CA TPX™ Session Management

Batch Administration Guide

Release 5.3

CA Technologies Product References

This document references the following CA Technologies products:

- CA TPX™ Session Management (CA TPX)
- CA STX™ (CA STX)

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Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter contains a general discussion of CA TPX batch administration.

This section contains the following topics:

What You Can Do With Batch Processing

The Batch component allows you to report on and update information in the administration database. Using the control statements described in this guide, you can:

- Add, modify, and delete users, profiles, sessions, mail messages, user lists, and application definitions
- Create administrators
- Assign View authority to users
- Create reports from information in the administration database
- Convert existing CA STX administration data so it can be used in the administration database
- Reset the integrity of the VSAM databases

These tasks involve extracting records from the administration database, updating information, and creating reports.

Administration of CA STX

You can also use the Batch component to report on and update information in the CA STX r4 administration database. CA TPX and CA STX share a common administration structure.

Compatibility with Earlier Releases

The batch facility described in this guide is compatible with the batch facility in earlier releases of CA TPX. All batch files and commands for earlier releases will work with this release of the batch facility.

Update Administration Data

Batch processing allows you to perform many of the administration tasks usually accomplished online with the administration facility. Updating with batch processing can save you a great deal of time since you do not have to redisplay panels for each user, profile, or session.

Add, Modify, and Delete Records

You can use the ADD, COPY, DELETE, and UPDATE control statements to modify specific user or profile records, or to delete table records. For example, you can change the stage one time out for a user, add a new user, delete a profile, or add an application session to a profile. For information about how to add, delete, and modify records, see the chapter Updating Administration Data (see page 25).

Update with Extracted Records

Batch processing allows you to select records from the administration database and write them to a sequential file called an extract file. You determine what user, profile, or session records are extracted by specifying extraction criteria. Extract files are used for creating reports and can also be used when updating large amounts of information. For information about how to extract user, profile, and session records, see the chapter Extracting Data (see page 47).

After you have extracted the records, you can use the extract file to select the user, profile, or session records that you want to update. For example, you may want to update all users who use the CUA panels so that they use the English language panels. You could:

- Use an EXTRACT statement to extract all of the users who have their language option set to CU.
- Then use an UPDATE statement to change the language option to EN for all the user records in the extract file.

For information about how to use an extract file to add, delete, and modify records, see the chapter Using Extract Files for Updating (see page 57).

Create Reports

Batch processing allows you to generate and format reports that contain information about specific users or profiles. For example, you can generate a report that lists all of the users in a specified user group, and also list what profiles and sessions are assigned to them. This might be useful if you are creating a new profile to better suit the needs of the users.

Reporting is a two-step process involving extracting the data and then printing the report.

Step 1: Extract the Data

In the first step, you extract the information that you want to report on from the administration database. You use the EXTRACT statement (see the chapter Extracting Data (see page 47)) to specify the information to be extracted. Records that meet the criteria are written to an extract file, which is then used as input to the REPORT statement.

Step 2: Print the Report

In the second step, the extract file is used by a REPORT statement that generates the report. The REPORT statement specifies the information to be printed in the report.

Batch processing also allows you to format your report with headings, ASA printer control characters, and labels. If you like, you can use the extract file with another report generator such as SAS to generate the report.

For a complete description of the REPORT statement and how to format reports, see the chapter Using Extract Files for Reporting (see page 81).

Variables

In many of the batch facility statements you specify variables:

- When extracting data, you specify variables with specific values as extraction criteria. If the data matches the criteria, the user, profile, or session information will be extracted.
- When creating reports, you specify the variables that you want listed in the report.
- When updating data, you specify values to be assigned to for variables.

For a complete list of variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111). Most of the variables correspond to fields that can be modified in online administration.

There are also special batch variables and administration variables that do not correspond to online fields. These variables can be used only for extraction and reporting (they cannot be updated). They provide information about:

- The last update of the record
- The user's administration authority
- The profiles assigned to the user
- The user's View facility authority

For example, by using these variables, you could extract all users who have a specific profile, and then create a report listing these users, their profiles, and which user groups they can administer.

Examples in CB0VSRC Dataset

Examples of jobs that perform batch processing as discussed in this guide are in the TPX.CB0VSRC dataset. CB0VSRC member $BATADMN lists and briefly describes each sample. Member $BATMAIL lists and describes sample batch functions related to the CA TPX Mail facility.

Use Batch Control Statements

This section shows you how control statement syntax is illustrated in this guide and some general rules concerning control statement syntax.

Elements of Batch Control Statements

To run Batch, you use control statements that tell Batch what to do. A control statement includes the following elements:

- A control word (such as EXTRACT, REPORT, ADD, DELETE, or UPDATE) that indicates what function you want to perform.
- Parameters (such as USER, ALL SESSIONS, USERSESSION, or PROFILE) that indicate what type of information you want to process.
- Variables that indicate specific information such as user IDs, profile names, and user definition values.

Control statements also contain delimiters such as spaces, parentheses, and single quotes.

Examples

Some examples of control statements are:

```
DELETE PROFILESESSION USING(CICSPROF)
ADD TPX USERSESSION (USER03 TSO02)
EXTRACT GIVING (HRUSERS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME (HR---))
```

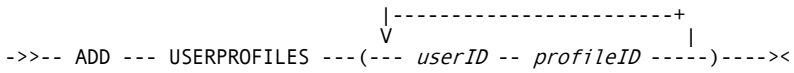
Syntax Diagram

In this guide, the syntax for a control statement is shown using a syntax diagram. Syntax diagrams show you what parts of a statement are required, where you have a choice of parameters, where you must enter variables, and what parts of the control statement can be repeated.

Example of Simple Batch Control Statement

Here is a syntax diagram of a simple control statement:

ADD (for user profiles)



The syntax diagram always begins with the double right arrowhead on the left end of the *control path*. The ADD control word is required since it is directly on the control path. Next, you must type USERPROFILE.

As you follow the control path, you see that the open parenthesis is also required. The next item on the path is a variable. Variables indicate specific items that you replace with information like user IDs, profile names, variable names, or other values. In this case, the variable is a user ID. After the user ID is another variable, a profile name. The arrow starting after the variables and pointing back to the area before the variables indicates that you can enter more than one variable. In this case, you can specify as many user IDs and profile names as you like. Note that you have to enter a user ID and profile name together each time you make a loop.

After you have entered a value for the variable, you must type the close parenthesis to end the list. The right and left arrowheads at the end of the control path indicate the end of the syntax diagram. Here is an example of an ADD statement following this syntax diagram:

```
ADD USERPROFILE (USER1 PROF1 USER2 PROF1)
```

Optional Items

Some statements have optional items. In the following example, you can enter OPTION1, OPTION2, or nothing between the word COMMAND and the *variable*.

COMMAND example

```
->>--- COMMAND ------------------------- (variable) ------------><
                  |-- OPTION1 ---|
                  +-- OPTION2 ---+
```

Example of a Complex Batch Control Statement

The following is a syntax diagram that contains some more complex instructions:

UPDATE (for users and profiles)

```
->>--- UPDATE ------ TPX ----------- USER --------------(---->
                 +-- STX --+     +-- PROFILES --+

    +----------------------------------------+
    |              +---------------------+     |
    V              V                     |     |
->---- object --(------ variable(value) -----)-----)---------->
```

Although this syntax diagram has two lines, you do not have to enter your control statement on two lines. The syntax diagram simply does not fit on one line. The single right arrowhead at the end of the first line indicates that the control path continues on the next line.

The two repeat arrows in this diagram indicate the following:

- The longer arrow indicates that you can repeat the items *object (variable(value))* as many times as you like.
- The shorter arrow shows that, within the previous repetition, you can also repeat *variable(value)* as many times as you like.

Here is an example of an UPDATE statement following the syntax diagram:

```
UPDATE USER (USER1 (UIDXJKEY(PA2) UIDXMKEY(PA3))
            USER2 (UIDXJKEY(PA2)))
```

Blank Spaces and Lines

The examples in this guide show you where to enter spaces in your control statements to separate the various pieces of information. The following rules apply to the use of blank spaces and lines:

- You might want to add spaces in a control statement so that you can read it more easily. You can use any number of spaces where one space is appropriate. You can also enter as many spaces as you like before and after an open or closed parenthesis.
- You can put a line break or blank line anywhere that a space is appropriate. For example, you may want a report that prints three lines of information for each record in an extract file. You could put the definition for each line of the report on a separate line in the control file. You may find it useful to break control statements into multiple lines because of your terminal screen width and for clarity.

  For example, the following four lines in a control file are read as one control statement:

```
REPORT GIVING(PF3REPRT) USING(PF3USERS)
            ((' &UIDXNAME ' '&UIDXGRP')
             (' &UIDXMKEY ' '&UIDXJKEY ' '&UIDXPKEY')
             (' &UIDXESCK ' '&UIDXACCS ' '&UIDXPRSV'))
```

- You can put more than one control statement on one line of the control file. For example, consider the following two ADD statements:

```
ADD USER (USER18)
ADD USER (USER52)
```

- You could put the two statements on one line as follows:

```
ADD USER (USER18) ADD USER (USER52)
```

Use Single Quotes

Single quotes are most often used in REPORT statements. The text and variables to be printed in a report must be enclosed within single quotes in a report statement. The other control statements only require single quotes when you are specifying a value that has spaces within it. For example:

```
UPDATE USER (USER1(VUSRLOC('PGH BLDG FLOOR-7')))
```

Batch resolves text enclosed within single quotes literally. The only exception is if a string of characters is preceded by an ampersand (&), in which case it is considered a variable name and replaced by the value of that variable.

To include a single quote within text enclosed by single quotes, type two single quotes with no space between them (''). Ampersands without text immediately following them are resolved as ampersands, but to include an ampersand with text following it, type two ampersands with no space between them (&&*text*).

Any text not enclosed within single quotes is automatically converted to uppercase. Text enclosed in single quotes (such as report labels) is not converted to uppercase. So, if you define a report label with uppercase and lowercase characters, the label will be printed in uppercase and lowercase.

A string within single quotes cannot be longer than one line of the REPORT statement.

For example, the following REPORT statement prints the menu key, jump key, and print key for each user record in the extract file named KEYREPT. The report labels "Menu Key," "Jump Key," and "Print Key" are printed on the report in uppercase and lowercase characters. Note that the user is adding spaces within the single quotes to indent these labels. An ampersand (&) is added in front of UIDXNAME, UIDXMKEY, UIDXJKEY, and UIDXPKEY to tell CA TPX that they are variables.

```
REPORT GIVING(KEYREPT) USING(KEYUSERS)
       ((' &UIDXNAME')
        (' Menu Key  - ' '&UIDXMKEY')
        (' Jump Key  - ' '&UIDXJKEY')
        (' Print Key - ' '&UIDXPKEY'))
```

Note: Hexadecimal quoted strings can appear in REPORT statements with the same constraints as other quoted strings.

Use Abbreviations and Aliases for Control Words

When you are specifying control words and parameters in control statements, you can use shortened forms of the control word to conserve space on the line. Batch also allows aliases or alternate names for some of these control words.

For a list of the abbreviations and the aliases for control words, see the appendix Control Word Abbreviations (see page 109).

Set Up Your JCL Control File

You execute Batch control statements such as EXTRACT, REPORT, ADD, DELETE, and UPDATE from a JCL control file. You can execute any number of control statements in a single JCL file. If you use the REPORT statement, make sure the EXTRACT statement that produces the extract file for the report appears before the REPORT statement.

You must include some statements at the beginning of the control file to activate Batch. See the Sample JCL in this chapter that activates Batch and generates a report. The VNODE='*BATCH*' parameter on the second line indicates that Batch is to be activated.

Items to Remember

Keep the following points in mind:

- The *procname* is the name of your TPX procedure that contains the VSAM files you want to process.
- You must allow a region size of at least four megabytes to start the batch facility.
- If you have changed the symbolic parameters for the startup procedure, change VNODE in your VNODE='*BATCH*' parameter to the value specified in the VNODE parameter of your startup procedure. See the *Installation Guide*.
- Do not use sequence numbers in Batch input statements. Batch statements will not execute if you use sequence numbers. If you are using TSO to create your JCL, enter UNNUM in the command line to turn off sequence numbers.
- You can use the COMMENTS statement to put comments in your control file. You may find it helpful to document the control statements so that other users can easily see what the statements do. COMMENTS statements are not executed when the job is run. For an example containing some COMMENTS statements, see Sample JCL (see page 21).
- Do not intersperse comments in a command. This can cause parsing errors when batch executes the command. If you want to separate the parameters in a command, use blank lines.

Sample JCL

This sample JCL will produce an extract file and a report.

```
//USER54 JOB (0,A300),BATCHJCL,CLASS=V,MSGCLASS=H,NOTIFY=USER54
// EXEC procname,VNODE='*BATCH*'
//*Define file names for extract files
//PA3USRS DD UNIT=SYSDA,SPACE=(CYL,(1,1))
//*Define file names for report files
//PA3RPRT DD SYSOUT=E
//XTRACE DD DUMMY
//SYSIN DD *
COMMENTS   The following statement produces the extract file named
COMMENTS   PA3USRS which contains the merged user definition for
COMMENTS   each user who has PA3 as the menu key.
COMMENTS
EXTRACT GIVING(PA3USRS) USER NO SESSIONS (UIDXMKEY(PA3))
COMMENTS
COMMENTS
COMMENTS  The following REPORT statements produce the report files
COMMENTS  PA3RPRT and PA2RPRT which list the user ID, menu key,
COMMENTS  jump key, and print key for the users who have PA3 and
COMMENTS  PA2 assigned for the menu key.
```

```
COMMENTS
COMMENTS
REPORT GIVING(PA3RPRT) USING(PA3USRS)
       (' &UIDXNAME' '&UIDXMKEY' '&UIDXJKEY' '&UIDXPKEY'))
```

VSAM Data Sets

If you want to run multiple copies or versions of CA TPX in batch mode or online, you must follow the instructions for sharing data sets in the *Installation Guide*. It allows the different versions to share the VSAM administration data sets.

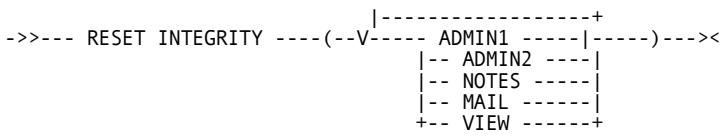
Important! Running Batch concurrently with an online version of CA TPX may cause VSAM file corruption if the VSAM sharing parameters are not set correctly.

Reset Control Record 0

When you share VSAM files *without* using CA-L-Serv, and need to restore or move your VSAM data sets, you need to delete control record zero (0). Use the batch RESET INTEGRITY control statement to do this.

Note: Prior to a Reset Integrity command being processed, the TPX Batch job will issue an exclusive ENQ for the file to be processed. If the ENQ fails, the Reset Integrity job is rejected.

RESET INTEGRITY



In this statement you specify a VSAM data set (ADMIN1, ADMIN2, MAIL, or VIEW) or the NOTES data set. For example, the following RESET INTEGRITY statement deletes control record zero from ADMIN1 and ADMIN2:

```
RESET INTEGRITY (ADMIN1 ADMIN2)
```

Note: When the RESET INTEGRITY statement is executed, the following messages may appear in the batch log:

```
TPBL1010 VSAM ERA CTLREC 0 RETURN CODE IS 8
TPBL1051 MEANS RECORD ACCESSED NOT ON FILE
```

These messages indicate that the file did not need to be reset because control record zero has already been deleted. No error has occurred, and your batch file will continue to execute.

Examples of Batch Jobs

The CB0VSRC library contains examples of batch processes, which are indexed in the $BATxxxx members.

Chapter 2: Updating User Administration Data

This chapter shows you how to update users, profiles, and sessions in batch administration.

This section contains the following topics:

Introduction to Updating

Batch processing in CA TPX is designed so you can add, modify, and delete data for the three main elements of user administration: users, profiles, and sessions. In online administration, you use panels to identify which of these elements you want to update and specify the necessary information in panel fields. In Batch, you use control statements to specify what you want to add, delete, or modify.

Add a User in Online Administration

To add a user in online administration

1. Select User Maintenance and add the new user ID.
2. Select User Options in User Maintenance and assign the user to an administration group named ADMINGRP.
3. Change the user overrides for the stage 1 time out and the stage 1 option.

4. Select Maintain List of Profiles in User Maintenance and assign profiles PROF1 and PROF2 to the user.
5. Select Session Options in User Maintenance and assign sessions TSO-20 and CICS-1 to the user.
6. Select each application session and specify an application ID for the session.
7. Change the session overrides for Startup ACL and Term ACL and Label.
8. Select Session Options in User Maintenance and assign the session NETWRK to the user.
9. Change the session override for ACIPGM.

Add Multiple Users in Batch Administration

Adding one user in online administration does not take a great deal of time, but if you have 20 users to add, Batch provides a more efficient solution. The following example lists a series of control statements to add a user. If you have 20 users to add, you can copy the control statements and change the appropriate values for each new user. You could also modify the statements to make the appropriate changes for all users. The statements in the example are documented in this chapter.

