of the input buffer and output buffer, respectively. These sizes are not related to the actual length of the input data and output data. The input buffer contains an exact copy of the OTMA message segments that were received from the datastore. The user exit might need to perform an EBCDIC-to-ASCII conversion on the data so that the data can be properly interpreted by the client application. The user exit translates OTMA

message segments to its client's data format, places the data in the output buffer, and specifies the length of the output data in EXPXMT_DATALEN. The user exit might also edit or filter the output data at this point.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at XMIT Subroutine Exit

Table 16 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during the XMIT subroutine exit.

Table 16. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at XMIT Subroutine Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
Reserved	68 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPXMT_RETCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the return code, which can be one of the following values: • 0=XMIT function was successful. Process the data. • 8=XMIT function was not successful. Just clean up.
EXPXMP_RSNCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the reason code.
EXPXMT_DATALEN	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of data in the EXPXMT_OUTBUF to be returned to IMS Connect. This field is only meaningful when EXPXMT_RETCODE = 0.

When the return code is 0, the data in the output buffer is sent back to the originator of the client request message. If the return code is not 0, the connection is dropped. If the user exit sets a non-zero return code value, the connection closes without sending a response back to the originator of the client request message.

TERM Subroutine

When IMS Connect is shutting down, control is passed, in turn, to the TERM subroutine in each user exit that is currently active, and a parmlist is passed to that user exit.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at TERM Subroutine Entry

Table 17 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during TERM Subroutine entry and passed to the user exit.

Table 17. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at TERM Subroutine Entry

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_FUNCTION	4 bytes	Character string of value TERM. Specifies that the function to be performed is: Clean up in preparation for IMS Connect shutdown.
EXPRM_TOKEN	4 bytes	Address of a 1 KB buffer for user exit use. The user exit can use this storage for a save area and local variables.

Table 17. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at TERM Subroutine Entry (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_XIB	4 bytes	Address of XIB (exit interface block).

The user exit finishes all its termination processes here.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at TERM Subroutine Exit

Table 18 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during the TERM subroutine exit.

Table 18. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at TERM Subroutine Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
Reserved	68 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPTRM_RETCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the return code, which can be one of the following values: • 0=TERM function was successful. • 4=TERM function was not successful.
EXPTRM_RSNCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the reason code. The reason codes are set by the exits (HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and HWSJAVA0).

IMS Connect shutdown proceeds independently of the return code value. The return code merely indicates the completeness of the user exit cleanup.

EXER Subroutine

When IMS Connect detects an error in the output buffer after execution of the previous READ subroutine completes, control is passed to the EXER subroutine in the same user exit where the READ subroutine executed and a parmlist is passed to that user exit.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at EXER Subroutine Entry

Table 19 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during EXER subroutine entry and passed to the user exit.

Table 19. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at EXER Subroutine Entry

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPRM_FUNCTION	4 bytes	Character string of value EXER. Specifies that the function to be performed is: `Process error found in output buffer after previous READ subroutine processing completed.`
EXPRM_TOKEN	4 bytes	Address of a 1 KB buffer for user exit use. The user exit can use this storage for a save area and local variables.
EXPRM_XIB	4 bytes	Address of XIB (exit interface block).

Table 19. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at EXER Subroutine Entry (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
EXPXER_OUTBUF	4 bytes	Address of the output buffer.
EXPXER_OBUFSIZE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of the output buffer.
EXPXER_FLAG1	1 byte	Data string flag, which can be one of the following values: • X'80' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING1.` • X'40' - Input data contains a MSGID matching `EXPINI_STRING2.`
EXPXER_UFLAG1	1 byte	User flag. X'xx' - User-defined value. The value was set in READ subroutine.
Reserved	2 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPXER_CODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the failure code. • 4=Error in the output buffer from the previous READ function.
EXPXER_REASON	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the failure reason, which can be one of the following: • 20=Segment length error • 24=Missing first in chain flag • 28=Missing last in chain flag • 32=Sequence number error

The user exit could have experienced difficulties in forming OTMA message segment format and should notify its client of this situation (for example, through an error message). The user exit can use `EXPXER_FLAG1` to determine where the request message from the client originated and whether to compose an ASCII or EBCDIC data stream for sending back to the originating client.

Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at EXER Subroutine Exit

Table 20 lists the contents of the parmlist that are pointed to by Register 1 during the EXER subroutine exit.

Table 20. Contents of Parmlist Pointed to by Register 1 at EXER Subroutine Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
Reserved	68 bytes	Reserved space.
EXPXER_RETCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the return code, which can be one of the following values: • 4=Send the data in `EXPXER_OUTBUF` back to client. • 8=Just clean up.
EXPXER_RSNCODE	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the reason code.
EXPXER_DATALEN	4 bytes	Binary. Specifies the size of data in the `EXPXER_OUTBUF` to be returned to clients. This field is only meaningful when `EXPER_RETCODE`=4.

When the return code is 4, IMS Connect sends the data in the output buffer back to the client. If the user exit sets the return code value to 8, the connection closes without a response.

User Exit Message Description and Structures

IMS Connect allows up to 254 user exits to be defined in the configuration file (see the example 16). There are two input message structures supported by IMS Connect and two message structures supported on return from a user exit.

Input Messages from Client

Table 21 shows the structure for input messages received from the client by IMS Connect. The table provides information about the input message structure type, if the OTMA header is present or not, if the exit data is translated by the client code, the exit type flag, and the supporting message type.

Table 21. Input Message Structure

Input message structure type	OTMA header present	Exit data translated by client code	Exit type flag (IRMHDR_FLG5)	Supporting message type
1	Y	Y	11000000	HWSJAVA0
1	Y	N	10000000	HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 modified not to build OTMA headers when the client/server builds OTMA headers
2	N	Y	01000000	HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 modified not to translate data
2	N	N	00000000	HWSIMSO0 HWSIMSO1 HWSSMPL0 HWSSMPL1

Table 22 shows the structure for input messages returned by the exit based on the input structure received by the exit. The table provides information about the input message structure type, the exit output message structure type, the exit type flag, and the supporting message type.

Table 22. Input Message Structure Returned by the Exit

Input message structure type	Exit output message structure type	Exit type flag (IRMHDR_FLG5)	Supporting message type
1	1	11000000	HWSJAVA0
1	1	10000000	HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 modified not to build OTMA headers when the client/server builds OTMA headers
2	3	01000000	HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 modified not to translate data
2	3	00000000	HWSIMSO0 HWSIMSO1 HWSSMPL0 HWSSMPL1

Output Message to Client

The output message from IMS is passed to the user exit that was called from the client. The user exit normally removes the OTMA headers for output if the exit added the OTMA headers for input. The user exit normally translates the data from EBCDIC to ASCII if it did the translation for input. And the reverse is true if these things were not done for input.

The OTMA header can consist of up to four sections and application data. If the exit is to remove the OTMA header (not present on input), there must be a check for each section. The four sections include:

- Control (always present in the OTMA structure)
- Header (might or might not exist in the OTMA structure)
- Security (might or might not exist in the OTMA structure)
- User (might or might not exist in the OTMA structure)

Output message from IMS to IMS Connect
All output messages received by IMS Connect from IMS consist of the same structure, the OTMA header followed by LLZZ DATA. If the message contains multiple segments, then the OTMA header and LLZZ DATA are repeated for the number of segments in the message.

Output message from IMS returned by the exit back to IMS Connect
The message returned to IMS Connect from the exit consists of one of two structures:

- Messages with OTMA structures imbedded in the message
- Message with no OTMA structures imbedded in the message

IMS Connect User Message Exit (HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1)

This user message exit is shipped with IMS Connect and link-edited into the IMS Connect RESLIB. You must use the IMS Connect user message exits instead of the one shipped by TCP/IP. The installation must place the IMS Connect RESLIB that contains the IMS Connect supplied exit (HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1) in front of the TCP/IP RESLIB. The HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits are shipped as object code only (OCO). See the user exits HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1. You can modify it as described in “Modifying HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1” on page 34.

Note: IMS Connect Version 9 is the final release of these two user message exits. HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 will not be available in any future IMS Connect release.

The installation can also change the name of this exit to ensure that this exit is called rather than the one shipped with TCP/IP; the new exit name must be specified in the EXIT=( ) parm of the IMS configuration file definition.

The COMMIT mode is set to “1,” and the SYNC level is set to “NONE.” These values can be overridden by supplying the COMMIT mode and/or sync level in the message prefix received from the client (see client message formats in HDR_FLG2 and HDR_FLG3 shown in Table 5 on page 44).

The IMS Connect HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits translate ASCII to EBCDIC and build the required message structure containing the OTMA headers for messages received *from* the client. This exit performs the translation from EBCDIC to ASCII and removes the OTMA headers for messages being transmitted *to* the client.

When you install the supplied sample user exits HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1, you can modify either exit and link-edit it out as HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1 to replace the copy supplied by IMS Connect, if you want to change any of the options (for example, translation, OTMA build, commit mode, sync level) in HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1.

The user exits supplied by IMS Connect, HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1, call the user-provided security exit, IMSLSECX, and pass a parameter list in register 1 to the security exit if it is defined in the exit. For the security parameter list structure, see "Security Exit" on page 64. For information about the security actions that HWSIMSO0 takes, see Appendix C, "HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 Security Actions," on page 189.

Input message structure passed to HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits
The message structure (type 2) is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2" on page 66.

Input message structure returned from HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits
The message structure (type 3) is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 3" on page 68.

Output message passed to HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure" on page 71.

Output message returned from HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure" on page 71.

Sample User Message Exits (HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1)

These sample user message exits perform the same functions as the IMS Connect HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 exits, which cannot be modified. However, you can modify the source code for the HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 exit, which are supplied with the IMS Connect installation. If you do not need to modify the user message exits HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1, you can use either HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, or HWSIMSO1.

The COMMIT mode is set to "1," and the SYNC level is set to "NONE."These values can be overridden by supplying the COMMIT mode and/or sync level in the message prefix received from the client (see client message formats in IRM_FLG2 and IRM_FLG3 shown in Table 5 on page 44). Or, you can change the exit to set the COMMIT mode and SYNC level to the desired values.

The IMS Connect HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 exits translate ASCII to EBCDIC and build the required message structure containing the OTMA headers for messages received *from* the client. This exit performs the translation from EBCDIC to ASCII and removes the OTMA headers for messages being transmitted *to* the client.

These user exits call the user-provided security exit if one is defined to this exit and passes a parameter list in register 1. For the security parameter list structure, see "Security Exit" on page 64. For information about the security actions that HWSSMPL0 takes, see Appendix C, "HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 Security Actions," on page 189.

Input message structure passed to HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2" on page 66.

Input message structure returned from HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 3" on page 68.

Output message passed to HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure" on page 71.

Output message returned from HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 exits
The message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure" on page 71.

IMS Connector for Java User Message Exit (HWSJAVA0)

This IMS Connector for Java client exit is shipped with IMS Connect, and link-edited into the installation RESLIB. This exit does not perform a translation or build to the OTMA headers. Both the translation and insertion or deletion of the OTMA header is done by the IMS Connector for Java client server. HWSJAVA0 is supplied as source code and can be modified.

The COMMIT mode is set to "1," and the SYNC level is set to "NONE."

This user exit calls the user-provided security exit if one is defined to this exit and passes a parm list in register 1. For the security parm list structure, see "Security Exit" on page 64.

Input message structure passed to HWSJAVA0 exit
The message structure is defined in "IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 1" on page 65.

Input message structure returned from HWSJAVA0 exit
The message structure is defined in "IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 1" on page 68.

Output message passed to HWSJAVA0 exit
The message structure is defined in "IMS Connector for Java message structure" on page 70.

Output messaged returned from HWSJAVA0 exit
The message structure is defined in "IMS Connector for Java message structure" on page 70.

IMS Connect IMSplex Message Exits (HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1)

HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 IMSplex message exits are shipped with IMS Connect and link-edited into the IMS Connect RESLIB. You must use these exits for the IMSplex support which supports the IMS Control Center. The source code for HWSCLSO0 and HWSCSLO1 are not shipped and cannot be modified or replaced.

The COMMIT mode is set to 1, and the SYNC level is set to NONE. These values can be overridden by supplying either the COMMIT mode, the sync level, or the COMMIT mode and sync level in the message prefix received from the IMS Control Center client (see client message formats in IRM_F2 and IRM_F3 shown in Table 5 on page 44).

The IMS Connect HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 exits translate ASCII to EBCDIC and build the required message structure containing the required internal headers for messages received from the client. HWSCSLO0 exit performs the translation

from EBCDIC to ASCII and removes the internal headers for messages being transmitted to the client. HWSCSLO1 exit does not perform any translation on the output data, but it does remove the internal headers for messages being transmitted to the client.

Input message structure passed to HWSCSLO0 exit
The input message structure is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2" on page 66.

Output message returned from the HWSCSLO0 exit
The output message is defined in "Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure" on page 71.

IMS SOAP Gateway Message Exit (HWSSOAP1)

The IMS SOAP Gateway message exit (HWSSOAP1) is shipped with IMS Connect and link-edited into the IMS Connect RESLIB. You must use this exit for the IMS SOAP Gateway support. The source code for HWSSOAP1 is not shipped and cannot be modified or replaced.

The IMS Connect HWSSOAP1 builds the required message structure containing the required internal headers for messages received from the client. HWSSOAP1 exit removes the internal headers for messages being transmitted to the client.

Security Exit

You must provide a security exit (or use the TCP/IP exit, IMSLSECX) if any security checking is to be done by the message exit. Due to the many options available for security, and the fact that most installations have their own specific security method, no sample security exit is provided. The call to RACF is performed by IMS Connect if RACF parameters are provided in the OTMA header when the message exit returns the message.

The name of the security exit called by HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, HWSCSLO0, or HWSIMSO1 is *IMSLSECX*. You can change the name of the security exit called by HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1, and supply and define it in the HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 message exit, by changing the **EXTRN IMSLSECX** to a name of your choice. If you require a different security exit in HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1, you must provide the new security exit name. You must also provide the name of the security exit called by HWSJAVA0 and define it in the HWSJAVA0 message exit.

Parameter list for user security exit:

Following is the list and order of parameters being passed to the security exit, IMSLSECX. The order of the parameters is *fixed* for the exits supplied by IMS Connect: HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1.

- Address of fullword client's IP address
- Address of halfword client's port
- Address of 8-char string IMS transaction
- Address of halfword data type (data type setting: 0=ASCII, 1=EBCDIC)
- Address of fullword length of user data
- Address of user-supplied data
- Address of fullword set by security exit
- Address of fullword set by security exit
- Address of RACF user ID

If blanks are returned (in the field pointed to) from the security exit, then the RACF fields in the OTMA security header are not set.

The address points to a field containing blanks.

- Address of RACF group ID

  The address points to a field containing blanks.

Message Structures

The following section describes the message structures for IMS Connector for Java and non-IMS Connector for Java messages.

Input Message From Client and Passed to Exit

Input messages from the client consist of IMS Connector for Java and non-IMS Connector for Java message structures.

This section contains Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 1: Table 23 shows the input message format supported by IMS Connect from an IMS Connector for Java client.

Table 23. Supported Message Format from an IMS Connector for Java Client

Field	Length	Meaning
llll	4 bytes	Length of entire message, including llll field.
The IRM fields follow.		
IRM_LL	2 bytes	Length of IMS Connector for Java interface header, including LLZZ field.
IRM_ARCH	1 byte	Architectural level. • X'00' Base support. • X'01' Required space for IRM_REROUT_NM field.
IRM_F0	1 byte	Reserved. Initialize to binary zeros.
IRM_ID	8 bytes	Char value of *HWSJAV*.
Reserved	4 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros).
IRM_F5	1 byte	Binary value for input message type and resume type processing.
IRM_TIMER	1 byte	Receive after ACK/RESUME TPIPE wait time.
IRM_SOCT	1 byte	Receive after ACK/RESUME TPIPE wait time.
IRM_ES	1 byte	Unicode encoding schema.
IRM_CLIENTID	8 bytes	Char value of a unique client ID.
OTMA HDRs	466 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description.
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment.
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros).
DATA	n bytes	User data with the tran code first.
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description.
LL	2 bytes	Length of 2nd data segment.
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros).

Table 23. Supported Message Format from an IMS Connector for Java Client (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
DATA	n bytes	User data 2nd data segment (no tran code).
...		
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description.
LL	2 bytes	Length of this and last data segment.
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros).
DATA	n bytes	User data with this data segment (no tran code).

Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 2: Table 24 shows the input message format supported by IMS Connect from a non-IMS Connector for Java client.

Table 24. Supported Message Format for Non-IMS Connector for Java Clients

Field	Length	Meaning
llll	4 bytes	Length of entire message, including llll field
The IRM fields follow.		
IRM_LEN	2 bytes	Length of TCP/IP interface header
IRM_ARCH	1 byte	Architectural level. • X'00' Base support. • X'01' Required space for IRM_REROUT_NM field.
IRM_F0	1 byte	Reserved. Initialize to binary zeros.
IRM_ID	8 bytes	Char value of *IRMREQ* (for HWSIMSO0) Char value of *IRMRE1* (for HWSIMSO1) Char value of *SAMPLE* (for HWSSMPL0) Char value of *SAMPL1* (for HWSSMPL1)
IRM_RES	4 bytes	Reserved for future use.
IRM_F5	1 byte	Binary value for input message type and resume type processing
IRM_TIMER	1 byte	Receive after ACK/RESUME TPIPE wait time
IRM_SOCT	1 byte	Socket type
IRM_ES	1 byte	Unicode encoding schema
IRM_CLIENTID	8 bytes	Char value of a unique client ID
The following definition is for use with the HWSIMSO0 and HWSSMPL0 exits. The user installation can provide its own exit, and structure the following items as required by the user exit. The following items should be considered. This example lists only some of the items you can use. You might want to include fields that are used only by the user exit or other items that can be passed in the OTMA headers, such as the MID name.		
IRM_F1	1 byte	Binary MFS and Unicode flag
IRM_F2	1 byte	Binary COMMIT MODE flag
IRM_F3	1 byte	Binary SYNC LEVEL flag
IRM_F4	1 byte	Char value conversation byte
IRM_TRNCOD	8 bytes	Char value for user transaction code
IRM_IMSDESTID	8 bytes	Char value for Datastore ID

Table 24. Supported Message Format for Non-IMS Connector for Java Clients (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
IRM_LTERM	8 bytes	Char value for LTERM override name
IRM_RACF_USERID	8 bytes	Char value for RACF user ID
IRM_RACF_GRNAME	8 bytes	Char value for RACF group name
IRM_RACF_PW	8 bytes	RACF PassTicket/password
IRM_APPL_NM	8 bytes	Character string. It specifies the RACF APPL name, that was defined to RACF on the PTKTDATA definition. (This is not supported for HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1.)
IRM_REROUT_NM	8 bytes	Optional. Character string (A through Z, 0 to 9) or special characters (@,#,$). It specifies the reroute name of the client reroute request. Blanks are recommended for the default value. If the client reroute name is provided, then the following IRM fields must be set: • IRM_F3 to IRM_F3_REROUT • IRM_ARCH to IRM_ARCH1 If IRM_REROUT_NM is specified, the following fields must be present with valid values or blanks: • IRM_RACF_USERID - Required only if a RACF groupname is provided; otherwise, this field is optional. • IRM_RACF_GRNAME - Required only if a RACF password is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_RACF_PW - Required only if a APPL name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional • IRM_APPL_NM - Required only if a REROUT name is provided; otherwise, this field is optional
The following is the data structure for all non-IMS Connector for Java clients. An IMS command input can only contain a single LL ZZ DATA followed by EOM.		
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data with the tran code first
LL	2 bytes	Length of 2nd data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data 2nd data segment (no tran code)
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data segment (no tran code)
LL	2 bytes	End of message (set to binary 0000 0000 0000 0100)
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)

Input Message Returned From Message Exit

Input messages from the message exit consist of IMS Connector for Java and non-IMS Connector for Java message structures.

IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 1: The IMS Connector for Java exit output message format that is supported by IMS Connect is the same message format of the input message. See "IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 1" on page 65 for the message format.

The total length of the message can be 10,000,000 bytes. The length of each segment (from the BPE header to the next BPE header) within the message can be a maximum of 32 KB, excluding the BPE and OTMA headers.

Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure - Type 3: Table 25 shows the output message format supported by IMS Connect from the supplied HWSIMSO0 and HWSSMPL0 exits (non-IMS Connector for Java client exits). The table provides information about the field, length, and meaning. Variable length OTMA headers are supported, and therefore, the OTMA header length can be other than 466 bytes. The following example contains 466 bytes as used by the supplied exits.

Table 25. Supported Output Message Format for HWSIMSO0 and HWSSMPL0 Exits

Field	Length	Meaning
BPE HEADER	64 bytes	See BPE header definition that follows this table
OTMA HDRs	466 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of first data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data with the tran code first
Repeat of ll,zz,DATA		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data (no tran code)
yy	2 bytes	Binary value of zero
BPE HEADER	64 bytes	See BPE header definition that follows this table
OTMA CTL HDR	32 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data segment (no tran code)
Repeat of LL,zz,DATA		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment

Table 25. Supported Output Message Format for HWSIMSO0 and HWSSMPL0 Exits (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data (no tran code)
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data (no tran code)
yy	2 bytes	Binary value of zero
BPE HEADER	64 bytes	See BPE header definition that follows this table
OTMA CTL HDR	32 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data (no tran)
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data (no tran code)
yy	2 bytes	Binary value of zero

Restriction: The length of data from one BPE header to the next BPE header cannot exceed 32K, excluding the BPE header and the OTMA header.

BPE header format: Table 26 describes length and meaning of the fields in the BPE header format.

Restriction: Only the chain pointer field is modified by the message exit to chain the BPE headers together with the last BPE chain pointer set to binary zeros. The other fields in the BPE header ***MUST NOT BE MODIFIED BY THE EXIT***.

Important: The following table contains Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

Table 26. BPE Header Format

Field	Length	Meaning
llll	4 bytes	Length of field of entire buffer
CHAIN PTR	4 bytes	Chain pointer to next BPE header
STORAGE TYPE	8 bytes	Storage type

Table 26. BPE Header Format (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
TYPE ACCESS	4 bytes	Type access
SUBPOOL	1 byte	Subpool
RESV	43 bytes	Reserved

Output Message From IMS Connect to Client

Output messages from IMS Connect to the client consist of the IMS Connector for Java and non-IMS Connector for Java message structures.

IMS Connector for Java message structure: Table 27 shows the message format from IMS Connect to user message exit, HWSJAVA0, and the message format returned to IMS Connect from the user message exit, HWSJAVA0. The messages passed to HWSJAVA0 and returned by HWSJAVA0 are the same format. The table provides information about the length and meaning of the fields in the output message.

Important: The following table contains Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

Table 27. Output Message Format from IMS Connect to the Client

Field	Length	Meaning
llll	4 bytes	Total message length
Id	8 bytes	*HWSJAV*
OTMA HDRs	466 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
...		
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
OTMA CTL HDR	32 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description

Table 27. Output Message Format from IMS Connect to the Client (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of this data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data

Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure: Table 28 shows the message format from IMS Connect to the exit for the client.

Table 28. Output Message Format from IMS Connect to the Exit

Field	Length	Meaning
OTMA HDRs	Length of total OTMA headers.	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
...		
OTMA CTL HDR	20 bytes	See OTMA DSECT (HWSOMPFX) in GENLIB for description
LL	2 bytes	Length of this segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data

Output Message From Message Exit

Output messages from the message exit consist of the non-IMS Connector for Java message structures.

Non-IMS Connector for Java Message Structure: The non-IMS Connector for Java message structure can consist of one or more TCP/IP message structures. These TCP/IP message structures are described in this section.

RMM - Request Mod Message

Returned as the first structure of an output message if the MFS mod name is requested and the data output is present. (This does not apply to IMS command output.)

Table 29 shows the output message format of the Request Mod Message built by the user message exits, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1. The table includes the field name, field length, and field meaning.

Table 29. Request Mod Message Output Message Format

Field	Length	Meaning
LL	2 bytes	Length of RMM message
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
ID	8 bytes	Char value of *REQMOD*
MOD	8 bytes	Char value of the requested MFS MOD name

CSM - Complete Status Message

Returned as the last structure of an output message if the input message is processed successfully. (This does not apply to IMS command output.)

Table 30 shows the output message format of the Complete Status Message. The table includes the field name, field length, and field meaning.

Table 30. Complete Status Message Output Message Format

Field	Length	Meaning
CSM_LEN	2 bytes	Length of CSM message
CSM_FLG1	1 byte	FLAG BYTE ONE X'80' asynchronous message queued in IMS. X'40' conversational output message. X'20' ACK/NAK required.
Reserved	1 byte	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
CSM_ID	8 bytes	Char value of *CSMOKY*

RSM - Request Status Message

Returned as the only structure of an output message if IMS Connect or the message exit determined an error occurred. (This is valid for IMS command output.)

Table 31 shows the output message format of the Request Status Message for an error condition. The table includes the field name, field length, field meaning.

Table 31. Request Status Message Output Message Format

Field	Length	Meaning
RSM_LEN	2 bytes	Length of RSM message

Table 31. Request Status Message Output Message Format (continued)

Field	Length	Meaning
RSM_FLG1	1 byte	FLAG BYTE ONE X'80' asynchronous message queued in IMS. X'40' conversational output message. X'20' ACK/NAK required.
RSM_OTMARSN	1 byte	REASON CODE FROM OTMA IMS Connect sets the OTMA reason code associated with the OTMA sense code of X'1A' in the NAK message to be sent back to the client application for the Send-Only with Acknowledgement transaction.
RSM_ID	8 bytes	Char value of *REQSTS*
RSM_RETCOD	4 bytes	Return code
RSM_RSNCOD	4 bytes	Reason code

The output message from the message exit that is sent to non-IMS Connector for Java clients is in one of the following formats:

- MFS MOD name request, data, and CSM is being sent. (This does not apply to IMS command output.) Table 32 shows one of the formats of output message that is sent to non-IMS Connector for Java clients. The table includes the field names, field lengths, and field meaning.

Table 32. Output Message Format Containing RMM, DATA, and CSM

Field	Length	Meaning
RMM header (optional)	20 bytes	Request Mod message, contains mod name if requested
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
LL	2 bytes	Length of 2nd data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data 2nd data segment
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of nth segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data nth data segment
CSM	12 bytes	Complete status message

- MFS MOD name is not requested and only data and CSM is being sent. (This does not apply to IMS command output.) Table 33 shows the other format of output message that is sent to non-IMS Connector for Java clients. The table includes the field names, field lengths, and field meaning.

Table 33. Output Message Format Containing Output Data and CSM Only

Field	Length	Meaning
LL	2 bytes	Length of data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data
LL	2 bytes	Length of 2nd data segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data 2nd data segment
...		
LL	2 bytes	Length of nth segment
zz	2 bytes	Reserved (set to binary zeros)
DATA	n bytes	User data nth data segment
CSM	12 bytes	Complete status message

The output message sent to an IMS Control Center client is shown in Table 34.

IMS Command Output
Returned as the only data response structure of an output command response.

Table 34. Output Message Format Sent to the IMS Control Center

Field	Length	Meaning
LLLL	4 bytes	Length of output
DATA	n bytes	IMS command output

Macros

IMS Connect supports six macros: HWSEXPRM, HWSOMPFX, HWSIMSCB, HWSIMSEA, HWSXIB, and HWSXIBDS.

HWSEXPRM
This macro provides the mapping for the parameter list that is passed to the user exit on each subroutine call. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

HWSOMPFX
This macro maps the OTMA message prefix format to the output buffer that the user exit returns on each READ subroutine call and the input buffer that is passed to the user exit on each XMIT subroutine call. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

HWSIMSCB
This macro maps the IMS request messages and BPE header formats used by HWSSMPL0. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

HWSIMSEA
This macro maps the storage area used by HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

HWSXIB
This macro maps the exit interface block used by HWSUINIT. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

HWSXIBDS
This macro maps the entry in the exit interface block datastore list (used by HWSUINIT). The list contains the datastore name, the datastore status, and a user field. A copy of this macro is in ADFSSRC. To see the structure, assemble the macro.

Chapter 4. IMS Connect DRU Exit for Asynchronous Output Support

An OTMA DRU (destination resolution) exit is required to support asynchronous output that is generated by an IMS application that does an insert (insert) to an alternate PCB (program communication block). IMS Connect provides a sample OTMA DRU exit named HWSYDRU0. You can either modify the HWSYDRU0 exit to work with your installation, or provide your own DRU exit.

In this chapter:

Related Reading: For more information on the OTMA DRU exit, see the *IMS Customization Guide*.

How IMS Connect Communicates with the DRU Exit

OTMA allows transaction pipe names (TPIPEs) to be the same as an IMS LTERM name. In IMS Connect, the LTERM name is analogous to the unique CLIENTID name. To clarify whether a destination is for IMS Connect (via OTMA), IMS provides OTMA exit routines that can specify where IMS should look to resolve the destination names. In this case, the IMS needs to look at the IMS Connect CLIENTIDs. The DRU exit cannot change the actual destination name. Determining the destination for an OTMA (IMS Connect client) message requires two phases.

1. The prerouting exit routine (DFSYPRX0) is called to determine the initial destination for the output.

   The exit routine can determine whether the message should be directed to OTMA (IMS Connect clients) or to IMS TM for processing. The exit routine cannot determine the final destination.
2. The DRU exit routine (for example, the IMS Connect supplied exit HWSYDRU0) is called to determine the final destination for the output.

   Each OTMA client can specify a separate DRU exit routine. In other words, each OTMA client can specify a single DRU exit for each copy of IMS Connect that is connected to a given datastore (IMS). This means that one IMS Connect can have the same or a different DRU exit for each of the datastore definitions in the IMS Connect configuration file.

How to Use the HWSYDRU0 Exit

HWSYDRU0, the IMS Connect supplied OTMA DRU exit, provides only a sample of what the DRU exit can do. You can use this exit only under one of the following conditions:

- The IMS Connect CLIENTIDs are named CLIENT01 through CLIENT09 and they all belong to the same member name.
- The non-IMS Connect CLIENTIDs are as follows:
  - TPIPE001 through TPIPE099 all belong to member MEMBER0
  - TPIPE100 through TPIPE199 all belong to member MEMBER1
  - TPIPE200 through TPIPE299 all belong to member MEMBER2

- TPIPE300 through TPIPE399 all belong to member MEMBER3
- TPIPE400 through TPIPE499 all belong to member MEMBER4
- TPIPE500 through TPIPE599 all belong to member MEMBER5
- TPIPE600 through TPIPE699 all belong to member MEMBER6
- TPIPE700 through TPIPE799 all belong to member MEMBER7
- TPIPE800 through TPIPE899 all belong to member MEMBER8
- TPIPE900 through TPIPE999 all belong to member MEMBER9

The HWSYDRU0 exit is only an example, and when you use it, the following sequence of events will occur:

1. The prerouting exit (DFSYPRX0) sets up addressability to the parameters that are passed to the HWSYDRU0 exit.
2. The output member name in the output parameter list is set to blanks.
3. HWSYDRU0 determines the action to take based on whether the name in the input destination parameter (that is, the destination where the message is to be sent) is an IMS LTERM or an IMS Connect destination. After HWSYDRU0 makes this determination, it takes a course of action, and sets the contents of register 15 on exit.
4. If an IMS application was initiated by a non-IMS Connect client, then the YDRU exit must build the OTMA user data.
5. If the YDRU exit places the character string, ICONNECT, into the OTMA user data header field, OMUSR_PORTID, (whether built by YDRU or passed to YDRU) then IMS Connect will determine the correct PORTID to be used for the selected output client ID.

Table 35 describes the register settings and the action taken for the specific return code.

Table 35. Register Settings and HWSYDRU Actions

Register Settings	HWSYDRU Actions
Register 15 = X'00'	• The input destination name is an IMS Connect client name and the Member name for the destination is the same as the Member name for the origin. • No changes made to the output parameters.
Register 15 = X'04'	• LTERM exists in IMS (LEGACY), is not an IMS Connect client. • No changes made to the output parameters.
Register 15 = X'08'	• The input destination name is an IMS Connect client name, and the Member name for the destination is a different name from the Member name for the origin. • The output member name in the output parameters is set to the new Member name.
Register 15 = X'0C'	The input destination name is not an LTERM for IMS, and IMS Connect does not know the client name.

Chapter 5. IMS Connect User Initialization Exit Support

IMS Connect provides a user initialization exit routine, HWSUINIT. This routine enables you to perform customized initialization tasks during IMS Connect startup and/or customized termination tasks during IMS Connect shutdown.

For example, you can modify the HWSUINIT routine to display a specific message when IMS Connect starts up or shuts down.

The HWSUINIT routine contains two user control blocks that enable further customization: XIB and XIBDS. The XIB control block can be used to store any data that you want. The XIBDS control block keeps track of the status of the IMS Connect datastores. All of the IMS Connect user message exits can access both the XIB and XIBDS user control blocks.

For example, you can modify HWSUINIT to load a specific table when IMS Connect starts up; then, store the table address into the XIB control block area. Once the IMS Connect user message exits get control, they access that table and perform their customized processing. When IMS Connect shuts down, you can modify HWSUINIT to unload the updated table.

Important: The HWSUINIT user initialization exit routine that comes with IMS Connect does not do any processing. Modify HWSUINIT only if you want to use it. If you provide your own user initialization exit, it must be written in Assembler. In addition, any user-written programs that are called by the IMS Connect initialization module (IMS Connect provided or user written) must also be written in Assembler. IMS Connect supports only Assembler language exits and initialization modules.

Related Reading: "Macros" on page 74 describes the XIB and XIBDS definitions.

In this chapter:

How IMS Connect Communicates with HWSUINIT

HWSUINIT contains two subroutines: INIT and TERM. When IMS Connect starts, HWSUINIT loads and gives control to the INIT subroutine. When IMS Connect shuts down, HWSUINIT gives control to the TERM subroutine.

HWSUINIT contains two of its own user control blocks: XIB and XIBDS. The HWSXIB and HWSXIBDS DSECTs map the XIB and XIBDS user control blocks. The message exit routines in the INIT, READ, XMIT, TERM, and EXER subroutines can also use the XIB and XIBDS user control blocks. The XIB user control block contains a fixed length header section and a variable length user area.

Restriction: You cannot modify the fixed header section. You can only modify the user area.