Example

This example adds USER1 and adds two CA TPX sessions.

```
SET MASKCHAR '!'
ADD TPX USER        (USER1 (UIDXGRP  (ADMINGRP)
                           UIDXTOU1 (60)
                           UIDXTOP1 (K)))

ADD TPX USERSESSION (USER1 TSO-20 (UENTAPPL (TSO-20)
                                   UENTSCRP (TSOSTRT)
                                   UENTSCRT (TSOTERM)
                                   VSESLABL ('TSO for Reports'))
                    USER1 CICS-1 (UENTAPPL (CICS-1)
                                   UENTSCRP (CICSSTRT)
                                   UENTSCRT (CICSTERM)
                                   VSESLABL ('Test CICS')))
```

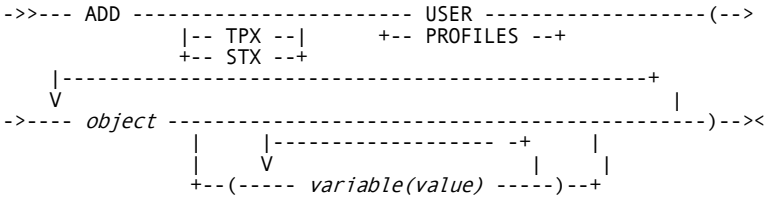
Add Users and Profiles

You use the ADD statement when you want to add user or profile records to the administration database. This is the syntax of an ADD statement when you are not using an extract file.

The ADD statement can be used to add signon authority to an existing user if the user does not already have that authority. In this case a message will be sent to the log indicating that the user was updated instead of added.

Format

The ADD statement for users and profiles has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for users and profiles has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you are adding a user or profile authorized for CA TPX. This is the default if you have an LMP code for CA TPX only.
STX	Indicates that you want to add a CA STX session. This is the default if you have an authorization code for CA STX only.
USER	Indicates that you want to add a user.
PROFILE	Indicates that you want to add a profile.
object	Specifies the user ID if you are adding a user, or the profile name, if you are adding a profile.
variable	Specifies a variable. For a description of the variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).
Value	Specifies a valid value for the variable specified in *variable*.

UIDXGRP and PIDXGRP Variables

The UIDXGRP and PIDXGRP variables are common to CA TPX.

When you add a user, you should assign the user to a user group by specifying a value for the UIDXGRP variable. If you do not assign the user to a group, the user is assigned to the default group defined in the system options table.

When you add a profile, you should assign the profile to a profile user group by specifying a value for the PIDXGRP variable.

Override Profile Values

To nullify a profile parameter value at the user level without specifying a particular value, specify a string of eight underscores. For example:

```
ADD USER (USER45 (UIDXGRP(HR) UIDXACBN('________')))
```

This statement adds the user USER45 in the user group HR and overrides any ACB mask set at the profile level. For information about how this product incorporates profile values when defining a user, see How User Definitions Are Merged (see page 47).

Example 1: Adding a User

An administrator wants to add three new user IDs that are authorized for CA TPX. Instead of adding the users through online administration, the administrator decides to execute command statements in a batch job. The administrator wants to assign two of the IDs to the HR user group and one ID to the SALES user group. The following statements accomplish this task:

```
ADD TPX USER (USER45 (UIDXGRP(HR))
              USER67 (UIDXGRP(HR))
              USER78 (UIDXGRP(SALES)))
```

When the ADD statements are executed, the user IDs USER45, USER67, and USER78 are added to the administration database and assigned to the specified groups. The users have authority for CA TPX. At this point, there are no profiles or sessions associated with the user IDs, and the user definition variables contain no values. For information about how to add sessions to a user, see Add Sessions to Users and Profiles (see page 29). For information about how to add profiles to a user, see Add Profiles to Users (see page 31). For information about how to assign values to the user definition variables, see Modify User and Profile Values (see page 43).

Example 2: Adding a Profile

An administrator wants to add a new profile named SALEPROF for the company's sales department employees. Instead of adding the profile through online administration, the administrator decides to execute a command statement in a batch job. The administrator wants all users of this profile to have an update class of B and panel language of CUA. The profile is to belong to the SALES maintenance authorization group. The appropriate variables are specified.

```
ADD PROFILE (SALEPROF ( PIDXUPDC(B) PIDXLANG(CUA) PIDXGRP(SALES) ))
```

When the ADD statement is executed, the profile named SALEPROF is added to the administration database. At this point, there are no sessions associated with the profile, and the profile contains values for the update class, panel language, and group. For information about how to add sessions to a profile, see Add Sessions to Users and Profiles (see page 29). For information about how you can assign values to the profile definition variables, see Modify User and Profile Values (see page 43).

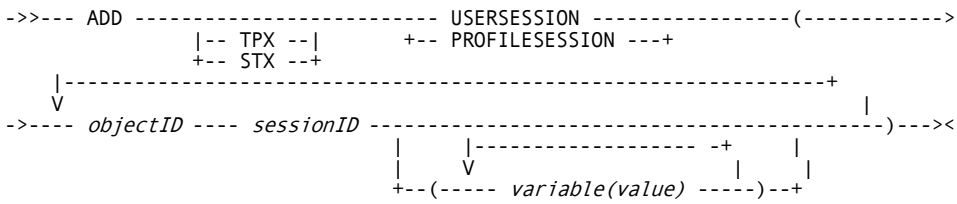
Note: When you add a profile, you should immediately assign the profile to an authorization group with the ADD statement or a subsequent UPDATE statement. For information about how to use the UPDATE statement to assign a profile to a group, see Modify User and Profile Values (see page 43). If you do not assign the profile to a group, the profile is assigned to the default group defined in the System Options Table.

Add Sessions to Users and Profiles

You use the ADD statement when you want to add sessions to users and profiles.

Format

The ADD statement for users and profile sessions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for users and profile sessions has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you want to add a CA TPX session. This is the default if you have an LMP code for CA TPX only. Otherwise, you must specify TPX.
STX	Indicates that you want to add a CA STX session. This is the default if you have an authorization code for CA STX only.
PROFILESESSION	Indicates that you want to add a session to a profile.
USERSESSION	Indicates that you want to add a session to a user.
objectID	Specifies the profile or user ID to which the session is added.

Operand	Explanation
sessionID	Specifies the session that is to be added to the specified profile or user.
variable	Specifies a valid variable that you want to specify for the user or profile that you are adding. For descriptions of the variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).
value	Specifies a valid value assigned to the selected variable.

When You Add a Session to CA TPX

When you add a session to a user or profile, you should specify the application ID for the session by specifying a value in the UENTAPPL or PENTAPPL variable.

Override Profile Value

To nullify a profile parameter value at the user level without specifying a particular value, specify a string of eight underscores.

For information about how CA TPX incorporates profile values when defining a user, see How User Definitions Are Merged (see page 47).

Example: Adding a Session to a Profile

An administrator wants to add a session with a session ID of SALESREP to three profiles. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following command statement:

```
ADD TPX PROFILESESSION (PROF05 SALESREP
                        PROF08 SALESREP
                        PROF14 SALESREP)
```

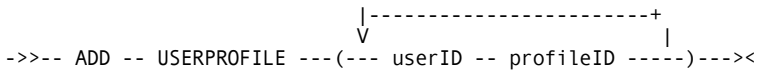
When the ADD statement is executed, the session SALESREP is added to the profile records for PROF05, PROF08, and PROF14.

Add Profiles to Users

You use the ADD statement when you want to add profiles to a user.

Format

The ADD statement for profile sessions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for profile sessions has the following operands:

userID

Specifies the user ID of the user to which the profile is added.

profileID

Specifies the name of the profile to be added to the user.

Example: Adding a Profile to a User

An administrator wants to add a profile named SALEPROF to the user USER45. Instead of adding the profile with online administration, the administrator executes the following command statements in a batch job:

```
ADD USERPROFILE (USER45 SALEPROF)
```

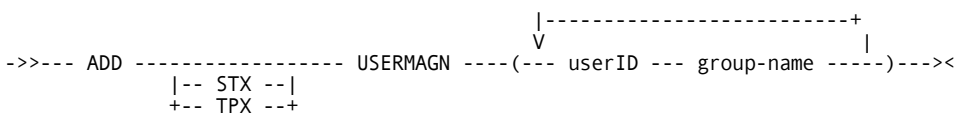
The ADD statement adds the profile named SALEPROF to the user USER45.

Authorize a User to Administer a Group

You use the ADD statement when you want to give a user authorization to administer the users in a user group.

Format

The ADD statement for adding a user to administer a group has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for authorizing a user to administer a group has the following operands:

TPX

Indicates that you want to create a user administrator. If the user already has user administration authority, no additional authority is assigned.

STX

Indicates that you want to create a CA STX administrator. If the user already has STX user administration authority, no additional authority is assigned.

userID

Specifies the user ID group administration authorization is to be added.

group-name

Specifies the name of the user group that you want the user to have authorization for.

If You Omit TPX

If you do not specify TPX, authority is assigned to the administrator according to the values set in your CA LMP codes:

- If your site has both CA TPX and CA STX, the administrator will have both authorities.
- If your site has CA TPX only, the administrator will have CA TPX authority.

The batch log will contain messages indicating what authority was assigned to the administrator.

Example: Authorizing a User to Administer a Group

An administrator wants to authorize a user to administer two authorization groups. Instead of using the online administration, the administrator executes the following command statements in a batch job:

```
ADD USERMAGN (USER45 SALEGRP1
              USER45 SALEGRP2)
```

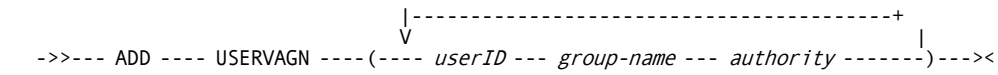
When the ADD statements are executed, the user with a user ID of USER45 is authorized to administer the groups named SALEGRP1 and SALEGRP2.

Assign a User View Authority

You use the ADD statement when you want to give a user authority to view a group with the View facility.

Format

The ADD statement for authorizing a user to view a group has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for authorizing a user to view a group has the following operands:

userID

Specifies the user ID to which View authority is to be assigned.

group-name

Specifies the name of the user group that you want the user to have authority to view.

authority

Specifies a number that is the user's View authority for the specified user group. The user will be able to view sessions of users in the group with security levels lower than the number specified here.

Example: Authorizing a User to View a Group

An administrator wants to authorize a user to view two authorization groups and have a View authority of 50 for each group. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following command statements in a batch job:

```
ADD USERVAGN (USER45 SALEGRP1 50
              USER45 SALEGRP2 50)
```

When the ADD statements are executed, USER45 can view sessions of users in the groups SALEGRP1 and SALEGRP2 with a View security level less than 50.

Copy Users and Profiles

You use the COPY statement to copy the characteristics of an existing user or profile record to create a new record.

Format

The COPY statement can be used to add signon authority to an existing user if the user does not already have that authority. In this case a message will be sent to the log indicating that the user was updated instead of copied.

The COPY statement for users and profiles has the following syntax:

```
->>--- COPY ---------------------- USER -------------- templates ------------ ( -->
                |-- TPX --|   +-- PROFILES --+                    +- TO -+
                +-- STX --+
    |-------------------------------------------------------+
    V                                                       |
->---- object ------------------------------------------------ ) -------------><
                |        |------------------ -+        |
                |        V                     |        |
                +-- ( ------ variable(value) ----- )--+
```

Operand Explanations

The COPY statement for users and profiles has the following operands:

TPX

Indicates that you want to copy the parameter values and authority. If the template user or profile does not have signon authority, the COPY statement is not executed.

STX

Indicates that you want to copy the CA STX parameter values and authority. If the template user or profile does not have STX signon authority, the COPY statement is not executed.

Note: If you don't specify TPX or STX, the COPY statement is executed and whatever signon authority the template user or profile has is copied.

USER

Indicates that you want to copy a user.

PROFILE

Indicates that you want to copy a profile.

template

Specifies the user or profile that is to be used as a template for the new user or profile.

object

Specifies the user ID or profile ID assigned to the new user or profile.

variable

Specifies a variable. For descriptions of the variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

value

Specifies a valid value to be assigned to the variable selected in *variable*.

Example 1: Copying a User

An administrator is adding user IDs for two new employees. The administrator wants the new user IDs (USER80 and USER81) to have the same profiles, sessions, and user definition values as an existing user (USER32). The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
COPY USER USER32 TO (USER80 USER81)
```

When the COPY statement is executed, USER80 and USER81 are added to the administration database. Their user definitions, sessions, and profiles are the same as those for USER32.

Example 2: Copying a Profile

An administrator is creating a new profile named USRPROF5 and wants it to have the same profile definition and sessions as a profile named USRPROF2. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
COPY TPX PROFILE USRPROF2 TO (USRPROF5)
```

When the COPY statement is executed, USERPROF5 is added to the administration database. It has the values from profile USRPROF2.

If the Profile Exists

If the profile already exists, delete the existing records and then copy the new ones. The COPY statement only works for new profiles.

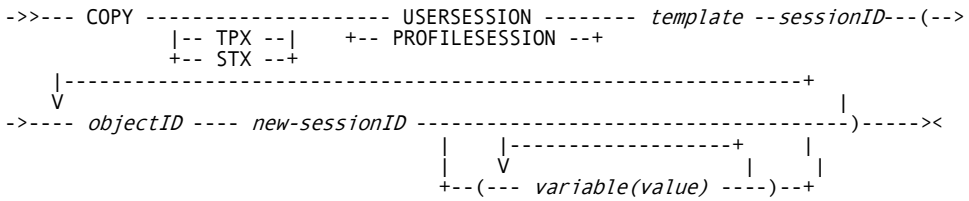
Copy User and Profile Sessions

The COPY statement can be used to copy the characteristics of an existing user or profile session record to create a new record.

This command is useful after you assign a session to a user or profile. For a description of adding a session to a user or profile, see the section Add Sessions to Users and Profiles (see page 29). You can copy the characteristics of the existing record to create the new record.

Format

The COPY statement for user and profile sessions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The COPY statement for user and profile sessions has the following operands:

TPX

Indicates that you want to copy a session. If the template session is not a CA TPX session, the COPY statement is not executed.

STX

Indicates that you want to copy a CA STX session. If the template session is not an STX session, the COPY statement is not executed.

Note: If you do not specify TPX or STX, the COPY statement is executed regardless of what type of session the template is.

USERSESSION

Indicates that you want to copy a user session.

PROFILESESSION

Indicates that you want to copy a profile session.

template

Specifies the user or profile containing the session that is to be used as a template for the new user or profile session.

sessionID

Specifies the session ID of the session that is to be copied.

object

Specifies the user ID or profile ID of the user or profile to contain the new session.

new-sessionID

Specifies the session ID of the session that is to be created.

variable

Specifies a variable. For descriptions of the variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

value

Specifies a valid value assigned to the variable selected in *variable*.

RECORD NOT FOUND Error

If you get a RECORD NOT FOUND error while copying a user session, the session you are trying to copy may be assigned to the user by an assigned profile. Although the profile session appears on the user's menu, there is no record of it at the user level.

Example: Copying a User Session

An administrator wants to add sessions named TSO-3 and TSO-4 to a user with a user ID of USER2. The administrator wants the new sessions to have the same user session values as an existing session named TSO-1 that is assigned to a user named USER5. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
COPY TPX USERSESSION USER5 TSO-1 (USER2 TSO-3 USER2 TSO-4)
```

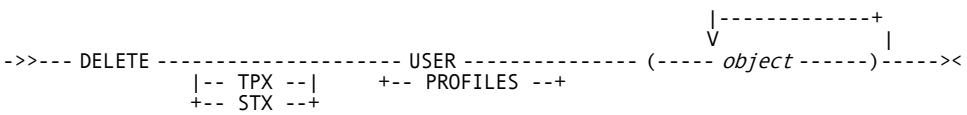
When the COPY statement is executed, USER2 has two new sessions with session IDs of TSO-3 and TSO-4. The new sessions have the same user session values as the session named TSO-1 assigned to USER5.

Delete Users and Profiles

You can use the DELETE statement to delete user and profile records from the administration database.

Format

The DELETE statement for users and profiles has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for users and profiles has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you are deleting values and signon authority.
STX	Indicates that you are deleting CA STX values and signon authority. If the user or profile does not have TPX signon authority, the user is deleted. If you do not specify TPX or STX, the user or profile is deleted regardless of signon authority.
USER	Specify USER to delete a user.
PROFILE	Specify PROFILE to delete a profile.
object	If you are deleting a user, this parameter specifies the user ID to be deleted. If you are deleting a profile, this parameter specifies the name of the profile to be deleted.

Example 1: Deleting a User

An administrator wants to delete two user IDs from CA TPX. Instead of using online administration, the administrator uses the following DELETE statement:

```
DELETE TPX USER (USER35 USER46)
```

When the DELETE statement is executed, USER35 and USER46 and their associated CA TPX profile and session records are deleted from the administration database.

Example 2: Deleting a Profile

An administrator wants to delete a profile. Instead of using online administration, the administrator uses the following DELETE statement:

```
DELETE PROFILE (USRPROF3)
```

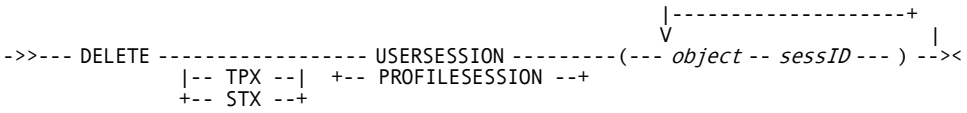
When the DELETE statement is executed, the profile named USRPROF3 and the associated session records for both CA TPX and CA STX are deleted from the administration database.

Delete Sessions from Users and Profile

You use the DELETE statement when you want to delete sessions from a user or a profile.

Format

The DELETE statement for user and profile sessions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for user and profile sessions has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you want to delete a session. If the session is not a CA TPX session, the DELETE statement is not executed.
STX	Indicates that you want to delete a CA STX session. If the session is not an STX session, the DELETE statement is not executed. **Note:** If you do not specify TPX or STX, the DELETE statement is executed regardless of what type of session the template is.
USERSESSION	Indicates that you want to delete a session from a user.
PROFILESESSION	Indicates that you want to delete a session from a profile.
object	Specifies the profile or user ID from which the session is to be deleted.
sessID	Specifies the session ID that you want to delete.

RECORD NOT FOUND Error

If you get a RECORD NOT FOUND error while deleting a user session, the session you are trying to delete may be assigned to the user via an assigned profile. Although the session would appear on the user's menu, it is actually a profile session.

Notes on Deleting Sessions from User

When you delete a session from a user, the action that CA TPX takes depends on a number of factors as described in this section.

Session Does not Exist

If the user does not have the specified session, Batch creates an override record and marks it with the *DELETED* flag on the user's list of sessions in user maintenance. Since there is no session associated with the override record, the override record is deleted the next time the user signs on.

Session Exists

If the user does have the specified session record, CA TPX determines whether the record is a session record or an override record.

Session Record

If the record is a session record, this product deletes the record.

Override Record

An "override" record is a session record that is added to the user record when the user changes session values for a session that is really a profile session.

For example, PROFILE1 is a user's assigned profile and has a session named TSO32. There is no TSO32 session record for the user, but the TSO32 session appears on the user's Menu.

The user decides to change some of the session values for the TSO32 session, such as the startup ACL/E program or the session time out. The user's changes are not recorded in the profile session. Instead, CA TPX creates an "override" record containing the values the user specified. When the user initiates the session, the override values are used.

When you are using the DELETE statement to delete an override session record from a user, CA TPX must first determine whether the override record is already marked with the *DELETED* flag.

Already *DELETED*

If the override record is already marked with the *DELETED* flag, the override record is deleted. As a result, the session appears on the Menu the next time the user signs on. From the user's point of view, the session has been added.

Not *DELETED*

If the override record is not marked with the *DELETED* flag, CA TPX marks the session as *DELETED*. The session does not appear the next time the user signs on.

Example: Deleting a Session from a User

An administrator wants to delete two sessions from a user with a user ID of USER45. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following command statements:

```
DELETE TPX USERSESSION (USER45 SALESREP USER45 ACCTINFO)
```

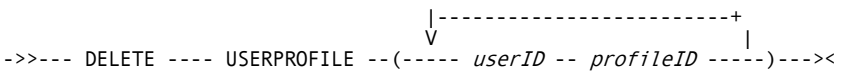
When the DELETE statement is executed, the sessions SALESREP and ACCTINFO are no longer assigned to USER45.

Delete Profiles from a User

You use the DELETE statement when you want to delete profiles from a user.

Format

The DELETE statement for user profiles has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for user profiles has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
userID	Specifies the user from which the profile is to be deleted.
profileID	Specifies the profile to be deleted from the user. To delete all profiles assigned to the user, specify eight masking characters for this variable. For example, if the current masking character is the dash (-), enter --------. See Specify Masking Criteria Values (see page 52).

Example: Deleting a Session from a Profile

An administrator wants to delete two different profiles from two different users. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following command statement:

```
DELETE USERPROFILE (USER45 PROF1 USER54 PROF3)
```

When the DELETE statement is executed, profile PROF1 is deleted from USER45 and profile PROF3 is deleted from USER54.

Remove Group or View Administration Authority

You use the DELETE statement when you want to remove a user's authority to administration authority or View authority.

Format

The DELETE statement for removing group authorization authority has the following syntax:

```
                                        |----------------------------+
                                        V                            |
->>--- DELETE ----- USERMAGN -------(------ userID --- group-name ------)--->< 
               +-- USERVAGN --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for removing group authorization authority has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
USERMAGN	Indicates that user administration authority is to be deleted.
USERVAGN	Indicates that View facility authority is to be deleted.
userID	Specifies the user ID from which administration authority is to be removed.
group-name	Specifies the user group to be deleted from the user's list of administration or View authority groups. To delete all groups assigned to the user, specify eight masking characters for this variable. For example, if the current masking character is the dash (-), enter --------. See Specify Masking Criteria Values (see page 52).

Example: Removing Group Administration Authority from a User

An administrator wants to remove a user's authority to administer a maintenance authorization group named SALESGRP. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following command statement in a batch job:

```
DELETE USERMAGN (USER45 SALESGRP)
```

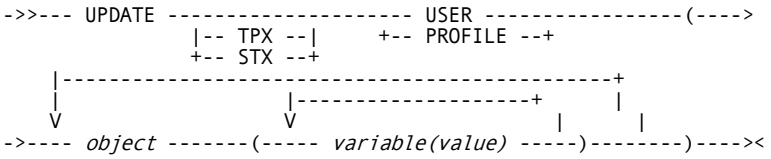
When the DELETE statement is executed, USER45 is no longer authorized to administer the users in the group named SALESGRP.

Modify User and Profile Values

You use the UPDATE statement to modify any user or profile values in the administration database.

Format

The UPDATE statement for users and profiles has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The UPDATE statement for users and profiles has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you want to modify the parameter values. If the user or profile does not have signon authority, the UPDATE statement is not executed.
STX	Indicates that you want to modify the CA STX parameter values. If the user or profile does not have STX signon authority, the UPDATE statement is not executed. If you do not specify TPX or STX, the UPDATE statement is executed and whatever signon authority the user or profile has.
USER	Specify USER to modify user values.
PROFILE	Specify PROFILE to modify profile values.
object	Specifies the user ID if you are modifying user values, or the profile name if you are modifying profile values.
variable	Specifies the user or profile variable that you want to modify. For descriptions of the valid variable names, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).
value	Specifies the new value that you want to assign to the variable.

Override Profile Values

To nullify a profile parameter value at the user level without specifying a particular value, specify a string of eight underscores. For example:

```
UPDATE USER (USER45 (UIDXGRP(HR) UIDXACBN('________')))
```

This statement updates the user USER45 in the user group HR and overrides any ACB mask set at the profile level. For information about how CA TPX incorporates profile values when defining a user, see How User Definitions Are Merged (see page 47).

Example 1: Modifying a User Value

An administrator wants to change the values for a user's menu key and stage 1 time out. The administrator includes the following control statement in a batch job:

```
UPDATE USER (USER50(UIDXMKEY(PA3) UIDXT0U1(60)))
```

This statement assigns the following values:

- PA3 for the menu key
- 60 for the stage 1 time out

Example 2: Assigning a User to a Group

An administrator wants to change the user authorization group of user USER62 to USRGRP5. Instead of using online administration, the administrator executes the following control statement in a batch job:

```
UPDATE USER (USER62(UIDXGRP(USRGRP5)))
```

This statement assigns USER62 to the user authorization group named USRGRP5.

Example 3: Modifying a Profile Value

An administrator wants to modify the definition values of two profiles so that the users' sessions will be inactivated when they issue a /F command. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
UPDATE PROFILE (USRPROF1(PIDXKOPT(F)) USRPROF4(PIDXKOPT(F)))
```

The UPDATE statement changes the values of the "Inactivate on" field in each profile description so that it has a value of F.

Modify User and Profile Session Values

You use the UPDATE statement to modify any user or profile session values in the administration database.

Format

The UPDATE statement for user and profile sessions has the following syntax:

```
->>--- UPDATE --------------------- USERSESSION ---------------(-------->
                |-- TPX --|     +-- PROFILESESSION ---+
                +-- STX --+
    |-------------------------------------------------------------+
    |                                  |-------------------+     |
    V                                  V                   |     |
->---- object-ID --- session-ID --- ( --- variable(value) -----)-----)-->< 
```

Operand Explanations

The UPDATE statement for user and profile sessions has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you are updating a user or profile session authorized for CA TPX. If the session is not a CA TPX session, the UPDATE statement is not executed.
STX	Indicates that you are updating a user or profile session authorized for CA STX. If the session is not a CA TPX session, the UPDATE statement is not executed. **Note:** If you do not specify TPX or STX, the UPDATE statement is executed regardless of the type of session being updated.
USERSESSION	Specify USERSESSION to modify user session values.
PROFILESESSION	Specify PROFILESESSION to modify profile session values.
object-ID	This is the user ID if you are modifying user session values, or the name of the profile if you are modifying profile session values.
session-ID	This is the session ID of the session you want to modify.
variable	Specifies a variable. For descriptions of the variables, see the appendix Variables (see page 111). The variable must be appropriate for the session. Except for the user group variable, which is common to sessions, you must specify variables for CA TPX sessions.

Operand	Explanation
value	Specifies a valid value to be assigned to the variable selected in *variable*.

RECORD NOT FOUND Error

If you get a RECORD NOT FOUND error while updating a user session, the session you are trying to update may be assigned to the user via an assigned profile. Although the session would appear on the user's menu, it is actually a profile session.

Override Profile Values

To nullify a profile parameter value at the user level without specifying a particular value, specify a string of eight underscores. For example:

```
UPDATE USERSESSION ( USER45 TSO05 (UENTPJMP('________')))
```

This statement updates USER45's session TSO05 and overrides any jump key definition set at the profile level. For information about how CA TPX incorporates profile values when defining a user, see How User Definitions Are Merged (see page 47).

Example: Modifying User and Profile Session Values

An administrator has developed a new ACL/E program named TSOSTRT, a startup program for a session with a session ID of TSO32. The administrator wants to assign the new startup program to one user and two profiles that have the session. Other users and profiles have the TSO32 session, but the administrator does not want them to use the new startup program. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
UPDATE TPX USERSESSION (USER56 TSO32(UENTSCRP(TSOSTRT)))
UPDATE TPX PROFILESESSION (USRPROF1 TSO32(UENTSCRP(TSOSTRT))
                           USRPROF2 TSO32(UENTSCRP(TSOSTRT)))
```

The UPDATE statements modify the administration database so that the TSO32 sessions for USER56, USRPROF1, and USRPROF2 execute the ACL/E startup program named TSOSTRT when the sessions are initiated.

Chapter 3: Extracting Data

This chapter shows you how to extract data from the CA TPX administration files for reporting and updating.

This section contains the following topics:

Contents of Extract Files

When you use the EXTRACT statement, information is extracted and written to an extract file. The extract file contains information about the users, profiles, or mail locators that match the criteria specified in the EXTRACT statement. Certain parameters in the EXTRACT statement also allow you to extract the sessions that are associated with users or profiles.

Extract files can be used for updating and reporting. For more information, see the chapter Using Extract Files for Updating (see page 57) and the chapter Using Extract Files for Reporting (see page 81).

You can also use extract files with report generators such as SAS. For information about the format of extract files, see the appendix Extract File Layout (see page 165).

How User Definitions Are Merged

When you extract user records, Batch uses the same process to determine the values of the user options fields as when the user signs on to CA TPX. When a user signs on, the values for fields such as the menu key, jump key, and other user option fields are determined by merging the values for these fields from the system, profile, and user levels.

CA TPX merges the values for the user parameters in the following order:

1. At the *system level*, the product gets the system default values from the SMRT and STXT tables. These values apply to all users.
2. At the *profile level*, the product gets the profile default values from the profiles assigned to the user. If more than one profile is assigned to the user, values from the first appropriate profile are used. Some values are defined at both the system level and profile level. If a profile value is different than the system value, the profile value overrides the system value.
3. At the *user level*, the product gets the user values assigned to the user by a user administrator or by the user during self-maintenance. If a user value is different than a value set at the profile or system level, the user value overrides the other values.

Batch uses this same process to construct a user definition. Therefore, any user option values in an extract file or report are the result of merging the system defaults, profile overrides, and user overrides for each field.

Profile Definitions

Profile definitions are not merged definitions. The profile definition values that you see in an extract file are the actual options assigned for that profile.

How Session Definitions Are Merged

Batch constructs session records in a similar way. CA TPX gathers the values for application session characteristics in the following order:

1. At the *system level*, the product gets the system default values from the system option table (the SMRT for CA TPX). These values apply to all users.
2. At the *application level*, the product gets the application default values defined for the particular application in the application characteristics table (the ACT for CA TPX). These values apply to all users using this application.
3. At the *profile level*, the product gets the profile session default values from whatever profiles are assigned to the user. If more than one profile session with the same ID is assigned to the user, values from the first profile are used, but can be overridden by values from subsequent profiles. Some values are defined at both the system level and profile level. If a profile value is different than the system value, the profile value overrides the system value.
4. At the *user level*, the product gets the user session values assigned to the user by a user administrator or by the user during self-maintenance. If a user value is different than a value set at the profile or system level, the user value overrides the other values.

Mail Locators

Mail locators create an association between a mail message text and the users who have that message in their mailbox. The message text exists once, but has a mail locator for each user's mailbox that contains the message.

You can extract the mail locators, and then use the DELETE MAILMESSAGE command to delete the locators. When a mail locator is deleted, the message is removed from that user's mailbox.

Application Definitions

You can extract the application definition records and use them for reports, updating or deleting.

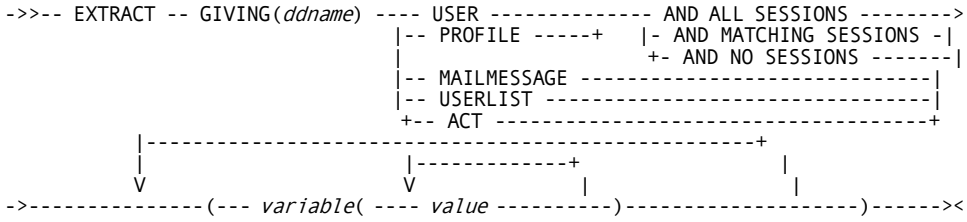
EXTRACT Statement Syntax

The EXTRACT statement allows you to specify the name of the extract file and the criteria used to extract data from the administration database.

If your batch job contains more than one EXTRACT statement, the extract file must specify the DISP=MOD parameter to prevent each EXTRACT statement from overwriting the previous one.

Format

The EXTRACT statement has the following syntax:



Operands

The EXTRACT statement has the following operands:

ddname

Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the output extract file. The data extracted from the administration database is written to this file.

The DCB information is controlled by the program and should not be specified. The maximum record size that can be extracted is equal to that of the ADMIN2 file; use this value in conjunction with the expected record count to be extracted and your media type to determine space requirements. The final disposition of the data set is under JCL control.

USER

Specify USER to extract user records.

PROFILE

Specify PROFILE to extract profile records.

MAILMESSAGE

Specify MAILMESSAGE to extract mail locators.

USERLIST

Specify USERLIST to extract user lists.

ACT

Specify ACT to extract application definition records.

AND ALL SESSIONS

Indictes that all of the session records associated with each user or profile record are extracted, regardless of the extraction criteria that you specify. Sessions associated with a profile are extracted even if previously deleted from the user. (Use the UENTDEL variable to determine if the session has been deleted.)

AND MATCHING SESSIONS

Indicates that only sessions which match extraction criteria containing a session value are extracted. If you specify AND MATCHING SESSIONS and the extraction criteria does not contain a session variable, no sessions are extracted.

AND NO SESSIONS

None of the session records associated with each user or profile record is extracted, even if the extraction criteria contain a session variable.

variable

The name of any valid user, profile, or session variable. These variables represent the fields on the online administration panels. You can specify as many variables as you like, but a record will be extracted only if it matches all of the criteria variables. For a list of the variables that you can use and the corresponding online administration fields, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

The variable can also be one of the variables listed in the following table. These variables allow you to extract users, sessions, or profiles according to what component they are associated with. These variables can have a value of Y or N.

VUSR$TPX(*value*)

Selects the user if user has signon authority.

WUSR$TPX(*value*)

Selects the profiles.

VSES$TPX(*value*)

Selects the user sessions.

WSES$TPX(*value*)

Selects the profile sessions.

value

This is the value of the variable that is used as a criterion for extracting records. You can specify as many values as you like. Records are extracted if the specified variable contains one of the specified values. For a detailed discussion of specifying variables and values, see Specify Extraction Criteria (see page 51).

Specify Extraction Criteria

BATCH uses the variable and value you specify in the EXTRACT statement as criteria to select the records that are written to the extract file. Using extraction criteria, you can extract users with a particular user ID, menu key, or another characteristic. You can selectively extract profiles in the same way.