You specify the size of the XIB control block user area, in full words, with the *xibarea* parameter (in the HWS statement of the IMS Connect configuration file). The default value is 20; the maximum value is 500. If you do not specify a value for the *xibarea* parameter, or you specify a value outside of the 20 to 500 range, IMS Connect uses the default value of 20.

The XIBDS user control block represents an entry in a list of datastores that are defined in the configuration file. The second word in the fixed header area of the XIB user control block points to the datastore list. The XIBDS user control block is 16 bytes long. Each datastore list entry contains the datastore name, the datastore status (active or inactive), a flag byte, and a 4 byte field that you can use to store any kind of data. The last entry is indicated by a value of X'80' (hexadecimal) in the flag byte. The number of entries in the list is equal to the number of datastores defined in the IMS Connect configuration file.

Because the XIBDS user control block keeps track of *all* IMS Connect datastore statuses, you can enable any user message exit to take action based on the status of one or more of the IMS Connect datastores. For example, before a user message exit passes a client message to an IMS Connect datastore for processing, you could have the user message exit query the XIBDS control block area for the target datastore's status. If the target datastore is not active, you could enable the user message exit to switch to an active datastore by modifying the datastore name in the message header. Refer to "Macros" on page 74 for the XIBDS definition.

When the HWSUINIT routine takes control, it saves the contents of the registers and restores them when returning to the caller. IMS Connect provides a 1 KB buffer in the parmlist to be used for this purpose.

Register Contents on HWSUINIT Entry

Table 36 lists the contents of each register on the HWSUINIT entry.

Table 36. Register Contents on HWSUINIT Entry

Register	Contents
1	Pointer to a parmlist: • +0 — XIB address • +4 — Function to perform (INIT or TERM) • +8 — 1 KB buffer for exit to use
14	Return address of IMS Connect.
15	Entry point address to HWSUINIT.

Register Contents on HWSUINIT Exit

Table 37 lists the contents of each register on the HWSUINIT exit.

Table 37. Register Contents on HWSUINIT Exit

Register	Contents
0–14	Restored.
15	0 — completed successfully. 1 to 7 — warning, but IMS Connect initialization continues. 8 or higher — force IMS Connect termination.

Chapter 6. IMS Connect IMSplex Support

This chapter describes how IMS Connect sends and receives OM commands and response string messages to and from the IMS Control Center client, which is delivered as part of the DB2 Control Center, to an IMS Operations Manager within an IMSplex using IMS SCI. It also provides detailed information about the environment requirements and how to set up IMS Connect to support OM.

In this chapter:

IMSplex Support

The IMS Connect support, called IMSplex, allows the IMS Control Center on the DB2 Control Center client to access OM. The IMSplex support accesses OM through the IMS Structure Call Interface (SCI). The IMSplex statement in the IMS Connect configuration file (HWSCFGxx) defines IMS Connect for IMSplex support. If the IMSplex statement is omitted, then IMSplex support is not available.

IMSplex support, sends IMS command string messages directly for a client (for example, the IMS Control Center supplied TCP/IP client) to a selected OM within an IMSplex. One or more IMSplex can be defined to IMS Connect to receive DB2 Control Center client command messages. SCI is used to communicate between IMS Connect and the IMSplex. To gain access to the selected OM, you can define the same IMS system as both a datastore and as an IMSplex.

The same security method (authentication of the userid, groupid, and password) used for accessing datastores also applies to IMSplex support. An IMS Connect command message exit performs similar functions as an IMS Connect user message exit.

There is a separate and specific message exit (HWSCSLO0) that is defined for IMSplex support. This exit is similar to the user message exits provided by IMS Connect for client access to the datastore. The IMSplex message exit is designed to be used only by the IMS Control Center client and cannot be used by any client that sends messages to a datastore. The difference between the two message exits is that the IMS Connect command message exit processes only the IMS Control Center command string messages.

IMSplex Support Environment

IMS Connect requires that the following environments be running to communicate with OM:

- IMS 8.1 or later (in the same MVS image or a different MVS image on the same sysplex)
- IMS 8.1 Operations Manager or later (in the same MVS image or a different MVS image on the same sysplex)
- IMS 8.1 Structure Call Interface (SCI) (in the same MVS image or a different MVS image on the same sysplex)

See *IMS Version 9: Common Service Layer Guide and Reference* for bringing up the IMS, SCI, and OM address spaces.

IMS Connect can be brought up before or after IMS, SCI, OM, and RM. During IMS Connect initialization, connection to SCI is made. IMS Connect attempts to connect to SCI for 30 minutes. If SCI connection is not made, then an `OPENIP` command will need to be issued to connect to the SCI after the SCI has been initialized. If the SCI terminates normally or abnormally, IMS Connect will automatically reconnect to the SCI when the SCI is restarted.

Installing IMSplex Support

IMSplex support requires that the installation process be performed in the following order:

IMS Connection Configuration File

1. Add the IMSplex statement.
2. Add the HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 exits to the TCPIP statement EXIT= parameter.

IMS Connect BPE Configuration File

1. Add OMDR and HWSO statements, if the IMS Connect trace entries are listed separately.

IMS Control Center

1. Identify the IMS Connect HWS ID= value.
2. Identify the IMS Connect IMSPLEX tmember= value.

IMS Connect Commands Introduced by IMSplex Support

- `STOPIP`
- `OPENIP`
- `VIEWIP`

IMS Connect IMSplex Support Requirements

- IMS Operations Manager (OM)

  OM requires IMS to be running to provide the OM command capability. IMS Connect IMSplex support does not require IMS to be running; however, none of the commands will be processed.

  Recommendation by IMS: Follow, in order, the start procedures:

  1. Start SCI
  2. Start OM
  3. Start RM
  4. Start IMS

  You can start IMS Connect before, during, or after the steps listed above. IMS Connect will attempt to connect to SCI for 30 minutes, and if SCI is not brought up or the connection attempt fails, you must issue an `OPENIP` *`imsplex_name`* command.
- IMS Structure Call Interface (SCI)
- TCP/IP
- IMS 8.1 must be installed to use the IMS Connect IMSplex support
- IMS 8.1 (or higher) RESLIB must be added to the STEPLIB

  The IMS RESLIB is required to be able to access the SCI for IMS Connect IMSplex support.

Chapter 7. IMS Connect Two-Phase Commit Support

IMS Connect supports two phase-commit which allows IMS transactions to participate in two-phase-commit transactions that are coordinated by RRS or an external coordinator (for example, IBM WebSphere Application Server). The external coordinator must use IMS Connector for Java as the resource adapter. Together, IMS Connector for Java and IMS Connect handle the data flow for two-phase-commit processing.

This chapter provides an overview of two-phase commit and some key scenarios that IMS Connect supports.

In this chapter:

Overview of Two-Phase Commit Protocol

Two-phase commit protocol is comprised of a set of actions that ensure a transaction involving multiple databases does not produce unsynchronized updates. Two-phase commit provides a way for a series of database interactions that are grouped into a single transaction to be completed or rolled back as one transaction.

At the beginning of a two-phase commit transaction, an ID is generated and used by an external transaction coordinator or resource manager to monitor and make modifications to the state of the transaction. Each interaction within the two-phase transaction is temporarily executed upon the associated databases. The results of the interactions are then sent back to the application for processing. When the two-phase commit transaction scope is met, a prepare call is sent to each database that was accessed. The prepare call verifies that each database has made the appropriate resources accessible to perform the interactions attempted within the scope of the two-phase commit transaction. Upon receiving verification that each database is ready to complete the interactions, a commit call is then sent to each database.

At any point in time, prior to sending the commit call, the two-phase commit transaction can be rolled back. If the transactions is rolled back, a rollback call is sent to each database involved in the transaction and the temporary changes are removed or discarded. If any database failures occur during the commit phase, the external coordinator or resource manager indicates that a heuristic situation may have been reached. The external coordinator either ignores or forgets the database modifications that have already been committed and attempts to repeat or recover the calls that failed until the calls are either successful or manually removed from the external coordinator's or resource manager's logs.

Distributed Two-Phase Commit Support

Distributed two-phase commit protocol uses TCP/IP to communicate transactions between various platforms (for example, Windows®, AIX®, Solaris, Linux®). A distributed TCP/IP transaction normally involves the following components:

- An application component
- An application server
- A resource adapter
- A resource manager
- A transaction manager
- An enterprise information system (EIS)

In distributed two-phase commit protocol, a client issues a transaction that is deployed by the application server. The application server acts as an external transaction manager (external coordinator) to manage transactions across one or more resource managers. To access the resource manager of an enterprise information system, the external coordinator must use a resource adapter. IMS Connector for Java (a resource adapter) accesses the resource manager (IMS) through IMS Connect using TCP/IP.

IMS does not support X/Open XA protocol and only supports RRS. To participate in two-phase-commit processing, IMS uses RRS (Resource Recovery Service) on z/OS. As a result, IMS Connect communicates with RRS and passes to RRS the transaction context from IMS Connector for Java. In turn, RRS as the syncpoint coordinator coordinates the changes so that all or no updates are made to IMS. In RRS, the set of changes that are made or not made within the transaction scope is called a unit of recovery (UR).

IMS Connect plays dual roles in two-phase-commit processing. IMS Connect, acts as an extension to RRS (the syncpoint manager) and is considered the server distributed syncpoint resource manager (SDSRM). As the SDSRM, IMS Connect allows RRS to communicate with other syncpoint managers as needed to ensure coordination of the distributed resources the application accesses. IMS Connect also is the communication resource manager (CRM). As the CRM, IMS Connect controls access to distributed resources by allowing an application component to communicate with other application components and resource managers that may be on different systems. Also, as the CRM, IMS Connect assists in processing a syncpoint event and communicates the events to distributed syncpoint managers.

Distributed two-phase-commit processing can be broken down into two types of transactions: global transaction which uses two-phase commit optimization or global transaction which uses the one-phase commit protocol.

Global (XA) transaction with TCP/IP

A global (XA) transaction is controlled and coordinated by an external transaction manager (external coordinator) to a resource manager. The transaction normally requires coordination across multiple resource managers that may reside on different platforms.

To access an enterprise information system, the external coordinator sends an XID, which is defined by the X/Open XA standard, to a resource adapter. In addition to the length and FormatID fields, an XID has two other parts: the global transaction identifier (GTRID) and the branch qualifier (BQUAL). Because IMS does not support X/Open XA protocol, IMS Connector for Java uses the LocalTransaction

and XAResources interfaces to participate in transactions coordinated by the external coordinator to communicate with IMS Connect. IMS Connect maintains the XID and associates it with a work context token and an IMS name. IMS Connect then passes the context token to RRS.

IMS Connect sends the transaction output back to IMS Connector for Java which returns the output data to the client. Upon sending the output message to IMS Connector for Java successfully, IMS Connect sends an ACK to IMS to acknowledge the message. After making requests to IMS, the application component indicates to IMS Connector for Java that it is ready to commit the changes. At this point IMS Connector for Java sends a prepare signal to IMS Connect. IMS Connect, in turn, tells RRS to initiate the prepare phase. If the IMS resource manager is prepared to commit, RRS collects the prepare to commit confirmation from the resource manager and sends the results to IMS Connect. IMS Connect will then send a *request to commit* signal to IMS Connector for Java to request committing the changes.

When IMS Connect for Java receives the request to commit signal, it tells the external coordinator that the resources on the IMS system can be committed. The transaction manager determines the overall results. If all the resource managers can commit, the transaction manager hardens the commit decision and will drive IMS Connector for Java to commit the change. IMS Connector for Java sends a commit signal to IMS Connect and IMS Connect tells RRS that the overall decision is to commit all resources. RRS tells IMS to commit the changes. After IMS commits the changes, RRS then returns to IMS Connect with the information that the local resources have been committed. IMS Connect tells RRS to delete its log records.

Figure 6 on page 86 illustrates the flow of a distributed two-phase commit global transaction. The transaction involves two IMSs. IMS Connect, RRS, and IMS must all be on the same MVS image.

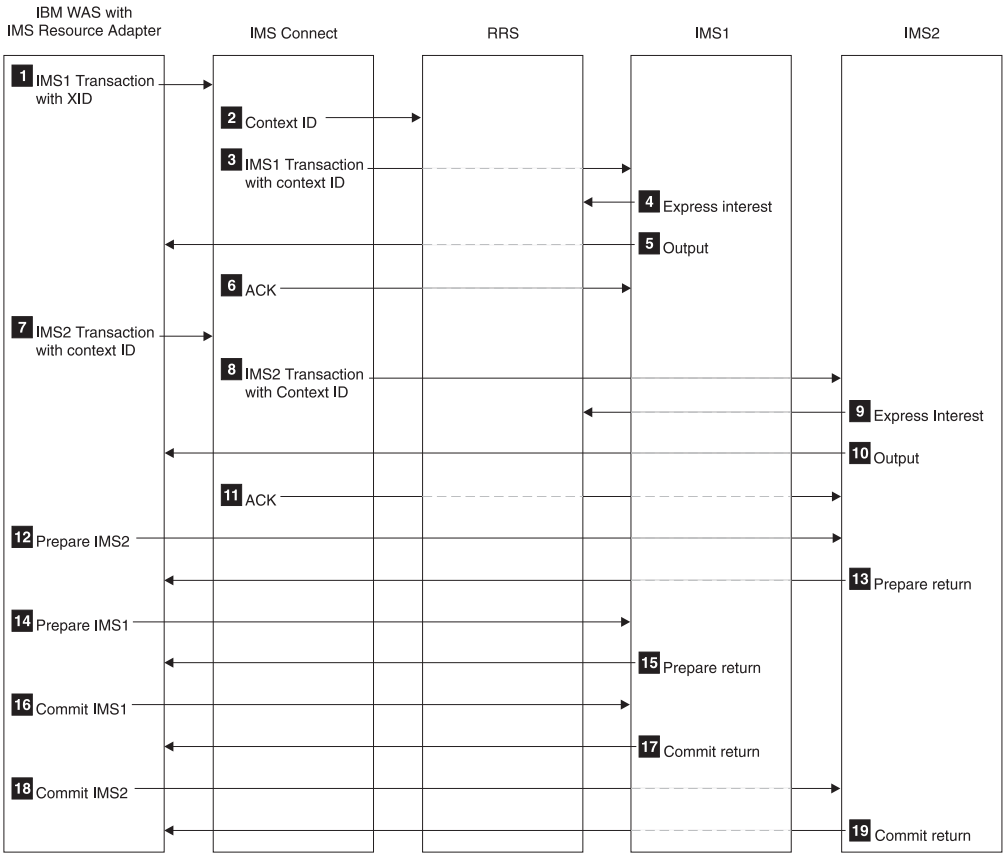


Figure 6. Distributed Two-Phase Commit Global Transaction Client Flow

Global Transaction with One-Phase Commit Optimization

If only one resource manager is registered in a transaction that is making changes to shared resources, the transaction manager can perform one-phase-commit optimization. An external coordinator is not required. The transaction manager can send the phase two *commit request* directly to the resource manager to commit the changes. IMS Connect does not have to go through phase one, *prepare to commit* of the two-phase commit protocol and can go directly to phase two, *commit request*.

Figure 7 on page 87 illustrates the flow for a distributed one-phase commit global transaction. IMS Connect, RRS, and IMS must all be on the same MVS image.

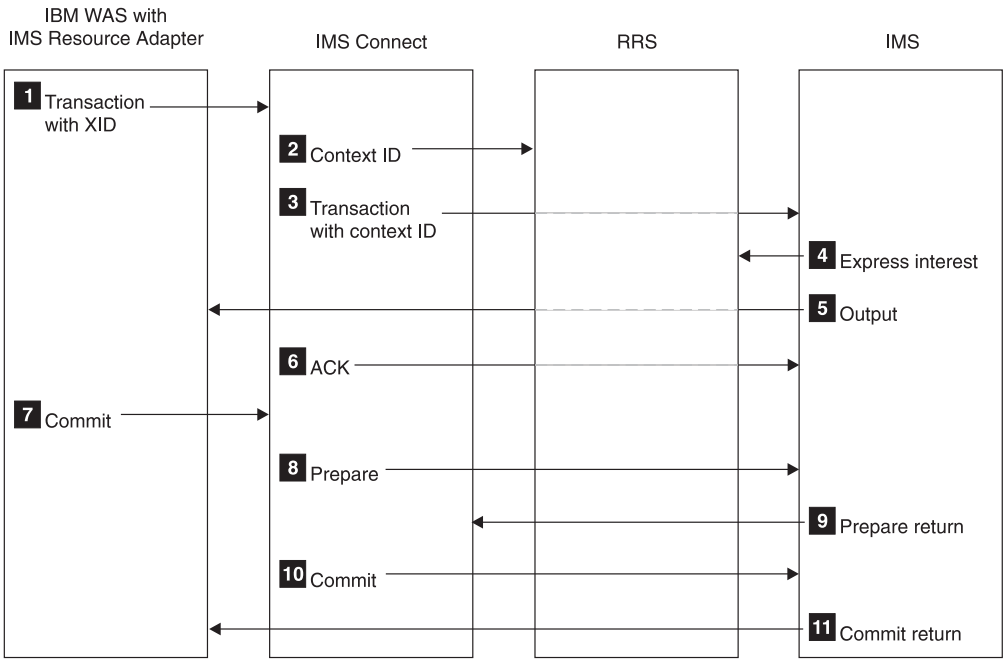


Figure 7. Distributed One-Phase Commit Optimization Client Flow

Local Option Two-Phase Commit Support

IMS Connect also supports two-phase commit through Local Option. To enable two-phase commit flow, two fields in the OTMA prefix must be set correctly before the transaction is sent to IMS Connect. First, the OMHDRSYN flag must be set to X'02' (for example, OMHDRSL2) to indicate SyncLevel Syncpt. Second, the OMHDRCID field must be set to a 16-byte RRS context token. Then the ensuing flow is as follows:

1. When IMS Connect detects that the incoming transaction contains the context token and SyncLevel Syncpt, it calls RRS to switch the context off and pass the transaction to IMS.
2. IMS receives the transaction from IMS Connect and schedules the transaction for processing. Because the context token and SyncLevel Syncpt are set, the transaction output will be delivered first before sync point processing is started. When the client receives the transaction output, it is expected to send an acknowledgement to IMS Connect.
3. When the client decides to start two-phase commit processing after it has sent the positive acknowledgement to IMS Connect, it needs to inform RRS of its decision. When RRS is informed of the decision, IMS will be driven for its own two-phase commit processing. As a result, the transaction will commit or backout based on the final decision from RRS.

Figure 8 on page 88 illustrates the two-phase commit flow using the local option provided by IMS Connect. The IBM WebSphere Application Server for z/OS, IMS Connect, RRS, and IMS must all be on the same MVS image.

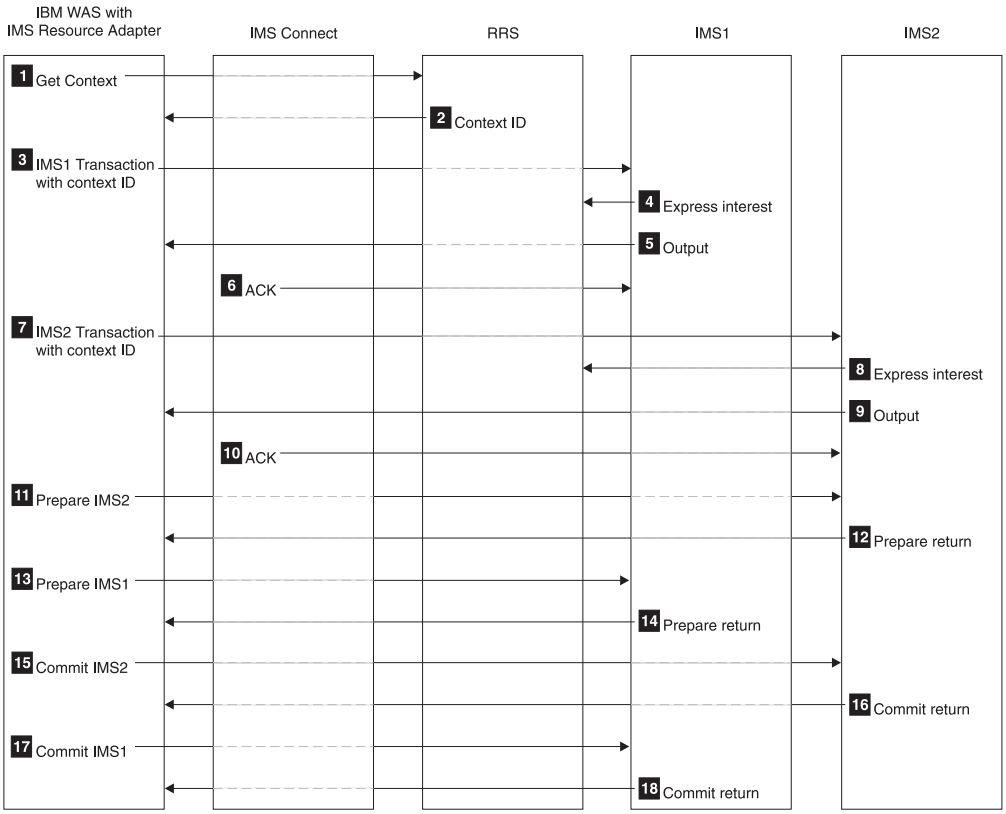


Figure 8. Two-Phase Commit Flow for Local Option

Part 2. IMS Connect Application Programming

Chapter 8. Protocols

This chapter describes the transaction protocols, which are as follows:

- Conversational support
- Send only
- Resume Tpipe/Receive for asynchronous output
- Socket connections
- Asynchronous output support

In this chapter:

Transaction Restrictions and Limitations

The following is a list of restrictions and limitations of specific transactions:

- IMS Fast Path, conversational, and non-recoverable transactions must be issued using commit mode 1. This is a restriction of IMS OTMA.
- Non-response transactions can be sent to IMS Connect using the SENDONLY option and must be issued using commit mode 0 on a transaction or persistent socket.

Conversational Support

A conversational program is a message processing program (MPP) that processes transactions made up of several steps. The MPP does not process the entire transaction at once.

The conversational support for IMS Connect includes having conversational transactions that let you retain uninterrupted connection (continuity) for messages coming from a given client. Typically, a conversation is terminated when the message is sent and dequeued and the application program has placed blanks in the SPA, or the conversation is terminated when a COMMIT CONFIRMED messaged is received from the client. For conversational support for IMS Connect, conversations require a send-then-commit mode and are nonrecoverable.

This section describes and shows various conversational protocols as used with IMS Versions 6 and 7. For more information about conversational protocols that are used with IMS Version 5, see Table 45 on page 130.

OTMA Conversational Protocols

Send-then-commit, sync level=none

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 9) sends IMS output before IMS completes synchronization-point (hereafter referred to as sync-point) processing. To use the send-then-commit flow, specify commit Mode 1 in the state-data section of the message prefix.

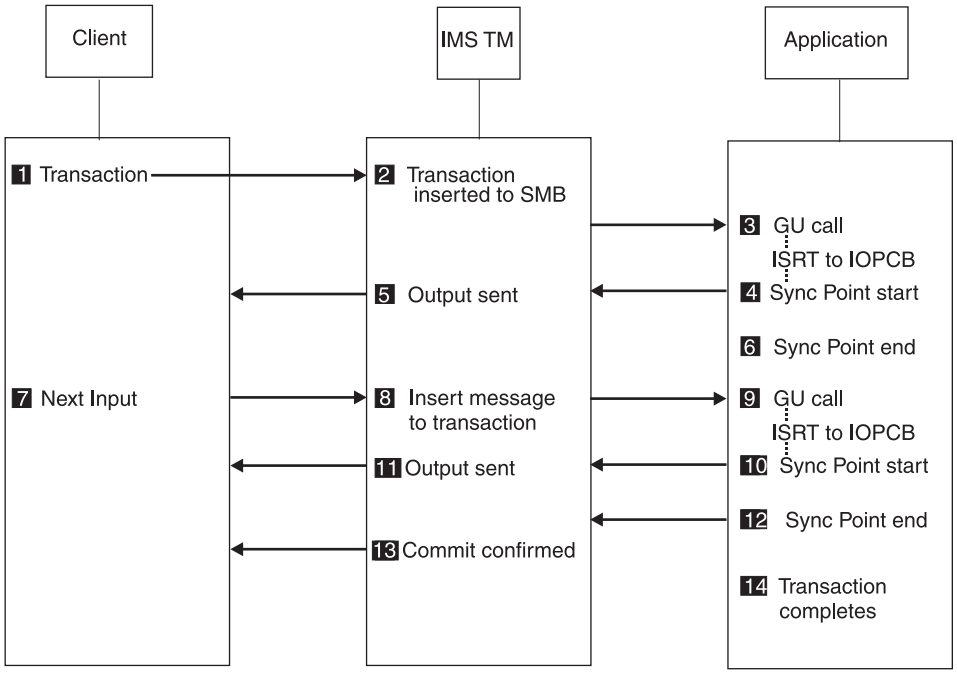


Figure 9. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=None Flow for OTMA Conversational Protocols

The sample flow shown in Figure 9 assumes the following:

- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as NONE in the state-data section of the message prefix. Therefore, IMS does not request a response (an ACK) when sending output.

Send-then-commit, sync level=confirm

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 10) assumed no synchronization for the transactions as they are processed by IMS. This section shows a flow in which all transactions are confirmed as they are received (each message requests a response).

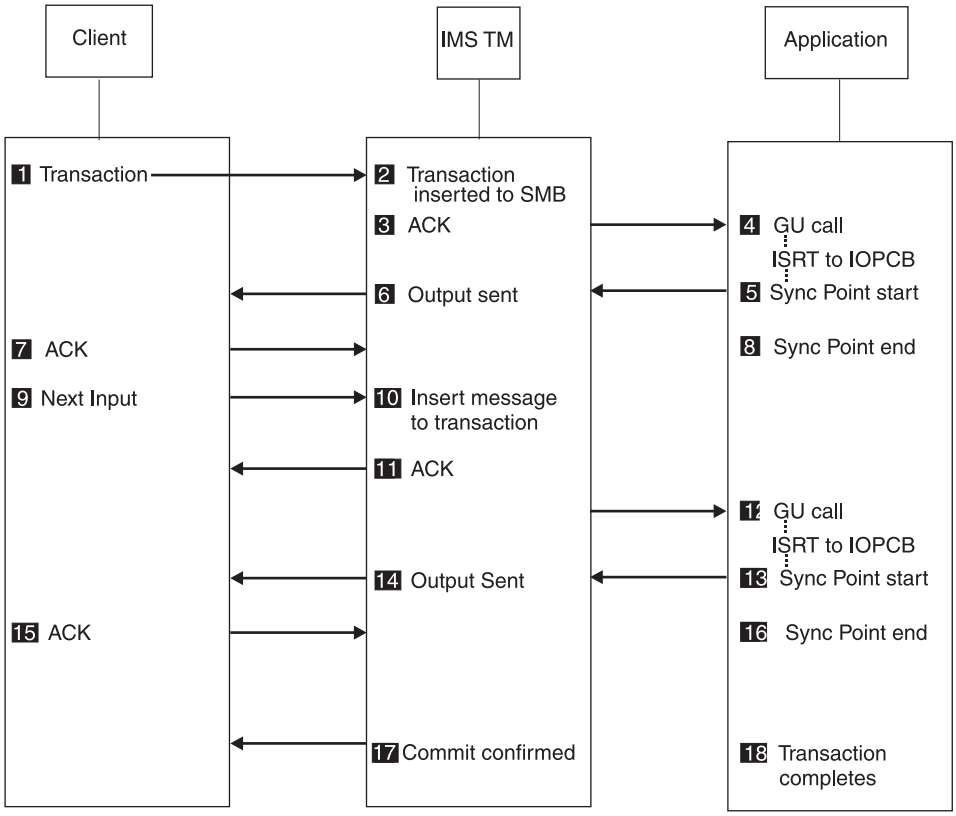


Figure 10. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=Confirm Flow for OTMA Conversational Protocols

The sample flow shown in Figure 10 assumes the following:

- Commit mode 1 is specified in the state-data section of the message prefix.
- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as Confirm in the state-data section.

IMS Connect Conversational Protocols

Send-then-commit, sync level=none, transaction terminated from the program

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 11) sends IMS output before IMS completes sync-point processing. To use the send-then-commit flow, specify commit mode 1 in the state-data section of the message prefix.

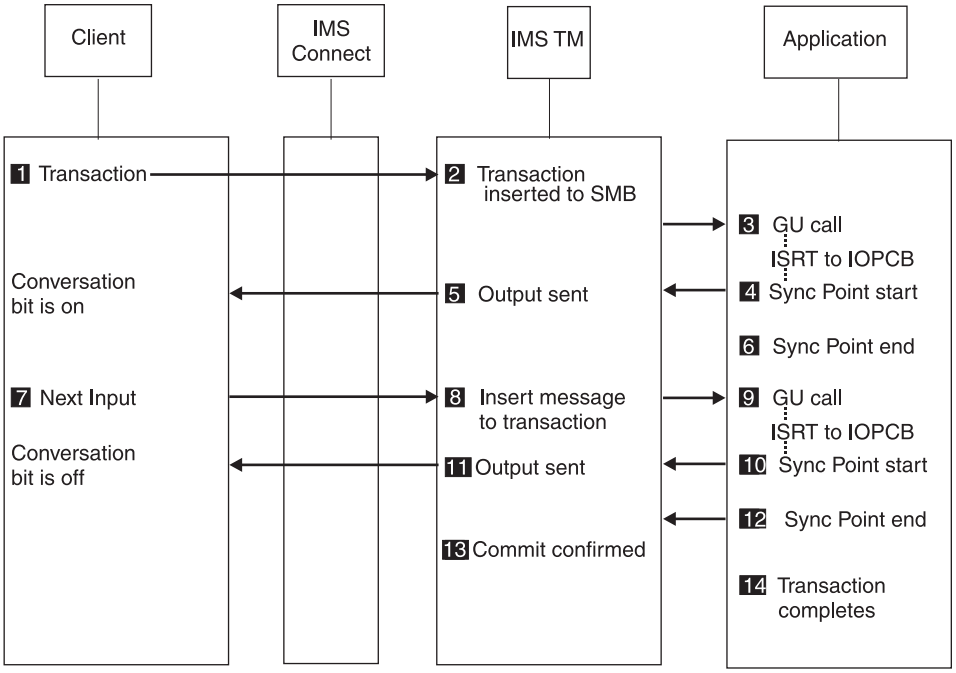


Figure 11. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=None (Transaction Terminated from Program) Flow

This sample flow shown in Figure 11 assumes the following:

- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as NONE in the state-data section of the message prefix. Therefore, IMS does not request a response (an ACK) when sending output.
- The transaction is terminated from the program.
- IMS Connect will close the socket as soon as Commit confirmed has been sent by IMS.

Send-then-commit, sync level=none, transaction terminated from the client

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 12) sends IMS output before IMS completes sync-point processing. To use the send-then-commit flow, specify commit mode 1 in the state-data section of the message prefix.

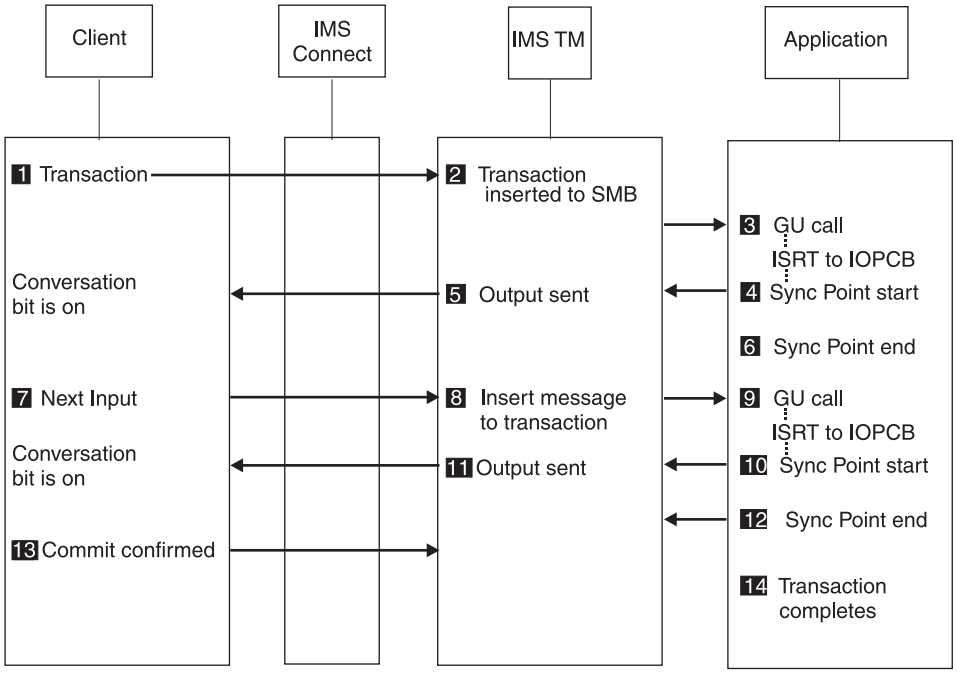


Figure 12. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=None (Transaction Terminated from Client) Flow

This sample flow shown Figure 12 assumes the following:

- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as NONE in the state-data section of the message prefix. Therefore, IMS does not request a response (an ACK) when sending output.
- The transaction is terminated from client.

Send-then-commit, sync level=confirm, ACK response

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 13) assumed no synchronization for the transactions as they are processed by IMS. This section shows a flow in which all transactions are confirmed as they are received (each message requests a response).