For example, the following EXTRACT statement produces the output file named PA2USERS, containing the user records for all users whose menu key is PA2:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(PA2USERS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXMKEY(PA2))
```

You can then use the resulting extract file (PA2USERS) to update the user records or to generate a report on those users.

Specify Masking Criteria Values

If you want your extraction criteria to be non-specific, you can use a masking character to mask the criteria value. The default masking character is a hyphen (-). You can mask any number of characters of the value (from one to the number of characters in the value). For example, the following EXTRACT statement produces the output file named SALEDEPT, containing the user records for all users whose user IDs begin with SALES, regardless of the last three characters:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(SALEDEPT) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(SALES---))
```

Changing the Masking Character

The value of the masking character is stored in a variable named MASKCHAR. You can use a SET statement to change the value of MASKCHAR so that your masking character does not conflict with actual values in the records. For example, if you want to make the masking character an exclamation point (!), use the following SET statement:

```
SET MASKCHAR '!'
```

Manage Errors

The variable named MASKERLV contains a code that tells CA TPX Batch what to do when it finds a value in an input control record that contains the masking character. You can use a SET statement to set the value of MASKERLV to one of the values shown below. A number 1 (one) is the default value.

0

Error message TPBL1050 is issued. Batch continues to process as if the error had not occurred.

1

Error message TPBL1050 is issued. Batch only processes records that do not contain the masking character. The return code for the job is set to 12 if is not already set to a higher number.

2

The return code for the job is set to 16 if is not already set to a higher number. Batch terminates processing. All data before the error was encountered is saved.

3

User abend 930 is issued and no data is written to the extract file.

Example

The following SET statement causes Batch to terminate processing, keeping the data processed before the error occurred:

```
SET MASKERLV '2'
```

Specify Multiple Variables

If you specify more than one variable in the extraction criteria, all records that match all of the criteria are extracted. For example, the following statement extracts a user record and puts it in an extract file named PRIVUSRS if the user has a command class of A and an update class of A:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(PRIVUSRS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXPRSV(A) UIDXUPDC(A))
```

Specify Multiple Values

You can also specify more than one value in the extraction criteria for a particular variable. For example, the following EXTRACT statement produces an output file named KEYUSERS that contains the user records for each user who has a menu key of PA1, PA2, or PA3:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(KEYUSERS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXMKEY(PA1 PA2 PA3))
```

Note: A record needs to match only one of the specified criteria to be extracted.

Specify Variables Without Assigned Values

Profile Variables

You can also specify a blank value in order to specify profile variables that have not been assigned a value. To do this, always specify a value of eight underscores, regardless of the length of the variable.

Note: This method can only be used to select profiles and profile sessions.

User Variables

You can specify a blank value in order to specify user variables that have not been assigned a value. To do this, always specify a single space (' '), regardless of the length of the variable.

Using a variable with a blank value as extraction criteria will only select user records if the variable has not been assigned a value at the system, application, profile, or user level.

Example 1: Extracting a List of Users and Their Sessions

An administrator wants a report that lists the sessions that the company's service department employees use. The administrator also wants to know what startup and termination ACL programs the users have assigned for their sessions. The user IDs for service department personnel begin with SERV, followed by a four-character code unique to the user. The administrator issues the following statement in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(SERVSESS) USER AND ALL SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(SERV----))
```

The EXTRACT statement produces an extract file named SERVSESS that contains the merged user definitions and the associated session records for each user whose user ID begins with SERV.

Example 2: Extracting a List of Users Using a Particular Session

An administrator has written an ACL/E startup program for a session named SALESREP, and wants a report listing all users who have the SALESREP session. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(SRUSERS) USER AND MATCHING SESSIONS (UENTUSER(SALESREP))
```

The statement produces an extract file named SRUSERS that contains the user definition and the SALESREP session record for each user who has the SALESREP session.

Example 3: Extracting a List of Profiles and Their Associated Sessions

An administrator wants a report listing the profiles that are set up to give the user PASS access to the sessions. The administrator also wants to know what sessions are associated with the profiles. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(PASSPROF) PROFILE AND ALL SESSIONS (PIDXACCS(PASS))
```

The EXTRACT statement produces an extract file named PASSPROF that contains the profile definition and associated session records for each profile that has a value of PASS in the ACCESS field.

Example 4: Extracting a List of Profiles with a Particular Session

An administrator wants to know what profiles have a session with a session ID of TSO2. The administrator also wants the report to list the startup and termination ACL/E programs that are assigned for the session by each profile. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(TSO2PROF) PROFILE AND MATCHING SESSIONS (PENTUSER(TSO2))
```

The statement produces an extract file named TSO2PROF that contains the profile definition and TSO2 session records for each profile that has a session with a session ID of TSO2.

Note: The records for sessions other than TSO2 are not included in the extract file.

Example 5: Extracting a List of Mail Locators

An administrator wants to extract all mail locators for a user ID TUSR05, which has been deleted. The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(OLDLOC) MAILMESSAGE (MLOCTO(TUSR05))
```

This creates the extract file OLDLOC, which contains all mail locators for the recipient TUSR05. The variable MLOCTO specifies the recipient of a mail message.

Chapter 4: Using Extract Files for Updating

This chapter shows you how to use extract files to update the CA TPX ADMIN and MAIL files.

This section contains the following topics:

Update Records with Extract Files

When you use the EXTRACT statement, information is extracted and written to an extract file. The extract file can contain user, profile, session, user list, or mail data. Using the ADD, DELETE, and UPDATE statements, you can modify all of the records that appear in the extract file. You can also use the records in the extract file to delete mail messages or create user lists.

Note: When you use an extract file to update records, the records in the administration database are updated and not the records in the extract file.

You do not have to use extract files to update the administration or mail files:

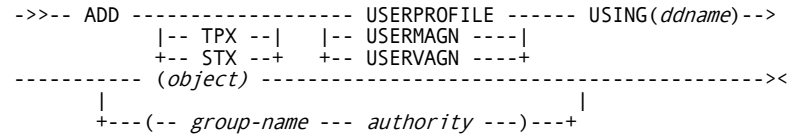
- For information on how to update user and profile records directly, without using extract files, see the chapter Updating Administration Data (see page 25).
- For information on how to update mail messages and user lists directly, see the chapter Updating Mail Messages and User Lists (see page 69).

Add Profiles and Authority to Users

You can specify an extract file in an ADD statement when you want to add a profile or user maintenance authorization group to a set of user records.

Format

The ADD statement for user profiles and group authorization has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for user profiles and group authorization has the following operands:

TPX

Indicates that you want to assign authority. This is the default if you have an LMP code for CA TPX only. Otherwise, you must specify TPX or STX. If the user already has user administration authority, no additional authority is assigned.

This parameter applies only when using the USERMAGN parameter.

STX

Indicates that you want to assign CA STX authority. This is the default if you have an authorization code for CA STX only. Otherwise, you must specify TPX or STX. If the user already has STX user administration authority, no additional authority is assigned.

This parameter applies only when using the USERMAGN parameter.

USERPROFILE

Indicates that you want to add a profile to a user.

USERMAGN

Indicates that you want to authorize a user to administer a group.

USERVAGN

Indicates that you want to assign a user View authority for a group.

ddname

Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to update the administration database.

object

Specifies the name of a profile if you are adding a profile to a user, the name of an authorization group if you are authorizing a user to administer a group, or a View authority if you are assigning View authority to a user.

group-name

Specifies the group for which the user is assigned View authority.

authority

Specifies the user's View authority for the group.

Example 1: Adding a Group Profile to a User

An administrator wants to add a profile named GRP1PROF to all the users who are in a maintenance authorization group named USERGRP1. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(GRP1USRS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXGRP(USERGRP1))
ADD USERPROFILE USING(GRP1USRS) (GRP1PROF)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named GRP1USRS, which contains the merged user definition for each user who is in the maintenance authorization group named USERGRP1. The ADD statement adds the profile named GRP1PROF to each user record in the extract file.

Example 2: Authorizing Users to Administer a Group

An administrator wants to authorize all of the user administrators in the company's sales department to administer a user group named SALESGRP. All of the sales department administrators have user IDs that begin with SALESAD, so the administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(SALESEMP) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(SALESAD-))
ADD USERMAGN USING(SALESEMP) (SALESGRP)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named SALESADS, which contains the merged user definition for each user whose user ID begins with SALESAD. The ADD statement authorizes these users to administer the users in the group named SALESGRP.

Delete Users, Profiles, and Sessions

Important! When deleting users and profiles using an extract file, always use the extract file to print a report first to make sure that you are not deleting records that you do not want to delete. You should also back up the administration data sets before running Batch.

You can specify an extract file in a DELETE statement when you want to delete user records, user session records, user profile records, profile records, and profile session records.

Format

The DELETE statement for users, profiles, and sessions has the following syntax:

```
->>-- DELETE ----------------- USER ------------USING(ddname)-->
              |-- TPX --| |-- PROFILE ---------|
              +-- STX --+ |-- USERSESSION -----|
                          +-- PROFILESESSION --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for users, profiles, and sessions has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
TPX	Indicates that you want to delete the parameters. If you do not specify TPX or STX, Batch will delete regardless of type.
STX	Indicates that you want to delete the CA STX parameters. If you do not specify TPX or STX, Batch will delete regardless of type.
USER	Specifies that you want to delete a user.
PROFILE	Specifies that you want to delete a profile.
USERSESSION	Specifies that you want to delete a session from a user.
PROFILESESSION	Specifies that you want to delete a session from a profile.
ddname	Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to indicate which users, profiles, user sessions, or profile sessions are to be deleted.

Example 1: Deleting User IDs

An administrator has discovered some user IDs that have not been used for a long time. The user IDs were named using an old naming convention and all begin with HSP. The administrator executes the following statements in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(DELUSRS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(HSP-----))
DELETE USER USING(DELUSRS)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named DELUSRS, which contains the merged user definition for each user ID in the list of extraction criteria. The DELETE statement deletes the user records, user session records, user profile records and maintenance authorization group names for each user.

Example 2: Deleting User Sessions

You can use the DELETE statement with an extract file to delete one or more sessions from a set of user records. For example, an administrator wants to delete a session with a session ID of TSO24 from all of the user records that have the session. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(TSOUSRS) USER AND MATCHING SESSIONS (UENTUSER(TSO24))
DELETE USERSESSION USING(TSOUSRS)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named TSOUSRS, which contains the merged user definition and the TSO24 session record for each user who has a TSO24 session defined. Records for the users' other sessions are not included in the extract file. The DELETE statement deletes the user session records that appear in the extract file named TSOUSRS (all TSO24 sessions).

Example 3: Deleting Profiles

You can use the DELETE statement with an extract file to delete a set of profile records. For example, an administrator wants to delete three profiles that have been replaced by other profiles. The administrator uses the following command statements to delete the profiles.

```
EXTRACT GIVING(DELPROF) PROFILE AND NO SESSIONS
                        (PIDXNAME(ACCTPROF SERVPROF TSPROF))
DELETE PROFILE USING(DELPROF)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named DELPROF, which contains the profile records for each profile in the list of extraction criteria. The DELETE statement deletes the profile records and profile session records for each profile.

Example 4: Deleting Profile Sessions

An administrator is going to delete a session with a session ID of CICSTST. But first, the administrator wants to make sure that the session is deleted from the profile records that have session records for CICSTST. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(CICSPROF) PROFILE AND MATCHING SESSIONS (PENTUSER(CICSTST))
DELETE PROFILESESSION USING(CICSPROF)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named CICSPROF, which contains the profile definition and the CICSTST session record for each profile that has a CICSTST session defined. Records for the other sessions in the profile are not included in the extract file. The DELETE statement deletes the profile session records that appear in the extract file named CICSPROF (all CICSTST sessions).

Delete Profiles and Authorization from Users

Format

The DELETE statement for user profiles and group authorization has the following syntax:

```
->>-- DELETE ----- USERPROFILE ----USING(ddname) -- (object) -->< 
               |-- USERMAGN ----|
               |-- USERVAGN ----+
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for user profiles and group authorization has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
USERPROFILE	Specify USERPROFILE to delete a profile from a user.
USERMAGN	Specify USERMAGN to remove group authorization from a user.
USERVAGN	Specify USERVAGN to remove View facility authority from a user.
ddname	This is the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to indicate which users are to have profiles or group authorization deleted.
object	This parameter specifies the object that is to be deleted from each user record. This is a profile name if you are deleting a profile from a user, or a group name if you are removing group authorization from a user.

Example 1: Deleting a Profile from a User Group

An administrator wants to delete a profile named GRP1PROF from all the users who are in a maintenance authorization group named USERGRP1. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(GRP1USRS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXGRP(USERGRP1))
DELETE USERPROFILE USING(GRP1USRS) (GRP1PROF)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named GRP1USRS, which contains the merged user definition for each user who is in the maintenance authorization group named USERGRP1. The DELETE statement deletes the profile named GRP1PROF from each user record in the extract file.

Example 2: Removing Group Authorization from Users

An administrator wants to delete a group named SERVGRP from the user records for the company's sales department employees. All of the sales department employees have user IDs that begin with SALES, so the administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(SALESEMP) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(SALES---))
DELETE USERMAGN USING(SALESEMP) (SERVGRP)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named SALESEMP, which contains the merged user definition for each user whose user ID begins with SALES. The DELETE statement deletes the user maintenance authorization group named SERVGRP from each user record in the extract file.

Add User Lists

You can specify an extract file in an ADD USERLIST statement. The statement will add user lists to specified users, getting entries for the list from the extract file.

Format

The ADD statement for userlists has the following syntax.

```
->>-- ADD -- USERLIST -- userlist ---- owner ------------------------------------>
                                    +- *GENERAL* -+  +- PRIVATE -+ +- INVISIBLE -+
->------------------------------ USING (ddname) -------------------------------><
     +-- title - (title) -+
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for mail messages has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
userlist	Specifies the name to be assigned to the user list that is being added.
owner	Specifies the user ID or user group name of the owner of the list that is being added.
GENERAL	Indicates that the list being added is a general list, which can be used by all users.
PRIVATE	Indicates that only the owner of the list can use it. This parameter does not apply to general user lists.

Operand	Explanation
INVISIBLE	Indicates that only the owner of the list can browse or copy its contents.
TITLE(*title*)	Specifies a title to be assigned to the new list. The title must be a quoted string.
ddname	This is the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to indicate which entries will appear in the user list that is being added. All entries of a user list must be of a single type. Possible types are user IDs, user names, terminal IDs, user lists, user group names, active application IDs, application IDs, active session IDs, and session IDs.

Example

An administrator wants to add a list to all users in the accounting department. All users in the accounting department have user IDs that begin with ACCT. The list is to include the user IDs of all users who work on the ABC Corporation account. The administrator knows that all of these users have been assigned the profile ABC so the special batch variable VUSRPROF can be used to extract these users. The administrator doesn't want other users to be able to use this list. To perform these tasks, the following control statements can be executed in a batch job:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(ABCUSRS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (VUSRPROF(ABC))
ADD USERLIST ABCLIST ACCT---- PRIVATE TITLE('ABC Accountants') USING (ABCUSRS)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named ABCUSRS, which contains the user ID of all users who have the profile ABC in their profile list. The ADD USERLIST command adds a list named ABCLIST to each user whose ID begins with ABC. The list contains all user IDs that are in the extract file ABCUSRS.

Delete Mail Locators

Mail locators are associated with mail messages. A locator exists for every user that has the message stored in his or her mailbox. When the locator is deleted for that user, the message no longer appears in the user's mailbox.

You can specify an extract file in the DELETE MAILMESSAGE statement. The extract file can specify actual mail locators, which will be deleted, or user IDs, in which case all mail locators for that user are deleted.

Format

The DELETE statement for mail messages has the following syntax.

```
->>--- DELETE --- MAILMESSAGE ---- USING --- (ddname) ---><
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for mail messages has the following operands:

ddname

Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to indicate which mail locators are to be deleted. The file can consist of mail locators or user IDs.

Example

An administrator wants to delete mail messages in the mailboxes of users whose IDs are no longer valid. The user IDs were named using an old naming convention and all begin with HSP. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING (OLDMAIL) MAILMESSAGE (MLOCTO (HSP-----))
DELETE MAILMESSAGE USING (OLDMAIL)
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named OLDMAIL, which contains all of the mail locators for all users whose IDs begin with HSP. The DELETE MAILMESSAGE statement deletes all of these mail locators.

Modify Records

Any of the user or profile values that can be modified on an online administration panel can be modified using an UPDATE statement with an extract file.

Format

The UPDATE statement has the following syntax:

```
                                      |------------------+
                                      V                  |
->>--- UPDATE -- USING(ddname) ---(----variable(value) ---)--->><
```

Operand Explanations

The UPDATE statement has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
ddname	Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the input extract file that is used to update the administration database.
variable	Specifies the name of the user or profile variable that you want to modify. You can specify as many variables as you want, but you can specify only one value for each variable. For descriptions of the valid variables and the corresponding online administration fields, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).
value	Specifies the new value that you want to assign to the variable.

Overriding Profile Values

To nullify a profile parameter value at the user level without specifying a particular value, specify a string of eight underscores (_). For example:

```
UPDATE USING (USERS) ( UIDXACBN('________'))
```

This statement updates the users listed in the extract file USERS. The blank value will override any value for the ACB mask set at the profile level. For information on how CA TPX uses profile values when creating a user definition, see How User Definitions Are Merged (see page 47).

Example 1: Modifying User Variables

An administrator wants to make sure that all users have a stage 1 time out of 60 minutes. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(ALLUSERS) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXNAME(--------))
UPDATE USING(ALLUSERS) (UIDXTOU1(60) UIDXTOP1(L))
```

The EXTRACT statement uses a masked value to produce an extract file that contains the merged user definitions for all users. For each record in the extract file, the UPDATE statement modifies the administration database so that the value of the time out and option fields have the specified values for all users.

Example 2: Modifying Profile Variables

An administrator notices that some of the profiles have PA3 assigned as the command key. The administrator uses the following control statements to change these profiles so that they have PF12 assigned as the command key.

```
EXTRACT GIVING(PA3PROFS) PROFILE AND NO SESSIONS (PIDXESCK(PA3))
UPDATE USING(PA3PROFS) (PIDXESCK(PF12))
```

The EXTRACT statement produces the extract file named PA3PROFS, which contains the profile definition for each profile that has a command key of PA3. The UPDATE statement changes the value of the command key to PF12 for each of the profile records.

Example 3: Modifying User and Profile Session Variables

An administrator has developed a new ACL/E program named TSOSTRT, a startup program for a session with a session ID of TSO32. The administrator wants to make sure that all users and profiles that have the session TSO32 use the correct startup ACL program. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
EXTRACT GIVING(ACLUSERS) USER AND MATCHING SESSIONS (UENTUSER(TSO32))
EXTRACT GIVING(ACLPROFS) PROFILE AND MATCHING SESSIONS (PENTUSER(TSO32))
UPDATE USING(ACLUSERS) (UENTSCRP(TSOSTRT))
UPDATE USING(ACLPROFS) (PENTSCRP(TSOSTRT))
```

The first EXTRACT statement produces an extract file named ACLUSERS, which contains the merged user definition and the TSO32 session record for each user with the TSO32 session. The second EXTRACT file produces the extract file named ACLPROFS, which contains the profile definition and the TSO32 session record for each profile with the TSO32 session.

The UPDATE statements use the extract files to update the administration database so that all users and profiles that have the TSO32 session have TSOSTRT specified as the startup ACL program for that session. The other user and profile sessions will not be affected because their records were not extracted.

Delete User Lists

You can delete user lists with the DELETE USERLIST statement. The DELETE USERLIST statement can specify a specific user list belonging to a specific user or group.

Format

The DELETE USERLIST statement has the following syntax:

```
->>-- DELETE -- USERLIST --- userlist ----- owner -----------><
                                        +-- *GENERAL* --+
```

Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for user lists has the following operands:

userlist

Specifies the name of the user list that is to be deleted.

owner

Specifies the user ID or user group name of the owner of the list that is to be deleted.

GENERAL

Indicates that the list to be deleted is a general list.

Example

An administrator wants to delete the user list HRLIST from all users in the human resources department. All of these users have user IDs that begin with HR. The administrator could use the following statement in a batch job:

```
DELETE USERLIST HRLIST HR------
```

The list is deleted from all users with user IDs beginning with HR.

Chapter 5: Updating Mail Messages and User Lists

This chapter shows you how to store and delete mail messages, and how to add and delete user lists in batch administration.

This section contains the following topics:

Add Mail Messages

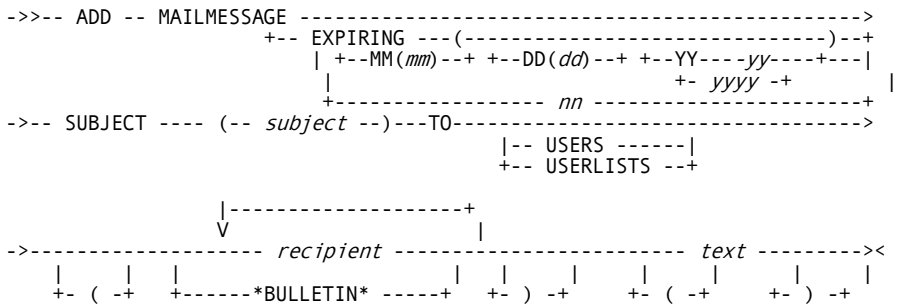
You can use the ADD MAILMESSAGE statement when you want to store mail messages in users' mailboxes in the MAIL file. When using the ADD MAILMESSAGE statement, you can specify:

- The expiration date of the message
- The subject of the message
- The recipients of the message, either with user IDs or user lists
- The text of the message

When a user receives a message that was sent with the batch facility, the sender will be listed as the batch jobname.

Format

The ADD MAILMESSAGE statement has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for user lists has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
EXPIRING	Indicates that the following syntax is going to specify an expiration date.
MM(*mm*)	Numerically specifies the month of the expiration date.
DD(*dd*)	Numerically specifies the day of the expiration date.
YY(*yy/yyyy*)	Numerically specifies the year of the expiration date. The year can appear as two or four digits (for example, 03 or 2003).
nn	Specifies the number of days that must pass after the message is sent before it expires.
USERS	Indicates that the message recipients will be specified by user ID.
USERLISTS	Indicates that the message recipients will be specified by a user list.
recipients	Specifies either a user ID or a user list.
BULLETIN	Indicates that this message is a bulletin, which will be stored in the mailbox of all users. A bulletin can also be application news, as described in the following section.
subject	Specifies the subject of the message. It must be enclosed in quotes. If the subject begins with the string APPL=*applID*, the message will be sent as application news for the application specified in *applID.* Application news is described in the following section.
text	Specifies the text of the message. It must consist of one or more quoted strings. Each quoted string can contain up to 79 characters and will appear as a separate line in the message. There is no limit on the amount of text, but it must fit in one VSAM record.

Sending Application News

To send application news, the subject of the message must begin with APPL=*applID*, where *applID* specifies the application. The recipient must be *BULLETIN*.

Application news replaces an application's description on the Menu.

Example 1

An administrator wants to send a message to user lists DEVLST01 and DEVLST02. The message is to expire after seven days. The following statement accomplishes this task:

```
ADD MAILMESSAGE EXPIRING 7 SUBJECT('Meeting on Friday')
    TO USERLISTS(DEVLST01 DEVLST02)
    ('There is a department meeting on Friday afternoon.'
     'Be sure to bring your thinking caps.')
```

When this statement is executed, the message will be put in the mailbox of each user who is included in the DEVLST01 or DEVLST02 user list. The subject of the message will be "Meeting on Friday" and the text of the message is:

```
There is a department meeting on Friday afternoon.
 Be sure to bring your thinking caps.
```

Example 2

An administrator wants to put out application news for the CA TPX application TSO01. The application news will consist of a single line, saying that the application is going to be brought down. The message is to expire on 3 February 2003. The following statement accomplishes this task:

```
ADD MAILMESSAGE EXPIRING (MM(02) DD(3) YY(03)) SUBJECT
    ( 'APPLID=TSO01 going down midnight Friday') TO (*BULLETIN*)
```

When this statement is executed, the message will appear on the Menu for each user who has TSO01 on the menu.

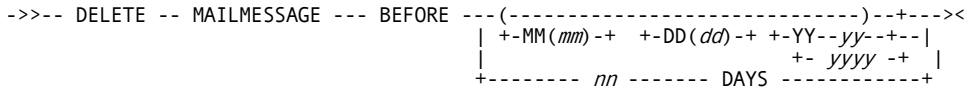
If the message included text as well as a subject, a bulletin containing the text would appear in the mailbox of each user who has TSO01 on the menu.

Delete Mail Messages

You can delete messages from users' mailboxes with the DELETE MAILMESSAGE statement. The DELETE MAILMESSAGE statement can specify a specific date or a number of days. All messages that were created before the specified date, or that have existed longer than the specified number of days, will be deleted from users' mailboxes. The statement will also delete all messages that have expired.

Format

The DELETE MAILMESSAGE statement has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for mail messages has the following operands:

MM(*mm*)

Specifies the month of the date numerically.

DD(*dd*)

Specifies the day of the date numerically.

YY(*yy/yyyy*)

Specifies the year of the date numerically. The year can appear as two or four digits (for example, 03 or 2003).

nn

Specifies a number of days.

Example

An administrator wants to delete all messages that where created more than 90 days previously. The following statement will accomplish this:

```
DELETE MAILMESSAGES BEFORE 90 DAYS
```

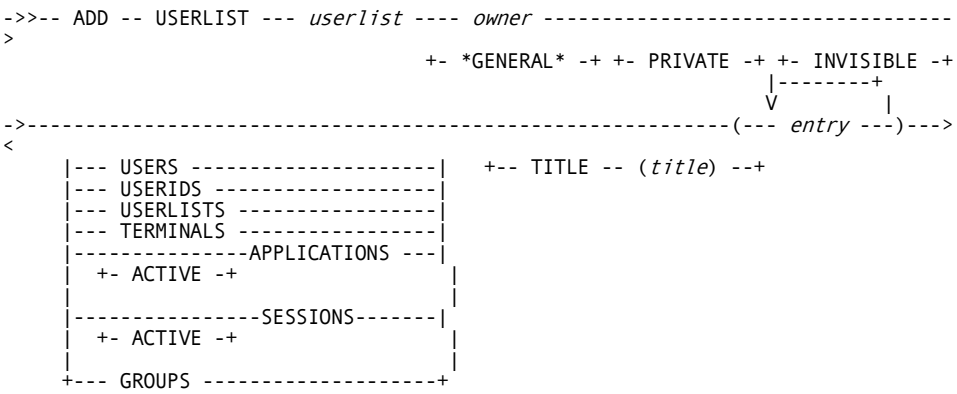
All messages that were created more than 90 days previous to the day that the command is executed are deleted. All messages that have expired are also deleted.

Add User Lists

You can use the ADD statement when you want to add user lists to specific users. In the ADD USERLIST statement you can specify the properties of the user list and what type of contents it will contain.

Format

The ADD USERLIST statement has the following syntax.



Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for mail messages has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
userlist	Specifies the name assigned to the user list you are adding.
owner	Specifies the user ID or user group name of the owner of the user list. If you are specifying a multi-signon user ID on a specific terminal, specify the user ID and the terminal ID. For example, to specify user MLTUSR02 on terminal TERMAA21, specify this the command as: ADD USERLIST LIST01 MLTUSR02 TERMAA21 PRIVATE...
GENERAL	Indicates that this is a general user list, which can be used by all users.
PRIVATE	Indicates that users other than the owner cannot use the list. This operand does not apply to general user lists.
INVISIBLE	Indicates that users other than the owner cannot browse or copy the list's contents.
USERS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of user names. This is the default type of list contents.
USERIDS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of user IDs.
USERLISTS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of other user lists.
TERMINALS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of terminal IDs.

Operand	Explanation
ACTIVE	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of active applications or sessions. This parameter can be used only with the APPLICATIONS or SESSIONS parameters.
APPLICATIONS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of applications.
SESSIONS	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of sessions.
GROUP	Indicates that the list is made up exclusively of user groups.
TITLE(*title*)	Specifies the name of the user list.
entry	Specifies an entry in the user list. The entry must be of the specified type (user name, user ID, etc.)

Example

An administrator wants to add a user list to all users in the human resources department. The list will consist of a number of users in human resources. All user IDs of employees in human resources begin with HR. The user list will include all human resource managers, whose IDs begin with HRM, and the user IDs HRDV0023, HRSC0214, and HREX0001. The administrator would run the following statement in a batch job:

```
ADD USERLIST HRLIST HR------ USERIDS TITLE('HR Memo List')
    ( HRM----- HRDV0023 HRSC0214 HREX0001 )
```

The user list will be added to all users whose IDs begin with HR.

Chapter 6: Updating Application Definitions

This chapter shows you how to update application definitions in batch administration.

This section contains the following topics:

Add Applications

You use the ADD statement when you want to add application definition records to the administration database. This is the syntax of an ADD statement when you are not using an extract file.

Format

The ADD statement for applications has the following syntax:

```
->>--- ADD ------------------ ACTAPPL----(objectID applID)--><
```

Operand Explanations

The ADD statement for application definitions has the following operands:

ACTAPPL

Indicates that you want to add an application.

objectID

Specifies the application characteristics table (ACT) being added or being added to.

applID

Specifies the application being added.

Example 1: Adding an Application

A system administrator wants to add three new applications in the application characteristics table named ACT45 to CA TPX. Instead of adding the applications through online administration, the administrator decides to execute command statements in a batch job. The following statements accomplish this task:

```
ADD ACTAPPL (ACT45 TSO01)
ADD ACTAPPL (ACT45 CICS32)
ADD ACTAPPL (ACT45 IMS03)
```

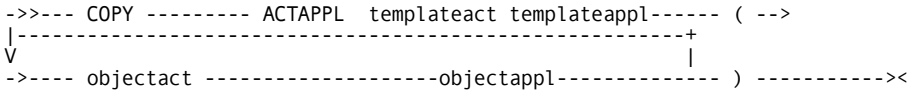
When the ADD statements are executed, applications TSO01, CICS32, and IMS03 are added to the ACT named ACT45.

Copy Applications

You use the COPY statement to copy the characteristics of an existing application definition record to create a new record.

Format

The COPY statement for application definitions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The COPY statement for application definitions has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
ACTAPPL	Indicates that you want to copy an application definition.
templateact	Specifies the application characteristics table name from where the template is to be taken.
templateappl	Specifies the application definition that is to be used as the template for the new application definition(s).
objectact	Specifies the application characteristics table name into which the new application definition is to be created.
objectappl	Specifies the application definition that is to be created with the template characteristics.

Example 1: Copying an Application Definition

A systems administrator is adding two new applications to the applications characteristics table named ACT01. The administrator wants the new APPLIDs (CICS07 and CICS08) to have the same values as an existing APPLID (CICS01). The administrator executes the following statement in a batch job:

```
COPY ACTAPPL ACT01 CICS01 TO (ACT01 CICS07 ACT01 CICS08)
```

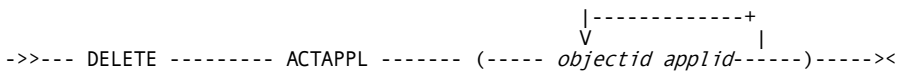
When the COPY statement is executed, CICS07 and CICS08 are added to the ACT01 applications characteristics table. Their characteristics are the same as those for CICS01.

Delete Applications

You can use the DELETE statement to delete application definition records from the administration database.

Format

The DELETE statement for applications has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The DELETE statement for application definitions has the following operands:

ACTAPPL

Specify ACTAPPL to delete an application definition.

objectid

Specifies the application characteristics table from which the application definition is to be deleted.

applid

Specifies the application definition to be deleted.

Example 1: Deleting an Application Definition

A system administrator wants to delete application CICS07 from three application characteristics tables (ACT01, ACT02, and ACT03) in CA TPX. Instead of using online administration, the administrator uses the following DELETE statement:

```
DELETE ACTAPPL (ACT01 CICS07
                ACT02 CICS07
                ACT03 CICS07)
```

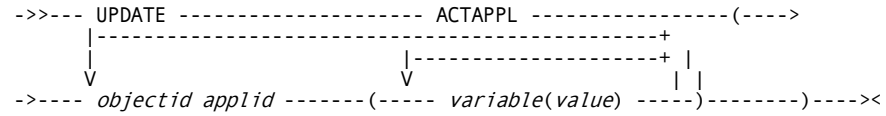
When the DELETE statement is executed, CICS07 is deleted from the three application characteristics tables on the administration database.

Modify Application Values

You use the UPDATE statement to modify any application definition values in the administration database.

Format

The UPDATE statement for application definitions has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The UPDATE statement for application definitions has the following operands:

ACTAPPL

Specify ACTAPPL to modify application definition values.

objectid

Specifies the application characteristics table in which the application resides which is to be modified.

applid

Specifies the application definition which is to be modified.

variable

Specifies the application variable that you want to modify. For descriptions of the valid variables names, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

value

Specifies the new value that you want to assign to the variable.

Example 1: Modifying an Application Definition Value

A system administrator wants to change the value for the virtual terminal type to group for application CICS07 in application characteristics table ACT01. The administrator includes the following control statement in a batch job:

```
UPDATE ACTAPPL (ACT01 CICS07 (ACTTYPE (GRP)))
```

This statement assigns the virtual terminal type of GRP to application CICS07 in application characteristics table ACT01.

Chapter 7: Using Extract Files for Reporting

This chapter shows you how to use an extract file to create a report.

This section contains the following topics:

How Reports Are Processed

Batch processing allows you to produce reports on user, profile, session, and mail data by using the REPORT statement. When you use the EXTRACT statement, information is extracted and written to an extract file. The information in the extract file contains merged user and session definitions. For more information, see the chapter Extracting Data (see page 47).

You must create an extract file for reporting. You use the REPORT statement to select the data you want from the extract file and put it in a form suitable for viewing.