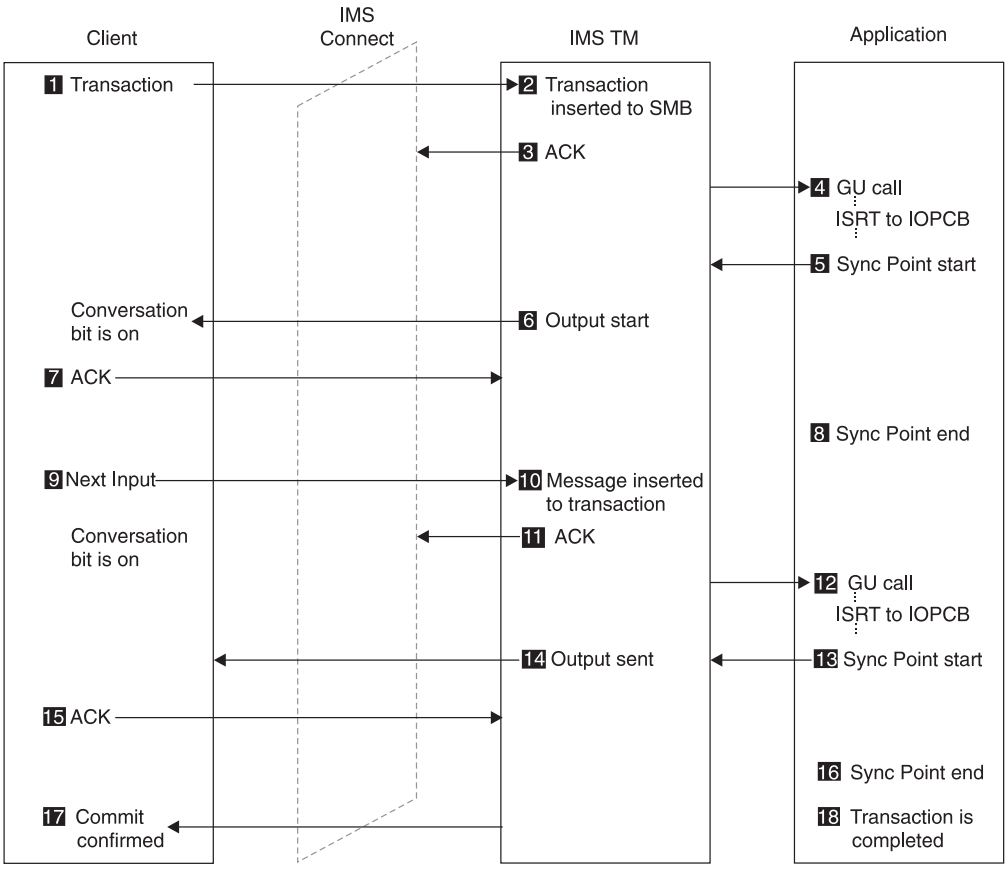


Figure 13. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=Confirm (ACK Response) Flow

The sample flow shown in Figure 13 assumes the following:

- Commit mode 1 is specified in the state-data section of the message prefix.
- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as Confirm in the state-data section.
- ACK can be replied to by a remote workstation before the check response requested bit.

Send-then-commit, sync level=confirm, NAK response

The send-then-commit flow (see Figure 14) assumed no synchronization for the transactions as they are processed by IMS. This section shows a flow in which all transactions are confirmed as they are received (each message requests a response).

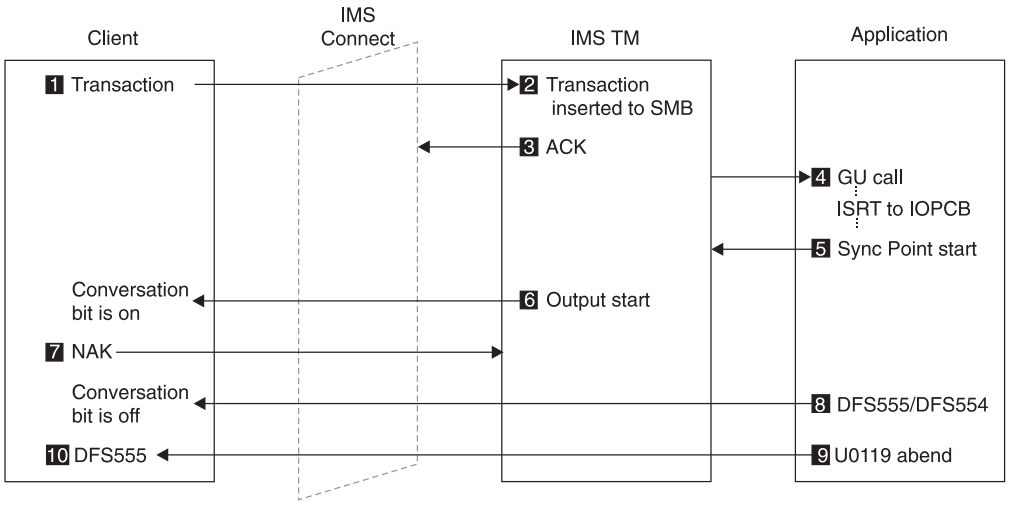


Figure 14. Send-Then-Commit, Sync Level=Confirm (NAK Response) Flow

The sample flow shown in Figure 14 assumes the following:

- Commit mode 1 is specified in the state-data section of the message prefix.
- The transaction pipe is not synchronized.
- The synchronization level is specified as Confirm in the state-data section.
- NAK can be replied to by either IMS Connect or a remote workstation before the check requested bit.
- If the client forgets to send the NAK/ACK before it closes the socket, IMS Connect will send the NAK to IMS and it will cause a U0119 abend.

Commit Mode and Synch Level Definitions

This section defines the different types of commit modes and synch levels.

Commit mode 0

Commit mode 0 is also called Commit-Then-Send. Commit mode 0 is supported on both persistent and transaction sockets (see "Socket Connections" on page 107) and supports only synch level CONFIRM.

Commit mode 1

Commit mode 1 is also called Send-Then-Commit. Commit mode 1 is supported on both persistent and transaction sockets (see "Socket Connections" on page 107) and supports synch levels NONE, CONFIRM, and SYNCH.

Synch Level=NONE

The synchronization level specifies the level of acknowledgement for each transaction. If a transaction is specified with Synch Level=NONE, no acknowledgement is required from the client. The database changes are still committed if the output message is sent to IMS Connect, but not to the client. However, if OTMA is unable to deliver the output message to IMS

Connect, the input and output message are discarded, the database changes are backed out, and the IMS application terminates and returns with a 119 ABEND.

Synch Level=CONFIRM
If a transaction is specified with Synch Level=CONFIRM, the client is required to send an acknowledgement to signal to IMS Connect whether or not the output message was successfully (ACK) or unsuccessfully (NAK) processed by the client.

The processing of CONFIRM is dependent on the type of commit mode that you specify:

- If Synch Level=CONFIRM is requested with commit mode 0, and the client responds with ACK, the transaction processing is completed. If the client responds with NAK, the output message will be requeued in IMS for later delivery.
- If Synch Level=CONFIRM is requested with commit mode 1, and the client responds with ACK, the database changes are committed. If the client responds with NAK, the database changes are backed out and the output message is discarded by IMS.

Synch Level=SYNCH
If a transaction is specified with Synch Level=SYNCH, two-phase commit processing is required. Use Synch Level=SYNCH when multiple participants are involved in sync point processing. Synch Level=SYNCH is managed through RRS.

Purging Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output

You can configure OTMA to purge commit-then-send (commit mode 0) IOPCB output when the output cannot be returned to the OTMA client application that initiated the transaction. When the purge function is enabled and the OTMA client application requests the purge function, OTMA dequeues and discards the undeliverable commit mode 0 IOPCB output from the IMS output queue. The purge function is requested on a message-by-message basis.

When the purge function is not specified, IMS stores undeliverable commit-then-send IOPCB output on the asynchronous hold queue of the OTMA tpipe that is associated with the client application that submitted the original input message. The output message remains on the hold queue for later retrieval by using a RESUME TPIPE request.

You can specify the purge function on either commit mode 0 or commit mode 1 input messages. However, when specified on commit mode 1 input messages, IMS purges only commit mode 0 IOPCB output, such as might be generated by a program-to-program switch. For example, if you specify the purge function on a commit mode 1 transaction input that does a program switch to a second transaction and the first transaction does an insert to the IOPCB, the purge function applies only to the subsequent transactions that insert to the IOPCB.

Both user-written applications and IMS Connector for Java applications on either persistent sockets or transaction sockets can request the purge function.

The following subtopics provide additional information:

- "Specifying the Purge Function For Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 99

- "When IMS Purges Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output"

Specifying the Purge Function For Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output

If you are using either the HWSSMPL0 or the HWSSMPL1 IMS Connect user message exit, you can enable the purge function for undeliverable commit-then-send output by specifying the IRM_F3_PURGE flag (X'04') in the IRM_F3 field for the following input messages from a client application:

- A SEND of a commit-then-send (CM0) transaction
- A SEND of a send-then-commit (CM1) transaction (A purge request on CM1 input applies only to any CM0 output that the CM1 input generates)
- A SEND of a NAK response to commit mode 0 output

The HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1 IMS Connect user message exits do not support the purge function.

Restriction: You cannot specify the purge function and the reroute function at the same time. If both functions are specified, the output messages are neither purged nor rerouted from the original output queue, and OTMA issues message DFS2407W.

When IMS Purges Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output

If the purge function is specified, IMS purges commit-then-send (commit mode 0) output when:

- IMS Connect receives a NAK response from the client application
- IMS Connect cannot deliver the output to the client application
- OTMA cannot deliver the output to IMS Connect

When IMS Connect receives a NAK response from the client or cannot deliver the output to the client, IMS Connect notifies OTMA to discard the output message from the IOPCB queue. When OTMA cannot deliver the output to IMS Connect, OTMA discards the output without waiting for notification from IMS Connect.

If an IMS Connect `STOPCLNT` command is issued for a CLIENTID that specifies the purge function, the reply message is purged.

IMS does not support the purge function for the following types of output:

- IMS application output to ALTPCBs. Even if the purge function is specified for the IMS application commit mode 0 output, the purge function does not apply to inserts to ALTPCBs.
- Commit mode 1 output. Any output from a commit mode 1 transaction that is undeliverable is already discarded and the transaction is backed out.
- Output associated with a send-only transaction. Output for send-only transactions is routed directly to the asynchronous hold queue.
- Output associated with a RESUME TPIPE input message. A RESUME TPIPE, by definition, requires and guarantees that the output is delivered.

The Purge Function, Multiple-Message Output, and NAKs

After receiving a NAK from a client application for one of multiple related messages for which the purge function is specified, IMS Connect issues purge requests for the remaining output messages without attempting to deliver them to the client application, and OTMA discards them from the IOPCB. How IMS

Connect issues the purge requests differs slightly depending on whether the multiple messages are generated by a single application program or by program-to-program switches.

If there are multiple commit then send output messages for the same application program on the IOPCB and the client issues a NAK for one of the messages, IMS Connect sends the purge request to OTMA. IMS Connect also sends purge requests to OTMA for the remaining output messages on the IOPCB without attempting to deliver the output to the client application.

If there are multiple commit then send output messages generated by program-to-program switches on the IOPCB and the client issues a NAK for one of the messages, IMS Connect passes a purge request to OTMA and then generates additional purge requests for any other related output messages currently on the IOPCB queue. If program-to-program switches generate related output messages after the initial NAK was received, IMS Connect issues purge requests for them as well without passing the output to the client application.

Rerouting Commit-Then-Send Output

You can configure IMS to reroute commit-then-send (commit mode 0) IOPCB output to an alternate OTMA tpipe hold queue for retrieval. Normally, if IMS cannot return commit mode 0 output to the application client, the output is routed to the tpipe hold queue that is associated with the client application that submitted the original message; however, if you request the reroute function, IMS reroutes the output to either a user-specified tpipe hold queue or to the default tpipe hold queue HWS$DEF.

The reroute function can be used for managing output that is generated by send-only transactions and for managing output that cannot be delivered to the original client because the connection timed out or failed. The reroute function can also be useful for asynchronous output in sysplex configurations in which the tpipe hold queue is unknown to the client applications, such as when the z/OS Sysplex Distributor is used.

You can specify the reroute function in either commit mode 0 or commit mode 1 input messages. However, in the case of commit mode 1, IMS can reroute only the commit mode 0 output, such as might be generated by a program to program switch.

Both user-written applications and IMS Connector for Java applications on either persistent sockets or transaction sockets can request the reroute function.

Restrictions: The reroute function is not supported for:

- Commit mode 1 output messages
- Output resulting from a RESUME TPIPE request
- Output resulting from an insert to an ALTPCB

The following subtopics provide additional information:

- "Specifying the Reroute Function For Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 101
- "Specifying a Destination for Rerouted Output" on page 101
- "When IMS Reroutes Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 102

Specifying the Reroute Function For Commit-Then-Send Output

You enable the reroute function for commit-then-send output by setting a flag in the IRM header of your input message or by coding your user-written user message exit to set the appropriate flag in the OTMA state data.

If you are using either the HWSSMPL0 or the HWSSMPL1 IMS Connect user message exit, you can enable the reroute function for commit-then-send output by specifying the IRM_F3_REROUT flag (X'08') in the IRM_F3 field for the following input messages from a client application:

- A SEND of a commit-then-send (CM0) transaction
- A SEND of a CM0 send-only transaction from a user-written client application
- A SEND of a send-then-commit (CM1) transaction (A reroute request on CM1 input applies only to any CM0 output that the CM1 input generates)
- A SEND of a NAK response to commit mode 0 output

The IMS Connect user message exits HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 do not support the reroute function.

Restriction: You cannot specify the purge function and the reroute function at the same time. If both functions are specified, the output messages are neither purged nor rerouted from the original output queue and OTMA issues message DFS2407W.

Specifying a Destination for Rerouted Output

Specifying a destination for rerouted output is optional. If a client application requests that output be rerouted, but does not identify a reroute destination by specifying a tpipe name, the default reroute destination is tpipe HWS$DEF.

You can define the reroute destination by specifying a reroute request name in one or more of the following places:

- The RRNAME= keyword in the IMS Connect DATASTORE configuration file
- An IMS Connect user message exit
- The IRM_REROUT_NM in the fixed IRM format of an input message associated with a SEND/RECEIVE request from a client application
- The IRM_REROUT_NM in the fixed IRM format of a NAK message from a client application

You can specify a different reroute destination in a NAK message than is specified in initial input messages; however, doing so can cause problems for transactions that generate multiple output messages. If a different reroute destination is specified in a NAK response and multiple output messages are generated by the initial input message, OTMA reroutes only the message that triggered the NAK to the destination that is specified in the NAK message. After receiving the NAK, OTMA automatically reroutes any subsequent output messages for the same transaction to the destination that was specified on the initial input message.

For more information about:

- The RRNAME= keyword of the IMS Connect DATASTORE configuration file, see 14
- IMS Connect user message exits, see “User Exit Message Description and Structures” on page 60

- The fixed IRM format of input and NAK messages, "How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client" on page 39

When IMS Reroutes Commit-Then-Send Output

If the reroute function is specified, IMS reroutes commit-then-send (CM0) output when:

- IMS Connect cannot deliver the output to the client application
- IMS Connect receives a NAK response from the client application
- OTMA cannot deliver the output to IMS Connect
- IMS inserts output for send-only transactions to the IOPCB

When IMS Connect cannot deliver the output or when IMS Connect receives a NAK, IMS Connect notifies OTMA to reroute the output message to the alternate destination.

In the case of a NAK from the client application, OTMA reroutes the output if the NAK is in response to an IMS application insert to the IOPCB. If the NAK is in response to the output related to a RESUME_TPIPE, IMS does not reroute the output.

In the event of a communication failure between OTMA and IMS Connect, OTMA reroutes the commit-then-send output only if the original input message requested the reroute function.

For send-only transactions, when the reroute function is specified OTMA always reroutes the output.

If IMS Connect receives a disconnect notification on the TCP/IP READ for an ACK or NAK response to an output message, IMS Connect requests that OTMA reroute the commit mode 0 output only if the input message specified the reroute function. If the client disconnects or times out prior to IMS Connect receiving the output message from OTMA, the commit mode 0 output message is rerouted only if the input message specified the reroute function.

The Reroute Function, Multiple-Message Output, and NAKs

If a transaction produces multiple output messages, OTMA reroutes the output message that triggered the NAK and any subsequent output messages for the same transaction that are on the IOPCB at the time the NAK is received. OTMA reroutes subsequent output messages for the same transaction that arrive to the IOPCB after the initial reroute only after triggering another NAK response.

If a transaction initiates a program-to-program switch and IMS Connect receives a NAK to the first output message from an application program, OTMA reroutes output messages sent by a secondary application program after a program-to-program switch only if they are already on the output queue when the initial NAK is received or if the original input message specifies a reroute destination. If the original input message does not specify a reroute destination, OTMA does not reroute undeliverable output generated after a program-to-program switch.

If a send-then-commit (CM1) transaction message does a program-to-program switch to a second commit mode 0 transaction message and the first transaction does an insert to the IOPCB, IMS reroutes only the second or subsequent commit mode 0 messages that insert to the IOPCB. IMS reroutes the commit mode 0

output of a commit mode 1 input message only if the client application requests reroute in the original commit mode 1 transaction message.

Recoverable IMS Transactions

This section contains some scenarios when running recoverable transactions in the IMS Connect environment. For each of the following scenarios:

- OTMA will have deleted the input message.
- Requeuing of the input message will not occur.
- For commit mode 1 (send-then-commit), none of the output is placed (ENQUEUED) in the IMS queue.

Only commit mode 0 (commit-then-send) is treated as recoverable; Commit mode 1 is not recoverable. With the use of commit mode 0, IMS Connect creates a separate TPIPE for each client that uses commit mode 0. This TPIPE remains in IMS, so a fixed client name is highly recommended for each client that intends to use commit mode 0.

The combination of commit mode and Sync level is critical. The following scenarios describe the different uses and the results.

- With commit mode 1 and SYNC LEVEL = NONE:

  The input message is processed by IMS and an output message is sent back to IMS Connect, IMS Connect sends the message to the client, and any ACK/NAK from the client in response to the output message would become an error because the ACK/NAK are not expected and IMS Connect would have received a message from the client with no application data.
- With commit mode 1 and SYNC LEVEL = CONFIRM:

  The input message is processed by IMS and an output message is sent back to IMS Connect, IMS Connect sends it to the client, and an ACK from the client will result in the successful completion of the application. This scenario works as expected.

  The input message is processed by IMS and an output message is sent back to IMS Connect, IMS Connect sends it back to the client, and a NAK from the client will result in an IMS MPP 119 abend and an IMS message, DFS555. The 119 abend will back out the database changes, and both the input and output messages are discarded. The result would be as if the system had never seen the transaction, and a reentry of the transaction would be necessary.
- With commit mode 0 and SYNC LEVEL = CONFIRM:

  The input message is processed by IMS and an output message is sent back to IMS Connect, IMS Connect sends it to the client, and an ACK from the client will result in the successful completion of the application. Commit mode 0 forces the Synch level to Confirm. This scenario works as expected.

  The input message is processed by IMS and an output message is sent back to IMS Connect, IMS Connect sends it back to the client, and a NAK from the client will result in the database changes not being backed out. The input message is discarded and the output message is requeued to the IMS queue for representation. These output messages will be moved to the hold asynchronous queue by OTMA, and will be retrievable only with the RESUME TPIPE, RECEIVE and ACK process.

Recommendation: To run recoverable transactions in the IMS Connect environment, use commit mode 0 and SYNC LEVEL = CONFIRM, and use a single unique CLIENT_ID for each client that uses commit mode 0 and SYNC LEVEL = CONFIRM

Send Only Protocol

The send only protocol allows client application programs to submit commit then send (CM0) input messages to IMS in rapid succession without requiring the client application to wait for a response. The send only protocol is designed for fast, high volume input.

The output generated by IMS in response to send only input is stored on an asynchronous hold queue associated with tpipe used by the client application and can be retrieved later by issuing a RESUME TPIPE call.

If send only input must be processed by IMS serially, the send only protocol offers two options that can help ensure that IMS receives the messages in the order in which IMS Connect receives them from the client application:

- Send only with acknowledgement
- Send only with serial delivery
- **Commit-then-send** with commit confirmed flag on

  The commit-then-send flow, also known as the IMS standard flow, enqueues IMS output before sending it to the client. However, in this case for non-response transactions, the client does not expect any output from IMS (see Figure 15).

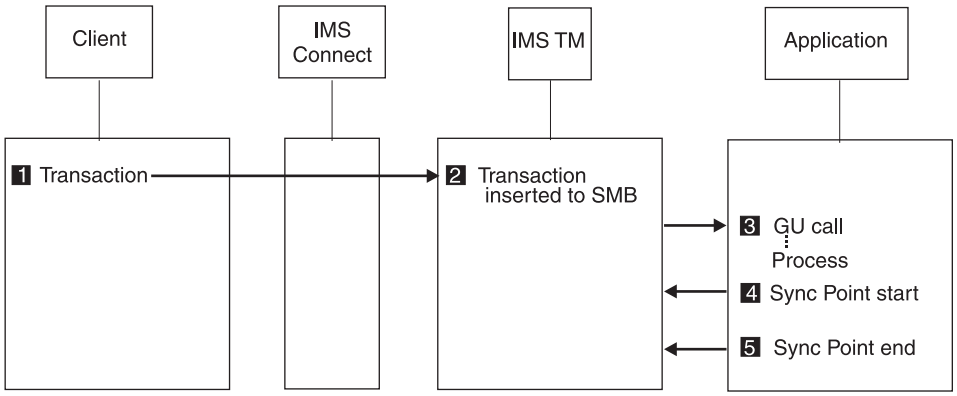


Figure 15. Send Only Protocol Flow

The sample flow shown assumes the following:

- Commit mode 0 is specified in the state-data section of the message prefix.
- The transaction bit and the commit confirmed bit is specified in the control-data section of the message prefix.

Send only with acknowledgement protocol

When the send only with acknowledgement protocol option is specified, the client application receives an ACK response message from OTMA for each input message successfully enqueued by IMS. All other output generated by the send only transaction is sent to the asynchronous hold queue.

Before sending the next send only input message, the client application must wait for and process the ACK response. Because subsequent input messages sent by the client application to the same tpipe are not sent until the preceding input message has been enqueued, transaction messages are enqueued in IMS in the order in which they were sent.

You can select the send only with acknowledgement protocol option by specifying K for IRM_F4_SNDONLYA in the IRM_F4 field of the HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 user message exit IRM format.

The send only with acknowledgement protocol option and the send only with serial delivery protocol option are mutually exclusive. If both are specified, the send only with acknowledgement protocol takes effect.

Send only with acknowledgement protocol option is not supported by HWSJAVA0.

Send only with serial delivery protocol

When the send only with serial delivery protocol option is specified, IMS Connect ensures that the order in which it submits send-only transactions to OTMA is in fact the order in which IMS receives the transactions.

You can select the send only with serial delivery protocol option by specifying X'10' for IRM_F3_ORDER in the IRM_F3 field of the HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 user message exit IRM format.

The send only with serial delivery protocol option and the send only with acknowledgement protocol option are mutually exclusive. If both are specified, the send only with acknowledgement protocol takes effect.

Send only with serial delivery protocol option is not supported by HWSJAVA0.

Resume Tpipe/Receive Protocol for Asynchronous Output

- **Commit-then-send** (receive asynchronous output)

  The commit-then-send flow, also known as the IMS standard flow, enqueues IMS output before sending it to the client (see Figure 16 on page 106) with the client application sending a positive acknowledgement (ACK) for both outputs. This removes the output from the IMS queue.

  Requirement: Use this protocol to retrieve asynchronous output from IMS. The client signals how long to wait for output from IMS by specifying an IRM timeout value with the IRM_TIMER field; the IRM timeout value affects the RESUME TPIPE command sent to IMS Connect and the ACK/NAK sent to IMS Connect.

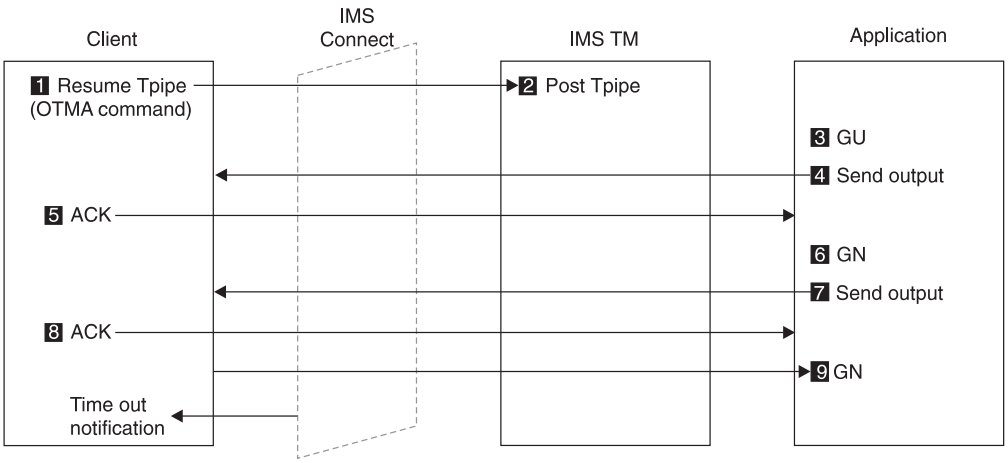


Figure 16. Commit-Then-Send, Receive Asynchronous Output (Client Waits for Output) Flow

The sample flow shown assumes the following:

- The client sends the OTMA command `RESUME TPIPE` to ask IMS OTMA to post the named Tpipe (the client name).
- The client issues a RECEIVE request to receive the output from IMS.
- The client sends ACK to IMS (required for commit-then-send).
- The client receives the next output from IMS.
- The client sends ACK to IMS.
- The client waits for the next output from IMS, or for Time out notification.

- **Commit-then-send** (receive asynchronous output)

  The commit-then-send flow, also known as the IMS standard flow, enqueues IMS output before sending it to the client (see Figure 17 on page 107) with the client application sending a positive acknowledgement (ACK) for the first output (removing the output from the IMS queue) and a NAK to the second output (which results in the output remaining in the queue).

  Requirement: Use this protocol with the timeout function. Otherwise, the client will hang if there are no more messages to send.

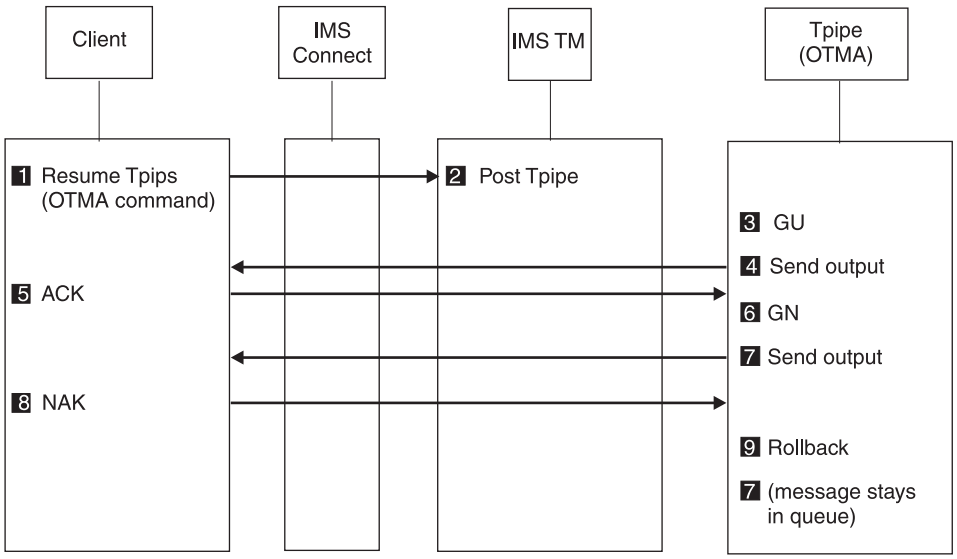


Figure 17. Commit-Then-Send, Receive Asynchronous Output (Output Remains in Queue) Flow

The sample flow shown assumes the following:

- The client sends the OTMA command `RESUME TPIPE` to ask IMS OTMA to post the named Tpipe (the client name).
- The client receives the output from IMS.
- The client sends ACK to IMS (required for commit-then-send).
- The client receives the next output from IMS.
- The client sends NAK to IMS.
- The message stays in the queue.

Socket Connections

IMS Connect provides three kinds of client TCP/IP connection protocols, which are called *sockets*. The TCP/IP sockets define how IMS Connect manages client TCP/IP connections when IMS Connect sends a disconnect message. The three socket types provided by IMS Connect are:

- Persistent
- Transaction
- Non-persistent

Important: IMS Connect supports the three socket types when used to communicate with IMS Version 7 and later releases. The three socket types are also operational when IMS Connect communicates with IMS Version 5 and IMS Version 6.

Persistent Sockets

A *persistent* socket is a connection between the client and IMS Connect that remains connected until either the client or IMS Connect specifically make a disconnect request. A persistent socket can exist across multiple transactions.

There are two ways that the client can force a termination:

- By sending IMS Connect a disconnect request.
- By changing the socket type to ″transaction″ for the last transaction entered, such as a logoff transaction.

IMS Connect can also terminate the connection when an error occurs.

The IMS Connect user message exits HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSSOAP1, and HWSJAVA0 support the use of persistent sockets. IMS Connector for Java also supports the use of persistent sockets.

A persistent socket supports both commit mode 1 and commit mode 0 processing.

Transaction Sockets

A *transaction* socket is a connection between the client and IMS Connect that remains connected for a single transaction or IMS conversation. The connection can be terminated only by IMS Connect, either when IMS itself terminates, or when an error occurs.

A transaction socket supports both commit mode 1 and commit mode 0 processing.

Non-Persistent Sockets

A *non-persistent* socket maintains a connection for a single input-and-output pair to IMS Connect. IMS Connect terminates the connection after sending the output to the client for non-conversational and conversational transactions. If three exchanges of input and output occur, the disconnect is issued three times, one for each output from IMS Connect.

Restrictions: The HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSSOAP1, and HWSJAVA0 user message exits do not support non-persistent sockets, nor does IMS Connector for Java.

Setting Socket Types

Client code controls the socket settings, and the IMS Connect user message exits and the user initialization exit enforce the socket settings.

The client selects the socket connection type by setting a flag in IRM, in the field IRM_SOCT. The IRM_SOCT flag values are seen in Table 38.

Table 38. IRM_SOCT Flags

Flag	Definition	Socket Type
IRM_SOCT_PER	X’10’	Persistent
IRM_TRAN	X’00’	Transaction
IRM_SOCT_NONPER	X’40’	Non-persistent

The IRM_SOCT flag must be set for each message that is sent to IMS Connect.

Recommendation: Set all messages that are associated with a single transaction to the same socket type. If you do not, unexpected results can occur, as described in the following examples:

- If the first message of a conversational transaction is set to persistent, and the last message is set to transaction, then the socket connection will be terminated following the last message.
- If one of the messages in the middle of the conversational transaction set the socket type to transaction, and the IMS transaction terminates for some reason, then IMS Connect will disconnect the socket. This is because ″transaction″ was the last known socket type.

The user message exits will determine the socket type, then move the socket type information to the OTMA User Header. To transfer the socket type information to the OTMA User Header, the user exits set the OMUSR_FLAG1 field with one of the following flags as seen in Table 39:

Table 39. OMUSR_FLAG1 Flags

Flag	Definition	Socket Type
OMUSR_PSOCKET	X’10’	Persistent
OMUSR_TRAN	X’00’	Transaction
OMUSR_NPSOCKET	X’40’	Non-persistent

Related Reading:

- For information about the OTMA User Header layout, see ″HWSOMPFX″ in Appendix B, “OTMA Headers,” on page 175.
- For information about the IRM layout, see “How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client” on page 39.

Socket Processing for Transactions

For a transaction on either a transaction socket or persistent socket, the client application must always issue a TCP/IP READ following all TCP/IP SENDs. The exceptions are for a TCP/IP SEND of SENDONLY or a TCP/IP SEND of an ACK with IRM_TIMER set to NO_WAIT (X'E9' char Z), which is issued in response to a READ of a RESUME_TPIPE single request.

The following scenarios describe transactions on a transaction socket. For transactions on a persistent socket, the process is the same as transactions on a transaction socket. However, the client application and IMS Connect do not disconnect. Also, the client application will receive a return code of X'28' if there is a timeout. The return code states a disconnect is not required.

For a Commit mode 0, Synch Level Confirm, non-conversational transaction on a transaction socket, the following scenario occurs:

1. The client application issues a SEND to send the transaction data to IMS Connect.
2. IMS Connect returns the output to the client application.
3. The client application receives the output, sends an ACK, and must issue a READ to receive the next output or the timeout notification.
4. IMS Connect issues a timeout notification with the return code of either X'20' or X'24' for a transaction socket, or an X'28' for a persistent socket. IMS Connect will disconnect the socket for the X'20' and X'24' return codes, and will keep the connection for the X'28' return code.

5. The client application issues a disconnect for return codes X'20' and X'24'. The client can issue a disconnect for return code X'28' or send in the next input.

For a Commit mode 1, Synch Level Confirm, non-conversational transaction on a transaction socket, the following scenario occurs:

1. The client application issues a SEND of the transaction data to IMS Connect.
2. IMS Connect returns the output to the client application.
3. The client application receives the output, sends an ACK or NAK, and issues a READ.
4. After an ACK is sent, the client receives one of the following responses:
   - Deallocate commit if the IMS transaction completes successfully.
   - A DFS message if the IMS transaction failed.
   - A timeout notification with a return code of X'20' or X'24' for a transaction socket or a return code of X'28' for a persistent socket. The client application is required to issue a disconnect for return codes X'20' and X'24'.
5. The client application issues a disconnect.

For a Commit mode 1, Synch Level Confirm, conversational transaction on a transaction socket, the following scenario occurs:

1. The client application issues a SEND to send the transaction data to IMS Connect.
2. IMS Connect returns the output to the client application.
3. The client application receives the output, sends an ACK, and issues the next input. The client continues SEND, READ, ACK until the transaction is complete.
4. IMS Connect issues an RSM deallocate commit, deallocate abort, or a timeout notification. The timeout notification returns either X'20' or X'24', which indicates that IMS Connect will disconnect.
5. The client application issues a disconnect.

Time-out intervals on input messages

Each and every input message from the IMS Connect client can set a different time-out value in the IRM_TIMER field of the fixed portion of the IRM. Set the IRM_TIMER value to an appropriate wait time for IMS to return data to IMS Connect.