Formatting Options

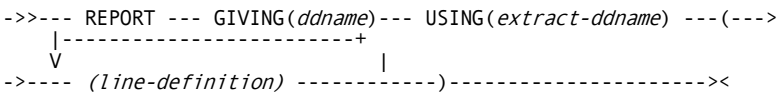
The reporting process also allows you to control the format of your reports. Some of the formatting options are spacing, headings, page numbering, and page length. The remainder of this chapter shows you how to specify the data you want to report on and how to format the data into an attractive report.

REPORT Statement Syntax

You use the REPORT statement to specify the extract file used to generate the report and what data you want to report on.

Format

The REPORT statement has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

The REPORT statement has the following operands:

ddname

Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the output report file. The formatted report information is written to this file.

extract-ddname

Specifies the data definition name (DD name) of the extract file to be used for the report. This is the same data definition name that you specified in the EXTRACT statement that produced the extract file (see EXTRACT Statement Syntax in the chapter Extracting Data (see page 47)).

line-definition

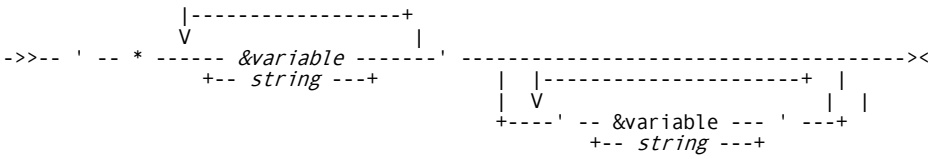
Specifies what information is printed on each line of the report. For more information on the syntax of a line definition, see Line Definition Syntax (see page 82).

Line Definition Syntax

In the REPORT statement, you specify what information is to be printed on each line of the report through line definitions.

Format

A line definition has the following syntax:



Operand Explanations

A line definition has the following operands:

*****

Specifies the first character after the first single quote in each line definition is reserved for an ASA control character. The following table lists the ASA printer control characters that you can enter in this space. For information on how to use printer control characters to format your reports, see Use ASA Printer Control Characters (see page 91).

&variable

Specifies the name of any valid user, profile, or session variable. These variables represent the fields on the online administration panels. For a list of the variables that you can use and the corresponding online administration fields, see the appendix Variables (see page 111). Each variable name must be preceded by an ampersand (&amp.). You can specify as many variables as will fit on a printed line of the report. When the report is created, the value of the specified variable for each user or profile record is placed on the report line.

string

Specifies a text string that you want to include in the report. Single quotation marks (') and ampersands (&) must be indicated by two quotation marks or ampersands ('' or &&) to appear in the text of the report.

ASA Printer Control Characters

The following table shows the functions of ASA printer control characters:

Control Character	Function
1 (one)	Prints the line at the top of a new page.
blank space	Prints the line on the next line of the current page (line feed).
0 (zero)	Prints the line two lines down on the current page (two line feeds).
- (hyphen)	Prints the line three lines down on the current page (three line feeds).
+ (plus)	Prints the line on the current line on the page (no line feed). This is useful for making bold text on a line printer, but has no effect on a laser printer.

For example, the following REPORT produces the report file USERREP. When USERREP is printed, each line of the report lists the user ID, menu key, and jump key for each user record in the extract file KEYUSERS:

```
REPORT GIVING(USERREP) USING(KEYUSERS)
       (' &UIDXNAME' '&UIDXMKEY' '&UIDXJKEY'))
```

Define Multiple Lines

If all of the information you want to print for each user or profile record will not fit on one line, you can define multiple lines, using parentheses to separate each line of the report. When the REPORT statement is executed, CA TPX Batch prints all of the defined lines for each record in the extract file.

Example

The following REPORT statement produces the report file USERREP. When USERREP is printed, there are two lines of data for each user record. The first line lists the user ID, menu key, and jump key, while the second line lists the print key, command class, and update class.

```
REPORT GIVING(USERREP) USING(KEYUSERS)
       (' &UIDXNAME' '&UIDXMKEY' '&UIDXJKEY')
        (' &UIDXPKEY' '&UIDXPRSV' '&UIDXUPDC'))
```

Note: The entire REPORT statement does not have to be specified on one line of the control record. It can be helpful to separate the REPORT statement into multiple lines because of your terminal screen width and for clarity.

Sample Report

Printing the report file USERREP produces the following output:

```
USER1   PF12/24   PA3
PA1     P         D
.
.
.
USER24  PF12/24   PA2
PA1     F         B
```

Specify Variables from Different Types of Records

When you extract the session records associated with a user or profile record, you can define report lines that print values from both types of records in the same report. Batch prints all of the defined lines for each record. If you specify user and session variables in the same line, user values are ignored for session records and session values are ignored for user records.

Example

An administrator wants a report listing the user IDs for the user records in an extract file named SESSACLS. The administrator also wants to see what sessions each user has and the startup ACL/E program for each session. The administrator executes the following REPORT statement:

```
REPORT GIVING(USERREP) USING(SESSACLS) ((' &UIDXNAME' '&UENTUSER' '&UENTSCRP'))
```

Sample Report

Printing the report file USERREP produces the following output:

```
USER1
         TSO-1     STRTTSO
         CICS      STRTCICS
.
.
.
USER3
         CICS
         TSO-4     STRTTSO4
.
.
.
```

The first record that Batch encounters in the extract file is the user record for USER1, so the user ID in that record is printed. The other variables in the line definition (UENTUSER and UENTSCRP) are session variables, so they are ignored. The second record in the extract file is the TSO-1 session record for USER1, so the user variable (UIDXNAME) is ignored, and the session ID and startup ACL are printed.

Create a Simple Report

The example in this section shows you how to use the EXTRACT and REPORT statements to generate a simple report. You may want to use similar control statements with your own ADMIN files to see how they work.

Determine What Information You Want in the Report

Before you extract the data for the report, you must determine what kind of information you want in the report. In the example below, an administrator wants a list of all users who are in a group named USRGRP1. The administrator also wants to know the stage 1 time out, stage 1 option, stage 2 time out, and stage 2 option for each user.

Extract the Data

The administrator decides to use the group name to select the user records that are extracted. The following EXTRACT statement produces the extract file GRP1EXT, which contains the merged user definition for each user who is in USRGRP1.

```
EXTRACT GIVING(GRP1EXT) USER AND NO SESSIONS (UIDXGRP(USRGRP1))
```

An Example of a Simple Report

Printing the report file GRP1REP produces the following output:

```
USER1     120      L        60       K
USER3     120      L        60       K
USER4     120      L        60       K
USER5     240      L        240      KI
USER8     120      L        60       K
USER10    120      FI
USER12    240      L        240      KI
USER23    0        L        0        F
```

Format Your Reports

You can format your reports and make them easier to read by using spacing, labels, headings, and ASA Printer Control Characters. You can also assign variables to control the number of positions reserved for a value. This section shows you how to format a report.

Use Spacing to Format Your Reports

When you place single quotes around the names of the variables to be printed on each line, the number of characters in the variable name (including the ampersand) is set aside for the printed value of the variable. For more information, see An Example of a Simple Report (see page 86). All of the variable names specified in this example are nine characters long, so nine positions are reserved for the value on the printed report, regardless of the actual length of the value. For example, nine positions are reserved for the stage 1 option, even though the value will never be more than two characters long.

Some variables contain values that are more than nine characters long. At most, the variable name is only nine characters long, so only nine positions are reserved for the printed value. As a result, only the first nine characters of the value are printed and the remaining characters are truncated. For a description of the variables with more than nine characters, see Variables with a Length Greater than Nine (see page 88).

You can reserve any number of positions for a value by adding spaces between the single quotes where the variable is specified. The number of character positions between the quotes is set aside for the value of the variable. You can also use the spaces to indent lines in the report to make them stand out.

Example

An administrator wants a report listing the user ID, user name, group name, location and phone number for each user record in an extract file named GRP1EXT. The administrator uses the following REPORT statement to generate the report file GRP1REP:

```
REPORT GIVING(GRP1REP) USING(GRP1EXT)
       (' &UIDXNAME' '&VUSRRNME' '&UIDXGRP') (' &VUSRLOC' '&VUSRPHN#'))
```

Sample Report

Printing the report file produces the following output:

```
USER1     BILL JOHN SALEDEPT
PGH BLDG 412-555-1
USER2     FRANK JON SERVDEPT
PGH BLD  412-555-1
.
.
.
USER24    JANE PHIL SERVDEPT
NY BLDG  212-555-1
```

Format a Field Longer than 78 Characters

You must use a SYSIN control file with an LRECL greater than 80.

Example

The administrator realizes nine characters is not enough to display the value of these variables, and that it is not easy to locate a specific user ID quickly. The administrator modifies the REPORT statement:

```
REPORT GIVING(GRP1REP2) USING(GRP1EXT)
    ((' &UIDXNAME    ' '&VUSRRNME               ' '&UIDXGRP')
     ('              ' '&VUSRLOC                ' '&VUSRPHN# '))
```

Sample Report

Printing this report file produces the following output:

```
USER1       BILL JOHNSON            SALEDEPT
            PGH BLDG FLOOR-7        412-555-1234
USER2       FRANK JONES             SERVDEPT
            PGH BLDG FLOOR-5        412-555-5678
.
.
.
USER24      JANE PHILLIPS           SERVDEPT
            NY BLDG FLOOR-4         212-555-9012
```

Variables with a Length Greater than Nine

The following table lists the variables that are more than nine characters long:

Variable Name	Length	Description
PENTDATA	60	The session data to be passed to the session (profile level).
PENTUPB1 through PENTUPB8	27	The ACL program parameters for a session (profile level).
UENTDATA	60	The session data to be passed to the session (user level).
UENTUPB1 through UENTUPB8	27	The ACL program parameters for a session (user level).
VSESLABL	32	The session description that appears on the user's Menu (user level).

Variable Name	Length	Description
VUSRLOC	20	The user's location.
VUSRRNME	22	The actual name of the user.
VUSR$MAG	variable	A list of all the administration groups that the user is authorized to administer. The length of the value depends upon the number of groups in the list. The maximum length of this variable is 255 bytes.
VUSR$PRF	variable	A list of all the profiles assigned to the user. The length of the value depends upon the number of profiles assigned to the user. The maximum length of this variable is 255 bytes.
VUSR$VAG	variable	A list of all the administration groups that the user is authorized to view. The length of the value depends upon the number of groups in the list. The maximum length of this variable is 255 bytes.
VUSRPHN#	12	The user's phone number.
WSESLABL	32	The session description that appears on the user's Menu (profile level).
XUACIDSN	44	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member.
XUDSN	44	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XUHEAD1 through XUHEAD3	50	The three lines of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XUPRINTR	17	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter.
XAPXP01 through XAPXP16	64	The ACI program parameters for this session. ACI programs refer to these parameters with variables &&P1 through &&P16.
XPACIDSN	44	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member (profile level).
XPDSN	44	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set (profile level).
XPHEAD1 through XPHEAD3	50	The three lines of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set (profile level).

Variable Name	Length	Description
XPPRINTR	17	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter (profile level).
XPPXP01 through XPPXP16	64	The ACI program parameters for this session. ACI programs refer to these parameters with variables &&P1 through &&P16 (profile level).

Label Your Reports

You can also label the printed values so that the person reading the report knows what each value is. You specify labels in the line definition. When you specify a label within single quotes, the text of the label will be printed as it appears in the line definition.

Example

An administrator wants to generate a report which lists the user ID, menu key, jump key, and print key for each user record in an extract file named KEYUSERS and label each value. The administrator uses the following REPORT statement to produce the report file named KEYREPT:

```
REPORT GIVING(KEYREPT) USING(KEYUSERS)
       ((' &UIDXNAME')
        (' MENU KEY - ' '&UIDXMKEY')
        (' JUMP KEY - ' '&UIDXJKEY')
        (' PRNT KEY - ' '&UIDXPKEY'))
```

Sample Report

Printing the report file produces the following output:

```
USER1
    MENU KEY - PA2
    JUMP KEY - PA3
    PRNT KEY - PA1
USER2
    MENU KEY - PA3
    JUMP KEY - PA2
    PRNT KEY - NONE
.
.
.
```

Use ASA Printer Control Characters

You can use ASA printer control characters to control line spacing and page breaks in your reports. You insert the control characters in the first space after the first single quote in a line definition to tell the printer what to do before printing that line. For the list of the ASA printer control characters that you can use in your reports, see ASA Printer Control Characters (see page 83).

Example

Look at the example report again in Putting Labels in Your Reports in this chapter. There are no blank lines between the information for each user record. To make the report easier to read, the administrator can use the following REPORT statement to tell the printer to print a blank line between the information for each user record:

```
REPORT GIVING(KEYREPT) USING(KEYUSERS)
       (('0&UIDXNAME')
        (' MENU KEY - ' '&UIDXMKEY')
        (' JUMP KEY - ' '&UIDXJKEY')
        (' PRNT KEY - ' '&UIDXPKEY'))
```

Sample Report

Printing the report file produces the following output:

```
USER1
    MENU KEY - PA2
    JUMP KEY - PA3
    PRNT KEY - PA1

USER2
    MENU KEY - PA3
    JUMP KEY - PA2
    PRNT KEY - NONE

USER4
    MENU KEY - PA2
    JUMP KEY - PA3
    PRNT KEY - PA1
.
.
.
```

Define Headings in Your Report

CA TPX has predefined variables that you can use to define headings for your reports. You can define up to nine heading lines to be printed at the top of each page of the report. The heading variables are named RTITLE1 through RTITLE9. RTITLE1 is printed at the top of the page, RTITLE2 on the next line, and so on. You use the SET statement to define these variables. For a description of the SET command, see Set Values for Variables (see page 96). The character following the first single quote must be an ASA printer control character. For example, the following SET statement assigns a value to the heading variable RTITLE1:

```
SET RTITLE1 '1 SAMPLE REPORT              &ZDATE Page - &RPAGE#'
```

The RTITLE variables can contain strings and/or variables. When the value of the RTITLE variable is resolved, the variable name is replaced with the value of that variable. For a list of the variables that you can use in your report headings, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

Note: If you do not define a heading, CA TPX uses the default heading. The default heading prints the date, time, and page number at the top of each page.

You set the report title variables in the control record before the REPORT statement. When you set the report title variables, the values remain in effect until you redefine them or restart the batch job.

Example

An administrator wants to print a report listing the user ID, stage 1 time out and option for each user record in an extract file named TIMEOUTS. The administrator uses the following control statements:

```
SET RTITLE1 '1  TIMEOUT OPTIONS REPORT   &ZDATE   Page - &RPAGE#'
SET RTITLE2 '-             CA-TPX STAGE 1     '
SET RTITLE3 '              -----------------  '
SET RTITLE4 ' USER ID      TIMEOUT    OPTION  '
SET RTITLE5 ' ============================== '
REPORT GIVING(GRP1REP) USING(GRP1EXT)
       (('0&UIDXNAME    ' '&UIDXTOU1  ' '&UIDXTOP1'))
```

Sample Report

Printing the report file GRP1REP produces the following output:

```
TIMEOUT OPTIONS REPORT 12/04/02 Page – 1


           CA-TPX   STAGE 1
           -----------------
USER ID    TIMEOUT   OPTION
============================

USER1      120       L

USER3      120       L

USER4      120       L
.
.
.
```

Eliminate Heading

To eliminate a report heading specify the following statement:

```
SET RLINEMAX '0'
```

Predefined Variables Available for Batch Processing

There are some predefined variables that you can use in your report headings. For a description of these variables, along with other variables that can be used in batch statements, see the appendix Variables (see page 111).

Use the Default Report Heading

If you do not set the value of RTITLE1, the default value is used. This is the default value of RTITLE1:

```
'1&RTITLE1C    -predefined-space-    date time Page &RPAGE#'
```

Operand	Explanation
1	This is the ASA printer control character that tells the printer to start a new page before printing the heading.

RTITLE1C	This is a predefined variable which initially has no value assigned to it. You can use a set statement to assign a value to this variable. You cannot include other variable names in the value of this variable. If the value that you assign to RTITLE1C is more than 40 characters long, you must define RTITLE1 with your own SET statement.
predefined-space	A predefined space of 40 characters will always be printed between the value of RTITLEC and the date.
date	This is the date on which Batch started processing.
time	This is the time at which Batch started processing. The time that appears in the default heading is constant throughout the report.
Page &RPAGE#	The word "Page" followed by the current page number of the report.

The SET statement for RTITLE1 in the example (see Putting Headings in Your Report (see page 92)) could be replaced with the following SET statement:

```
SET RTITLE1C '1 TIMEOUT OPTIONS REPORT'
```

Example

The first line of the report heading would look something like the following:

```
TIMEOUT OPTIONS REPORT       07/04/95 23:42:03 Page 1
```

Note: The printed heading would actually have 40 blank spaces between the last character of the title and the first character of the date. The blank spaces are excluded in this example because of the page width.

Set the Page Length

You can use the variable RLINEMAX to control the number of lines (including headings) printed on each page of the report. You assign the value to this variable with a SET statement preceding the REPORT statement. For a description of the SET command, see Set Values for Variables (see page 96). The default value of RLINEMAX is 60 lines.

For example, the following control records produce a report file named KEYSREPT that has a maximum number of 50 lines on each page:

```
SET RLINEMAX '50'
REPORT GIVING(KEYSREPT) USING(KEYSEXTR)
((' &UIDXNAME' '&UIDXMKEY' '&UIDXJKEY'))
```

Define and Set Variables

You can define and set variables using the VDEFINE and SET statements. For example, you can define variables to set a constant date and time in all report headers in reports that are printed in the same job.

Format

The VDEFINE statement has the following syntax:

```
->>--- VDEFINE ----- variable ----- (LENGTH(length)) ------->< 
```

Operand Explanations

The VDEFINE statement has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
variable	This is the name that you want to assign to the variable. Variable names can be a minimum of two characters long up to eight characters long. Some variable names and variable prefixes are reserved for CA TPX. For a list of the variable names and prefixes that you cannot use for your variables, see Reserved Variables (see page 96).
length	This is length of the variable (measured in character positions). The value of a user-defined variable is resolved literally, without substituting values for variable names. For example, if &ZDATE appears in the value of a user-defined variable, it will not be recognized as a variable name, and the characters "&ZDATE" will actually be printed.

Reserved Variables

The following variable names and prefixes are reserved, and cannot be used for user variables:

- AB
- ACT
- AMAP
- CMD
- NPT
- OCM
- PENT
- PIDX
- PSK
- R
- SMRT
- SMRV
- SOTOP
- STG$
- STXT
- TB
- TMSK
- TRAC
- UENT
- UIDX
- VSAM
- VSES
- VSMTB
- VUPD
- VUPE
- VUSR
- WSES
- WUSR
- XAPX
- XP
- XPPX
- XU
- Z

Example

The following VDEFINE statement defines a variable named TIME with a length of 8:

```
VDEFINE TIME (LENGTH(8))
```

Set Values for Variables

You can use the SET statement to assign values to the variables that you have defined with the VDEFINE statement.

Format

The SET statement has the following syntax:

```
->>--- SET ---- variable --------- variable2 ---------------><
                              +-- 'value' -----+
```

Operand Explanations

The SET statement has the following operands:

Operand	Explanation
variable	This is the name of the variable to which you want to assign a value. If the variable name has not been defined with a VDEFINE statement, the variable is defined with a length equal to the length of the specified value.
variable2	This is the name of an existing variable. If you specify the name of an existing variable, the variable that you are setting is given the same value of the existing variable.
value	This is the value that you want to assign to the variable. The value can contain any combination of strings and/or variables up to the length specified in the VDEFINE statement.

Examples

The following statement sets the value of a variable named TIME to the current time:

```
SET TIME ZTIME
```

The variable TIME could be used in the heading of a report as follows:

```
SET RTITLE1 '1 THIS IS A SAMPLE REPORT &ZDATE &TIME'
```

When the report is printed, the time at the top of each page will be constant throughout the report if you use the &ZTIME variable. Instead each page of the report will show a different time of day.

Chapter 8: Using VTAM Modeling Statements

This chapter describes the batch step that allows CA TPX to support VTAM modeling statements.

The batch job converts your VTAM model statements as defined in a VTAMLST member to the form used by the TPXAPPL member. This feature makes it easy to define your APPL statements to CA TPX.

This section contains the following topics:

Set Up the Batch Job for VTAM Modeling Statement Support

The SYSIN DD for this feature points to VTAMLST member that contains the TPX models. The Batch component analyzes the statements contained in the SYSIN file and produces the SYSUT2 output DD containing all the APPL statements generated by the combination of CA TPX control statements and VTAM models. The SYSUT2 output is read from the file pointed to by the VTAMLST DD during TPX initialization.

The data set read in as the SYSIN DD must have all of the normal *TPX type control statements (see the section Customizing the APTPX Member of the chapter "Special Features and Customization Tasks" in the *Programming Guide*) in addition to the *TPX,MDL statements used for modeling expansion.

Important! This feature requires the VNODE parameter be set to *MODEL* rather than *BATCH*.

Format

The format of the *TPX,MDL statement is:

*TPX,MDL, *initial value,type,count,order; initial value,type,count,order;... initial value,type,count,order*

Each grouping of *initial value* through *order* is a control set. Each control set is matched positionally to a wildcard (* or ?) in the VTAM model statement. Each wildcard requires a control set.

There can be up to seven control sets on a *TPX,MDL statement.

Parameters on the statement are as follows:

Parameter	Description
initial value	The character string that will be concatenated with the LU name mask on the VTAM Model APPL statement. The total length of the LU name generated is the sum of the length of this string and the other initial values for this model statement plus the length of LU name mask less the length of the variable placeholders contained within LU name mask. The maximum length of the resultant LU name cannot exceed eight characters.
type	The incrementing method used to generate the VTAM APPL statements. When alphabetic characters are called for when forming the substitution string in any of the incrementing methods, only uppercase characters are used. Valid values are: A—Alpha. Only alphabetic characters A through Z are used. N—Numeric. Only numeric values 0 through 9 are used. B—Alphanumeric. Values A though Z are used and then 0 through 9. H—Hexadecimal. Values 0 through 9 are used and then A through F.
count	The number of VTAM APPL statements to be generated from the model (in decimal). The maximum value is 9999. Additional statements can be generated by specifying another *TPX,MDL and VTAM Model statements specifying the next initial value and increment.
order	The order in which the initial values are incremented during VTAM APPL statement generation. This parameter is only required if there is more than one control set specified on the *TPX,MDL statement. All values are set to their initial values and the control set marked 1, in the order parameter, is incremented. After this value is incremented to the count limit, it is reset to its initial value and the control set with an order parameter of 2 is incremented. This continues until the control set with the highest increment order value is exhausted or a maximum of 9999 statements have been generated. The highest value allowed for order is 7.

Use the *TPX,MDL Statement

The *TPX,MDL statement causes the following flow of events:

- A *TPX,MDL statement is read and validated. This becomes the active model until another *TPX,MDL statement is encountered.
- Each VTAM APPL statement is checked to see if the LU name (label) field contains any wildcards (* or ?). If there is an ACBNAME parameter on the APPL statement, it is also checked for wildcards.
- The Batch process generates the appropriate number of APPL statements substituting the values from the control sets on the *TPX,MDL statement, for the wildcards in the LU name and ACBNAME fields.
- The generated APPL statements, and comment statements showing the LU name and ACBNAME model formats are inserted where the VTAM model was encountered, in the SYSUT2 data set.
- All records read from the SYSIN data set as well as generated APPL statements and errors are also written to the SYSOUT data set allocated as LOG.

Run the Batch Process

The Batch process model step can be run as:

- An independent job.

  Note: If the Batch process model step is run as an independent job, and you only want to audit the input, set SYSUT2 to DUMMY to avoid building an output file.
- The first step in the CA TPX startup procedure, using the SYSUT2 output as the VTAMLST input to the TPX step. If used this way, a "COND=(8,EQ)" should be coded on the EXEC for the TPX step.

Model Job Example

A sample model job is shown here:

```
//USER54 JOB (0,A300),MODELJCL,CLASS=V,MSGCLASS=H,NOTIFY=USER54
//       EXEC procname,VNODE='*MODEL*'
//LOG    DD   SYSOUT=*
//SYSIN  DD   input file containing models
//SYSUT2 DD   output file that will contain the expanded statements
  (or DUMMY)
```

SYSIN Example

A sample member used as SYSIN data is shown here:

```
APTPX    VBUILD TYPE=APPL
*TPX,PRINT=ON  LIST THIS MEMBER IN THE TPX LOG
*
*TPX,PRIMARY   DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES TPX APPLID
*
TPX      APPL AUTH=(ACQ,PASS),MODETAB=TPXLGMOD,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,       X
               SRBEXIT=NO,                                            X
               EAS=404

*
*TPX,SHARE  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES SHARED VIRT TERM
*
TPXSHARE APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMOD,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,PARSESS=YES,          X
               SRBEXIT=NO,                                            X
               EAS=404

*
*TPX,GROUP  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES GROUP VIRT TERM
*
*TPX,MDL,A,A,3,2;01,N,20,1
TPXGR?* APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
*

*   END OF GROUP ACB DEFINITIONS
*
*TPX,UNIQUE  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES UNIQUE VIRT TERM
*
*TPX,MDL,001,N,20
TPXUN* APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
*
```

SYSUT2 Example

Sample output is shown here:

```
APTPX    VBUILD TYPE=APPL
*TPX,PRINT=ON  LIST THIS MEMBER IN THE TPX LOG
*
*TPX,PRIMARY   DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES TPX APPLID
*
TPX      APPL AUTH=(ACQ,PASS),MODETAB=TPXLGMOD,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,       X
               SRBEXIT=NO,                                            X
               EAS=404
```

```
*
*TPX,SHARE  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES SHARED VIRT TERM
*
TPXSHARE APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMOD,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,PARSESS=YES,           X
               SRBEXIT=NO,                                             X
               EAS=404
*
*TPX,GROUP  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES GROUP VIRT TERM
*

*TPX,MDL,A,A,3,2;01,N,20,1
*  LUNAME  = TPXGR?*
 TPXGRA01 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                      X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA02 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA03 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA04 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRA05 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA06 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA07 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA08 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRA09 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA10 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA11 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA12 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRA13 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA14 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA15 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA16 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                       X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

```
TPXGRA17 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA18 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA19 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRA20 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRB01 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB02 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB03 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB04 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRB05 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB06 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB07 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB08 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRB09 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB10 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB11 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB12 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRB13 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB14 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB15 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB16 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

```
TPXGRB17 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB18 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB19 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRB20 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRC01 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC02 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC03 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC04 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRC05 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC06 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC07 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC08 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRC09 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC10 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC11 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC12 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXGRC13 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC14 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC15 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC16 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

```
TPXGRC17 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC18 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC19 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXGRC20 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

*
*   END OF GROUP ACB DEFINITIONS
*
*TPX,UNIQUE  DO NOT REMOVE - THIS COMMENT IDENTIFIES UNIQUE VIRT TERM
*
*TPX,MDL,001,N,20
*  LUNAME  = TPXUN*

TPXUN001 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN002 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN003 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN004 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXUN005 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN006 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN007 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN008 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXUN009 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN010 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN011 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN012 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

```
TPXUN013 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN014 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN015 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN016 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1

TPXUN017 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN018 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN019 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
TPXUN020 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
*
```

OS symbols in the VTAM model

OS symbols may be used in the VTAM modeled APPL statements.

Important! If OS symbols are used in the APPL statements, a batch *MODEL* job must be run on each system for which the OS symbols are to be resolved. The resulting output of the batch *MODEL* job on each system must be used as the VTAMLST DD data set in each respective TPX region.

Example with OS Symbols

The following example shows portions of the SYSIN and the SYSUT2 data sets that would be used to produce APPL statements for an LPAR named "PR01".

SYSIN Example

```
*TPX,MDL,01,N,20
&SYSNAME.GR* APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=YES,EAS=1
```

SYSUT2 Example

```
*TPX,MDL,01,N,20
* LUNAME = PR01GR*
PR01GR01 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR02 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                    X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