The settings for the IRM_TIMER is enforced as described in the following list:

1. If the IRM_TIMER is set at X'00', the following default values are used:
   - The default for all RESUME_TPIPE is two seconds.
   - The default for all RESUME_TPIPE non-single ACK is .25 seconds.
   - The value of the TIMEOUT parameter in the IMS Connect TCPIP configuration statement for all others.
2. X'FF' and X'01' - X'9E' are used only when requested.
3. X'E9' (char Z) NO_WAIT means do not wait for any IMS output. NO_WAIT is not valid on some Client SENDs. Because IMS Connect does not wait for output from IMS, on a transaction socket connection, IMS Connect disconnects the socket; and on a persistent socket connection, IMS Connect requests the next input from the client rather than disconnect the socket. If NO_WAIT is used, it is enforced as follows:
   - There is a two second delay for:

  - RESUME_TPIPE request
  - conversational trancode
  - conversational data
  - ACK or NAK associated with a conversational transaction
  - non-conversational trancode
- A .25 second delay for each of the following is used:
  - an ACK or NAK associated with a non-conversational transaction commit mode one confirm
  - an ACK or NAK associated with a RESUME_TPIPE with Asynch output options AUTO or NOAUTO
  - an ACK or NAK associated with non-conversational transaction commit mode zero confirm
- NO_WAIT can be used for the following:
  - a SENDONLY
  - an ACK or NAK associated with RESUME_TPIPE with Asynch output option SINGLE

Misuse of X'E9' can result in one of the following problems:

1. The socket disconnects.
2. An output message to the client on a transaction socket is lost.
3. A hang condition occurs between the client and IMS Connect or IMS Connect and OTMA. For example, the client can be in a READ state waiting for output from IMS Connect while IMS Connect is in a READ state waiting for input from the client and OTMA is in READ state waiting for acknowledgement.
4. The deallocate commit or deallocate abort notification for CM1 SynchLevel=Confirm is lost.
5. Other unpredictable conditions occur.

To determine the appropriate wait time for IMS to return data to IMS Connect, consider the following guidelines:

- For a client SEND of trancode and data or data only, the IRM_TIMER value should be set to reflect the amount of time IMS Connect should wait for the output from IMS. It is recommended that X'E9' not be used.
- If the client application knows that the last message received is the last output message to the client for the transaction, then it is recommended that the IRM_TIMER be set to X'01' (.01 of a second) for a client SEND of ACK or NAK. The IRM_TIMER of X'01' is the smallest value that can be set for non-RESUME TPIPE ACK messages. However, if the ACK message is associated with an output from a RESUME TPIPE call, then an IRM_TIMER value of X'E9' (character Z) is **not** recommended.
- For a client SEND of a RESUME TPIPE call, the timer value can be set as follows:

  AUTO option
  X'FF' for dedicated output device, or

  any X'00' to X'9E' values for non-dedicated output device

  NOAUTO option
  any value other than X'FF' or X'E9'

  SINGLE or SINGLE with WAIT option
  any value other than X'FF' or X'E9'

Subsections:

- "Timer interval specifications"
- "Cancelling a message timer" on page 117

Timer interval specifications

You can specify timer values in several incremental ranges. The values in each range are selected by entering a hexadecimal value in the IRM_TIMER field in the IRM of the input message from the client. The hexadecimal values that can be specified and the time intervals that they represent are:

- Increments of one one-hundredth of a second are represented by values of X'01' to X'19', as shown in Table 40.
- Increments of five one-hundredth of a second are represented by values of X'1A' to X'27', as shown in Table 41 on page 113.
- Increments of one second are represented by values of X'28' to X'63', as shown in Table 42 on page 114.
- Increments of one-hundredth of a second are represented by values of X'63' to X'9E', as shown in Table 43 on page 116.
- Default timer values, the no-timer option, and the indefinite wait option, specified by X'00', X'E9', and X'FF' respectively, are shown in Table 44 on page 117.

The following table lists the IRM_TIMER values and their corresponding time in increments of one one-hundredth of a second.

Table 40. IRM_TIMER values in one one-hundredth of a second

Time	Hexadecimal Value
.01 of a second	X'01'
.02 of a second	X'02'
.03 of a second	X'03'
.04 of a second	X'04'
.05 of a second	X'05'
.06 of a second	X'06'
.07 of a second	X'07'
.08 of a second	X'08'
.09 of a second	X'09'
.10 of a second	X'0A'
.11 of a second	X'0B'
.12 of a second	X'0C'

Table 40. IRM_TIMER values in one one-hundredth of a second (continued)

Time	Hexadecimal Value
.13 of a second	X'0D'
.14 of a second	X'0E'
.15 of a second	X'0F'
.16 of a second	X'10'
.17 of a second	X'11'
.18 of a second	X'12'
.19 of a second	X'13'
.20 of a second	X'14'
.21 of a second	X'15'
.22 of a second	X'16'
.23 of a second	X'17'
.24 of a second	X'18'
.25 of a second	X'19'

The following table lists the IRM_TIMER values and their corresponding time in five one-hundredths of a second.

Table 41. IRM_TIMER values in five one-hundredths of a second

Time	Value
.30 of a second	X'1A'
.35 of a second	X'1B'
.40 of a second	X'1C'
.45 of a second	X'1D'
.50 of a second	X'1E'
.55 of a second	X'1F'
.60 of a second	X'20'

Table 41. IRM_TIMER values in five one-hundredths of a second (continued)

Time	Value
.65 of a second	X'21'
.70 of a second	X'22'
.75 of a second	X'23'
.80 of a second	X'24'
.85 of a second	X'25'
.90 of a second	X'26'
.95 of a second	X'27'

The following table lists the IRM_TIMER values for time increments of one second each.

Table 42. IRM_TIMER time values in seconds

Time	Value
1 second	X'28'
2 seconds	X'29'
3 seconds	X'2A'
4 seconds	X'2B'
5 seconds	X'2C'
6 seconds	X'2D'
7 seconds	X'2E'
8 seconds	X'2F'
9 seconds	X'30'
10 seconds	X'31'
11 seconds	X'32'
12 seconds	X'33'
13 seconds	X'34'
14 seconds	X'35'
15 seconds	X'36'
16 seconds	X'37'
17 seconds	X'38'
18 seconds	X'39'
19 seconds	X'3A'
20 seconds	X'3B'
21 seconds	X'3C'
22 seconds	X'3D'
23 seconds	X'3E'

Table 42. IRM_TIMER time values in seconds (continued)

Time	Value
24 seconds	X'3F'
25 seconds	X'40'
26 seconds	X'41'
27 seconds	X'42'
28 seconds	X'43'
29 seconds	X'44'
30 seconds	X'45'
31 seconds	X'46'
32 seconds	X'47'
33 seconds	X'48'
34 seconds	X'49'
35 seconds	X'4A'
36 seconds	X'4B'
37 seconds	X'4C'
38 seconds	X'4D'
39 seconds	X'4E'
40 seconds	X'4F'
41 seconds	X'50'
42 seconds	X'51'
43 seconds	X'52'
44 seconds	X'53'
45 seconds	X'54'
46 seconds	X'55'
47 seconds	X'56'
48 seconds	X'57'
49 seconds	X'58'
50 seconds	X'59'
51 seconds	X'5A'
52 seconds	X'5B'
53 seconds	X'5C'
54 seconds	X'5D'
55 seconds	X'5E'
56 seconds	X'5F'
57 seconds	X'60'
58 seconds	X'61'
59 seconds	X'62'
60 seconds	X'63'

The following table lists the IRM_TIMER values and their corresponding time increments of one minute each.

Table 43. IRM_TIMER time values in minutes

Time	Value
1 minute	X'63'
2 minutes	X'64'
3 minutes	X'65'
4 minutes	X'66'
5 minutes	X'67'
6 minutes	X'68'
7 minutes	X'69'
8 minutes	X'6A'
9 minutes	X'6B'
10 minutes	X'6C'
11 minutes	X'6D'
12 minutes	X'6E'
13 minutes	X'6F'
14 minutes	X'70'
15 minutes	X'71'
16 minutes	X'72'
17 minutes	X'73'
18 minutes	X'74'
19 minutes	X'75'
20 minutes	X'76'
21 minutes	X'77'
22 minutes	X'78'
23 minutes	X'79'
24 minutes	X'7A'
25 minutes	X'7B'
26 minutes	X'7C'
27 minutes	X'7D'
28 minutes	X'7E'
29 minutes	X'7F'
30 minutes	X'80'
31 minutes	X'81'
32 minutes	X'82'
33 minutes	X'83'
34 minutes	X'84'
35 minutes	X'85'
36 minutes	X'86'
37 minutes	X'87'
38 minutes	X'88'
39 minutes	X'89'
40 minutes	X'8A'

Table 43. IRM_TIMER time values in minutes (continued)

Time	Value
41 minutes	X'8B'
42 minutes	X'8C'
43 minutes	X'8D'
44 minutes	X'8E'
45 minutes	X'8F'
46 minutes	X'90'
47 minutes	X'91'
48 minutes	X'92'
49 minutes	X'93'
50 minutes	X'94'
51 minutes	X'95'
52 minutes	X'96'
53 minutes	X'97'
54 minutes	X'98'
55 minutes	X'99'
56 minutes	X'9A'
57 minutes	X'9B'
58 minutes	X'9C'
59 minutes	X'9D'
60 minutes	X'9E'

The following table lists additional options that you can specify in the IRM_TIMER field and the value you use to specify them.

Table 44. Additional IRM_TIMER options

Timer option	Value
Use default values. For RESUME TPIPE calls and associated ACK messages, the default is .25 seconds. For all other SENDs, the default is the configuration file TIMEOUT value.	X'00'
Do not wait.	X'E9' C'Z'
Wait indefinitely. This setting is intended to support the auto option of the asynchronous output function.	X'FF'

Cancelling a message timer

User-written IMS Connect client applications can cancel the active message timer when waiting on output from the datastore. The cancel timer feature prevents IMS Connect clients that have specified a large time-out interval from being lost in the event that the datastore does not send a reply. Without the cancel timer feature an IMS Connect `STOPCLNT` command would have to be issued to clear the socket connection. When a request to cancel the timer is submitted, IMS Connect notifies the client.

The cancel timer feature is supported by user-written message exit routines and the sample user message exit routines HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1.

Note that if a client is waiting in a CONN state after issuing a RESUME TPIPE call and the datastore is closed by IMS or a STOPDS command, then the client receives an RSM message with RC= X'2C' (or decimal 44).

A cancel timer request is specified by a C in the IRM_F4 field and can be submitted in any one of the following protocol flows:

From a single client instance

1. Issue SEND of ACK.
2. Set local timer.
3. Issue READ for Response. Timer pops rather than receipt of data.
4. Issue Disconnect.
5. Issue Connect.
6. Issue SEND with Cancel Timer set in the IRM.
7. Issue Read for Cancel Timer. The user message exit issues return code 8 with a reason code of X'3B' (or decimal 59) in the RSM.
8. Issue Disconnect.

From two instances of the same client with the same client ID

1. From first client
   a. Issue SEND of ACK (with, for example, a client ID of ICON01).
   b. Issue READ for Response.
2. From second client instance
   a. Issue Connect.
   b. Issue SEND with Cancel Timer set in the IRM (with client ID of ICON01).
   c. Issue Read for Cancel Timer. The user message exit issues return code 8 with a reason code of X'3B' (or decimal 59) in the RSM.
   d. Issue Disconnect.
3. First client receives an RSM with a return code of X'2C' (or decimal 44) and a reason code set to the value of the timer value. This instance remains connected and is in RECV state.
   a. Issue Disconnect or continue processing.

Asynchronous Output Support

Asynchronous output, whether it is the expected result of normal message processing or it is unsolicited, is stored on an OTMA asynchronous hold queue until a client application issues a RESUME TPIPE call to retrieve the output. The asynchronous hold queue is identified by a tpipe name and is typically dedicated to a specific client application; however, any client application can retrieve the output of any other client application by specifying the client ID of the other application in the alternate client ID field in a RESUME TPIPE call.

This section addresses asynchronous (unsolicited) output processing from a user-written client application. For information on how to process asynchronous output messages, see the *IMS Connector for Java* online help in WebSphere Studio Application Developer Integration Edition Version 5.0.1.

IMS Connect can manage asynchronous output by not allowing it to flow while a transaction is being processed. There are two types of asynchronous output:

- Output that is sent to a client from an IMS application using the ALTPCB.
- Any commit-then-send (commit mode 0) output that is being sent to the client for which the client or IMS Connect sends a NAK in response to the output message.

IMS Connect communicates the presence of asynchronous output to the client from a commit mode 0 (commit-then-send) output response message in one of the following ways:

- By returning the flag `CSM_AMSG` in the CSM_FLG1 field in the CSM (complete status message)
- By returning the flag `RSM_AMSG` in the RSM_FLG1 field in the RSM (request status message)

If you do not want to implement IMS Connect asynchronous output support, your client application does not need to analyze the CSM or the RSM. IMS Connect communicates the presence of asynchronous output regardless of whether a client application requests the asynchronous output.

Use the RESUME TPIPE function to retrieve the asynchronous output from the client. You can retrieve asynchronous output on both persistent and transaction sockets.

Restrictions:

- Asynchronous output is supported only in IMS Version 7 and later releases. Asynchronous output support is not operational when IMS Connect is communicating with earlier IMS versions.
- IMS Connector for Java supports only the asynchronous option, SINGLE.

Subsections:

- "Implementing Asynchronous Output Support"
- "Managing and Controlling Asynchronous Output Messages" on page 120
- "Retrieving asynchronous output from an alternate OTMA hold queue" on page 126
- "Asynchronous Output Message Flow" on page 127

Implementing Asynchronous Output Support

You implement asynchronous output support by enabling the receipt of the asynchronous output. The end user of the client application can decide when to request the asynchronous output, or the client application itself can decide when to request the asynchronous output.

Recommendation: Implement asynchronous output support so that the *end user*, not the client application, decides when to request the asynchronous output. Such an implementation provides these benefits:

- Ensures that the transaction input and output is separated from the asynchronous output.
- Enables the end user to select, at a time interval of their choice, when to retrieve the asynchronous output.

Regardless of whether or not the end user or the client application requests the asynchronous output, the following actions must occur, in this order:

1. Issue a CONNECT command.
2. A TCP/IP SEND of an OTMA RESUME TPIPE command, immediately followed by a TCP/IP READ function from the primary client application.
3. A TCP/IP SEND of an ACK or NAK response on the receipt of the output message. If the ACK was sent with a timer value of NOWAIT (NOWAIT is only valid for RESUME TPIPE with SINGLE or SINGLE with WAIT option), go to step 5. If NAK was sent, go to step 5.
4. A TCP/IP READ function from the primary client application. Repeat steps 2 and 3 until either all messages have been received, until the end user has received all of the messages that they want, until an error occurs, or until time out notification occurs.
5. Issue a DISCONNECT command, if you are using transaction sockets. If you are using persistent sockets, the connection is still connected.

Enabling End User Asynchronous Output Requests

You can easily implement the CONNECT, RESUME TPIPE, READ, ACK/NAK, and DISCONNECT functions on the client application's screen with the buttons on the graphical user interface.

- Create a CONNECT button.
- Create a RESUME TPIPE button to send a RESUME TPIPE command request to IMS Connect. IMS Connect will then send a RESUME TPIPE request to OTMA.
- Create a READ button to issue a TCP/IP READ request. OTMA will send a message to IMS Connect following the RESUME TPIPE or ACK response.
- Create an ACK/NAK button.
- You can also combine the READ and ACK requests into a single button that issues the READ request, then sends an ACK on receiving the message.
- Create a DISCONNECT button.

Managing and Controlling Asynchronous Output Messages

Asynchronous output message functions are controlled by information that is passed in the IRM and then set in the OTMA header by the message exit. There are five types of asynchronous output message control: single, single with wait, noauto, nooption, and auto. The IMS Connect user message exits, HWSSMPL1, HWSSMPL0, HWSIMSO1, and HWSIMSO0 support all these options. To choose a type of message control, the client code sets the IRM field IRM_FLG5 to be one of the following values:

IRM_F5_ONE
Retrieves a single message (single).

IRM_F5_SWAIT
Waits for a single message if none are currently present in the IMS message queue (single with wait).

IRM_F5_NOAUTO
Retrieves all messages that have been queued (noauto).

IRM_F5_AUTO
Retrieves all messages that have been queued, then retrieves any additional messages that are queued later (auto).

IRM_F5
Makes RESUME TPIPE function like NOAUTO (nooption) when set to X'00'.

The HWSSMPL0, HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, and HWSSMPL1 user message exits default to the noauto type of asynchronous output message management.

The rest of this section describes the asynchronous output message control options in detail.

Single Message Control

When using the single message control option (by setting field IRM_F5 to IRM_F5_ONE), the client can receive only a **single message**. If there are no messages in the IMS OTMA Asynchronous Queue for the client ID when the request is made, no message will be returned and a time out will occur. Using the single message control option will force the following sequence of events to occur:

1. Client issues CONNECT function.
   a. Following the CONNECT function, if the socket type is persistent socket, one or more transactions can be sent and the responses received before RESUME TPIPE function processing.
   b. If the socket type is a transaction socket, the RESUME TPIPE function must be issued after the CONNECT function.
2. Client issues RESUME TPIPE function with the correct IRM settings.
3. Client issues RECEIVE function to receive the Asynchronous output.
4. Client sends ACK or NAK to IMS Connect.
   a. The ACK or NAK can be sent with a user-specified numeric timeout value.
      Or
   b. Specify NOWAIT for the timeout value.
5. If a numeric timeout value is specified, the client must issue a RECEIVE function to receive the timeout notification. If the NOWAIT option is specified, no timeout notification is sent. Therefore, the client must not issue a RECEIVE function if NOWAIT is specified.
6. IMS Connect disconnects the Socket from the Host end if the socket connection is a transaction socket. If the socket connection is a persistent socket, IMS Connect does not disconnect the socket.
7. Client must issue a DISCONNECT function if the socket connection is a transaction socket. If the socket is a persistent socket, the client can either DISCONNECT the socket or choose to send in a new request such as SENDONLY, SEND of Tran code and Data, or issue another RESUME TPIPE request.

If the client responds with a NAK rather than an ACK, the message that has been NAKed will be put back on the OTMA Asynchronous Hold Queue, and can be re-retrieved later. IMS Connect will continue to process as described in events five through seven when a NAK is sent to IMS Connect by the Client.

Single with Wait Message Control

When using the single with wait message control option (by setting IRM_F5 to IRM_F5_SWAIT), the client can receive only one single message; however, unlike single message control, the single with wait message control can receive a message that is placed in the IMS OTMA Asynchronous Queue for the client ID. Using the single with wait message control option will force the following sequence of events to occur:

1. Client issues CONNECT function.
   a. Following the CONNECT function, if the socket type is persistent socket, one or more transactions can be sent and the responses received before RESUME TPIPE function processing.
   b. If the socket type is transaction socket, then the RESUME TPIPE function processing must be issued after the CONNECT function.
2. Client issues RESUME TPIPE function, with the correct IRM settings.
3. Client issues RECEIVE function to receive the Asynchronous output.
4. Client sends ACK or NAK to IMS Connect.
   a. The ACK or NAK can be sent with a user-specified timeout notification.

      Or
   b. Specify NOWAIT for the timeout value.
5. If a numeric timeout value is specified, the client must issue a RECEIVE function to receive the timeout notification. If the NOWAIT option is specified, no timeout notification is sent. Therefore, the client must not issue a RECEIVE function if NOWAIT is specified.
6. IMS Connect disconnects the Socket from the Host end if the socket connection is a transaction socket. If the socket connection is a persistent socket, IMS Connect does not disconnect the socket.
7. Client must issue a DISCONNECT function if the socket connection is a transaction socket. If the socket is a persistent socket, the client can either DISCONNECT the socket or choose to send in a new request such as SENDONLY, SEND of Tran code and Data, or issue another RESUME TPIPE request.

If the client responds with a NAK rather than an ACK, the message that has been NAKed will be put back on the OTMA Asynchronous Hold Queue, and can be re-retrieved later. IMS Connect will continue to process as described in events five through seven when a NAK is sent to IMS Connect by the Client.

Noauto Message Control

When using the noauto message control option (by setting field IRM_F5 to IRM_F5_NOAUTO), the client can receive **all** of the messages on the OTMA Asynchronous Queue. Using the noauto message control option will force the following sequence of events to occur:

1. Client issues CONNECT function.
   a. Following the CONNECT function, if the socket type is persistent socket, one or more transactions can be sent and the responses received before RESUME TPIPE function processing.
   b. If the socket type is transaction socket, then the RESUME TPIPE function processing must be issued after the CONNECT function.
2. Client issues RESUME TPIPE function.
3. Client issues RECEIVE function to receive the Asynchronous output.
4. Client sends ACK to IMS Connect.
5. Client repeats events three and four until event six occurs.
6. IMS Connect disconnects the Socket from the Host end.
7. Client issues DISCONNECT function.

Using the noauto message control option, the client can always terminate by issuing a DISCONNECT function after sending an ACK to IMS Connect.

If the client responds with a NAK rather than an ACK, the message that has been NAKed will be put back on the OTMA Asynchronous Hold Queue, and can be re-retrieved later. IMS Connect will terminate the socket as described in event six.

Nooption Message Control

When using the nooption message control option (by setting field IRM_F5 to X'00'), the client can receive **all** of the messages on the OTMA Asynchronous Queue. Using the nooption message control option will force the following sequence of events to occur:

1. Client issues CONNECT function.
   a. Following the CONNECT function, if the socket type is persistent socket, one or more transactions can be sent and the responses received before RESUME TPIPE function processing.
   b. If the socket type is transaction socket, then the RESUME TPIPE function processing must be issued after the CONNECT function.
2. Client issues RESUME TPIPE function.
3. Client issues RECEIVE function to receive the Asynchronous output.
4. Client sends ACK to IMS Connect.
5. Client repeats events three and four until event six occurs.
6. IMS Connect disconnects the Socket from the Host end.
7. Client issues DISCONNECT function.

Using the nooption message control option, the client can always terminate by issuing a DISCONNECT function after sending an ACK to IMS Connect.

If the client responds with a NAK rather than an ACK, the message that has been NAKed will be put back on the OTMA Asynchronous Hold Queue, and can be re-retrieved later. IMS Connect will terminate the socket as described in event six.

Auto Message Control

When using the auto message control option (by setting field IRM_F5 to IRM_F5_AUTO), the client can receive all of the messages on the OTMA Asynchronous Queue, ***and*** any messages that are placed on the OTMA Asynchronous Queue after the current messages are all removed. Using the auto message control option will force the following sequence of events to occur:

1. Client issues CONNECT function.
2. Client issues RESUME TPIPE function.
3. Client issues RECEIVE function to receive the Asynchronous output.
4. Client sends ACK to IMS Connect.
5. Client repeats events three and four.

If all messages have been removed from the queue, event three will remain active (that is, in receive state) until the user-specified timer supplied in the IRM has expired. IMS Connect will then terminate the socket. See "Values for Asynchronous Output Processing" on page 125 for information on the timer value.

Recommendation: If event three or event five receives a disconnect of the socket, the client should disconnect and then wait for a time interval before repeating events one through five.

Using the auto message control option, the client can always terminate the connection by either

- responding to the output message with a NAK response, or
- sending a DEALLOCATE request rather than an ACK.

The message being processed is put back on the IMS output queue, and IMS Connect terminates the socket.

If the client responds with an ACK, then issues a DISCONNECT, the connection is only terminated between the client and TCP/IP; the client remains in a CONN state with IMS Connect. When IMS Connect attempts to send the next asynchronous output message, IMS Connect is notified that the connection has been lost. IMS Connect does not acknowledge (NAK) OTMA, and the message is put back on the IMS output queue. IMS Connect then terminates the socket. If the client issues an ACK and then issues a disconnect, followed by a connect and transmittal of data, IMS Connect responds with duplicate client ID and disconnects the socket connection.

If the client responds with a NAK rather than an ACK in events three or five, the message that has been NAKed will be put back on the OTMA Asynchronous Hold Queue, IMS Connect will terminate the socket, and then those messages can be re-retrieved later.

Note: The IMS Connect AUTO support is based on the premise that the socket connection is dedicated as an output-only device. Combining RESUME TPIPE (with auto asynch option specified) with transactions on the same socket connection or SENDONLY on a persistent socket, can yield unpredictable results. If you wish to change from RESUME TPIPE auto option mode to a mode that will allow for transaction processing, you must change the auto asynch option by performing one of the following options:

1. NAK one of the RESUME TPIPE outputs. This will change the asynch mode from auto to noauto. To return to auto mode, a RESUME TPIPE with auto must be specified.
2. On a timeout notification associated with the RESUME TPIPE AUTO, the client application can disconnect, reconnect, and issue a RESUME TPIPE with single, single with wait, noauto, or nooption with a very short IRM_TIMER value. The IRM_TIMER value should be small, so that a timeout notification can be returned immediately. Issuing a RESUME TPIPE with one of the four asynch mode options, changes the mode from auto to one of the specified options. After the RESUME TPIPE is issued and a timeout notification is returned, the client application can send in a transaction.
3. On a timeout notification associated with the RESUME TPIPE AUTO, the client application can disconnect, reconnect, and issue a RESUME TPIPE with single, single with wait, noauto, or nooption with any valid IRM_TIMER value. Upon receiving an output message, send an ACK with IRM_TIMER set to nowait or a valid value. If the IRM_TIMER value is set to nowait, the client can then send in a transaction. If the IRM_TIMER is set to a valid value, after receiving the timeout notification, the client application can then send in a transaction.

Execution Time Out During RESUME TPIPE with Auto Message Control Option

If you are using RESUME TPIPE with the auto message control option and the IRM_TIMER value times out, you may experience some unpredictable results. If the auto option is selected on the RESUME TPIPE and a timeout occurs, to get the timeout notification and send transactions again, you must change the auto option processing mode to noauto. To get out of the auto option processing mode, you can choose one of the following options:

- Issue RESUME TPIPE with the auto option and set a large IRM_TIMER value to ensure that the client application will NAK the output. When the output is NAK, OTMA will change the asynchronous mode from auto to noauto to stop the sending of asynchronous output. The client application then issues READ to retrieve the timeout notification. Upon receiving the timeout notification, the client can begin sending transactions to IMS Connect.
- Issue RESUME TPIPE with the noauto option and set any value in the IRM_TIMER field. After receiving ACK output, repeat READ of asynch output and SEND of ACK until a timeout notification is received. (Issuing RESUME TPIPE with noauto changed the processing mode from auto to noauto. This also resets the asynchronous mode in OTMA to noauto where OTMA no longer supports the automatic sending of asynch output when the IMS Message Queue is empty.) The client application then issues READ to retrieve the timeout notification. Upon receiving the timeout notification, the client can begin sending transactions to IMS Connect.
- Issue RESUME TPIPE with noauto option and set any value in the IRM_TIMER field. If you receive NAK output, the processing mode and OTMA Asynch mode is reset to noauto. Resetting the OTMA Asynch mode to noauto stops the sending of asynch output and the NAK output terminates the process. The client application then issues READ to retrieve the timeout notification. Upon receiving the timeout notification, the client can begin sending transactions to IMS Connect.
- Issue RESUME TPIPE with single option and set any value in the IRM_TIMER field. The OTMA Asynch mode is reset from auto to single and no more asynchronous messages are sent. After you receive ACK or NAK output with an IRM_TIMER setting that is anything other than NO_WAIT, the single option has been completed and the client application can issue a READ to get the timeout notification. Upon receiving the timeout notification, the client can begin sending transactions to IMS Connect.
- Issue RESUME TPIPE with single option and set any value in the IRM_TIMER field. The OTMA Asynch mode is reset from auto to single and no more asynchronous messages are sent. After you receive ACK or NAK output with an IRM_TIMER setting of NO_WAIT, the single option has been completed and the client application does not have to issue a READ to get timeout notification. The client application can start sending transactions to IMS Connect.

Values for Asynchronous Output Processing

This section provides values for asynchronous output processing for socket type, commit mode, sync level, timer setting, and resume TPIPE options.

For a RESUME TPIPE request, set the values as follows:

Socket Type
Transaction or Persistent

Commit Mode
Zero

Sync level
Confirm

Timer setting
The timeout range required by your enterprise.

Resume TPIPE options
Single, single with wait, auto, noauto, or nooption.

For example, if you want to create a dedicated output client that only receives unsolicited output, start a client application to complete the following sequence:

1. The client application performs a connection sequence.
2. The client application sends a RESUME TPIPE request with the correct settings in the IRM.

   Recommendation: Set the IRM_TIMER value to X'FF', which causes IMS Connect to override the TIMEOUT value in the configuration file and wait forever.
3. The client application sends a TCP/IP READ to receive the output message.
4. The client application sends an acknowledgment (ACK[1]) and returns to the TCP/IP READ.

The timer interval that is set in IRM_TIMER is a different timer value from the one that is set in the IMS Connect configuration file (that value is TIMEOUT=).

The IRM_TIMER value is the wait value to wait for a RECEIVE issued from the client following a RESUME TPIPE, or an ACK to the RECEIVEs following the RESUME TPIPE.

See “Time-out intervals on input messages” on page 110 for more information.

Retrieving asynchronous output from an alternate OTMA hold queue

Client applications can retrieve the asynchronous output of another client application by issuing a RESUME TPIPE call that specifies the client ID of the other application.

When IMS Connect passes a RESUME TPIPE call that specifies an alternate client ID to OTMA, OTMA returns to the caller any asynchronous messages that are queued to the tpipe that matches the alternate client ID.

Retrieving the asynchronous output of other client applications by specifying an alternate client ID is required to retrieve output destined for IMS TM resource adapter when automatically generated client IDs are used. Similarly, specifying an alternate client ID is useful in Sysplex Distributor environments, where client applications typically do not know on which tpipe hold queue their output is queued.

In both of these cases, the asynchronous output is routed to a known tpipe hold queue, and then any client application can retrieve the output through any instance of IMS Connect simply by specify the tpipe name in the alternate client ID field of either the IRM or the OTMA header.

For user-written client applications, to retrieve asynchronous output for another application program:

1. In the IRM of the message for the RESUME TPIPE call:
   - Specify X'01' in the IRM_ARCH field of the fixed IRM section
   - Specify the client ID of the other client application program in the IRM_RT_ALTCID field of the user-defined section of the IRM.

1. Set the IRM_TIMER value to the same value you set on the RESUME TPIPE.

For IMS TM resource adapter client applications, to retrieve asynchronous output for another application program the client application must specify the following values in the OTMA header:

1. The client ID of the other client application program in the OMUSR_RT_ALTCID field of the OTMA header.
2. OMUSR_AL02 in the OMUSR_ARCLEV field.

Asynchronous Output Message Flow

Implementing asynchronous output support forces a commit-then-send (commit mode 0) message flow. This flow requires an acknowledgment (ACK/NAK) from the client.

If an IMS transaction running in commit-then-send message flow sends a message to the client, and that message cannot be delivered, OTMA will react as though a NAK had been sent to OTMA from IMS Connect, and the message will be placed on the OTMA Hold Queue. OTMA will behave in this manner for whatever reason that the NAK gets sent (for example, because the XCF connection is not available, because IMS Connect has terminated, or because IMS Connect has lost communications with TCP/IP).

Related Reading:

- For more information about the format of the OTMA headers, see "HWSOMPFX" in Appendix B, "OTMA Headers," on page 175.
- For detailed information about the IRM layout, see "How IMS Connect Communicates with a TCP/IP Client" on page 39.
- For detailed information about the CSM and RSM layouts, see "Output Message From Message Exit" on page 71.
- For detailed information about the purge function, see "Purging Undeliverable Commit-Then-Send Output" on page 98.

IMS Connect Client Call Flows

This section illustrates several sample IMS Connect client flows for conversational and non-conversational transactions. Figure 18 on page 128, Figure 19 on page 128, Figure 20 on page 128, Figure 21 on page 129, Figure 22 on page 129, and Figure 23 on page 129 are all examples of IMS Connect client flows for conversational and non-conversational transactions. All sample flows shown apply to both persistent and transaction TCP/IP sockets, and all flows use this protocol: commit mode 1 (send-then-commit), synch level = confirm, with ACK and NAK. The following sample flows are illustrated:

- Non-conversational, running to successful completion using ACK
- Conversational, running to successful completion using ACKs
- Non-conversational, where client sends NAK in response to message
- Conversational, where client sends NAK in response to one of the messages
- Non-conversational, terminated by Host application before successful completion of transaction
- Conversation terminated by Host application before successful completion of transaction

Important: These figures describe and show various protocols as used with IMS Versions 6 and 7. For more information about protocols that are used with IMS Version 5, see Table 45 on page 130.

```
CLIENT                  FLOW              IMS CONNECT
REQUEST                                     REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND-------------------->IRM/ACK-------------->RECEIVE

  RECEIVE<-------------------RSM<----------------SEND DEALLOCATE CONFIRM
       RSM reason code = DEALLOCATE CONFIRM  X'61' (97)
     (97 = IMS Host application has committed the transaction)
```

Figure 18. Non-conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and ACK (Transaction Runs to Successful Completion)

```
CLIENT                  FLOW              IMS CONNECT
REQUEST                                     REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<-------------- DATA/CSM<---------------SEND
  SEND-------------------->IRM/ACK-------------->RECEIVE
  SEND-------------------->IRM/DATA------------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND-------------------->IRM/ACK-------------->RECEIVE
                              .
                              .
                              .
  SEND-------------------->IRM/DATA ------------>RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND

  SEND-------------------->IRM/ACK-------------->RECEIVE

  RECEIVE<-------------------RSM<----------------SEND DEALLOCATE CONFIRM
         RSM reason code = DEALLOCATE CONFIRM  X'61' (97)
     (97 = IMS Host application has committed the transaction)
```

Figure 19. Conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and ACK (Transaction Runs to Successful Completion)

```
CLIENT                  FLOW              IMS CONNECT
REQUEST                                     REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND-------------------->IRM/NAK-------------->RECEIVE

  RECEIVE<---------------------------------- IMS MESSAGE "DFS555.."
```

Figure 20. Non-conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and NAK (Transaction Terminates with a NAK from Client Application)

```
CLIENT                  FLOW               IMS CONNECT
REQUEST                                      REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<-------------- DATA/CSM<---------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/ACK--------------->RECEIVE
  SEND------------------->IRM/DATA-------------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/ACK--------------->RECEIVE
                              .
                              .
                              .
  SEND------------------->IRM/DATA-------------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/NAK--------------->RECEIVE

  RECEIVE<---------------------------------- IMS MESSAGE "DFS555.."
```

Figure 21. Conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and NAK (Transaction Terminates with a NAK from Client Application)

```
 CLIENT                  FLOW               IMS CONNECT
 REQUEST                                      REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
            Host Application abnormally terminates
  RECEIVE<---------------------------------- IMS MESSAGE "DFS555.."
```

Figure 22. Non-conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and ACK (Transaction Terminated by Host Application Before Successful Completion)

```
CLIENT                  FLOW               IMS CONNECT
REQUEST                                      REQUEST

  SEND---------------->IRM/TRAN/DATA ----------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/ACK--------------->RECEIVE

  SEND------------------->IRM/DATA-------------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/ACK--------------->RECEIVE
                              .
                              .
                              .
  SEND------------------->IRM/DATA-------------->RECEIVE
  RECEIVE<----------------DATA/CSM<--------------SEND
  SEND------------------->IRM/ACK--------------->RECEIVE

            Host Application abnormally terminates

  RECEIVE<---------------------------------- IMS MESSAGE "DFS555.."
```

Figure 23. Conversational, Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm, and NAK (Transaction Terminated by Host Application)

Table 45 and Table 46 show the required actions to be taken when different IMS DFSnnnnn messages or IMS command output is sent to the IMS Connect client. The

two tables illustrate whether or not an ACK is required to be sent, both for synch level Confirm and synch level None, when the client receives an IMS DFS message or output from an IMS command.

Note: The client code can test the CSM_FLG1 byte for the presence of the CSM_ACK_NAK flag; it can also test the RSM_FLG1 byte for the presence of the RSM_ACK_NAK flag. It performs this test to determine if an ACK or NAK is required. Otherwise, it performs the analysis outlined in Table 45 and Table 46.

Table 45 and Table 46 also define whether or not the client requires a READ in order to receive the "Deallocate Abort" response (RSM) from IMS Connect. Notes for both tables immediately follow Table 46.

Table 45. IMS Connect Client Message Protocol Sequence for IMS DFS Messages and IMS Command Output: Persistent Socket

	Persistent Socket			
	Commit Mode 1		**Commit Mode 0**	
Message Output to Client	**Synch Level Confirm**	**Synch Level None**	**Synch Level Confirm**	**Synch Level None**
Invalid transaction code DFS064	DFS064[1]	DFS064[1]	N/A	N/A
Transaction stopped DFS065	DFS065[1]	DFS065[1]	N/A	N/A
Transaction abended DFS555	DFS555[7]	DFS555[1]	N/A	N/A
Output DFS2082	DFS2082[2]	DFS2082[1]	N/A	N/A
IMS Command Output	Cmd output[1]	Cmd output[1]	N/A	N/A
Security Failure DFS1292	DFS1292[1]	DFS1292[1]	N/A	N/A
Segment greater than 32 K	DFS1294[5]	DFS1294[5]	N/A	N/A

Table 46. IMS Connect Client Message Protocol Sequence for IMS DFS Messages and IMS Command Output: Transaction Socket

	Transaction Socket			
	Commit Mode 1		**Commit Mode 0**	
Message Output to Client	**Synch Level Confirm**	**Synch Level None**	**Synch Level Confirm**	**Synch Level None**
Invalid transaction code DFS064	DFS064[1]	DFS064[1]	DFS064[1]	N/A
Transaction stopped DFS065	DFS065[1]	DFS065[1]	DFS065[1]	N/A
Transaction abended DFS555	DFS555[7]	DFS555[1]	DFS555[7]	N/A
Output DFS2082	DFS2082[2]	DFS2082[1]	No output[3]	N/A
IMS Command Output	Cmd output[1]	Cmd output[1]	Cmd output[4]	N/A

Table 46. IMS Connect Client Message Protocol Sequence for IMS DFS Messages and IMS Command Output: Transaction Socket (continued)

Message Output to Client	Transaction Socket			
	Commit Mode 1		Commit Mode 0	
	Synch Level Confirm	Synch Level None	Synch Level Confirm	Synch Level None
Security Failure DFS1292	DFS1292[1]	DFS1292[1]	DFS1292[1]	N/A
Segment greater than 32 K	DFS1294[5]	DFS1294[5]	DFS1297[6]	N/A

Notes:

1. Does not require an ACK to DFS messages.
2. Requires both an ACK to DFS messages and a second read to get a deallocate response.
3. The read to receive the transaction output will time out. No data will be received. OTMA treats commit mode=0 and Synch level=Confirm as asynchronous output. If the IMS Host application does not return a message (insert to IOPCB), OTMA does not send a deallocate. The TIMEOUT= value specified in the IMS Connect configuration file will have to expire before the disconnect is complete.
4. Requires an ACK to command output. A second read is not required to get a deallocate response. The command output gets treated as asynchronous output.
5. Does not require ACK to DFS1294 output. A second receive is required to receive the DFS555 message.
6. Client will receive DFS1297 rather than DFS1294. The DFS1294 message does not require an ACK. No DFS555 message gets sent, so a second receive is not required. The application is committed, and the application output gets discarded because the segment is larger than 32 K.
7. For IMS Versions 6 and 7, does not require an ACK to DFS messages.

   For IMS Version 5, requires an ACK to DFS messages. To receive the deallocate response (RSM), a second read is required.

For commit mode 1, there are three reason codes associated with a zero (0) return code, and two reason codes associated with an X'04' return code, which provide information to the client application. The sample flows illustrate how each of these codes are used. The code meanings are listed in Table 47.

Table 47. Information Reason Codes for Commit Mode=1, Synch Level=Confirm

Return Code	Reason Code	Description
X'00'	94	Response - only output from host from non-conversation
X'00'	95	Conversation - last output from host from on conversation
X'00'	96	Conversation/response - middle of conversation
X'04'	97	Deallocate commit - successful completion of host application
X'04'	98	Deallocate abort - abnormal termination of host application

IMS Connect dead letter queue (HWS$DLQ)

If OTMA attempts to send a message to IMS Connect that does not contain a user data section in the OTMA header, IMS Connect sends a NAK response to OTMA , OTMA stores the incomplete message on the IMS Connect dead letter queue, and IMS issues message HWSD0255W. The IMS Connect dead letter queue is identified by the tpipe name HWS$DLQ.

You cannot retrieve messages that do not contain the user data section of the OTMA header by using the RESUME TPIPE call. Incomplete messages of this type on HWS$DLQ can only be dequeued.

To dequeue a message from HWS$DLQ:

1. Stop HWS$DLQ by issuing the command `/STOP TMEMBER tmembername TPIPE hws$dlq`.
2. Dequeue the message by issuing the command `/DEQUEUE TMEMBER tmembername TPIPE hws$dlq PURGE1`.
3. Start HWS$DLQ by issuing the command `/START TMEMBER tmembername TPIPE hws$dlq`.

To view the queue counts for HWS$DLQ issue the command `/DISPLAY TMEMBER tmembername TPIPE hws$dlq`.

Chapter 9. Security Support

IMS Connect allows security support by checking the RACF flag. There are two ways to activate the RACF flag:

- Set the RACF flag in the configuration file, HWSCFG00, by setting the flag to Y as follows:

  ```
  HWS ID=HWS01 RACF=Y
  ```

- Use the HWS command SETRACF to set the RACF flag as follows:

  ```
  SETRACF ON
  ```

To check the setting of the RACF flag, you can issue the VIEW HWS command. After you issue this command, you should see: HWSC0001 HWSID=HW01 RACF=Y

If you turn the RACF flag ON, IMS Connect calls RACROUTE REQUEST=VERIFY to verify a user ID and password.

Security information is passed from clients in the IRM. See Table 5 on page 44 for the security field data, and see Appendix C, "HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 Security Actions," on page 189 for descriptions of the USERID and GROUPID results.

In this chapter:

RACF PassTicket Support

An alternative to the RACF password is a PassTicket. PassTicket allows you to communicate with a host without using a RACF password. You can use PassTicket to authenticate user IDs and log on to computer systems that contain RACF.

You can select PassTicket support through an IMS Connect client and send a PassTicket in the IRM in place of a RACF password. IMS Connect issues a RACF call using PassTicket and blanks out the PassTicket field in the OTMA User Data Header before sending the message to IMS. Because PassTicket occupies the same field as the RACF password and PassTicket cannot be translated to uppercase, the RACF password is also not translated to uppercase. You can use a user message exit to provide uppercase translation.

The IMS Connect PassTicket support parallels IMS PassTicket support.

- You can use existing APPLID definitions for newly connecting IMS Connect clients.
- Each data store statement will have a new parameter APPLID=*APPLname*, where:
  - each APPLID= can be a unique RACF APPLname for each data store
  - each APPLID= can be the same name for each data store, as required for VGR support, or can be unique per data store
- The default APPLID=*APPLname* value is blank.
- The IMS Connect client can pass an APPLID in the IRM to the user message exit which sets the APPLID in the OTMA User Data Header or the user message exit can pass and set the appropriate APPLID in the OTMA User Data Header.

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 do not support passing an APPLID in the IRM. However, they do support passing PassTicket in the IRM. The APPLID used by HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 must be defined on the DATASTORE statement.

For PassTicket support, you are responsible for all definitions to RACF. You need to establish the RACF encoding and decoding routines and to supply the encoding routine to the distributed platform.

RACF PassTicket is only supported for customer-written client/server support. This support will eventually be extended to IMS Connector for Java.

This support may require changes to the customer-written user message exits and customer-provided Client/Server code. The following list describes options you may select for PassTicket support:

- **Support for passing an APPLname in the IRM to IMS Connect**

  This support has been added to the IRM definition. A new 8 byte field, IRM_APPL_NM, has been added to the end of the IRM structure. If you want to implement the PassTicket function, then the client code must pass the APPLname to IMS Connect in this field.

  Note: This **will** change the length of the IRM by 8 bytes and the total length of the message by 8 bytes.

  The supplied user message exits (HWSSMPL1 and HWSSMPL0) have been modified so that a client can send an APPLname to IMS Connect in the IRM_APPL_NM field.

  If you choose this option, the only action you need to do is to pass the APPLname in the IRM. HWSIMSCB and IMS Connect have been modified to support this function.

- **No support for passing an APPLname in the IRM to IMS Connect**

  This support has been added to the IRM definition. A new 8 byte field IRM_APPL_NM has been added to the end of the IRM structure. If you do not want to implement the PassTicket function, you have two options:

  – **Option 1: Blank APPLname**

    You can choose to pass a blank APPLname to IMS Connect in the IRM_APPL_NM field to IMS Connect.

    Note: This **will** change the length of the IRM by 8 bytes and the total length of the message by 8 bytes.

    The supplied user message exits (HWSSMPL1 and HWSSMPL0) have been modified so that a client can send a blank APPLname in the IRM_APPL_NM field to IMS Connect.

    If you choose this option, the only action you need to do is to pass a blank APPLname in the IRM. HWSIMSCB and IMS Connect have been modified to support this blank APPLname function.

  – **Option 2: No APPLname**

    The customer can choose to pass no APPLname to IMS Connect in the IRM_APPL_NM field to IMS Connect.

    Note: This **will not** change the length of the IRM or the total length of the message.

    The supplied user message exits (HWSSMPL1 and HWSSMPL0) have been modified so that a client does not have to send an APPLname in the IRM_APPL_NM field to IMS Connect.

User exits, HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 do not support PassTicket with APPLname in the IRM.

If you choose this option, you do not need to perform any action. HWSIMSCB and IMS Connect have been modified to support this function of not passing an APPLname.

PassTicket Replay Protection Considerations

You may want to consider bypassing PassTicket replay protection if you have multiple end-users sharing the same user ID. If you have multiple users with the same user IDs, it is possible for them to request access to an application during the same time interval. In this situation, the same PassTicket is generated for different users. As a result, if PassTicket replay protection is not bypassed, the users will be using the same PassTicket and be denied access to the application. Bypassing the PassTicket replay protection allows the same PassTicket to be used by multiple users.

Similarly, if you are stress testing your system where there is no think time driving requests to IMS Connect and have numerous requests to the same application occurring in the same time interval, you may want to consider bypassing PassTicket replay protection. This option allows the same PassTicket to be used within a ten minute period.

You can specify NO REPLAY PROTECTION in the APPLDATA field of the PTKTDATA profile for one or more of the selected applications to allow the same PassTicket to be generated within a ten minute period.

For additional information about no replay options, see *z/OS Security Server RACF Security Administrator's Guide* (SA22-7683), Chapter 7: Protecting General Resources.

SSL Connections

TCP/IP consistently and reliably transfers information across the internet domain, but it does not secure the information that is transferred.

IMS Connect supports Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) Version 2.0, Version 3.0, and Transport Layer Security (TLS) Version 1.0. Throughout this book, the term SSL is used to describe both the SSL and TLS protocols.

SSL protects information from:

- Eavesdropping
- Data theft
- Traffic analysis
- Data modification
- Trojan horse browser / server

SSL ensures the transfer of sensitive information over the internet by securing sockets through a combination of public and private and symmetric key encryption. The public and private keys are used to initiate contact between the client and the server and to establish authentication between one another. During this handshake protocol, the client and server agree on how to encrypt and decrypt information and define the format used to transmit the encrypted data. Symmetric key encryption is used to encrypt and decrypt all of the data transferred between the client and the server.

X.509 certificates are used by both the client and server when securing communications. The client must verify the server's certificate based on the certificate of the Certificate Authority (CA) that signed the certificate or based on a self-signed certificate from the server. The server must verify the client's certificate (if requested) using the certificate of the CA that signed the client's certificate. The client and the server then use the negotiated session keys and begin encrypted communications.

z/OS Key Management

SSL connections use public and private key mechanisms for authenticating each side of the SSL session (the server side and the client side) and agree on bulk encryption keys to be used for the SSL session. To use public and private key mechanisms (PKIs), public and private key pairs must be generated. In addition, X.509 certificates (which contain public keys) may either need to be created, or certificates must be requested, received, and managed.

SSL for z/OS supports the following two methods for managing PKI private keys and certificates:

- A z/OS shell-based program named *gskkyman*. gskkyman creates, fills in, and manages a z/OS HFS file that contains PKI private keys, certificate requests, and certificates. This z/OS HFS file is called a key database and, by convention, has a file extension of .kdb.
- The z/OS Security Server (RACF) RACDCERT command. The RACDCERT command installs and maintains PKI private keys and certificates in RACF. See *z/OS: Security Server RACF Command Language Reference*, SA22-7687 for details about the RACDCERT command.

  RACF supports the management of multiple PKI private keys and certificates as a group. These groups are called key rings. RACF key rings are the preferred method for managing PKI private keys and certificates for SSL.

For more information about z/OS and SSL, see *z/OS System Secure Sockets Layer Programming*, SC24-5901-02.

SSL Initialization

The TCP/IP variable SSLENVAR points to an SSL interface configuration file that contains variable assignment statements that provide the information necessary for SSL initialization.

When you are configuring the IMS Connect SSL interface, you must also consider the ability of the IMS Connect client to support SSL connections.

The following example shows an SSL interface configuration file with the default SSL configuration:

```
################################################
#   This is my SSL interface configuration file    #
################################################
GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2=GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2_ON
GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3=GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3_ON
GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1=GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1_ON
GSK_KEYRING_FILE=IMSCONNECT
GSK_KEYRING_LABEL=IMS CONNECT
GSK_KEYRING_PW=
GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE=
```

```
GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_TYPE=GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_FULL_TYPE
GSK_SESSION_TYPE=GSK_SERVER_SESSION
GSK_V2_CIPHER_SPECS=642
GSK_V3_CIPHER_SPECS=0906030201
```

The SSL interface configuration file can contain both variable assignments and comments. Each variable assignment statement consists of a variable name and the value that you assign to the variable. Variable assignment statements have the following format: `GSK_VARIABLE_NAME=value`. Each comment in the SSL interface configuration file begins with a number sign (#). For example, `#This is a comment`.

Variable assignment statements can continue across multiple lines. To continue a variable assignment statement on the next line, add a blank space and a dash (" -") at the end of the line. The line immediately following the blank space and dash character sequence is then read as a continuation of the line. Any characters after the blank space-dash sequence (" -") on the same line are ignored.

It is not possible to embed the blank space-dash (" -") character sequence within a variable assignment.

For example, the following excerpt from an SSL configuration file has two variable values that contain dashes, one without a blank space, "`IMS-Ring`", and one with a blank space, "`IMSCONNECT - Test`":

```
// GSK_KEYRING_FILE=IMS-Ring
// GSK_KEYRING_LABEL=IMSCONNECT - Test
// GSK_KEYRING_PW=
// GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE=
```

When the above configuration file is processed, `GSK_KEYRING_FILE=IMS-Ring` processes successfully, but `GSK_KEYRING_LABEL=IMSCONNECT Certificate - Test` produces an error because the blank space and dash is read as an end of the line. Consequently, the characters after the dash, "` Test`", are discarded and the following line, `GSK_KEYRING_PW=`, is read as a continuation of the value assigned to `GSK_KEYRING_LABEL`. To illustrate, here is the job log produced by the above configuration file:

```
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_FILE = "IMS-Ring"
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_FILE...SUCCESS (rc = 0)
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_LABEL = "IMSCONNECTGSK_KEYRING_PW="
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_LABEL...SUCCESS (rc = 0)
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE = NULL
// HWSSSL00I   GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE...SUCCESS (rc = 0)
```

The possible variables and the values associated with the variables are as follows:

GSK_KEYRING_FILE
: Name of the key database or RACF keyring. If a RACF key ring is specified, it must be an existing key ring and the current user ID must have READ access to the IRR.DIGTCERT.LISTRING and the IRR.DIGCERT.LIST resources in the FACILITY class.

GSK_KEYRING_LABEL
: Label name in the key database file of RACF key ring used. If this is not set, or set to NULL, the default key database or key ring entry is used.

GSK_KEYRING_PW
: Password of the key database. This must be NULL when a RACF key ring is used or when a stash file is specified.

GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE
Name of the file that contains the password for the keyring. This value must be NULL when a RACF key ring is used.

GSK_V2_CIPHER_SPECS
A null-terminated character string which specifies the ciphers to enable for SSL V2.0. If this is not specified, the default cipher spec list is used. The default list is 713642 if the Security Level 3 update is installed and 624 if it is not installed.

1 - RC4 US

2 - RC4 Export

3 - RC2 US

4 - RC2 Export

6 - DES 56-bit Export

7 - Triple DES US

Usage example: GSK_V2_CIPHER_SPECS=6321

GSK_V3_CIPHER_SPECS
A null-terminated character string that specifies the ciphers to enable for SSL V3.0 and TLS 1.0. If no value is specified, the default cipher spec list is used. The default list is 05040A0306090201 if the Security Level 3 update is installed and 0306090201 if it is not installed.

01 - NULL MD5

02 - NULL SHA

03 - RC4 MD5 Export

04 - RC4 MD5 US

05 - RC4 SHA US

06 - RC2 MD5 Export

09 - DES SHA Export

0A - Triple DES SHA US

Usage example: GSK_V3_CIPHER_SPECS=0306090201

GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2
Used to enable or disable SSL V2.0. Possible values are GSK_PROTOCOL_SSL_V2_ON and GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2_OFF.

Note: All SSL V2.0 non-US encryption schemes have been decrypted. Therefore, SSL V2.0 should not be enabled unless the client does not support SSL V3.0 or TLS V1.0 communication.

GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3
Used to enable or disable SSL V3.0. Possible values are GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3_ON and GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3_OFF.

GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1
Used to enable or disable TLS V1.0. Possible values are GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1_ON and GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1_OFF.

GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_TYPE
Indicates the type of client authentication to take place. Two options are available: GSK_CLIENT_PASSTHRU_TYPE and GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_FULL_TYPE. The GSK_CLIENT_PASSTHRU_TYPE specifies to not authenticate if the client sends a certificate. GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_FULL_TYPE validates all received certificates. If the certificate cannot be validated, the connection is terminated. If no certificate is sent by the client, the connection is unsuccessful.

GSK_SESSION_TYPE
Indicates whether or not to require client authentication. A value of GSK_SERVER_SESSION does not require authentication. GSK_SERVER_SESSION_WITH_CL_AUTH does require client authentication.

GSK_V2_SESSION_TIMEOUT
The number of seconds before the SSL V2.0 session identifier expires. The valid range is from 0 to 100 seconds. If the session timeout value has not expired, the client and server, as well as peer clients (multiple client connections from same client computer) do not need to perform a handshake when starting a new connection.

GSK_V3_SESSION_TIMEOUT
The number of seconds before the SSL V3.0 session identifier expires. The valid range is from 0 to 100 seconds. If the session timeout value has not expired, the client and server as well as peer clients (multiple client connections from same client computer) do not need to perform a handshake when starting a new connection.

GSK_V2_SIDCACHE_SIZE
The maximum number of session ID elements that can be stored in the SSL V3.0 cache. The range is 0 to 32000 entries.

DEBUG_SSL
Indicates whether or not to turn on SSL debugging information. If the debug information is requested, it can be found in the job output after the IMS Connect job has completed. Possible assignment values are ON and OFF.

Usage example: DEBUG_SSL=ON

SSL Default Setup

If the SSL initialization file does not exist, a default setup of SSL occurs. The default setup variables and their values are:

```
GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2=GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV2_ON
GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3=GSK_PROTOCOL_SSLV3_ON
GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1=GSK_PROTOCOL_TLSV1_ON
GSK_KEYRING_FILE=IMSCONNECT
GSK_KEYRING_LABEL=IMS CONNECT
GSK_KEYRING_PW=
GSK_KEYRING_STASH_FILE=
```

```
GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_TYPE=GSK_CLIENT_AUTH_FULL_TYPE
GSK_SESSION_TYPE=GSK_SERVER_SESSION
GSK_V2_CIPHER_SPECS=642
GSK_V3_CIPHER_SPECS=0906030201
```

Note: When creating a new PROCLIB file, ensure that sequence numbers are not automatically inserted in the SSL configuration file. The sequence numbers will cause parsing errors of the SSL options.

Sample JCL for RACF-Managed SSL

RACF as a security manager can create certificates and keyrings, authorize certificates, and store the certificates in a keyring. RACF can also be configured to be a certificate authority. The following sample JCL illustrates how to set up keyrings and certificates in RACF:

```
//SSLRACF JOB MSGLEVEL=(1,1),USER=OMVSADM,PASSWORD=,
//        CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=A
//*
/*ROUTE PRINT THISCPU/CSDM09
//   EXEC PGM=IKJEFT01
//SYSTSPRT DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSABEND DD SYSOUT=*
//SYSTSIN DD *
* Remove labels from mykey and delete the key.
RACDCERT REMOVE(LABEL('CLIENT') RING(mykey))
RACDCERT DELETE(LABEL('CLIENT'))
RACDCERT DELRING(mykey)
RACDCERT LIST(LABEL('CLIENT')
RACDCERT LISTRING(mykey)
* Remove labels from SSLRING and delete the key.
RACDCERT REMOVE(LABEL('CONNECT') RING(SSLRING))
RACDCERT DELETE(LABEL('CONNECT'))
RACDCERT REMOVE(LABEL('CERTAUTH') RING(SSLRING))
RACDCERT DELETE(LABEL('CERTAUTH'))
RACDCERT DELRING(SSLRING)
RACDCERT LIST(LABEL('CONNECT')
RACDCERT LIST(LABEL('CERTAUTH')
RACDCERT LISTRING(SSLRING)
* Create CLIENT certificate, export to dataset, and connect to mykey.
RACDCERT GENCERT-
 SUBJECTSDN(CN('CLIENT') OU('IMS') O('IBM') C('US'))-
 SIZE(512) WITHLABEL('CLIENT')
RACDCERT EXPORT(LABEL('CLIENT')) DSN(CLIENT.CERT) FORMAT(CERTB64)
RACDCERT ADD(CLIENT.CERT) TRUST WITHLABEL('CLIENT')
RACDCERT ADDRING(mykey)
RACDCERT CONNECT(LABEL('CLIENT') DEFAULT RING(mykey))
RACDCERT LISTRING(mykey)
RACDCERT LIST(LABEL('CLIENT')
* Create SSLRING.
RACDCERT ADDRING(SSLRING)
* Create CERTAUTH certificate, export to dataset, and connect to SSLRING
RACDCERT CERTAUTH GENCERT-
 SUBJECTSDN(CN('CERTAUTH') OU('IMS') O('IBM') C('US'))-
 KEYUSAGE(CERTSIGN) WITHLABEL('CERTAUTH')
RACDCERT CERTAUTH EXPORT(LABEL('CERTAUTH')) DSN(CERTAUTH.CERT)
RACDCERT CONNECT(CERTAUTH LABEL('CERTAUTH') RING(SSLRING))
* Create CONNECT certificate, export to dataset, and connect to SSLRING.
RACDCERT GENCERT-
 SUBJECTSDN(CN('CONNECT') OU('IMS') O('IBM') C('US'))-
 WITHLABEL('CONNECT')-
 SIGNWITH(CERTAUTH LABEL('CERTAUTH'))
RACDCERT EXPORT(LABEL('CONNECT')) DSN(CONNECT.CERT)
RACDCERT CONNECT(LABEL('CONNECT') DEFAULT RING(SSLRING))
* ?????
RACDCERT ADD(CLIENT.CERT) TRUST WITHLABEL('IMS CONNECT CLIENT')
```

```
* ?????
RACDCERT LIST(LABEL('CONNECT')
RACDCERT CERTAUTH LIST(LABEL('CERTAUTH')
SETROPTS RACLIST(DIGTCERT) REFRESH
RDEFINE  FACILITY  IRR.DIGTCERT.LISTRING   UACC(NONE)
RDEFINE  FACILITY  IRR.DIGTCERT.LIST       UACC(NONE)
PERMIT   IRR.DIGTCERT.LISTRING CLASS(FACILITY) ID(OMVSADM) ACCESS(ALTER)
PERMIT   IRR.DIGTCERT.LIST     CLASS(FACILITY) ID(OMVSADM) ACCESS(ALTER)
SETROPTS CLASSACT(FACILITY)
//
```

In this sample JCL, SSLRING is the sample keyring name and CONNECT is the sample certificate name. RACF stores the certificates in the OMVSADM data set. You must provide a copy of OMVSADM.CERTAUTH.CERT to the client's keyring so RACF can authorize the client.

Chapter 10. IMS Connect XML Message Conversion

IMS Connect XML conversion support allows IMS SOAP Gateway clients to submit transaction messages to IMS Connect that contain XML user data without requiring the COBOL IMS application program to process the XML. IMS Connect converts the XML user data to a COBOL data structure and the COBOL IMS application program processes it as a normal COBOL IMS transaction message.

The IMS Connect XML conversion support is provided by an XML adapter function and an HWSSOAP1 message exit in conjunction with a COBOL XML converter.

In the IRM of the input message, the IMS SOAP Gateway requests XML conversion support by specifying an XML adapter name and an XML converter name. IMS Connect reads the IRM when it receives an input message and, if XML conversion is required, IMS Connect calls the XML adapter. The XML adapter then calls the XML converter to perform the actual conversion. After the message is converted from its XML format, IMS Connect then sends the resulting message to IMS.

When IMS Connect receives the response message from IMS, it calls the XML adapter, which in turn calls the XML converter to convert the user data in the response message into XML. IMS Connect then sends the output message to the IMS SOAP Gateway.

Currently, the only IMS Connect client to support this feature is the IBM IMS SOAP Gateway.

Subsections:

- "IMS Connect XML Converters"
- "Structure of the XML Message" on page 144
- "Message Conversion Example" on page 145

For information about enabling IMS Connect XML conversion support, see "Configuring XML-to-COBOL Conversion Support for IMS SOAP Gateway" on page 36.

IMS Connect XML Converters

When enabling IMS Connect XML conversion support, you must create the XML converters that are used by IMS Connect to perform the actual conversion of the data structures from XML to COBOL and back again.

The XML converters are COBOL application programs. The recommended method of creating the XML converters is by using the separately licensed tool WebSphere Developer for zSeries (Version 6 or above) to automatically generate the converters from the COBOL copybook. You can find an example of an XML converter by downloading the IMS SOAP Gateway Phone Book Sample from the IMS SOAP Gateway home page at www.ibm.com/software/data/ims/soap/.

Each XML converter is based on the COBOL copybook of the IMS COBOL application program that processes the message. Each IMS COBOL application that process messages converted from XML must have its own unique XML converter.

The XML converters run in a z/OS LE enclave in the IMS Connect region and use about 33 MB of storage. The IMS Connect region size must be increased to accommodate this storage.

Structure of the XML Message

An XML schema defines the XML tags that correspond to the COBOL data structures used by the COBOL IMS application program. The XML schema used for XML conversion is based on the COBOL copybook of the COBOL IMS application program. The XML schema is not required by IMS Connect, but the application programmer that develops the Web service that will generate the XML input messages will need it.

If you use the separately licensed tool WebSphere Developer for zSeries (Version 6 or above) to automatically generate the XML converters from the COBOL copybook of the IMS application program, WebSphere Developer for zSeries also generates the XML schema for you.

The XML tags defined by the XML schema directly correspond to the fields of the COBOL data structure

The following is an example of an input and output message data structure defined in the COBOL copybook of the sample phonebook application program that is available at the IMS SOAP Gateway download site at www.ibm.com/software/data/ims/soap/:

```
01  INPUT-MSG.
    02  IN-LL        PICTURE S9(3) COMP.
    02  IN-ZZ        PICTURE S9(3) COMP.
    02  IN-TRCD      PICTURE X(10).
    02  IN-CMD       PICTURE X(8).
    02  IN-NAME1     PICTURE X(10).
    02  IN-NAME2     PICTURE X(10).
    02  IN-EXTN      PICTURE X(10).
    02  IN-ZIP       PICTURE X(7).

01  OUTPUT-MSG.
    02  OUT-LL       PICTURE S9(3) COMP.
    02  OUT-ZZ       PICTURE S9(3) COMP.
    02  OUT-MSG      PICTURE X(40).
    02  OUT-CMD      PICTURE X(8).
    02  OUT-NAME1    PICTURE X(10).
    02  OUT-NAME2    PICTURE X(10).
    02  OUT-EXTN     PICTURE X(10).
    02  OUT-ZIP      PICTURE X(7).
    02  OUT-SEGNO    PICTURE X(4)
```

Each field in the copybook has an equivalent XML tag that represents the field in the XML message. XML tags are case-sensitive. The dash symbol '-' in field names in the copybook is represented as an underscore '_' in the corresponding XML tags. The SOAP Gateway client has to build the XML message using that XML schema.

For example, the `IN-TRCD` field from the above copybook is represented in XML by the opening and closing tags <in_trcd> and </in_trcd>. In the data structure input message, the value of `IN-TRCD` should be placed in the byte positions 5 to 14. In the XML input message, the same value of `IN-TRCD` should be placed between the tags <in_trcd> and </in_trcd>.

An input messages from an IMS Connect client that uses the above example COBOL copybook of the phonebook application has the following XML tags for the equivalent COBOL data structure fields:

```
<INPUTMSG>
<in_ll> </in_ll>
<in_zz> </in_zz>
<in_trcd> </in_trcd>
<in_cmd> </in_cmd>
<in_name1> </in_name1>
<in_name2> </in_name2>
<in_extn> </in_extn>
<in_zip> </in_zip>
</INPUTMSG>
```

The above COBOL copybook of the phonebook application has the following XML tags for the equivalent outbound COBOL data structure fields:

```
<cbl:OUTPUTMSG>
<out_ll> </out_ll>
<out_zz> </out_zz>
<out_msg> </out_msg>
<out_cmd> </out_cmd>
<out_name1> </out_name1>
<out_name2> </out_name2>
<out_extn> </out_extn>
<out_zip> </out_zip>
<out_segno> </out_segno>
</cbl:OUTPUTMSG>
```

The input message XML tags must be wrapped by opening and closing XML tags based on the `01 INPUT-MSG.` definition in the COBOL copybook. In the above example the opening and closing tags are <INPUTMSG> and </INPUTMSG>.

The output message XML tags generated by the outbound converter are wrapped by opening and closing XML tags that correspond to the `01 OUTPUT-MSG.` definition. In the above example the opening and closing tags are <cbl:OUTPUTMSG> and </cbl:OUTPUTMSG>.

Look at the XML schemas to determine what these tags should be for each XML converter.

For each XML message, not all tags have to be specified, just like not all fields are required in the data structure message. The required fields are determined by the COBOL application.

Message Conversion Example

This example describes the conversion of an XML input message to COBOL and its COBOL response message to XML.

Below is an example of an XML message on input:

```
<INPUTMSG><in_ll>32</in_ll><in_zz>0</in_zz>
<in_trcd>IVTNO</in_trcd><in_cmd>DISPLAY</in_cmd>
<in_name1>LAST1</in_name1></INPUTMSG>
```

Below is an example of the same message after the XML data structure has been converted to the COBOL data structure required by the COBOL phonebook application program:

```
    IVTNO     DISPLAY LAST1
```

Note: In the above example IVTNO starts in the fifth byte. The first four bytes are used by IMS Connect and there are five spaces following LAST1.

The first four bytes of the data structure message, known as LLZZ, will be filled by the XML adapter. The first two bytes, the LL part, will be filled with the length of the data structure message. The second two bytes, the ZZ part, will be filled with zeroes. The XML converter converts the XML message to the application-specific format by taking the value within each XML tag, and placing it in its corresponding field position. The converted message can then be processed by the COBOL application and it returns an output message in its specific data structure. The output message has to be converted to XML before it is returned back to the Client. Below is an example of an output message and the message after XML conversion.

Below is an example of the COBOL data structure of the reply message on output from the IMS datastore:

```
    ENTRY WAS DISPLAYED                    DISPLAY LAST1     FIRST1    8-111-1111D01/R010001
```

In the above example, the text on the first line of the output message begins at the fifth byte, after the four byte LLZZ field.

Below is an example of the same message after the COBOL data structure has been converted to XML as required by the IMS Connect client:

```
<cbl>

<out_ll> 093</out_ll><out_zz> 000</out_zz>
<out_msg>ENTRY WAS DISPLAYED</out_msg><out_cmd>DISPLAY</out_cmd>
<out_name1>LAST1</out_name1><out_name2>FIRST1</out_name2>
<out_extn>8-111-1111</out_extn><out_zip>D01/R01</out_zip>
<out_segno>0001</out_segno></cbl>
```

In the example above, the values following the opening XML tags <out_ll> and <out_zz> tags are from the first four bytes of the output COBOL data structure message.

For outbound messages from the IMS application, the conversion is performed in reverse. Each field in the application data structure is wrapped in its corresponding XML tags. This conversion from an XML to a COBOL application data structure message format, and vice versa, is performed by the COBOL XML converter called by the XML adapter.

Chapter 11. Ping Support

To determine whether or not IMS Connect is available, you can send a ping request to IMS Connect. The ping support operates like a transaction and has the appearance of a transaction code and data. When you send the request `PING IMS_CONNECT`, the response is `PING RESPONSE`. The client sequence is:

1. Connect.
2. Send `PING IMS_CONNECT` (must be sent in uppercase).
3. Receive `PING RESPONSE`.
4. Disconnect.

The user message exits, HWSSMPL1, HWSSMPL0, and HWSJAVA provide ping support. User message exits, HWSCSLO0, HWSCSLO1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 do not support the ping function. If you write your own user message exit, you can choose to add the ping function support in your exit.

Chapter 12. User Message Exits for IMS Connect

Several user message exits are provided with IMS Connect. Each of the message exits allows you to call IMSLSECX, the security message exit, issue the RACF function in these user message exit routines, or use the IMS Connect user RACF function.

This chapter contains Product-Sensitive Programming Interface and Associated Guidance Information.

In this chapter:

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 User Message Exits

IMS Connect Version 9 is the final and last release with which HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 is shipped. It is recommended that you move to HWSSMPL1. You may also move to HWSSMPL0. There are two ways of migrating to HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1.

1. Change the client code to support HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1 by changing the ASCII or EBCDIC settings in your code to one of the following options:
   - Change *IRMREQ* to *SAMPLE* to move from HWSIMSO0 to HWSSMPL0.
   - Change *IRMRE1* to *SAMPL1* to move from HWSIMSO1 to HWSSMPL1.
   - Change *IRMREQ* to *SAMPL1* to move from HWSIMSO0 to HWSSMPL1. You must also modify the client code to accept the fullword output message length field preceding the LLZZ data.
2. Change either HWSSMPL1, HWSSMPL0, or both to accept the current settings as they exist in the client code by changing the ASCII or EBCDIC setting in the user message exit. You can select one of the following options:
   - Change *SAMPLE* to *IRMREQ* to move from HWSIMSO0 to HWSSMPL0.
   - Change *SAMPL1* to *IRMRE1* to move from HWSIMSO1 to HWSSMPL1.
   - Change *SAMPLE* to *IRMRE1* to move from HWSIMSO0 to HWSSMPL1. You must also modify the client code to accept the fullword output message length field preceding the LLZZ data.

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 are shipped as object code only (OCO) with IMS Connect. The exits are shipped as OCO to allow IMS Connect and the user message exit provided by TCP/IP to stay in sync without requiring a simultaneous upgrade of both products when message exit functions change. If your installation uses either HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1 as its default, you must concatenate the RESLIB that contains the IMS Connect-supplied message exit in front of the TCP/IP RESLIB to ensure that the correct message exit is used.

Recommendation: If HWSIMSO0 or HWSIMSO1 is inadequate for your installation, modify and use HWSSMPL0 or HWSSMPL1. See Part 1, "IMS Connect Administration," on page 1, for information about customizing user message exits.

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 User Message Exits

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 provide the following functions:

- Perform data translation of ASCII to EBCDIC for input messages.
- Perform data translation of EBCDIC to ASCII for output messages.
- Build the IMS Connect message structure (BPE and OTMA headers).
- If IMSLSECX (the security message exit) is link-edited with either of these message exits, then the security message exit is called.
- Default to COMMIT MODE=1.
- Default to SYNC LEVEL=NONE.
- Set up RACF options.
- Analyze the following message header options:
  - COMMIT MODE to override default.
  - SYNC LEVEL to override default.
  - MFS MOD name.
  - ACK/NAK/DEALLOCATE.
  - RACF options.
  - If no Client ID is passed to the exit, then the message exits generate the Client ID.

Restriction: Do not use the TCP/IP supplied message exit (EZAIMSO0) for IMS Connect. This message exit does not support IMS Connect.

If any errors occur with the TCP/IP translate table, report those problems to TCP/IP and notify them of the TCP/IP release you are currently using. When corrections have been made to the translate table, link-edit this exit again to pick up the corrected translate tables. If any errors occur with the IMS Connect user message exit (HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1) code, report those problems to IMS Connect for corrections.

HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 User Message Exits

HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, and the related MACROS are shipped as source code. This allows you to modify the message exit for your installation's requirements.

See Part 1, "IMS Connect Administration," on page 1 for information about customizing this user message exit.

The HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 user message exits provides the following functions:

- Perform data translation of ASCII to EBCDIC for input messages.
- Perform data translation of EBCDIC to ASCII for output messages.
- Build the IMS Connect message structure (BPE and OTMA headers).
- If IMSLSECX (the security message exit) is link-edited with either of these message exits, then the security message exit is called.
- Default to COMMIT MODE=1.
- Default to SYNC LEVEL=NONE.
- Set up RACF options.
- Analyze the following message header options:
  - COMMIT MODE to override default.
  - SYNC LEVEL to override default.
  - MFS MOD name.

- ACK/NAK/DEALLOCATE.
- RACF options.
- If no Client ID is passed to the exit, the message exit generates the Client ID.

HWSJAVA0 User Message Exit

HWSJAVA0 and the related macros are shipped as source code. The reason this user message exit is shipped as source code is to allow you the ability to modify the message exit for installation uniqueness. HWSJAVA0 gives you the flexibility to exit your messages and do your own security checking.

See Part 1, "IMS Connect Administration," on page 1, for information about customizing this user message exit.

HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 User Message Exits for Control Center

HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 are delivered as object code only (OCO) with IMS Connect. The exit is formatted OCO to allow IMS Connect and the user message exit for the Control Center to be synchronized without requiring simultaneous upgrades of other products when message exit functions change. If your installation activates the Control Center to communicate with OM, you must include the HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 exit names in the EXIT= parameter of the TCPIP statement.

HWSCSLO0 provides the following functions required by the Control Center:

- Performs data translation of ASCII to EBCDIC for input messages.
- Performs data translation of EBCDIC to ASCII for output messages.
- Builds the IMS Connect message structure (BPE and OM headers required by IMS Connect) for input messages.
- Removes the IMS Connect internal OM headers for output messages.
- Defaults to COMMIT MODE=1.
- Defaults to SYNCH LEVEL=NONE.
- Analyzes the following message header options:
  - COMMIT MODE override of the default
  - SYNC LEVEL override of the default
  - If no client ID is passed to the exit, then the message exit generates the client ID

HWSCSLO1 provides the following functions required by the Control Center:

- Performs no translation output messages.
- Builds the IMS Connect message structure (BPE and OM headers required by IMS Connect) for input messages.
- Removes the IMS Connect internal OM headers for output messages.
- Defaults to COMMIT MODE=1.
- Defaults to SYNCH LEVEL=NONE.
- Analyzes the following message header options:
  - COMMIT MODE override of the default
  - SYNC LEVEL override of the default
  - If no client ID is passed to the exit, then the message exit generates the client ID.

Note: You do not need to specify the HWSCSLO0 and HWSCSLO1 exit names in the TCPIP statement EXIT= parameter if the Control Center is not used.

Part 3. IMS Connect Return and Reason Codes

The IMS Connect HWS messages are documented in the *IMS Version 9: Messages and Codes, Volume 1*.

Chapter 13. IMS Connect Return and Reason Codes

This chapter describes the return and reason codes for the user message exits, IMS Connector for Java, and the XML adapter. This topic contains Diagnosis, Modification, or Tuning Information.

In this chapter:

HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSCSLO0, and HWSCSLO1

The following return and reason codes, in Table 48 and Table 49 on page 156, are sent by HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 to the client in the RSM fields RSM_RETCOD/RSM_RSNCOD.

- **Return codes**:

Table 48. Return Codes for HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1

Hex Value	Description
04	Exit request error message sent to client before socket termination and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
08	Error detected by IMS Connect and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
0C	Error returned by IMS OTMA and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
10	Error returned by IMS OTMA when an OTMA sense code is returned in the "Reason Code" field of the RSM and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect. See the *IMS Open Transaction Manager Access Guide* for your installation's version of IMS for sense code descriptions.
14	Currently reserved
18	SCI error detected and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect, see *IMS Common Service Layer Guide and Reference* for reason codes.
1C	OM error detected and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect, see *IMS Common Service Layer Guide and Reference* for reason codes.

Table 48. Return Codes for HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 (continued)

Hex Value	Description
20	IRM_TIMER value has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
24	A default IRM_TIMER value has expired. Either the IRM_TIMER value specified was X'00' or an invalid value. The reason code value is the value specified in the IRM_TIMER field and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
28	IRM_TIMER value has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER. The connection is not disconnected. The socket remains connected.
2C	Cancel Timer has completed successfully.

- **Reason codes**:

Table 49. Reason Codes for HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
N/A	4	Input data exceeds buffer size.
N/A	5	Negative length value.
N/A	6	IRM length invalid.
N/A	7	Total message length invalid.
N/A	8	OTMA NAK with no sense code or RC.
N/A	9	Contents of buffer invalid.
N/A	10	Output data exceeds buffer size.
N/A	11	Invalid unicode definition.
N/A	12	Invalid message, no data.
N/A	16	Do not know who client is.
N/A	20	OTMA segment length error.
N/A	24	FIC missing.
N/A	28	LIC missing.
N/A	32	Sequence number error.
N/A	34	Unable to locate context token.
N/A	36	Protocol error.
N/A	40	Security violation.
N/A	44	Message incomplete.
N/A	48	Incorrect message length.
NOSECHDR	51	Security failure — no OTMA security header.
INVESECHL	52	Security failure — no security data in OTMA security header.

Table 49. Reason Codes for HWSSMPL0 and HWSSMPL1 (continued)

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
SECFNOPW	53	Security failure — no password in OTMA user data header.
SECFNUID	54	Security failure — no user ID in OTMA security header.
SECFNPUI	55	Security failure — no password in OTMA user data and no user ID in OTMA security header.
DUPECLNT	56	Duplicate Client ID used; the client ID is currently in use.
INVLDTOK	57	Invalid token is being used — internal error.
INVLDSTA	58	Invalid client status — internal error.
CANTIMER	59	Cancel Timer completed successfully.
NFNDCOMP	70	Component not found.
NFNDFUNC	71	Function not found.
NFNDDST	72	Datastore not found.
DSCLOSE	73	IMS Connect in shutdown.
STP/CLSE	74	Datastore/IMSplex in stop or close process.
DSCERR	75	Datastore communication error.
STOPCMD	76	Datastore/IMSplex was stopped by command.
COMMERR	77	Datastore/IMSplex communication error to pending client.
SECFAIL	78	Security failure. RACF call failed, IMS Connect call failed. See IMS Connect error message on system console.
PROTOERR	79	IMS Connect protocol error. See IMS Connect error message on system console.
NOTACTV	80	The IMSplex connection is not active. The `STOPIP` command was issued or the SCI address space is not active.
INVLDCM1	93	Invalid commit mode of 1 specified on the RESUME TPIPE request.
REQUEST	94	Request.
CONVER	95	Conversation.
REQ_CON	96	Request and conversation.
DEAL_CTD	97	Deallocate confirmed.
DEAL_ABT	98	Deallocate abort.
	99	Default reason code.

HWSSOAP1

The following return and reason codes, in Table 50 and Table 51, are sent by HWSSOAP1 to the client in the RSM fields RSM_RETCOD/RSM_RSM_RSNCOD.

- **Return codes**:

Table 50. Return Codes for HWSSOAP1

Hex Value	Description
08	Error detected by IMS Connect and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect

- **Reason codes**:

Table 51. Reason Codes for HWSSOAP1

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
N/A	13	No Adapter name returned from User Message Exit.
N/A	14	Message not processed by Adapter(s).
N/A	15	Invalid Adapter return code.
N/A	100	Enqueue of AWE failed – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	101	No buffer returned by Adapter – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	102	Invalid buffer address returned by Adapter – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	103	Freemain of original input buffer failed – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	104	Freemain of original output buffer failed – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	105	Function not supported by User Message Exit – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	106	Invalid return code from User Message Exit – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	107	Adapter requested second output buffer – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.

Table 51. Reason Codes for HWSSOAP1 (continued)

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
N/A	108	Adapter returned invalid data length – internal error. See IMS Connect error message on the MVS Console log.
N/A	110	Invalid Adapter function requested.
N/A	111	Free original TCP/IP output buffer failed.

HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1

The following return and reason codes, in Table 52 and Table 53 on page 160, are sent by HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 to the client in the RSM fields RSM_RETCOD/RSM_RSM_RSNCOD.

- **Return codes**:

Table 52. Return Codes for HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1

Hex Value	Description
04	Exit request error message sent to client before socket termination and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
08	Error detected by IMS Connect and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
0C	Error returned by IMS/OTMA and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
10	Error returned by IMS OTMA when an OTMA sense code is returned in the "Reason Code" field of the RSM and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect. See the *IMS Open Transaction Manager Access Guide* for your installation's version of IMS for sense code descriptions.
14	Currently reserved.
18	SCI error detected and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect. See *IMS Common Service Layer Guide and Reference* for REASON codes.
1C	OM error detected and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect. See *IMS Common Service Layer Guide and Reference* for REASON codes.
20	The IRM_TIMER value has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
24	A default IRM_TIMER value has expired. Either the IRM_TIMER value specified was X'00' or an invalid value. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.

Table 52. Return Codes for HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 (continued)

Hex Value	Description
28	IRM_TIMER value has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER. The connection is not disconnected. The socket remains connected.
2C	Cancel Timer has completed successfully and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.

- **Reason codes**:

Table 53. Reason Codes for HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
N/A	4	Input data exceeds buffer size.
N/A	5	Negative length value.
N/A	6	IRM length invalid.
N/A	7	Total message length invalid.
N/A	8	OTMA NAK with no sense code or RC.
N/A	9	Contents of buffer invalid.
N/A	10	Output data exceeds buffer size.
N/A	11	Invalid unicode definition.
N/A	12	Invalid message, no data.
N/A	16	Do not know who client is.
N/A	20	OTMA segment length error.
N/A	24	FIC missing.
N/A	28	LIC missing.
N/A	32	Sequence number error.
N/A	34	Unable to locate context token.
N/A	36	Protocol error.
N/A	40	Security violation.
N/A	44	Message incomplete.
N/A	48	Incorrect message length.
NOSECHDR	51	Security failure — no OTMA security header.
INVESECHL	52	Security failure — no security data in OTMA security header.
SECFNOPW	53	Security failure — no password in OTMA user data header.
SECFNUID	54	Security failure — no user ID in OTMA security header.
SECFNPUI	55	Security failure — no password in OTMA user data and no user ID in OTMA security header.

Table 53. Reason Codes for HWSIMSO0 and HWSIMSO1 (continued)

OMUSR Reason Code Passed to Exit	Decimal Value in RSM	Description
DUPECLNT	56	Duplicate Client ID used; the client ID is currently in use.
INVLDTOK	57	Invalid token is being used — internal error.
INVLDSTA	58	Invalid client status — internal error.
CANTIMER	59	Cancel Timer completed successfully.
NFNDCOMP	60	Component not found.
NFNDFUNC	61	Function not found.
NFNDDST	62	Datastore not found.
DSCLOSE	63	IMS Connect in shutdown.
STP/CLSE	64	Datastore/IMSplex in stop or close process.
DSCERR	65	Datastore communication error.
STOPCMD	66	Datastore/IMSplex was stopped by command.
COMMERR	67	Datastore/IMSplex communication error to pending client.
SECFAIL	68	Security failure. RACF call failed, IMS Connect call failed. See IMS Connect error message on system console.
PROTOERR	69	IMS Connect protocol error. See IMS Connect error message on system console.
INVLDCM1	93	Invalid commit mode of 1 specified on the RESUME TPIPE request.
REQUEST	94	REQUEST
CONVER	95	Conversation
REQ_CON	96	Request and conversation
DEAL_CTD	97	Deallocate confirmed
DEAL_ABT	98	Deallocate abort
	99	Default reason code

IMS Connector for Java

The following return and reason codes, in Table 54 on page 162 and Table 55 on page 162, are sent by IMS Connect to IMS Connector for Java in the OTMA User fields OMUSR_RETCODE and OMUSR_RESCODE.

- **Return codes**:

Table 54. Return Codes for OTMA

OMUSR_RETCODE received by IMS Connector for Java (Hex value)	Description
04	Exit request error message sent to client before socket termination and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
08	Error detected by IMS Connect and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
0C	Error returned by IMS/OTMA and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
10	Not valid for HWSJAVA0 (OTMA RETURN code) and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
14	Reserved
18	Not valid for HWSJAVA0 (SCI RETURN code) and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
1C	Not valid for HWSJAVA0 (OM RETURN code) and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
20	The IRM_TIMER has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
24	A default IRM_TIMER value has expired. Either the IRM_TIMER value specified was X'00' or an invalid value. The reason code is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
28	IRM_TIMER value has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER. The connection is not disconnected. The socket remains connected.
2C	Cancel Timer has completed successfully.

- **Reason codes**:

Table 55. Reason Codes for OTMA

OMUSR_RESCODE received by IMS Connector for Java	Description
NOSECHDR	Security failure; no OTMA security header.
INVSECHL	Security failure; no security data in the OTMA security header.
SECFNOPW	Security failure; no password in the OTMA user data header.
SECFNUID	Security failure; no user ID in the OTMA user security header.
SECFNPUI	Security failure; no password in the OTMA user data header, and no user ID in the OTMA user security header.

Table 55. Reason Codes for OTMA (continued)

OMUSR_RESCODE received by IMS Connector for Java	Description
DUPECLNT	Duplicate client ID was used; the client ID is currently in use.
INVCHAR	Security failure; an invalid character detected in userid, groupname or password field of an input message
INVLDTOK	Invalid token is being used; internal error.
INVLDSTA	Invalid client status; internal error.
CANTIMER	Cancel Timer completed successfully.
NFNDCOMP	Component not found.
NFNDFUNC	Function not found.
NFNDDST	Datastore not found.
DSCLOSE	IMS Connect in shutdown.
STP/CLSE	Datastore/IMSplex in stop or close process.
DSCERR	Datastore communication error.
STOPCMD	Datastore/IMSplex was stopped by a command.
COMMERR	Datastore/IMSplex communication error to pending client.
SECFAIL	Security failure; a RACF call failed; an IMS Connect call failed. See the IMS Connect error message on the system console.
PROTOERR	An IMS Connect protocol error occurred. See the IMS Connect error message on the system console.
INVLDCM1	An invalid commit mode of 1 was specified on the RESUME TPIPE request.
REQUEST	Request.
CONVER	Conversation.
REQ_CON	Request and conversation.
DEAL_CTD	Deallocate confirmed.
DEAL_ABT	Deallocate abort.
	Default reason code.
NFNDUOR	Unit of recovery not found.

Extended Local Return and Reason Codes

The following return and reason codes, in Table 56 on page 164 and Table 57 on page 164, are sent by IMS Connect to IMS Connector for Java, and are passed back to the client application in the exception.

- **Return codes**:

Table 56. Extended Local Return Codes

Hex Value	Description
04	Exit request error message sent to client before socket termination and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
08	Error detected by IMS Connect and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
C	Error returned by IMS/OTMA and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect
20	The IRM_TIMER has expired. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.
24	A default IRM_TIMER value has expired. Either the IRM_TIMER value specified was X'00' or an invalid value. The reason code value is the value of the IRM_TIMER and the socket is disconnected by IMS Connect.

- **Reason codes**:

Table 57. Extended Local Reason Codes

Reason code	Description
BPESVCER	SVC was incorrectly set up.
CLNTSTOP	Client is stopped. This might occur if the client is stopped after an IMS timeout when MPP is unavailable to process the transaction.
CTXSWCHF	RRS context switch failed.
ESTAEERR	ESTATE setup error was detected.
HWSFAIL	IMS Connect failed during a call.
HWSNOACT	IMS Connect is currently inactive.
HWSSHUTP	IMS Connect is shutting down.
INACTIVE	The Local port is not currently active.
INTFABND	The client interface to IMS Connect abnormally ended during the call.
INVLDCID	An invalid client ID was specified.
NAMTKNER	An invalid IMS Connect name was specified.
NFNDSVT	The connection token control block was not found. This might indicate that the last 4 bytes of the connection token have been corrupted.
RACFFAIL	The SAF check against the client failed. The client address space is not authorized to access HWS.ICON_NAME in the facility class.
SBFLBAD	An invalid length for the send buffer was detected.

IMS Connect Post Codes

IMS Connect post codes in Table 58 identify the IMS Connect Module that issued the post or the meaning of the post code. For each post code, the first byte is blank, and the following three bytes are alphabetic data. For example, in the post code CMD, the code is 'bCMD' where 'b' is blank.

Post Codes:

Table 58. IMS Connect Post Codes

Value (decimal)	Module OR Meaning
CMD	HWSCMDC0
CXQ	HWXCXQH0
CXR	HWSCXRP0
DCV	HWSDREC0
DOC	HWSDOCC0
DOP	HWSDOPN0
DO3	HWSDOC30
DRE	HWSDREC0
DSC	HWSDSCH0
DSE	HWSDSCE0
DSL	HWSDSCL0
DST	HWSDSTM0
DS2	HWSDSC20
DSE	HWSDSC30
DS5	HWSDSC50
DXC	HWSDDXCN
DXM	HWSDXMT0
EQC	HWSEQCL0
EQS	HWSEQS00
ETR	HWSETRM0
OCL	HWSSOCL0
OCM	HWSSOCM0
PCD	HWSPSVT0
PCI	HWSPCINF
PCR	HWSPSVT0
PCS	HWSPSVT0
PCV	HWSPCVC0
PST	Good post value
RCD	HWSRCDR0
REC	HWSSREC0
SCV	HWSSCVC0
SOC	HWSSOCL0
SOL	HWSSOCL0

Table 58. IMS Connect Post Codes (continued)

Value (decimal)	Module OR Meaning
SOP	HWSSOPN0
SST	HWSSSTP0
STP	HWSSSTP0
STR	HWSSTRM0
SVT	HWSSVTM0
SXT	HWSSXTE0
VTD	NWSSVTD0
XMT	HWSSXMT0
$TI	BPE timer call post

XML Adapter Error Codes

The following table lists all of the errors returned by the XML adapter for inbound and outbound message processing. The XML adapter returns errors to the client in either an XML adapter status message (XASM) or an XML error message. XASMs are in the same format as IMS Connect's RSM, except that its ID is "*XADPST*".

Table 59. XML Adapter Error Codes

Decimal Value in XASM RC	Description
8	IMS Connect passed an invalid XML adapter function code.
108	The XML adapter did not find the specified XML Converter. Check that the XML Converter is compiled and linked to the correct data set.
112	The XML adapter failed to load the specified XML Converter. Check that the XML Converter is compiled and linked to the correct data set.
116	The XML adapter failed to load the XML Converter Metadata Service. Check that the XML Converter is linked using its name and has an alias where the last character of the name is replaced by the letter "X". For example, if the XML Converter name is XMLCNVD, then link it with entry name of XMLCNVD and alias of XMLCNVX.
118	The PreInit table is full. The XML adapter failed to delete an entry from the table. This is an internal error. If the problem persists, search the problem reporting databases to find a correction for the problem. If none exists, contact the IBM Service Support Center.

Table 59. XML Adapter Error Codes (continued)

Decimal Value in XASM RC	Description
120	The XML adapter failed to invoke the XML Converter Metadata Service. This is an internal error. If the problem persists, search the problem reporting databases to find a correction for the problem. If none exists, contact the IBM Service Support Center.
125	The XML adapter failed to convert HWSB0105E message to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
129	The XML adapter failed to convert HWSB0110E message to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
133	The XML adapter failed to convert the XML Converter error message to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
137	The XML adapter failed to convert HWSB0115E message to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
141	The XML adapter failed to convert the output open and close tags to the outbound code page. Check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
208	The XML adapter did not find the specified XML Converter. Check that the XML Converter is compiled and linked to the correct dataset.
212	The XML adapter failed to load the specified XML Converter. Check that the XML Converter is compiled and linked to the correct dataset.

Table 59. XML Adapter Error Codes (continued)

Decimal Value in XASM RC	Description
216	The XML adapter failed to load the XML Converter Metadata Service. Check that the XML Converter is linked using its name and has an alias where the last character of the name is replaced by the letter "X". For example, if the XML Converter name is XMLCNVD, then link the XML converter with entry name of XMLCNVD and alias of XMLCNVX.
218	The PreInit table is full. The XML adapter failed to delete an entry from the table. This is an internal error. If the problem persists, search the problem reporting databases to find a correction for the problem. If none exists, contact the IBM Service Support Center.
220	The XML adapter failed to invoke the XML Converter Metadata Service. This is an internal error. If the problem persists, search the problem reporting databases to find a correction for the problem. If none exists, contact the IBM Service Support Center.
225	The XML adapter failed to convert HWSB0205E to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
229	The XML adapter failed to convert HWSB0210E message to the outbound code page. The conversion failure is a secondary failure; check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
233	The XML adapter failed to convert an XML Converter error message to the outbound code page. Check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
237	The XML adapter failed to convert an IMS DFS message to the outbound code page. Check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.
241	The XML adapter failed to convert the output open and close tags to the outbound code page. Check that z/OS support for Unicode Conversion Services is setup to support conversions from EBCDIC to UTF-8 and vice versa.

Part 4. Appendixes

Appendix A. Recorder Log Record Mapping

This appendix illustrates the recorder log record mapping and contains Diagnosis, Modification, or Tuning Information.

```
*********************************************************************
*              COMMON SECTION      32_BYTES
*********************************************************************
USTAT_NEXT     DS  F               NEXT POINTER
USTAT_EYE      DS  CL4'ICON'       EYECATCHER
USTAT_CALLID   DS  CL2             CALLER ID
*                                  CHARS "RC" = RECEIVE
*                                  CHARS "SN" = SEND
*                                  CHARS "ER" = READ ERROR
*                                  CHARS "TO" = TIMEOUT EVENT
USTAT_SMFHDR   DS  0C              SMF HEADER
SMFITOCLEN     DS  CL2             SMF LENGTH
SMFITOCSEG     DS  CL2             INTERNAL WORK
SMFITOCFLG     DS  X               INTERNAL FLAG
SMFITOCRTY     DS  X               RECORD TYPE
SMFITOCTME     DS  CL4             TIME OF TRACE
SMFITOCDTE     DS  CL4             SEQUENCE NUMBER
SMFITOCSID     DS  CL4             RESERVED
               DS  CL4             RESERVED
*********************************************************************
*              UOW PROGRESSION TIME STAMP SECTION
*********************************************************************
SMFITOCCID     DS  CL8             CLIENT NAME
USTAT_TSMREC   DS  D               TIME HWSW MSG RECEIVED
USTAT_TSMNQ    DS  D               TIME HWSW MSG ENQUEUED
USTAT_TDMDQ    DS  D               TIME 1ST DST MSG DEQUEUED
USTAT_TCLRDQ   DS  D               TIME DST CLR DENQUEUED
USTAT_TERROR   DS  D               TIME ERROR OCCURRED
USTAT_NMSGX    DS  H               NUMBER OF MSGS TRANSMITTED
USTAT_NMSGR    DS  H               NUMBER OF MSGS RECEIVED
               DS  CL8             RESERVED
USTAT_SMFITOCL EQU *-USTAT_SMFHDR  LENGTH OF SMF
*********************************************************************
*              INPUT MSG
*********************************************************************
USTAT_IN_EYE   DS  CL4'*IPB'       EYECATCHER
*                                  *IPB IS THE INPUT TO THE EXIT
*                                       FOR EITHER RECEIVE OR SEND
*                                       USTAT_CALLID = RC - RECEIVE
*                                                      SN - SEND
*                                                      ER - READ ERROR
*                                                AR - ADAPTER RECEIVE
*                                                AX - ADAPTER SEND
*                                                AE - ADAPTER ERROR
*  for ICONRC and *IPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "RC")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'60' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (INPUT TO EXIT FROM CLIENT)
*          llll
*          IRM
*          llzzTRANCODEDATA
*          X'00040000'
*********************************************************************
*  for ICONSN and *IPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "SN")
*
```

```
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'60' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (INPUT TO EXIT FROM IMS APPLICATION)
*       OTMA CONTROL HEADER followed by
*       OTMA STATE DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA SECURITY DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA USER DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       DATA TO BE SENT
*          llzzTRANCODEDATA
*
 USTAT_MSG_I   DS  CL202           MSG

*************************************************************************
*  for ICONAR and *IPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "AR")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'60' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (INPUT TO EXIT FROM CLIENT)
*          llll
*          IRM
*          XML
*
*************************************************************************
*  for ICONAX and *IPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "AX")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'60' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (INPUT TO EXIT FROM OUTPUT FROM EXIT OF APPLICATION OUTPUT DATA)
*          llll
*          llzzDATA
*          CSM
*
USTAT_MSG_I    DS  CL202           MSG

*************************************************************************

*              OUTPUT MSG

*************************************************************************

USTAT_OUT_EYE  DS  CL4'*OPB'       EYECATCHER

*                                  *OPB IS THE OUTPUT FROM THE EXIT
*                                       FOR EITHER RECEIVE OR SEND
*                                       USTAT_CALLID = RC - RECEIVE
*                                                      SN - SEND
*                                                      ER - READ ERROR
*                                                 AR - ADAPTER RECEIVE
*                                                 AX - ADAPTER SEND
*                                                 AE - ADAPTER ERROR
*  for ICONRC and *OPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "RC")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'300' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (OUTPUT FROM USER EXIT OF CLIENT INPUT DATA)
*       OTMA CONTROL HEADER followed by
*       OTMA STATE DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA SECURITY DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA USER DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       APPLICATION DATA TO BE SENT
*          llzzTRANCODEDATA
*************************************************************************
*  FOR ICONSN AND *OPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "SN")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'300' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (OUTPUT FROM USER EXIT OF APPLICATION OUTPUT DATA)
*       OTMA CONTROL HEADER followed by
```

```
*       OTMA STATE DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA SECURITY DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       OTMA USER DATA HEADER (if present) followed by
*       DATA TO BE SENT (ONE OF THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES
*          'RMM'LLZZDATA................'CSM'
*          LLZZDATA.................'CSM'
*          'RSM'
*
*           RMM is the *REQMOD* structure
*           CSM is the *CSMOKY* structure
*           RSM is the *REQSTS* structure
*
********************************************************************
*  FOR ICONAR AND *OPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "AR")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'300' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (OUTPUT FROM USER EXIT OF CLIENT INPUT DATA)
*          llll
*          IRM
*          llzzTRANCODEDATA
*          X'00040000'
*
********************************************************************
*  FOR ICONAX AND *OPB
*     (USTAT_CALLID = "AX")
*
*     THE LOGGED DATA STARTING AT OFFSET X'300' IS AS FOLLOWS:
*      (OUTPUT FROM USER EXIT OF APPLICATION OUTPUT DATA)
*          llll
*          XML
*          CSM
*
USTAT_END_EYE  DS  CL4'*END'       EYECATCHER
```

Appendix B. OTMA Headers

The following tables, (Table 60, Table 61 on page 179, Table 65 on page 183, Table 66 on page 184, Table 67 on page 184, Table 68 on page 185, and Table 69 on page 185) lists the fields of the OTMA headers, and the requirements for each field as they should be set or integrated by the user exits. The notes for each table are defined at the end of this appendix under Notes, which follows Table 69 on page 185.

Table 60. HWS0MCTL DSECT - OTMA Control Header (Control Data Common Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMCTLALV	1	0		ARCHITECTURE LEVEL Set to X'01' arch. level 1. Set for all messages.	1
OMCTLMGT	1	1	OMCTLDTA X'80'	MESSAGE TYPE=Data Set for conversational transactions but not on first input. If EXPREA FLAG1 is set to EXPREA_ CONVERS then set OMCTLMGT to OMCTLDTA. EXPREA FLAG1 is not set to EXPREA_ CONVERS on the first input for conversation.	1
			OMCTLTXN X'40'	MESSAGE TYPE=Transaction Set for first transaction input. That is, first input for conversation or nonconversation, EXPREA_FLAG1 is not set to EXPREA_CONVERS.	1
			OMCTLRSP X'20'	MESSAGE TYPE=Response Set for: • ACK response to msg sent to client • NAK response to msg sent to client Required for: • Commit Mode 0 (synch level=CONFIRM) • Commit Mode 1 (synch level=CONFIRM)	1
			OMCTLCMD X'10'	MESSAGE TYPE-Command Set for - RESUME TPIPE	1

Table 60. HWS0MCTL DSECT - OTMA Control Header (Control Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
			OMCTLCMT X'08'	MESSAGE TYPE = Commit Confirmation Set for SEND ONLY or DEALLOCATE. SEND ONLY or DEALLOCATE is indicated in IRM from client.	1
OMCTLRSI	1	2	OMCTLACK X'80'	RESPONSE INDICATOR RESPONSE = ACK Set for ACK. ACK is indicated in IRM.	
			OMCTLNAK X'40'	RESPONSE = NAK Set for NAK. NAK is indicated in IRM.	1
			OMCTLRRQ X'20'	RESPONSE = Response requested If set, then conversational trans and the IMSEA_RSNCODE must be set to 96 (X'60') to signal client application that conversation continues.	1
			OMCTLERQ X'10'	RESPONSE=Extended response requested NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMCTLCCI	1	3	OMCTLCTD X'80'	COMMIT CONFIRMATION INDICATOR Confirm=Committed If set, then the IMS application has terminated the conversation, and the IMSEA_RSNCODE must be set to 97 (X'61') to signal client application that the IMS application terminated successfully.	
			OMCTLABT X'40'	Confirm=Aborted NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMCTLYP	1	4	OMCTLBID X'04'	COMMAND TYPE COMMAND=Client Bid NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4

Table 60. HWS0MCTL DSECT - OTMA Control Header (Control Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
			OMCTLAVL X'08'	COMMAND=Server Available NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMCLTRSN X'0C'	Command=Resynch NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			X'10'	Reserved for future use. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
			OMCTLSPA X'14'	Command=Suspend I/P for all tpipes. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
			OMCTLRSA X'18'	Command=Resume I/P for all tpipes. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
			OMCTLSPN X'1C'	Command=Suspend I/P for named tpipe. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
			OMCTLRSM X'20'	Command=Resume I/P for named tpipe. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
			OMCTLRTP X'24'	Command=Resume O/P for named tpipe without options. Set for RESUME TPIPE without options.	1
			OMCTLRID X'28'	Command=Resume single tpipe with options. Set for RESUME TPIPE with options.	1
OMCTLPFG	1	5	OMCTLLPG X'80'	PROCESSING FLAG Load Program NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMCTLSYP X'40'	Synchronized tpipe. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4

Table 60. HWS0MCTL DSECT - OTMA Control Header (Control Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
			OMCTLASY X'20'	Asynchronous/ unsolicited queued messages. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMCTLERR X'10'	There is an error message with the NAK. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMCTLQUE X'08'	Asynchronous message is in IMS Hold Queue. If set, set CSM_FLG1 to CSM_AMSG if sending CSM, orset RSMFLG1 to RSM_AMSG if sending RSM.	4
			OMCTLOME X'01'	SCI not present error message.	
OMCTLTNM	8	6		Tpipe name. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMCTLCHN	1	E	OMCTLFIC X'80'	CHAIN STATE FLAG First in chain. Set for first message segment in chain.	1
			OMCTLMIC X'40'	Middle in chain. Set for not first and/or not last message segment in chain.	1
			OMCTLLIC X'20'	Last in chain. Set for last message segment in chain.	1
			OMCTLCAN X'10'	Cancel this message. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMCTLPFL	1	F	OMCTLSTD X'80'	PREFIX FLAG State Data is present. Set if State Data Header present in OTMA Headers being built.	1
			OMCTLSEC X'40'	Security data is present. Set if Security Data Header present in OTMA Headers being built.	1
			OMCTLUSR X'20'	User data is present. Set if User Data Header present in OTMA Headers being built.	1
			OMCTLAPP X'10'	Application data is present. Set if Application Data Header present in OTMA Headers being built.	1
OMCTLSSN	4	10		SEND SEQUENCE NUMBER. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4

Table 60. HWS0MCTL DSECT - OTMA Control Header (Control Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMCTLSNS	4	14		SENSE CODE. See OMCTLSNC and OMCTLRSC, which follow.	
			ORG OMCTLSNS		
OMCTLSNC	2	14		SENSE CODE If nonzero value, then build a NAK RSM to send to the client application, pass the sense code in the RSM as the reason code, and set the return code to X'0C'.	1
OMCTLRSC	2	16		REASON CODE NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMCTLRSQ	4	18		RECOVERABLE MESSAGE SEQUENCE NUMBER NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMCTLSEQ	2	1C		SEGMENT SEQUENCE NUMBER Set to 1 in first OTMA Control Header and count maintained in user work area. Increment by 1 for each subsequent OTMA Control Header within a single message being sent to IMS.	1
	1	1E		RESERVED.	3
	1	1F		RESERVED.	3

Table 61. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for Server Available and Client Bid Command Format)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDRLEN	2	0		STATE DATA LENGTH Set to State Data length.	1
OMHDRORG		2	State data for 'Server Available' and 'Client Bid' commands.		
OMHDRONM	16	2		MEMBER NAME OF ORIGINATING SERVER. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4

Table 61. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header
(State Data Common Section for Server Available and Client Bid Command Format) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDROMT	8	12		MEMBER TOKEN OF COMMAND ORIGINATOR. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRDMT	8	1A		MEMBER TOKEN OF COMMAND DESTINATION. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRUEN	8	22		UNRESOLVED DESTINATION EXIT NAME. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRMBS	2	2A		XCF TRANSMISSION MAX BLOCKSIZE. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRRQE	1	2C	OMHDRCMQ X'80'	CREATE HOLD MESSAGE QUEUE. NEITHER TESTED OR SET BY EXIT.	4
	1	2D		RESERVED. NEITHER TESTED OR SET BY EXIT.	3
OMHDRUAV	4	2E		SAF USER ID TABLE AGING VALUE. NEITHER TESTED OR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRHTS	4	32		MESSAGE RE-ASSEMBLY HASH TABLE SIZE. NEITHER TESTED OR SET BY EXIT.	4
		2	ORG OMHDRORG		

Table 62. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for resume output for single named TPIPE for the asynchronous option of NO OPTION selection)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDCRSM_COUNT	2	2		NUMBER OF TPIPES IN THE ARRAY. Set to number of tpipes to retrieve output from a RESUME TPIPE request. Only valid value is one (1).	1

Table 62. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for resume output for single named TPIPE for the asynchronous option of NO OPTION selection) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDCRSM_TPIPEN	n	4		TPIPE ARRAY. Set to the name of the tpipe to retrieve output from a RESUME TPIPE request. Only one name is valid.	1
		2	ORG OMHDRORG		

Table 63. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for resume output for single named TPIPE for options of NOAUTO, SINGLE, SINGLE with WAIT, and AUTO)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDRRHQ	1	2	OPTIONS		
			OMHDRRHQ_NOAUTO X'80'	Exhaust all current messages in IMS queue, then hold any new message in IMS queue, until next RESUME TPIPE. Active option in HWSIMSO0, HWSIMSO1, HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1	1
			OMHDRRHQ_AUTO X'40'	Exhaust all current messages in IMS queue, and wait for next message. This option requires that IRM_TIMER be set to X'E9' on ACK to IMS Connect from client, to wait for next output from IMS Connect.	1
			OMHDRRQ_ONE X'20	Send only one message, and require a new RESUME TPIPE Receive sequence to get any subsequent messages.	1
	1	3		Reserved for IMS Connect.	
OMHDCRHQ_TPIPEN	8	4		Tpipe name. Set to the name of the tpipe to retrieve output from a RESUME TPIPE request. Only one name is valid.	1
		2	ORG OMHDRORG		

Table 64. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for transaction messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDRIST	1	2	OMHDRCNV X'80'	IMS STATE FLAG Conversational State.	2

Table 64. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for transaction messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
			OMHDRRSP X'40'	Response Mode NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMHDRMHQ X'20'	Message from Hold Queue.	
OMHDRSYN	1	3	X'80'	SYNCHRONIZATION FLAG. Reserved.	3
			OMHDRCM0 X'40'	Commit Mode 0 Set if default for exit or the IRM requests Commit Mode 0, field IRM_F2 is set to ″IRM_CMODE0.″	1
			OMHDRCM1 X'20'	Commit Mode 1 Set if default for exit or the IRM requests Commit Mode 1, field IRM_F2 is set to ″IRM_CMODE1.″	1
			OMHDRNTX X'10'	Notify of transfer. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRSLV	1	4	OMHDRSL0 X'00'	SYNCH LEVEL Synchlevel=0 (None) Set if default for exit or the IRM requests synch level none, field IRM_F3 is not set to ″IRM_CONFIRM.″ Synchlevel=0 is only valid for Commit Mode 1.	1
			OMHDRSL1 X'01'	Synchlevel=1 (Confirm) Set if default for exit or the IRM requests synch level confirm, field IRM_F3 is set to ″IRM_CONFIRM.″ Synchlevel=1 is valid for Commit Modes 0 and 1.	1
			OMHDRSL2 X'02'	Synchlevel=2 (Syncpt) NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	
OMHDRCFL	1	5	OMHDRSOM X'80'	Set for SENDONLY. SENDONLY is indicated in the IRM from the client.	1
			OMHDRPND X'10'	Set for PURGE NOT DELIVERABLE. SENDONLY and PURGE NOT DELIVERABLE are mutually exclusive.	1

Table 64. HWS0MHDR DSECT - OTMA State Data Header (State Data Common Section for transaction messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMHDRMAP	8	6		MAP NAME If client application requested that the MODname be returned, then the exit must build an RRM in front of the data being returned to the client. The MODname (OMHDRMAP) would be moved to the RRM to field RRM_MODNAME by the exit.	1
OMHDRTOK	16	E		SERVER TOKEN. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRCOR	16	1E		CORRELATOR. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRCID	16	2E		CONTEXT ID. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMHDRLTM	8	3E		OVERRIDE LTERM NAME. Set from IRM LTERM field ″IRM_LTERM.″	1
OMHDRLIU	2	46		LENGTH OF IMS HEADER USER DATA. Set to the user header data length that follows. The length of this field is not included in the total length.	5
OMHDRIUD	n	48		IMS HEADER USER DATA. Variable length, set by the user.	5

Table 65. HWS0MSEC DSECT - OTMA Security Data Header (Security Data Common Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECLEN	2	0		SECURITY DATA LENGTH	
OMSECFLG	1	2	OMSECNON C′N′	SECURITY FLAG No RACF checking. Set to ′N′ if no OTMA RACF calls are to be made.	1
			OMSECCHK C′C′	Check for Tran and Cmd. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMSECFUL C′F′	Check for Tran, Cmd, and MPR Set to ′F′ is OTMA is to issue RACF call.	1

Table 65. HWS0MSEC DSECT - OTMA Security Data Header (Security Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECFLN	1	3		LENGTH OF FOLLOWING FIELDS Set to length of USERID and GROUPID section. • Set to X'0A' if only USERID. • Set to X'14' if USERID and GROUPID. • Set to X'00' if neither USERID or GROUPID present.	1

Table 66. HWSECUDS DSECT - OTMA USERID Definition (Security Data USERID Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECULN	1	0		LENGTH OF USERID FIELDS Set to length of USERID fields. The length includes this field. Set to X'09' if USERID present.	1
OMSECUTY	1	1	OMSECUXX X'02'	FIELD TYPE USERID type. Set to X'02' to identify USERID present.	1
OMSECUID	8	2		USERID Set to USERID from IRM field IRM_RACF_USERID.	1

Table 67. HWSECGDS DSECT - OTMA GROUPID Definition (Security Data GROUPID Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECGLN	1	0		LENGTH OF GROUPID FIELDS Set to length of GROUPID fields. The length includes this field. Set to X'09' if GROUPID present.	1
OMSECGTY	1	1	OMSECGXX X'02'	FIELD TYPE GROUPID type. Set to X'03' to identify GROUPID present.	1

Table 67. HWSECGDS DSECT - OTMA GROUPID Definition (Security Data GROUPID Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECGRP	8	2		RACF GROUPID Set to GROUPID from IRM field IRM_RACF_GROUPID or from default GROUPID from IMS Connect configuration file.	1

Table 68. HWSECFDS DSECT - OTMA RACF UTOKEN Definition (Security Data UTOKEN Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMSECRLN	1	0		LENGTH OF UTOKEN FIELDS Set to length of UTOKEN fields. The length includes this field. Set to X'51' if user security exit issued RACF call.	1
OMSECRTY	1	1	OMSECRXX X'02'	FIELD TYPE UTOKEN type. Set to X'00' to identify UTOKEN present.	1
OMSECPRF	80	2		UTOKEN Set to UTOKEN from user security exit.	1

Table 69. HWSOMUSR DSECT - User Data Header (User Data Common Section for All Messages)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMUSRLN	2	0		USER DATA LENGTH Set to length of User Data Header.	1
OMUSR_ARCLEV	1	2	OMUSR_AL00 X'00'	ARCHITECTURAL LEVEL Base level.	1
			OMUSR_AL01 X'01'	IMS Connector for Java timer support level.	1
			OMUSR_AL02 X'02'	Client reroute level.	1
	1	3		Reserved.	
OMUSR_DESTID	8	4		DESTINATION ID Set to destination ID (datastore) from IRM field IRM_IMSDESTID.	1

Table 69. HWSOMUSR DSECT - User Data Header (User Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMUSR_ORIGID	8	C		ORIGIN ID. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_PORTID	8	14		PORTID. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_LTOKEN	8	1C		LOGON TOKEN. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_RETCODE	4	24		COMMUNICATION RETURN CODE. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_RESCODE	8	28		COMMUNICATION REASON CODE. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_RTOKEN	4	30		RESPONSE TOKEN - A(SVT) COMMUNICATION RETURN CODE. Neither tested nor set by exit.	4
OMUSR_PASSTICK	8	34		RACFPASSWORD/ PASSTICKET. Set to password from IRM field IRM_RACF_PW. This field must be cleared before passing message back to IMS Connect.	1
OMUSR_FLAG1	1	3C	OMUSER_TRAN X'00'	FLAG 1 Transaction Socket. Set if transaction socket specified in IRM field IRM_SOCT has been set to IRM_SOCT_TRAN.	4
			OMUSER_PSOCKET X'10'	Persistent Socket Set if persistent socket specified in IRM field IRM_SOCT has been set to IRM_SOCT_PER.	4
			OMUSER_NPSOCKET X'40'	Non-persistent Socket NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMUSR_REROUT X'01'	Client reroute request.	1

Table 69. HWSOMUSR DSECT - User Data Header (User Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMUSR_FLAG2	1	3D	OMUSR_PWDTEXT X'01'	FLAG 2 PASSTCKT field is text password. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMUSR_PWDBIN X'02'	PASSTCKT field is binary password. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMUSR_TRSTUSR X'80'	Trusted user can be set by exit.	
OMUSR_FLAG3	1	3E	OMUSR_HDRCM0 X'40'	ORIGINAL SYNCHRONIZATION. Commit Mode 0. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
			OMUSR_HDRCM1 X'20'	Commit Mode 1 (Send Commit) NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMUSR_TIMER	1	3F	OMUSR_ZERO X'E9' - X'nn' **Note:** See Table 40 on page 112 for a range of values.	Wait for Read following ACK or RECEIVE for RESUME TPIPE. See "Time-out intervals on input messages" on page 110 for this value.	1
OMUSR_USTAT	4	40		USTAT ADDRESS. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	4
OMUSR_APPL_NM	8	44		PassTicket APPLname set to blanks or IRM value.	1
OMUSR_RESV3	4	4C		RESERVED FOR IMS CONNECT USAGE. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	3
OMUSR_RESV4	4	50		RESERVED FOR IMS CONNECT USAGE. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	3
OMUSR_RESV5	4	54		RESERVED FOR IMS CONNECT USAGE. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	3

Table 69. HWSOMUSR DSECT - User Data Header (User Data Common Section for All Messages) (continued)

Field	Len.	Hex Offset	Field Value	Description and Settings	Note
OMUSR_RESV6	4	58		RESERVED FOR IMS CONNECT USAGE. NEITHER TESTED NOR SET BY EXIT.	3
OMUSR_REROUT_NM	8	5C		Client Reroute name. Set to reroute name specified in IRM_REROUT_NM. This field occupies the same offset as the OMUSR_RT_ALTCID field.	1
OMUSR_RT_ALTCID	8	5C		Alternate clientid. Tested by exit. Also requires OMUSR_ARCLEV to be set to OMUSR_AL02. This field occupies the same offset as the OMUSR_REROUT_NM field.	6
OMUSRDTA	n	5C		User-defined area.	5

- Note **1**: Set by READ routine of user-written exit.
- Note **2**: Set by IMS Connect.
- Note **3**: Reserved fields.
- Note **4**: Set by IMS Connect and not analyzed by user exit.
- Note **5**: User-defined area.
- Note **6**: Analyzed by user exit.

Appendix C. HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 Security Actions

This appendix describes the security actions that the sample user message exits HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 take in different circumstances.

Table 70, Table 71, and Table 72 define the action that HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 take when they do not call the security exit (IMSLSECX).

Table 70. USERID Results If Security Exit Not Called

	USERID field present in IRM	**IRM USERID field blank/null**	**RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header**
USERID	Yes	Yes	Default RACFID
USERID	Yes	No	IRM USERID
USERID	No	N/A	Default RACFID

Table 71. GROUPID Results If Security Exit Not Called

	GROUPID field present in IRM	**IRM USERID field blank/null**	**RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header**
GROUPID	Yes	Yes	Blanks/nulls
GROUPID	Yes	No	IRM GROUPID
GROUPID	No	N/A	Blanks/nulls

Table 72. Password Results If Security Exit Not Called

	Password field present in IRM	**IRM PASSWORD field blank/null**	**RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header**
PASSWORD	Yes	Yes	Blanks/nulls
PASSWORD	Yes	No	IRM PASSWORD
PASSWORD	No	N/A	Blanks/nulls

Table 73, Table 74 on page 190, and Table 75 on page 190 define the action that HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 take when they call the security exit (IMSLSECX).

Table 73. USERID Results If Security Exit Called; Returns Blank or Non-blank USERID

	USERID field present in IRM	**IRM USERID field blank/null**	**Security exit return USERID**	**RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header**
USERID	Yes	Yes	No	Default RACF USERID
USERID	Yes	Yes	Yes	Security exit returned USERID
USERID	Yes	No	No	USERID passed in IRM

Table 73. USERID Results If Security Exit Called; Returns Blank or Non-blank USERID (continued)

	USERID field present in IRM	IRM USERID field blank/null	Security exit return USERID	RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header
USERID	Yes	No	Yes	Security exit returned USERID
USERID	No	N/A	No	Default RACF USERID
USERID	No	N/A	Yes	Security exit returned USERID

Table 74. GROUPID Results If Security Exit Called; Returns Non-blank USERID

	GROUPID field present in IRM	IRM GROUPID field blank/null	Security exit return GROUPID	RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header
GROUPID	Yes	Yes	No	Blank GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	Yes	Yes	Security exit returned GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	No	No	Blank GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	No	Yes	Security exit returned GROUPID
GROUPID	No	N/A	No	Blank GROUPID
GROUPID	No	N/A	Yes	Security exit returned GROUPID

Table 75. GROUPID Results If Security Exit Called; Returns Blank USERID

	GROUPID field present in IRM	IRM GROUPID field blank/null	Security exit return GROUPID	RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header
GROUPID	Yes	Yes	No	Blank GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	Yes	Yes	Blank GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	No	No	IRM GROUPID
GROUPID	Yes	No	Yes	IRM GROUPID
GROUPID	No	N/A	No	Blanks
GROUPID	No	N/A	Yes	Blanks

Important: If the security exit returns a blank USERID, then the GROUPID that is returned by the exit is not used.

Table 76 on page 191 defines the action that HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1 take regardless of whether the security exit (IMSLSECX) is called. The password is based on the IRM, not on the security exit.

Table 76. Password Results Regardless of Whether Security Exit Called

	PASSWORD field present in IRM	PASSWORD field blank/null	Security exit return PASSWORD	RACF parms results passed in OTMA Security Header
PASSWORD	Yes	Yes	N/A	Blanks/nulls
PASSWORD	Yes	No	N/A	IRM PASSWORD
PASSWORD	No	N/A	N/A	Blanks/nulls

IMS Connect decides what error actions to take depending on the RACF parameter setting in the IMS Connect configuration file, as well as the specific circumstances that cause the error.

- Table 77 describes the error actions that IMS Connect takes if RACF=Y, based on required RACROUTE call parameters.
- Table 78 on page 192 describes the error actions that IMS Connect takes if RACF=Y, either based on OTMA header data, or should the RACROUTE call fail.
- Table 79 on page 193 describes the error actions that IMS Connect takes if RACF=N, based on required RACROUTE call parameters.
- Table 80 on page 194 describes the error actions that IMS Connect takes if RACF=N, either based on OTMA header data, or should the RACROUTE call fail.

Table 77. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken Based on RACROUTE Call Parameters (RACF=Y)

USERID	PASSWORD	GROUPID	Action Taken
Non-blanks	Non-blanks	Non-blanks	RACROUTE call issued
Non-blanks	Blanks	Blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNOPW' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *
Non-blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNOPW' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *
Blanks	Non-blanks	Blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNUID' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *

Table 77. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken Based on RACROUTE Call Parameters (RACF=Y) (continued)

USERID	PASSWORD	GROUPID	Action Taken
Blanks	Non-blanks	Non-blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNUID' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *
Blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNPUI' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *
Blanks	Blanks	Blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNPUI' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *
Non-blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • RACROUTE call not issued • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFNOPW' • Password cleared in OTMA header • * Security failed, no password *

Table 78. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken for RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data (RACF=Y)

RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data	Action Taken
No security header	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='NOSECHDR' • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made

Table 78. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken for RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data (RACF=Y) (continued)

RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data	Action Taken
Security header < X'6A'	• Error message HWSP1503 issued • Input rejected • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='INVSECHL' • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made
Conversation continued	• No error message issued • Input accepted • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made
Response message	• No error message issued • Input accepted • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made
UTOKEN present	• No error message issued • Input accepted • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made
RACROUTE call failed	• Error message HWSP1500 issued • Input rejected • Set OMUSR_RETCODE=X'04' • Set OMUSR_RESCODE='SECFAIL' • Password cleared in OTMA header • RACF return/reason codes in HWSP1500 message
All others	See Table 77 on page 191

Table 79. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken Based on RACROUTE Call Parameters (RACF=N)

USERID	PASSWORD	GROUPID	Action Taken
Non-blanks	Non-blanks	Non-blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Non-blanks	Blanks	Blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Non-blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA

Table 79. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken Based on RACROUTE Call Parameters (RACF=N) (continued)

USERID	PASSWORD	GROUPID	Action Taken
Blanks	Non-blanks	Blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Blanks	Non-blanks	Non-blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Blanks	Blanks	Blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA
Non-blanks	Blanks	Non-blanks	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass these parms to OTMA

Table 80. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken for RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data (RACF=N)

RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data	Action Taken
No security header	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA
Security header < X'6A'	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA
Conversation continued	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA
Response message	• No error message issued • Input accepted • Password cleared in OTMA header • No RACF call made
UTOKEN present	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA
RACROUTE call failed	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA

Table 80. IMS Connect Error Actions Taken for RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data (RACF=N) (continued)

RACROUTE Call Failure or OTMA Header Data	Action Taken
All others	• Password cleared • Bypass RACROUTE call • Pass OTMA headers and data to IMS OTMA

Appendix D. IMS Connect JCL

This appendix provides sample JCL examples to assist you when link-editing and compiling these exits:

- HWSSMPL0
- HWSSMPL1
- HWSJAVA0
- HWSDRU0
- HWSUINIT

See "Customizing IMS Connect" on page 28 for more information about how to customize these four exits.

In this appendix:

HWSSMPL0 Sample JCL

For the HWSSMPL0 user message exit.

```
//HWSSMPL JOB (ACTINF01),'PGMRNAME',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Z,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),REGION=4M
//SMPL01 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=32M,
//       PARM='DECK,NOOBJECT,SIZE(MAX,ABOVE)'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SDFSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=IMSHWS.SHWSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1,1)),
//            DSN=&&TEXT(HWSSMPL0)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,
//         DCB=(BLKSIZE=605),
//         SPACE=(605,(100,50),RLSE,,ROUND)
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,DELETE),
//         DCB=BLKSIZE=13024,
//         SPACE=(CYL,(16,15))
//SYSIN DD DSN=IMSBLD.IMSCON22.APAR.MAINT.SDFSSRC(HWSSMPL0),DISP=SHR
//SMPL02 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(0,NE)
//        PARM='SIZE=(180K,28K),RENT,REFR,NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST,TEST'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=IMSBLD.USERTEMP.HWSRESL,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1),RLSE)
//TEXT     DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&TEXT
//SYSLIN   DD *
 INCLUDE   TEXT(HWSSMPL0)
 ENTRY   HWSSMPL0
 MODE RMODE(24),AMODE(31)
 NAME HWSSMPL0(R)
//
```

HWSSMPL1 Sample JCL

For the HWSSMPL1 user message exit.

```
//HWSSMPL JOB (ACTINF01),'PGMRNAME',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Z,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),REGION=4M
//SMPL01 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=32M,
//       PARM='DECK,NOOBJECT,SIZE(MAX,ABOVE)'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SDFSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=IMSHWS.SHWSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1,1)),
//            DSN=&&TEXT(HWSSMPL1)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,
//         DCB=(BLKSIZE=605),
//         SPACE=(605,(100,50),RLSE,,ROUND)
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,DELETE),
//         DCB=BLKSIZE=13024,
//         SPACE=(CYL,(16,15))
//SYSIN DD DSN=IMSBLD.IMSCON22.APAR.MAINT.SDFSSRC(HWSSMPL1),DISP=SHR
//SMPL02 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(0,NE)
//        PARM='SIZE=(180K,28K),RENT,REFR,NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST,TEST'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=IMSBLD.USERTEMP.HWSRESL,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1),RLSE)
//TEXT     DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&TEXT
//SYSLIN   DD *
 INCLUDE   TEXT(HWSSMPL1)
 ENTRY   HWSSMPL1
 MODE RMODE(24),AMODE(31)
 NAME HWSSMPL1(R)
//
```

HWSJAVA0 Sample JCL

For the HWSJAVA0 user message exit.

```
//HWSJAVA JOB (ACTINF01),'PGMRNAME',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Z,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),REGION=4M
//JAVA01 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=32M,
//       PARM='DECK,NOOBJECT,SIZE(MAX,ABOVE)'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SDFSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=IMSHWS.SHWSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1,1)),
//            DSN=&&TEXT(HWSJAVA0)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,
//         DCB=(BLKSIZE=605),
//         SPACE=(605,(100,50),RLSE,,ROUND)
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,DELETE),
//         DCB=BLKSIZE=13024,
//         SPACE=(CYL,(16,15))
//SYSIN DD DSN=IMSBLD.IMSCON22.APAR.MAINT.SDFSSRC(HWSJAVA0),DISP=SHR
//JAVA02 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(0,NE)
//        PARM='SIZE=(880K,64K),RENT,REFR,NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST,TEST'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=IMSHWS.USERTEMP.HWSRESL,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1),RLSE)
//TEXT     DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&TEXT
//SYSLIN   DD *
 INCLUDE   TEXT(HWSJAVA0)
 ENTRY   HWSJAVA0
 NAME HWSJAVA0(R)
//
```

HWSYDRU0 Sample JCL

For the HWSYDRU0 sample OTMA DRU exit.

```
//HWSYDRU JOB (ACTINF01),'PGMRNAME',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Z,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),REGION=4M
//YDRU01 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=32M,
//       PARM='DECK,NOOBJECT,SIZE(MAX,ABOVE),SYSPARM(HWSYDRU0)'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SDFSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=IMSHWS.SHWSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1,1)),
//            DSN=&&TEXT(HWSYDRU0)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,
//         DCB=(BLKSIZE=605),
//         SPACE=(605,(100,50),RLSE,,ROUND)
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,DELETE),
//         DCB=BLKSIZE=13024,
//         SPACE=(CYL,(16,15))
//SYSIN DD DSN=IMSBLD.IMSCON22.APAR.MAINT.SDFSSRC(HWSYDRU0),DISP=SHR
//YDRU02 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(0,NE)
//        PARM='SIZE=(880K,64K),RENT,REFR,NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST,TEST'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=IMSBLD.USERTEMP.CRESLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1),RLSE)
//TEXT     DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&TEXT
//SYSLIN   DD *
 INCLUDE   TEXT(HWSYDRU0)
 ENTRY   HWSYDRU0
 NAME HWSYDRU0(R)
//
```

HWSUINIT Sample JCL

For the HWSUINIT user initialization exit.

```
//HWSINIT JOB (ACTINF01),'PGMRNAME',
//             CLASS=A,MSGCLASS=Z,MSGLEVEL=(1,1),REGION=4M
//UINIT1 EXEC PGM=ASMA90,REGION=32M,
//       PARM='DECK,NOOBJECT,SIZE(MAX,ABOVE),SYSPARM(HWSUINIT)'
//SYSLIB DD DSN=SYS1.SDFSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MODGEN,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=IMSHWS.SHWSMAC,DISP=SHR
//       DD DSN=SYS1.MACLIB,DISP=SHR
//SYSPUNCH DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,PASS),SPACE=(TRK,(1,1,1)),
//            DSN=&&TEXT(HWSUINIT)
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=*,
//         DCB=(BLKSIZE=605),
//         SPACE=(605,(100,50),RLSE,,ROUND)
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSDA,DISP=(,DELETE),
//         DCB=BLKSIZE=13024,
//         SPACE=(CYL,(16,15))
//SYSIN DD DSN=IMSBLD.IMSCON22.APAR.MAINT.SDFSSRC(HWSUINIT),DISP=SHR
//UINIT2 EXEC PGM=IEWL,COND=(0,NE)
//        PARM='SIZE=(880K,64K),RENT,REFR,NCAL,LET,XREF,LIST,TEST'
//SYSPRINT DD SYSOUT=A
//SYSLMOD  DD DSN=IMSBLD.USERTEMP.HWSRESL,DISP=SHR
//SYSUT1   DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(,DELETE),SPACE=(CYL,(10,1),RLSE)
//TEXT     DD UNIT=SYSVIO,DISP=(OLD,DELETE),DSN=&&TEXT
//SYSLIN   DD *
 INCLUDE   TEXT(HWSUINIT)
 ENTRY   HWSUINIT
 NAME HWSUINIT(R)
//
```

Appendix E. Unicode Considerations

This appendix describes how IMS Connect handles Unicode data and describes in what circumstances this data is translated. IMS Connect support for Unicode allows Unicode data to be sent to and from an IMS Connect client application. This support requires that the client application and the IMS host application both support:

- Unicode data
- The same Unicode encoding schema (either UTF8, UTF16, or UCS-2) as the structure and content of the message being sent and received

IMS Connect supports ASCII and EBCDIC data streams both to and from the client application. If the client application sends ASCII data to IMS Connect, the ASCII is translated to EBCDIC. The subsequent output from IMS Connect to the client application is translated back to ASCII from EBCDIC. If the client application sends EBCDIC data to IMS Connect, no translation is required. With Unicode support, an IMS client application can also send and receive Unicode data to and from IMS Connect, specifically UTF8, UTF16, or UCS-2 data streams.

IMS Connect supports language groups 1, 2, and 3.

The client application uses the IMS Request Message (IRM) to:

- Tell IMS Connect if the data it is sending is Unicode and if the IMS transaction code is being sent as Unicode. IMS Connect transforms the transaction code if it is being sent as Unicode and then sends the transformed code and unicode data to IMS.
- Tell IMS Connect the Unicode encoding schema that is being used (UTF8, UTF16, or UCS-2).

The transaction code can be sent as Unicode, ASCII, or EBCDIC; however, it must be a valid IMS transaction code of up to 8 bytes that occupies an 8-byte field. In the field, the code must be left justified and, if it is shorter than 8 bytes, padded with blanks. If a blank follows the 8-byte transaction code field, it is considered to be part of the Unicode data.

In this appendix:

Message Translation

All IMS error messages (for example, DFS555) are sent as either ASCII or EBCDIC. The client application uses the IRM_MSGID field of the IRM to tell IMS Connect which type to send. IMS Connect does not transform messages to Unicode. For example, if IRM_MSGID is EBCDIC, the IMS error message (DFSnnnn) is sent as EBCDIC; if IRM_MSGID is ASCII, the IMS error message (DFSnnnn) is translated from EBCDIC to ASCII.

IRM_MSGID also identifies the code type of the OTMA header.

An IMS client application can send the IMS transaction code as ASCII, EBCDIC, or Unicode. When the IMS client application sends the transaction code as Unicode, the IMS Connect user message exit (HWSSMPL0, HWSSMPL1, HWSIMSO0, and HWSIMSO1) translates the transaction code from Unicode TO EBCDIC. When the client application sends the transaction code as ASCII and the remaining data as Unicode, only the transaction code is translated to EBCDIC. A valid 8-byte IMS transaction code can be constructed from the following characters and must begin with an alphabetic character:

- A through Z (uppercase only)
- 0 through 9
- Special characters #, $, @

An IMS host application that supports Unicode must define an 8-byte field in the input message definition to contain the transaction code. If you pad the 8-byte field with a blank, it is sent as an EBCDIC blank.

If the client application sends Unicode data, the output message is not transformed and is treated as Unicode. For RESUME TPIPE requests, the client application must specify in the IRM if the output should be treated as Unicode or not. During message switching, the IMS host application must ensure that the output message is formatted correctly (using a specific Unicode schema or EBCDIC) for its destination.

Input Message Format Sent by the Client

Table 81 contrasts the message structure for input messages sent by the client. The overall message structure is the same as the structure defined in "User Exit Message Description and Structures" on page 60. Table 81 defines the valid ASCII, EBCDIC, and UNICODE formats.

Table 81. Input Message Structure - message sent by client

EBCDIC IRM	ASCII IRM	If OTMA headers are passed by client	Transaction Code	Data
Y	N/A	EBCDIC	EBCDIC	UNICODE
Y	N/A	EBCDIC	UNICODE	UNICODE
N/A	Y	ASCII	ASCII	UNICODE
N/A	Y	ASCII	UNICODE	UNICODE

Output Message Format Received by the Client

Table 82 defines the valid output message elements when the client sends UNICODE data. The overall message structure is the same as the structure defined in "User Exit Message Description and Structures" on page 60.

Table 82. Output Message Structure - message received by client

If input message was EBCDIC IRM	If input message was ASCII IRM	RMM	RSM	Output CSM	Output data
Y	N/A	EBCDIC	EBCDIC	EBCDIC	UNICODE
N/A	Y	ASCII	ASCII	ASCII	UNICODE

Appendix F. Suggested TCP/IP Settings

The following TCP/IP settings are described to assist you with your TCP/IP installation. You can choose different TCP/IP values to maximize your environment settings. Here are some suggested values you can use:

TCPNODELAY=ENABLE

- Data is transmitted by TCP/IP per client SEND.
- TCP/IP waits one millisecond per transmission.
- Multiple client TCP/IP SENDS can result in multiple TCP/IP transmissions.

TCPNODELAY=DISABLE

- Data is collected by TCP/IP from client TCP/IP SENDS, before transmission.
- TCP/IP waits until the buffer is full before transmission.
- Multiple client SENDS results in 1 to *n* TCP/IP transmissions to IMS Connect.

SO_LINGER=Y, VALUE=0

- Immediate return to client code.
- A client request to close the socket can bypass data sent with a previous client TCP/IP SEND request, but may result in the loss of the client SEND data.

SO_LINGER=N

- Immediate return to client code.
- A client request to close the socket can bypass data sent with a previous client TCP/IP SEND request, but may result in the loss of the client SEND data.

SO_LINGER=Y, VALUE=10

- Return to client code when an ACK is received from the host, or wait for 10 seconds before sending close.
- Socket close will not bypass data sent.

DELAYACK

DELAYACK is used to minimize non-data transmissions from the host. If DELAYACK is used, the MVS TCP/IP waits 200 milliseconds before sending an ACK to the remote server TCP/IP. However, if the ACK is appended to the data being sent from IMS Connect, there is no delay.

If your client application performs a single SEND followed by a READ, DELAYACK is recommended.

DELAYACK can be set on the TCP/IP "Port Statement" or on the "Gateway Statement."

NODELAYACK

NODELAYACK is used to allow non-data transmissions from the host to flow without data. If NODELAYACK is used, the MVS TCP/IP immediately sends an ACK to the remote server TCP/IP. The ACK is not appended to the data being sent from IMS Connect.

If the client code sends one SEND followed by a READ to the host with a NODELAYACK setting, an ACK is sent separately.

If the client code sends two or more SENDs followed by a READ to the host, the host TCP/IP will send an ACK immediately to the data received. This will allow the next SEND of data from the client to flow.

NODELAYACK is recommended if your client application sends more than one SEND followed by a READ.

NODELAYACK can be set on the TCP/IP ″Port Statement″ or on the ″Gateway Statement.″

Appendix G. HWSTECL0 User Exit

For performance or basic data analysis, you may want to record specific data events. For example, you may wish to record events such as:

- TCP/IP read/write
- RACF calls
- OTMA send/receive
- User exit calls
- Session errors
- Two-phase commit events

IMS Connect can be customized to facilitate event recording by passing event data to the load module, HWSTECL0. This module stores all trace and event notifications through a recording routine and can be used by any event recording function. IMS Connect provides a sample HWSTECL0 user exit for you to customize.

In this appendix:

Modifying HWSTECL0 User Exit

Although IMS Connect provides a sample HWSTECL0 user exit, you must modify the HWSTECL0 user exit, using standard user-exit development guidelines, if you want to receive event data from IMS Connect. The source code for the HWSTECL0 user exit is located in the ADFSSRC source library.

After you have customized the sample HWSTECL0 user exit, you must install it into your IMS Connect resource library (SDFSRESL). To install HWSTECL0 into the resource library, you must compile and bind (link-edit) the user exit before you execute IMS Connect to create the load module, HWSTECL0. IMS Connect will load your HWSTECL0 module from the resource library and call it during initialization and termination.

The following steps describe how to customize, modify, and re-install the HWSTECL0 exit.

1. Insert your changes to the source code provided in the ADFSSRC source library.
2. Assemble the exit. The exit and its associated macro files are members of the partitioned data set into which you receive the ADFSSRC data set. See "DSECTS for Event Recording" on page 238 for a list of the macro files associated with the HWSTECL0 exit.

3. Bind (link-edit) the output from the assembled job to create a load module named HWSTECL0.
4. Bind (link-edit) HWSTECL0 into the IMS Connect resource library, SDFSRESL. IMS Connect loads the module from the resource library during initialization.

HWSTECL0 Initialization

When IMS Connect initializes, IMS Connect automatically loads the HWSTECL0 module and calls the module for event recording initialization. If event and trace recording is detected and is active, module HWSTECL0 sets the Event Interface Control Block (EICB) fields, which is used to control event recording, to the appropriate values needed for event and trace recording. For more information about the EICB fields, see "Event Interface Control Block (EICB)" on page 235. The address of the EICB is pointed to by HWSTECL0 register on Register 1 entry. Note, event initialization will only occur if the caller is executing under the JOBSTEP TCB, the caller is in primary TCB mode, and the call occurs before any task that records events is created. Table 83 describes the registers at entry to HWSTECL0.

Table 83. Registers at entry to HWSTECL0

Register Number	Contents and meaning
R1	Address of the Event Interface Control Block (EICB) that is to be completed by HWSTECL0 when trace or even recording is active.
R13	Address of save area that is a set of pre-chained save areas. HWSTECL0 must preserve the integrity of the save area set.
R14	Caller's return address.
R15	Entry point of module HWSTECL0.

The EICB area is allocated by IMS Connect and passed to HWSTECL0 at the initialization request. The DESECT name is HWSECIB. If trace or event recording is active, HWSTECL0 completes the EICB and returns it to the caller. The contents of the control block that are returned from HWSTECL0 are shown in Table 84.

Table 84. Contents of Event Interface Control Block (EICB) Pointed to by HWSTECL0

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
EYECATCHER	4	Value of EICB identifying this block in working storage. Set by caller.
FLAGS	1	Interface control flags: 1. Event recording is enabled.
EVENT_TOKEN	4	Address of the token used by the event recording routine. The token must be passed to the event recording routine when an event-recording request is made.
EVENT_ADDRESS	4	Entry address of event recording routine.
	4	Reserved space.
	4	Reserved space.
MESSAGE_LEN	2	Length of the message returned from HWSTECL0 module.
MESSAGE_AREA	120	An area that can be used by HWSTECL0 to return an informational or error message to IMS Connect.

If trace or event recording is not active, HWSTECL0 does not complete the EICB and instead returns with a return and reason code indicating that trace or event recording, or both is not active. Table 85 describes the registers at return from HWSTECL0. **Note:** Module HWSTECL0 always returns a return code of 0. The EICB flags must be inspected to determine if event or trace recording is active.

Table 85. Registers at return from HWSTECL0

Register Number	Contents and meaning
R0	Reason code associated with any non-zero return codes passed.
R15	Return code • 0 = Initialization was successful. Check the EICB to see if trace or event recording is active. • 8 = Initialization was not successful. See reason code for additional information.

Invoking HWSTECL0 for Event Recording

When IMS Connect records an event, IMS Connect calls the event recording routine address, EVENT_ADDRESS, indicated in the EICB. For each event that is recorded, the event recording routine passes the Event Record Parameter List (ERPL), which is used to define the event type and event data. The ERPL defines which event data to capture. The ERPL records an IMS Connect event and associated data to an event-recording log. See "Event Recording Parameter List (ERPL)" on page 234 for more information about the ERPL control block.

When event recording has been initialized, the EICB contains the entry address for event recording and calls the event recording routine. The routine points to the ERPL address and records the event. To record an event, the caller requesting event recording must be in primary TCB mode and the caller must return the event recording token which is provided in the EICB by HWSTECL0. Table 86 describes the registers at event recording entry.

Table 86. Registers at Event Recording Entry

Register Number	Contents and meaning
R1	Address of the Event Recording Parameter List (ERPL).
R13	Address of one save area. The event recording routine must preserve the integrity of the save area.
R14	Caller's return address.
R15	Entry point of even recording taken from EICB after initialization of the even recording interface.

Table 87 shows the registers at return from EICB, the event recording interface.

Table 87. Registers at Return from Event Recording

Register Number	Contents and meaning
R0	Reason code associated with any non-zero return codes passed.
R1	When R1 is not equal to zero, it contains the address of a message providing additional information about initialization of trace and event recording.

Table 87. Registers at Return from Event Recording (continued)

Register Number	Contents and meaning
R15	Return code • 0 = Event recording was successful. • 4 = Event recording is not active -- event was not recorded. • 16 = Event recording was not successful. See reason code for additional information. An error message is present if R1 is not zero.

Error Message Format

If an error message is returned by the event-recording routine, the format of the error message is described in Table 88. Note, the use of error messages is optional and currently is not supported.

Table 88. Error Message Format

Value	Contents and meaning
2 byte message length	The true length of the error message not including the message length field.
Error message	An error message returned by the recording exit.

Event Types

There are two types of events, single and multiple.

single event
An event that is not related to any other events.

multiple event
Events that are closely related to each other within a process such as a transaction.

Each event is assigned a numerical value called an event number. Each event also has an associated key value of either EVNT or SVTOKEN. These two key values indicate whether or not an event is associated with a multiple event process. Table 89 describes the key values and the length of the event key.

Table 89. Keys Associated with Events

Key value	Length	Usage and meaning
EVNT	8	This is a constant value used to indicate the event is not associated with a multi-event process. The constant is left-justified and padded right with blanks.
SVTOKEN	8	SVT Token. A token representing the SVT control block for the remote client name associated with the transaction or multi-event process. The token is the STCK time of when the SVT was created.

The following table identifies the events that are categorized as a single event type. Table 90 on page 209 lists the possible single events that may be recorded.

Table 90. Single Process Events

Event Number	Event Key	Event Description
1	EVNT	Connect region initialization. This event record is generated as a result of the call made to module HWSTECL0 for event recording initialization. This is the first event recorded for an IMS Connect execution.
2	EVNT	Connect region has completed termination. This event is the last event recorded for an IMS Connect execution. This event causes the event recording process to terminate.
3	EVNT	A support task (TCB) has been created. If the task records events, this event must be the first event recorded by the task. It should be recorded as soon as possible after the task begins processing.
4	EVNT	A support task (TCB) is terminating. If the task records events, this event must be the last event recorded by the task. It should be recorded as close as possible to the task returning to MVS.
5	EVNT	Begin INIT API.
6	EVNT	End INIT API
7	EVNT	Begin Bind socket.
8	EVNT	End Bind socket.
9	EVNT	Listen on socket.
10	EVNT	Begin Accept socket.
Note		Events 12 and 13 are defined in the section on multi-event types.
14	EVNT	Begin init of message exits. This event serves to initialize the task for message exit processing.
16	EVNT	IMS datastore becomes available. The event is recorded during the following processes. It represents a successful client bid process. 1. During IMS Connect initialization - once for each available datastore. 2. After IMS Connect initialization - any time a datastore joins the XCF group and client bid is completed.
17	EVNT	IMS datastore becomes unavailable. This event represents a datastore that has become unavailable for transactions. It could be due to a stop datastore command or the datastore member leaving the XCF group. The event is recorded for either occurrence.
18	EVNT	An IMS TMEMBER joins the XCF group.
19	EVNT	An IMS TMEMBER leaves the XCF group.
20	EVNT	Begin SCI registration.
21	EVNT	End SCI registration.
22	EVNT	Begin SCI De-registration.
23	EVNT	End SCI De-registration.

Table 90. Single Process Events (continued)

Event Number	Event Key	Event Description
24	EVNT	Recorded trace DCB has been opened. This event recorded after the recorder trace DCB has been successfully opened.
25	EVNT	Recorded trace DCB pre-close. This event is recorded when the recorder trace DCB is about to be closed. This event is recorded while the recorder trace DCB is still open.
26	EVNT	User message exit return from INIT. This event is recorded just after the user message exit returns.
27	EVNT	User message exit return from TERM. This event is recorded just after the user message exit returns.
28	EVNT	Begin Secure Environment Open. This is issued at the start of SSL environment creation.
29	EVNT	End Secure Environment Open. This is issued at the end of SSL environment creation.
32	EVNT	Begin Secure Environment Close. This is issued at the start of SSL close.
33	EVNT	End Secure Environment Close. This is issued at the end of SSL initialization.
34	EVNT	Begin Local Port Setup. This event is recorded when a local port is present.
35	EVNT	End Local Port Setup. This event is recorded when a local port is present.
36	EVNT	Begin RRS Connect. This event is recorded when RRS connect processing is started.
37	EVNT	End RRS Connect. This event is recorded when RRS connect processing is completed.
38	EVNT	List In-doubt Context. This event records the receipt of an in-doubt context during RRS connect processing.
39	EVNT	Begin RRS Disconnect. This event is recorded when RRS disconnect processing is started.
40	EVNT	End RRS Disconnect. This event is recorded when RRS disconnect processing is completed.

The following table identifies the events that are categorized as a multiple event type. Table 91 lists the possible multiple events that may be recorded.

Table 91. Multi-process Events

Event Number	Event Key	Event description
12	SVT Token	Begin close socket.
13	SVT Token	End close socket.
60	SVT Token	Prepare for socket read. This is the start-of-frame event for a multi-event process. It is the first event associated with an SVT Token.
61	SVT Token	User message exit entered for READ, XMIT, or EXER. This event is recorded just prior to calling the user message exit.

Table 91. Multi-process Events (continued)

Event Number	Event Key	Event description
62	SVT Token	User message exit return for READ, XMIT, or EXER. This event is recorded just after the user message exit returns.
63	SVT Token	Begin SAF security request.
64	SVT Token	End SAF security request.
65	SVT Token	Message sent to OTMA. This entry is made after the message has been sent to OTMA.
66	SVT Token	Message received from OTMA. This entry is made when a message has been received from OTMA. It is recorded after all parts of the message have been assembled.
67	SVT Token	Message sent to SCI. This entry is made after the message has been sent to SCI.
68	SVT Token	Message received from SCI. This entry is made as soon as a message has been received from SCI.
69	SVT Token	OTMA time-out. This event signals that a time-out occurred for an OTMA request.
70	SVT Token	De-allocate request. This event is generated when IMS Connect honors a request from the remote client to disconnect the session.
71	SVT Token	Session error. This event is called when an unrecoverable error has been encountered and the session is being aborted. Fro this error condition, this should probably be the last event before the trigger event is recorded.
72	SVT Token	Trigger event. This is the end-of-frame event recorded by IMS Connect when a multi-event process has completed.
73	SVT Token	Read socket.
74	SVT Token	Write socket.
75	SVT Token	Local client connect. This event is issued at receipt of the client connect call (logon).
76	SVT Token	Local message send. This event is issued when IMS Connect receives a local client message. The send orientation is to the local client.
77	SVT Token	Local message receive. This event is issued when IMS Connect sends a local client message. The receive orientation is to the local client.
78	SVT Token	Local message send-then-receive. This event is issued when IMS Connect receives a local client message. The local client waits until the output message is ready and IMS Connect sends the message back to the local client. The send and receive orientation is to the local client.
79	SVT Token	Local disconnect. This event is issued when IMS Connect disconnects from a local client (logoff).
80	SVT Token	Begin create context. This event records the request to RRS to create a context for a transaction requesting two-phase commit support.

Table 91. Multi-process Events (continued)

Event Number	Event Key	Event description
81	SVT Token	End create context. This event records the end of creation of context for a transaction requesting two-phase commit support.
82	SVT Token	Begin RRS prepare. This event records sending the prepare-to-commit request to RRS.
83	SVT Token	End RRS prepare. This event records receiving the response to the prepare-to-commit request.
84	SVT Token	Begin RRS commit/abort. This event records sending the commit/abort request to RRS.
85	SVT Token	End RRS commit/abort. This event records receiving a response to the commit/abort request.
86	SVT Token	Begin secure environment select. This is issued at the end of SSL select.
87	SVT Token	End secure environment select. This is issued at the end of SSL select.
88	SVT Token	Entire message received from the OTMA asynchronous tpipe hold queue in response to a RESUME TPIPE call. This event is recorded at the end of message assembly.

Event Record Formats

The following tables list the format for all event records. Each table identifies each possible event in the ERPL (Event Record Parameter List) that can be recorded to the HWSTECL0 module and provides the format for each event.

Table 92 identifies the parameter list content associated with the IMS Connect region initialization event.

Table 92. Connect Region Initialization Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	1	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	4	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data area.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_VVRR	IMS Connect Version and Release data.	2

Table 93 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Connect region termination.

Table 93. Connect Region Termination Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	2	4

Table 93. Connect Region Termination Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data area.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_COMPCODE	Completion code associated with region termination.	4

Table 94 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Support Task Created event.

Table 94. Support Task Created Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	3	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data area.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Flag field indicating TCB type: 1. port 2. local 3. recorder	2
VAR_PORT	Port number if port task.	2

Table 95 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Support Task Terminating event.

Table 95. Support Task Terminating Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	4	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Flag field indicating TCB type: 1. port 2. local 3. recorder	2
VAR_PORT	Port number if port task.	2

Table 96 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the event, Begin Initialize API.

Table 96. Begin Initialize API Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	5	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 97 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the event, End Initialize API.

Table 97. End Initialize API Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	6	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 98 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Bind Socket event. If this is a secure socket (SSL), the TCPIB (TCP/IP Information Block) contains a flag indicating the operation is executing against an SSL port.

Table 98. Begin Bind Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	7	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB	4

Table 99 on page 215 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Bind Socket event. If this is a secure socket (SSL), the TCPIB (TCP/IP Information Block) contains a flag indicating the operation is executing against an SSL port.

Table 99. End Bind Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	8	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 100 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Listen on Socket event. If this is a secure socket, the TCPIB contains a flag indicating the operations is executing against an SSL port.

Table 100. Listen on Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	9	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB	4

Table 101 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Accept Socket event. If this is a secure socket, the TCPIB contains a flag indicating the operation is executing against an SSL port.

Table 101. Begin Accept Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	10	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 102 on page 216 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Accept Socket event. If this is a secure socket, the TCPIB contains a flag indicating the operation is executing against an SSL port.

Table 102. End Accept Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	11	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 103 identifies the parameter list content associated with the Begin Initialization of Message Exits event.

Table 103. Begin Initialization of Message Exits

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	14	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 104 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Datastore Available event.

Table 104. Datastore Available Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	16	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 105 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Datastore Unavailable event.

Table 105. Datastore Unavailable Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	17	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8

Table 105. Datastore Unavailable Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 106 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the TMEMBER Joins XCF Group event.

Table 106. TMEMBER Joins XCF Group Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	18	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 107 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the TMEMBER Leaves XCF Group event.

Table 107. TMEMBER Leaves XCF Group Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	19	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 108 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin SCI Registration event.

Table 108. Begin SCI Registration Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	20	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 109 on page 218 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End SCI Registration event.

Table 109. End SCI Registration Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	21	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 110 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin SCI De-registration event.

Table 110. Begin SCI De-registration Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	22	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 111 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End SCI De-registration event.

Table 111. End SCI De-registration Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	23	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 112 on page 219 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Recorder Trace DCB Opened event.

Table 112. Recorder Trace DCB Opened Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	24	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the recorder trace DCB.	4

Table 113 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Recorder Trace DCB Pre-close event.

Table 113. Recorder Trace DCB Pre-close Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	25	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 114 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Exit INIT Call event.

Table 114. Message Exit INIT Call Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	26	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	18	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the exit parameter list.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4
VAR_EXIT_NAME	Name of the user message exit.	8

Table 115 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Exit TERM Call event.

Table 115. Message Exit TERM Call Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	27	4

Table 115. Message Exit TERM Call Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	18	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4
VAR_EXIT_NAME	Name of the user message exit.	8

Table 116 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Secure Environment Open event.

Table 116. Begin Secure Environment Open Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	28	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 117 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Secure Environment Open event.

Table 117. End Secure Environment Open Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	29	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 118 on page 221 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Secure Environment Close event.

Table 118. Begin Secure Environment Close Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	32	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 119 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Secure Environment Close event.

Table 119. End Secure Environment Close Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	33	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 120 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Local Port Setup event.

Table 120. Begin Local Port Setup Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	34	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 121 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Local Port Setup event.

Table 121. End Local Port Setup Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	35	4

Table 121. End Local Port Setup Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	14	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 122 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin RRS Connect event.

Table 122. Begin RRS Connect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	36	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 123 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End RRS Connect event.

Table 123. End RRS Connect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	37	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4

Table 124 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the List In-doubt Context event.

Table 124. List In-doubt Context Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	38	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8

Table 124. List In-doubt Context Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	162	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_URTOKEN	The UR_INTEREST_TOKEN returned by RRS.	16
VAR_XID	The XID associated with this transaction	140

Table 125 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin RRS Disconnect event.

Table 125. Begin RRS Disconnect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	39	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 126 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End RRS Disconnect event.

Table 126. End RRS Disconnect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	40	4
EVENT_KEY	EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4

Table 127 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Close Socket event. If this is a secure socket (SSL), the TCPIB (TCP/IP Information Block) contains a flag indicating that the operations is executing against an SSL port.

Table 127. Begin Close Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	12	4

Table 127. Begin Close Socket Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 128 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Close Socket event. If this is a secure socket, the TCPIB contains a flag indicating the operations is executing against an SSL port.

Table 128. End Close Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	13	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 129 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Prepare Socket Read event.

Table 129. Prepare Socket Read Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	60	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 130 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Exit Called for READ, XMIT, or EXER event.

Table 130. Message Exit Called for READ, XMIT, or EXER Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	61	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	2	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2

Table 130. Message Exit Called for READ, XMIT, or EXER Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the parameter list at entry (R1).	4
EVENT_DATA_ADDR2	If READ or EXER, address of the IRM header. If XMIT, address of the OTMA header.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_EXIT_NAME	Exit name.	8

Table 131 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Exit Return for READ, XMIT, or EXER event.

Table 131. Message Exit Return for READ, XMIT, or EXER Event.

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	62	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	2	2
VAR_DATA_LL	18	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the parameter list at entry (R1).	4
EVENT_DATA_ADDR2	If XMIT or EXER, address of the remote client message. If READ, address of the OTMA header.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4
VAR_EXIT_NAME	Exit name.	8

Table 132 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin SAF Request event.

Table 132. Begin SAF Request Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	63	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the SAFIB.	4

Table 133 on page 226 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End SAF Request event.

Table 133. End SAF Request Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	64	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the SAFIB.	4

Table 134 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Sent to OTMA event.

Table 134. Message Sent to OTMA Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	65	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 135 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Message Received from OTMA event.

Table 135. Message Received From OTMA Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	66	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 136 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a Message Sent to SCI event.

Table 136. Message Sent to SCI Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	67	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 137 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a Message Received from SCI event.

Table 137. Message Received From SCI Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	68	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the DSIB.	4

Table 138 identifies the parameter list contents associated with an OTMA Time-out event.

Table 138. OTMA Time-out Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	69	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_TO_VALUE	Time-out value.	4

Table 139 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a De-allocate Session event.

Table 139. De-allocate Session Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	70	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	6	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_DEALC_RSN	Reason for session de-allocation. Note: Can be a flag or constant type of reason.	4

Table 140 on page 228 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a Session Error event.

Table 140. Session Error Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	71	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token or EVNT	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	154	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Flag fields indicating record content. 1. Message is present in the record. 2. Out-of-frame error.	2
VAR_MESSAGE	If a message is generated for the error, it is contained in this field.	134
VAR_SESS_RSN	Reason for the session de-allocation. Note: The session reason is a character expression of the error type.	8
VAR_SESS_TOKEN	The SVTTOKEN associated with the message when the session error occurs out-of-frame and the SVTTOKEN for the message cannot be located by IMS Connect. Note: This field is valid only when the key of the event is EVNT. If the key is an SVTTOKEN value, this field is zero. In some cases, where asynchronous output is created by a non-IMS Connect source, the field may contain values that do not resemble a normal IMS Connect SVTTOKEN.	8

Table 141 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a Trigger event.

Table 141. Trigger Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	72	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	10	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_TRIG_TYPE	Constant identifying triggers type. Values can be TRAN or TPIPE or anything else that is needed.	8

Table 142 on page 229 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a Read Socket event.

Table 142. Read Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	73	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 143 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Write Socket event.

Table 143. Write Socket Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	74	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 144 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Local Client Connect event.

Table 144. Local Client Connect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	75	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 145 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Local Message Send event. This event is completed following the event recording of the SRB scheduling and may not precisely mark the actual completion of the operation.

Table 145. Local Message Send Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	76	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 146 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Local Message Receive event. This event is completed following the event recording of the SRB scheduling and may not precisely mark the actual completion of the operation.

Table 146. Local Message Receive

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	77	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 147 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Local Message Send/Receive event. This event is completed following the copy of the SRB scheduling and may not precisely mark the actual completion of the operation.

Table 147. Local Message Send/Receive Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	78	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 148 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Local Client Disconnect event.

Table 148. Local Client Disconnect Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	79	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4

Table 149 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Create Context event.

Table 149. Begin Create Context Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	80	4

Table 149. Begin Create Context Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2

Table 150 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Create Context event.

Table 150. End Create Context Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	81	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	162	2
VAR_DATA	Start of variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	RRS return code.	4
VAR_URTOKEN	UR Interest token returned from RRS.	16
VAR_XID	The remote client XID associated with the transaction.	140

Table 151 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin RRS Prepare event.

Table 151. Begin RRS Prepare Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	82	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	18	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_URTOKEN	URTOKEN associated with the request.	16

Table 152 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End RRS Prepare event.

Table 152. End RRS Prepare Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	83	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8

Table 152. End RRS Prepare Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	24	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_FLAG	Result flags: 1. At least 1 participant replied abort. Note: The results flag is set if any participant has requested the context be aborted.	2
VAR_URTOKEN	URTOKEN associated with the request.	16

Table 153 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin RRS Commit/Abort event.

Table 153. Begin RRS Commit/Abort Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	84	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	20	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Result flags: 1. request to abort 2. request to commit Note: The results flag is set if any participant has requested the context be aborted.	2
VAR_URTOKEN	URTOKEN associated with the request.	16

Table 154 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End RRS Commit/Abort event.

Table 154. End RRS Commit/Abort Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	85	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	0	2
VAR_DATA_LL	24	2
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0

Table 154. End RRS Commit/Abort Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Result flags: 1. request to abort 2. request to commit 3. could not find the URTOKEN Note: The results flag is set if any participant has requested the context be aborted.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_URTOKEN	URTOKEN associated with the request.	16

Table 155 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the Begin Secure Environment Select event.

Table 155. Begin Secure Environment Select Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	86	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	4	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2
VAR_FLAG	Result flags: 1. Select for Read. 2. Select for Write	2

Table 156 identifies the parameter list contents associated with the End Secure Environment Select event.

Table 156. End Secure Environment Select Event

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	87	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	1	2
VAR_DATA_LL	12	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	Address of the TCPIB.	4
VAR_DATA	Start of the variable data.	0
VAR_APAR	APAR sequence number for the control block.	2

Table 156. End Secure Environment Select Event (continued)

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
VAR_FLAG	Result flags: 1. Select for Read. 2. Select for Writer.	2
VAR_RC	Return code.	4
VAR_RSN	Reason code.	4

Table 157 identifies the parameter list contents associated with a message received from OTMA event in response to a RESUME TPIPE call.

Table 157. Message Received From OTMA Event in Response to RESUME TPIPE Call

Parameter list item	Content	Length in bytes
TOKEN	Token address	4
EVENT_NUMBER	88	4
EVENT_KEY	SVT Token	8
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	2	2
VAR_DATA_LL	0	2
EVENT_DATA_ADDR1	Address of the DSIB.	4
EVENT_DATA_ADDR2	Address of SVT Token of INPUT SVT	4

Control Blocks and DSECTS for Event Recording

The following tables list the DSECTS and control blocks that are referenced by various events. Each table describes the parameter list contents of control blocks that are used to record an IMS Connect event and associated data.

Event Recording Parameter List (ERPL)

This control block is used to record an IMS Connect event and associated data to an event-recording log. The parameter list contains mandatory and optional fields. The content and usage of the list arguments is dependent on the event being recorded. The DSECT name is HWSERPL. The contents of the ERPL which are pointed to by HWSTECL0 are shown in Table 158.

Table 158. Event Recording Parameter List (ERPL) Pointed to by HWSTECL0

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
TOKEN	4	Address of the token for event recording. This is the token returned in the EICB when event recording was initialized. Required.
EVENT_NUMBER	2	The number associated with the event being recorded. Required.
EVENT_KEY	8	The event key that is associated with the event being recorded. Required.
DATA_ADDR_COUNT	2	Count of the number of EVENT_DATA_ADDR entries in the parameter list. A count of 0 indicates that no entries are present. Required, but can be 0.

Table 158. Event Recording Parameter List (ERPL) Pointed to by HWSTECL0 (continued)

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
VAR_DATA_LL	2	Length of the variable data element. The variable data length does not include this length field. A length of 0 indicates that no variable data is present. Required, but can be 0.
EVENT_DATA_ADDR	4	The address of a data element that begins with a two-byte length field. The parameter list can contain any number of element addresses. The number of element addresses is contained in DATA_ADDR_COUNT. Optional.
VAR_DATA	VAR	A variable length field containing event dependent data. The length of the data element is defined by VAR_DATA_LL. Only one variable data element can be present in the parameter list. Optional.

Event Interface Control Block (EICB)

This control block links IMS Connect and the trace and event recording module, HWSTECL0. The block is formatted by IMS Connect and passed to HWSTECL0 with the initialization request. The DSECT name is HWSEICB.

The contents of the EICB are shown in Table 159.

Table 159. EICB Parameter List Contents

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
EYECATCHER	4	Value of EICB identifying this block in working storage. Set by caller.
FLAGS	1	Interface control flags: 1. Event recording is enabled.
EVENT_TOKEN	4	Address of the token used by the event recording routine. The token must be passed to the event recording routine when an event-recording request is made.
EVENT_ADDRESS	4	Entry address of event recording routine.
	4	Reserved space.
	4	Reserved space.
MESSAGE_LEN	2	Length of the message returned from HWSTELC0 module.
MESSAGE_AREA	120	An area that can be used by HWSTECL0 to return an informational or error message to IMS Connect.

TCP/IP Information Block (TCPIB)

This control block is used to pass information about TCP/IP events to the event recording routine. The block contains a length field that allows the recording routine to capture the block information regardless of the content or length. When the block is recorded, the entire block is moved to the event record based on the length field. The DSECT is HWSTCPIB.

The contents of the TCPIB are shown in Table 160.

Table 160. TCP/IP Information Block (TCPIB) Contents

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
LENGTH	2	Length of the TCPIP block, including the length of the field.
BLOCK_ID	1	Block ID = X'01' identifying the block as a TCPIB.
VERSION	2	The version and release of IMS Connect in the VVRR format.
APAR_COUNT	2	A sequential count field starting at one and incrementing by one for any APAR changing the format or content of the control block. The number resets to one at each new release.
PORT_NUMBER	2	The port number associated with the TCP/IP event being recorded.
LOCAL_PC_NUM	4	The PC number used by the local connection.
SOCKET_NUM	2	The socket number associated with the request. This field is redefined to LOCAL_PC_NUM. A 2-byte reserved field follows this field to account for the 4-byte length of LOCAL_PC_NUM.
SOCKET_FLAG	1	A flag byte identifying information about the socket. 1. Listen socket. 2. Session socket.
PORT_FLAG	1	A flag byte identifying information about the port. 1. SSL port. 2. Local port.
LENGTH_ISSUED	4	The length values associated with the read or write command.
LENGTH_EXECUTED	4	The length value actually executed by the read or write command.
LOCAL_SND_LEN	4	Overlays LENGTH_ISSUED. For the local interface, the lengths for a local send operation.
LOCAL_RCV_LEN	4	Overlays LENGTH_EXECUTED. For the local interface, the lengths for a local receive operation.
EVENT_DATA	4	Data or flag bits or both associated with the event. This data can be unique for each event recording the TCPIB.
RETURN_CODE	4	Return code associated with the request.
TCPIP REASON_CODE	4	Reason code received from TCP/IP.
LOCAL REASON_CODE	8	Reason code received from local interface.

Datastore Information Block (DSIB)

This block is used to pass information about Datastore-related events to the event recording routine. The DSIB is also used with the SYSPLEX interface. The block contains a length field that allows the recording routine to capture the block information regardless of the content or length. When the block is recorded, the entire block is moved to the event record. The DSECT name is HWSDSIB.

The contents of the DSIB are shown in Table 161.

Table 161. Datastore Information Block (DSIB) Contents

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
LENGTH	2	Length of the DSIB block, including the length of the field.
BLOCK_ID	1	Block ID = X'02' identifying the block as a DSIB.
DS_FLAG	1	A flag byte providing information about the DSTOR_NAME field: 1. Name is datastore. 2. Name is SCI. 3. Name is MEMBER. 4. Name is TMEMBER.
VERSION	2	The version and release of IMS Connect in the VVRR format.
APAR_COUNT	2	A sequential count field starting at one and incrementing by one for any APAR changing the format or content of the control block. The number resets to one at each new release.
DSTOR_NAME	16	Name associated with the datastore. For the SYSPLEX (SCI) interface, this is the SYSPLEX name. The field can also be the name of a MEMBER or TMEMBER.
DATA_LEN	4	Length associated with a send or receive operation.
DATA_ADDR	4	Data address if any associated with the event. Currently, only OTMA sends and receives operations.
RETURN_CD	4	The return code associated with the operation.
REASON_CD	4	The reason code associated with the operation.
TPIPE_NAME	8	The TPIPE name associated with the data transfer.
CUR_SVTTOKEN	8	The SVT Token associated with the request, if any.

Security Information Block (SAFIB)

This block is used to pass information about security-related events to the event-recording routine. The block contains a length field that allows the recording routine to capture block information regardless of the content or length. When the block is recorded, the entire block is moved to the event record. The DSECT name is HWSSAFIB.

The contents of SAFIB are shown in Table 162.

Table 162. Security Information Block (SAFIB) Contents

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
LENGTH	2	Length of the SAFIB block, including the length of the field.
BLOCK_ID	1	Block ID = X'03' identifying the block as a SAFIB.
VERSION	2	The version and release of IMS Connect in the VVRR format.
APAR_COUNT	2	A sequential count field starting at one and incrementing by one for any APAR changing the format or content of the control block. The number resets to one at each new release.

Table 162. Security Information Block (SAFIB) Contents (continued)

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
REQUEST_TYPE	1	Flag indicating the type of request: 1. Type is VERIFY. 2. Type is FASTAUTH. 3. Type is DELETE. 4. Type is LIST.
USERID	8	USERID or PASSTICKET associated with the request.
CLASS_NAME	8	Name of the SAF class associated with the request.
RETURN_CODE	4	Return code received.
REASON_CODE	4	Reason code received from the SAF interface.

Variable Data Block (VDB)

This block is used to present variable data to the event-recording interface. The block is contained within the event parameter list. The block does not contain a length field. The length of this block is specified in the even parameter lists. This allows the block information to be captured regardless of the content or length. When the block is recorded, the entire block is moved to the event record. The DSECT name is HWSVDBxx, where xx equals the event number.

The contents of the VDB are shown in Table 163.

Table 163. Variable Data Block (VDB) Contents

Element	Length	Usage and Meaning
VAR_DATA	variable	A set of fields defined as variable data for each event that contains variable data. Each event can have individually defined variable data.

DSECTS for Event Recording

The following table lists all the macros that are shipped with IMS Connect to help customize with event recording:

Table 164. Event Recording Macros Shipped with IMS Connect

Macro	Function
HWSDSIB	DATASTORE INFORMATION BLOCK
HWSEICB	EVENT INITIALIZATION BLOCK
HWSERPL	EVENT RECORDING PARAMETER LIST
HWSSAFIB	SAF INTERFACE BLOCK
HWSTCPIB	TCPIP EVENT INFORMATION BLOCK
HWSVDB01	EVENT 01 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB02	EVENT 02 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB03	EVENT 03 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB04	EVENT 04 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB06	EVENT 06 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB08	EVENT 08 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB11	EVENT 11 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK

Table 164. Event Recording Macros Shipped with IMS Connect (continued)

Macro	Function
HWSVDB13	EVENT 13 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB21	EVENT 21 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB23	EVENT 23 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB26	EVENT 26 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB27	EVENT 27 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB29	EVENT 29 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB33	EVENT 33 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB35	EVENT 35 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB37	EVENT 37 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB38	EVENT 38 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB40	EVENT 40 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB61	EVENT 61 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB62	EVENT 62 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB69	EVENT 69 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB70	EVENT 70 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB71	EVENT 71 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB72	EVENT 72 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB81	EVENT 81 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB82	EVENT 82 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB83	EVENT 83 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB84	EVENT 84 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB85	EVENT 85 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB86	EVENT 86 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK
HWSVDB87	EVENT 87 VARIABLE DATA BLOCK

Terminating HWSTECL0

To end event recording, IMS Connect calls the event recording routine address in the EICB. The routine is passed to the ERPL, which defines the event and event data. The event number which is passed to the event recording routine corresponds to the Connect Region Termination event. See Table 93 on page 212 for the contents of the parameter list.

When the termination processing for event recording has completed, HWSTECL0 must return to the caller otherwise IMS will hang.

Note: The termination call to HWSTECL0 is made even if the event recording flag in the EICB is not on. If the EICB contains a token and event recording address, the termination call is made so that event recording can terminate the event recording environment.

The event recording termination call can only occur when the caller is executing under the JOBSTEP TCB, the caller is in primary TCB mode, and all tasks as potential event records have terminated.

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IMS Version 9: Administration Guide: System	AS	SC18-7807
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