```
PR01GR03 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR04 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR05 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR06 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR07 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR08 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR09 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR10 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR11 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR12 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR13 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR14 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR15 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR16 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR17 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR18 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR19 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
PR01GR20 APPL MODETAB=TPXLGMD2,                                        X
               DLOGMOD=T3278M2,SRBEXIT=NO,EAS=1
```

Appendix A: Control Word Abbreviations

This section contains the following topics:

Control Word Abbreviations and Aliases

The following table lists the abbreviations and the aliases for control words used in Batch control statements. If a control word does not appear in the table, there is no alias for the word and you must enter the word as described in the other chapters of this book.

Control Word	Abbreviation	Aliases
ACTAPPL	ACTA	
ACTIVE	A	
ACTSESS	ACTS	
APPLICATION	APPL	
BEFORE	BEFO	
COMMENTS	C	
COPY	COP	
DELETE	DEL	
EXPIRING	EXP	
GROUPS	GR	
GIVING	GIVING	OUTDD, OFILE, OUDD, OUTFILE
INDD	I	IFILE, INFILE, USING
INVISIBLE	INV	
LENGTH	L	
MAILMESSAGE	MAILM	
OUTDD	O	OFILE, OUDD, OUTFILE
PRIVATE	PRI	
PROFILE	PROF	PROFILES
PROFILESESSION	PROFILESES	PROFSESS

Control Word	Abbreviation	Aliases
PROFSESS	PROFSES	PROFILESESSION
SESSION	SES	
SUBJECT	SUBJ	
TERMINAL	T	
TITLE	TI	
USER	U	USERID
USERLIST	USERL	
USERMAGN	USERM	USERMAINTAUTHGROUPNAME
USERPROFILE	USERP	
USERSESSION	USERSES	
USERVAGN	USERV	USERVIEWAUTHGROUPNAME
USING	USING	INDD, IFILE, INFILE
VDEFINE	VDEF	

Appendix B: Variables

This appendix presents a summary of the CA TPX variables that can be modified with the batch facility, used as extraction criteria, or presented in a report.

This section contains the following topics:

Special Batch Variables

The following table lists special variables that you can use for extracting or reporting. These variables do not correspond to any fields in CA TPX online administration.

Variable Name	Description
RPAGE#	The current page number. This variable is updated each time the variable is printed. *Use only for reporting.*
SMRTCACT	The name of the startup ACT. *Use only for reporting.*
SMRTCMSK	The name of the startup mask table. *Use only for reporting.*
SMRTCSRT	The name of the startup SMRT. *Use only for reporting.*

Variable Name	Description
UIDX$ACS	A value of MULTIPLE in this field indicates that the user is authorized to have more than one session active at one time. UIDXACCS can only have values of PASS or SINGLE, so you must use UIDX$ACS if you want to print a value of MULTIPLE in a report. *Use only for reporting.*
VACTTBL	The name of an Application Characteristics Table (ACT).
VUSRDACC	The date on which the user last signed on to CA TPX.
VUSRMAGN	You use this variable to extract users by the maintenance authorization group that they are authorized to administer. *Use only for extraction.*
VUSRPROF	You use this variable to extract users by the profiles that are assigned to the user record. *Use only for extraction.*
VUSRVAGN	You use this variable to extract users by the CA TPX View user groups that are assigned to the user record. *Use only for extraction.*
VUSR$MAG	A list of all the user maintenance authorization groups that the user can administer. *Use only for reporting.*
VUSR$PRF	A list of all the profiles that are assigned to the user record. When using this variable in a report, you must include enough space for all profiles in the list. *Use only for reporting.*
VUSR$VAG	A list of all CA TPX View user groups that are assigned to the user record. *Use only for reporting.*
ZDATE	The current system date in U.S. format (mm/dd/yy). *Use only for reporting.*
ZEDATE	The current system date in European format (dd/mm/yy). *Use only for reporting.*
ZJDATE	The current system date in Julian format (yy.ddd). *Use only for reporting.*
ZJOBNAME	The name of the job card or the TSO user ID. *Use only for reporting.*
ZLDATE	The current system date in long U.S. format (mm/dd/yyyy). *Use only for reporting.*
ZLEDATE	The current system date in long European format (dd/mm/yyyy). *Use only for reporting.*
ZLJDATE	The current system date in long Julian format (yyyy.ddd). *Use only for reporting.*
ZNEWS1	The first line (79 characters) of the system LOGO news. *Use only for reporting.*

Variable Name	Description
ZNEWS2	The second line (79 characters) of the system LOGO news. *Use only for reporting.*
ZSYSID	The name of the startup SMRT. *Use only for reporting.*
ZUSERID	The name of the job card or the TSO user ID. *Use only for reporting.*

Special Administration Variables

The following table lists variables that appear on the user ID selection panel (TEN0129) in user ID maintenance or the Profile Table List (TEN0110) in profile maintenance. You can use these variables for extracting and reporting.

Variable Name	Description
VUSRLUPD	The user ID of the person who last updated the user record.
VUSRDUPD	The date on which the user record was last updated.
VUSRTUPD	The time at which the user record was last updated.
WUSRLUPD	The user ID of the person who last updated the profile record.
WUSRDUPD	The date on which the profile record was last updated.
WUSRTUPD	The time at which the profile record was last updated.

CA TPX User Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
UIDXACBN	ACB Mask Default	The virtual terminal (full name or masked value) that is used for the user's sessions.
UIDXACCS	ACCESS	The type of access the user has to sessions. This variable can only have a value of PASS or SINGLE in a report. If the user can access multiple sessions at one time, this field will be blank. Use UIDX$ACS to print a value of MULTIPLE in a report.
UIDXCHAR	Command character	The character that the user types to indicate that the next character is a command.
UIDXDND1	Do not disturb	Indicates whether the user will receive mail messages. If set to Y, all messages will be stored in the user's mailbox.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
UIDXESCK	Command key	The key that the user presses to execute a command.
UIDXGRP	Group name	The maintenance authorization group to which the user belongs.
UIDXHBRB	Background Horizontal Border	The character used for the horizontal border around background sessions in Windows.
UIDXHBRF	Foreground Horizontal Border	The character used for the horizontal border around the current session in Windows.
UIDXJKEY	Jump key	The key that the user presses to switch to the next active application.
UIDXKOPT	Inactivate on	Indicates whether a /K or /F command will inactivate the user's sessions.
UIDXLANG	Language	The language used to display the panels and messages for the user.
UIDXMAIL	Get Mail first	Indicates whether CA TPX automatically takes the user to MAIL when the user signs on.
UIDXMENU	Display menu	Indicates whether CA TPX displays the Menu or the user's first "start at signon" session when the user signs on.
UIDXMKEY	Menu key	The key that the user presses to display the Menu.
UIDXNAME	Userid	The user's user ID.
UIDXOCLS	OPER Cmd class	The user's TPXOPER command class, which indicates what TPXOPER commands the user can issue.
UIDXOWN	Affinity applid	The VTAM application ID of the component that will manage a user's sessions.
UIDXPKEY	Print key	The key that the user presses to print the current screen image on the default printer.
UIDXPROP	Propagate ACB	Indicates if the virtual terminal selected for the user's first activated session is to be used for all the user's sessions.
UIDXPRSV	Command Class	The user's command authorization class, which indicates what user commands the user can issue.
UIDXPRT	Default printer	The printer to which the user's print requests are sent.
UIDXSCTY	Security system	The security system used when the user signs on to CA TPX.
UIDXSMAX	Maximum sessions	The maximum number of sessions the user can have active at one time.
UIDXSTIC	Static user	Tells whether the user is a dynamic or static user (Y=static, N=dynamic). For implications of static versus dynamic, see the *Programming Guide.*

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
UIDXSUSP	Suspend user	Indicates whether the user is suspended after executing the maximum number of password retries (valid only if security is used).
UIDXTOP1	Stage 1 option	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 1 time out limit.
UIDXTOU1	Stage 1 time out	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 1 option.
UIDXTOP2	Stage 2 option	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 2 time out limit.
UIDXTOU2	Stage 2 time out	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 2 option.
UIDXTPXP	Force new pswd	Indicates whether the user is required to enter a new password at the next signon (valid only if security is used).
UIDXUPDC	Update class	The user's update class, which determines what the user can change.
UIDXVBRB	Background Vertical Border	The character used for the vertical border around background sessions in Windows.
UIDXVBRF	Foreground Vertical Border	The character used for the vertical border around the current session in Windows.
UIDXVLVL	View Security Level	The View security level for the user. This level determines if other users can view this user.
UIDXWCHR	Window Command Character	The character that the user types in a Windows session to indicate that the next character is a command.
UIDXWMOD	Window Mode Key	The key that the user presses to toggle between window modes in a Windows session.
UIDXWRKB	Lock Keyboard (Windows)	Indicates whether the user is able to use a session in one window while waiting for output on another window.
UIDX$DYN	None	Indicates whether the user is STATIC or DYNAMIC. *Use only for reporting.*
UIDX$XFR	Transfer option	Indicates what action CA TPX takes when a user transfers sessions from one physical terminal to another without signing off.
VUSRLOC	Location	The user's office number, city, or other physical location. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
VUSRPHN#	Phone	The user's phone number. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
VUSRRNME	User Name	The user's full name. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
VUSR$TPX	None	Indicates whether the user is authorized to use the component.

CA TPX User Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACB Mask Default	UIDXACBN	The virtual terminal (full name or masked value) that is used for the user's sessions.
ACCESS	UIDXACCS	The type of access the user has to sessions. This variable can only have a value of PASS or SINGLE in a report. If the user can access multiple sessions at one time, this field will be blank. Use UIDX$ACS to print a value of MULTIPLE in a report.
Affinity applid	UIDXOWN	The VTAM application ID of the system that will manage a user's sessions.
Background Horizontal Border	UIDXHBRB	The character used for the horizontal border around background sessions in Windows.
Background Vertical Border	UIDXVBRB	The character used for the vertical border around background sessions in Windows.
Command character	UIDXCHAR	The character that the user types to indicate that the next character is a command.
Command key	UIDXESCK	The key that the user presses to execute a command.
Command Class	UIDXPRSV	The user's command authorization class, which indicates what user commands the user can issue.
Default printer	UIDXPRT	The printer to which the user's print requests are sent.
Display menu	UIDXMENU	Indicates whether CA TPX displays the Menu or the user's first "start at signon" session when the user signs on.
Do not disturb	UIDXDND1	Indicates whether the user will receive mail messages. If set to Y, all messages will be stored in the user's mailbox.
Force new pswd	UIDXTPXP	Indicates whether the user is required to enter a new password at the next signon (valid only if security is used).
Foreground Horizontal Border	UIDXHBRF	The character used for the horizontal border around the current session in Windows.
Foreground Vertical Border	UIDXVBRF	The character used for the vertical border around the current session in Windows.
Get Mail first	UIDXMAIL	Indicates whether CA TPX automatically takes the user to MAIL when the user signs on.
Group name	UIDXGRP	The maintenance authorization group to which the user belongs.
Inactivate on	UIDXKOPT	Indicates whether a /K or /F command will inactivate the user's sessions.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Jump key	UIDXJKEY	The key that the user presses to switch to the next active application.
Language	UIDXLANG	The language used to display the panels and messages for the user.
Location	VUSRLOC	The user's office number, city, or other physical location. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
Lock Keyboard (Windows)	UIDXWRKB	Indicates whether the user is able to use a session in one window while waiting for output on another window.
Maximum sessions	UIDXSMAX	The maximum number of sessions the user can have active at one time.
Menu key	UIDXMKEY	The key that the user presses to display the Menu.
OPER Cmd class	UIDXOCLS	The user's TPXOPER command class, which indicates what TPXOPER commands the user can issue.
Phone	VUSRPHN#	The user's phone number or extension. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
Print key	UIDXPKEY	The key that the user presses to print the current screen image on the default printer.
Propagate ACB	UIDXPROP	Indicates if the virtual terminal selected for the user's first activated session is to be used for all the user's sessions.
Security system	UIDXSCTY	The security system used when the user signs on to CA TPX
Stage 1 option	UIDXTOP1	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 1 time out limit.
Stage 1 time out	UIDXTOU1	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 1 option.
Stage 2 option	UIDXTOP2	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 2 time out limit.
Stage 2 time out	UIDXTOU2	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 2 option.
Static user	UIDXSTIC	Tells whether the user is a dynamic or static user (Y=static, N=dynamic). For implications of static versus dynamic, see the *Installation Guide* or *Programming Guide*.
Suspend user	UIDXSUSP	Indicates whether the user is suspended after executing the maximum number of password retries (valid only if security is used).

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Transfer option	UIDX$XFR	Indicates what action CA TPX takes when a user transfers sessions from one physical terminal to another without signing off.
Update class	UIDXUPDC	The user's update class, which indicates what parameters the user can modify.
User Name	VUSRRNME	The user's full name. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
Userid	UIDXNAME	The user's user ID.
View Security Level	UIDXVLVL	The View security level for the user. This level determines if other users can view this user.
Window Command Character	UIDXWCHR	The character that the user types in a Windows session to indicate that the next character is a command.
Window Mode Key	UIDXWMOD	The key that the user presses to toggle between window modes in a Windows session.

CA TPX Profile Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
PIDXACBN	ACB Mask Default	The virtual terminal (full name or masked value) that is used for the user's sessions.
PIDXACCS	ACCESS	The type of access the user has to sessions. This variable can only have a value of PASS, SINGLE, or spaces in a report. If the profile allows access to multiple sessions at one time, this field will be blank.
PIDXAMSK	ACF2 Authorization Mask	Specifies the bit value that is to be checked at the byte located by PIDXAOFS.
PIDXAOFS	ACF2 Authorization Offset	Specifies the offset into the ACF2 LIDREC (logon ID record) of the attribute bit that is used to authorize a user's access to this profile.
PIDXCHAR	Command character	The character that the user types to indicate that the next character is a command.
PIDXDND1	Do not disturb	Indicates whether the user will receive mail messages. If set to Y, all messages will be stored in the user's mailbox.
PIDXESCK	Command key	The key that the user presses to execute a command.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
PIDXFRST	Profile should be first	Specifies that this profile should be first in the user's profile list.
PIDXGRP	Group name	The maintenance authorization group to which the profile is assigned.
PIDXHBRB	Background Horizontal Border	The character used for the horizontal border around background sessions in Windows.
PIDXHBRF	Foreground Horizontal Border	The character used for the horizontal border around the current session in Windows.
PIDXJKEY	Jump key	The key that the user presses to switch to the next active application.
PIDXKOPT	Inactivate on	Indicates whether a /K or /F command will inactivate the user's sessions.
PIDXLANG	Language	The language used to display the panels and messages for the user.
PIDXMAIL	Get Mail first	Indicates whether CA TPX automatically takes the user to MAIL when the user signs on.
PIDXMENU	Display menu	Indicates whether CA TPX displays the Menu or the user's first "start at sign on" session when the user signs on.
PIDXMKEY	Menu key	The key that the user presses to display the Menu.
PIDXNAME	Profile name	The name of the profile.
PIDXOCLS	OPER Cmd class	The user's TPXOPER command class, which indicates what TPXOPER commands the user can issue.
PIDXOWN	Affinity applid	The VTAM application ID of the system that will manage a user's sessions.
PIDXPKEY	Print key	The key that the user presses to print the current screen image on the default printer.
PIDXPROP	Propagate ACB	Indicates if the virtual terminal selected for the user's first activated session is to be used for all the user's sessions.
PIDXPRSV	Command Class	The user's command authorization class, which indicates what user commands the user can issue.
PIDXPRT	Default printer	The printer to which the user's print requests are sent.
PIDXSALS	Security Alias	Specifies the name by which this profile is identified to the security system.
PIDXSCTY	Security system	The security system used when the user signs on to CA TPX.
PIDXSMAX	Maximum sessions	The maximum number of sessions the user can have active at one time.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
PIDXTOP1	Stage 1 option	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 1 time out limit.
PIDXTOU1	Stage 1 time out	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 1 option.
PIDXTOP2	Stage 2 option	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 2 time out limit.
PIDXTOU2	Stage 2 time out	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 2 option.
PIDXUPDC	Update class	The user's update class, which indicates what parameters the user can modify.
PIDXVBRB	Background Vertical Border	The character used for the vertical border around background sessions in Windows.
PIDXVBRF	Foreground Vertical Border	The character used for the vertical border around the current session in Windows.
PIDXVLVL	View Security Level	The View security level for the user. This level determines if other users can view this user.
PIDXWCHR	Window Command Character	The character that the user types in a Windows session to indicate that the next character is a command.
PIDXWMOD	Window Mode Key	The key that the user presses to toggle between window modes in a Windows session.
PIDXWRKB	Lock Keyboard (Windows)	Indicates whether the user is able to use a session in one window while waiting for output on another window.
PIDX$XFR	Transfer option	Indicates what action CA TPX takes when a user transfers sessions from one physical terminal to another without signing off.
WUSR$TPX	None	Indicates whether the user is authorized to use the CA TPX component.

CA TPX Profile Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACB Mask Default	PIDXACBN	The virtual terminal (full name or masked value) that is used for the user's sessions.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACCESS	PIDXACCS	The type of access the user has to sessions. This variable can only have a value of PASS, SINGLE, or spaces in a report. If the profile allows access to multiple sessions at one time, this field will be blank.
ACF2 Authorization Mask	PIDXAMSK	Specifies the bit that value that is to be checked at the byte located by the ACF2 Authorization Offset field.
ACF2 Authorization Offset	PIDXAOFS	Specifies the offset into the ACF2 LIDREC (logon ID record) of the attribute bit that is used to authorize a user's access to this profile.
Affinity applid	PIDXOWN	The VTAM application ID of the system that will manage a user's sessions.
Background Horizontal Border	PIDXHBRB	The character used for the horizontal border around background sessions in Windows.
Background Vertical Border	PIDXVBRB	The character used for the vertical border around background sessions in Windows.
Command character	PIDXCHAR	The character that the user types to indicate that the next character is a command.
Command key	PIDXESCK	The key that the user presses to execute a command.
Command Class	PIDXPRSV	The user's command authorization class, which indicates what user commands the user can issue.
Default printer	PIDXPRT	The printer to which the user's print requests are sent.
Display menu	PIDXMENU	Indicates whether CA TPX displays the Menu or the user's first "start at signon" session when the user signs on.
Do Not Disturb	PIDXDND1	Indicates whether the user will receive mail messages. If set to Y, all messages will be stored in the user's mailbox.
Foreground Horizontal Border	PIDXHBRF	The character used for the horizontal border around the current session in Windows.
Foreground Vertical Border	PIDXVBRF	The character used for the vertical border around the current session in Windows.
Get Mail first	PIDXMAIL	Indicates whether CA TPX automatically takes the user to MAIL when the user signs on.
Group name	PIDXGRP	The maintenance authorization group to which the profile belongs.
Inactivate on	PIDXKOPT	Indicates whether a /K or /F command will inactivate the user's sessions.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Jump key	PIDXJKEY	The key that the user presses to switch to the next active application.
Language	PIDXLANG	The language used to display the panels and messages for the user.
Lock Keyboard (Windows)	PIDXWRKB	Indicates whether the user is able to use a session in one window while waiting for output on another window.
Maximum sessions	PIDXSMAX	The maximum number of sessions the user can have active at one time.
Menu key	PIDXMKEY	The key that the user presses to display the Menu.
OPER Cmd class	PIDXOCLS	The user's TPXOPER command class, which indicates what TPXOPER commands the user can issue.
Print key	PIDXPKEY	The key that the user presses to print the current screen image on the default printer.
Profile name	PIDXNAME	The name of the profile.
Profile Should be First	PIDXFRST	Specifies that this profile should be first in the user's profile list.
Propagate ACB	PIDXPROP	Indicates if the virtual terminal selected for the user's first activated session is to be used for all the user's sessions.
Security system	PIDXSCTY	The security system used when the user signs on to CA TPX.
Security Alias	PIDXSALS	Specifies the name by which this profile is identified to the security system.
Stage 1 option	PIDXTOP1	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 1 time out limit.
Stage 1 time out	PIDXTOU1	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 1 option.
Stage 2 option	PIDXTOP2	The action CA TPX takes when an idle user has reached the stage 2 time out limit.
Stage 2 time out	PIDXTOU2	The number of minutes the user can be idle before CA TPX executes the stage 2 option.
Transfer option	PIDX$XFR	Indicates what action CA TPX takes when a user transfers sessions from one physical terminal to another without signing off.
Update class	PIDXUPDC	The user's update class, which indicates what parameters the user can modify.
View Security Level	PIDXVLVL	The View security level for the user. This level determines if other users can view this user.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Window Command Character	PIDXWCHR	The character that the user types in a Windows session to indicate that the next character is a command.
Window Mode Key	PIDXWMOD	The key that the user presses to toggle between window modes in a Windows session.

CA TPX User Session Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
UENTACB	ACB Mask	The virtual terminal name (full name or masked value) used for this session.
UENTDEL	None	Indicates whether the session has been deleted. Possible values are Y or N. *Use only for reporting.*
UENTTNA	ACCESS=PASS	Indicates whether the user has PASS access to this session. Possible values are Y or N.
UENTAPPL	Applid or Tier level	The VTAM APPLID (or network name) of the application or the TPXTIERn Tier level identifier for sub-menuing.
UENTDATA	SessionData	Up to 60 characters of data that is passed to the application when the session is initiated.
UENTHLID	Tier Member Key	The value of the Owner Key in the sub-menu that owns this session. This session is a member of that owner.
UENTHLNM	Tier Owner Key	A unique value assigned to this sub-menu owning session.
UENTMODE	Modent name	The name of the logon mode table entry that CA TPX uses for this session.
UENTOPND	Output Option	Indicates what CA TPX does to inform the user that output has arrived on this session when the user is in another session.
UENTOPTI	Invisible	Indicates whether the application is not displayed on the Main Menu until the user initiates the session.
UENTOPTK	KeepACB	Indicates whether the virtual terminal allocated for this session is reserved for the session after the session has ended.
UENTOVAC	OV/OS/390 ACI	Indicates whether this is an OfficeVision/OS/390 session.
UENTPASS	ACL Password	The user password used in the startup ACL program.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
UENTPJMP	Sesskey	The number of the PF key that the user can press to directly switch to this session. (The value does not contain the characters PF).
UENTROW	Menu Order	The position of the session on the Menu.
UENTSCRP	Startup ACL	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user initiates this session.
UENTSCRT	Termination ACL	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user inactivates this session.
UENTSTRT	Start at signon	Indicates whether this session is initiated when the user signs on.
UENTTOUT	Timeout minutes	The number of minutes the session can be idle before CA TPX inactivates the session.
UENTUID	ACL Userid	The user ID used in the startup ACL program.
UENTUPB1 through UENTUPB8	Parm 1 through Parm 8	The ACL program parameters for this session. ACL programs refer to these parameters with variables P1 through P8. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
UENTUSER	SessionID	The session ID assigned to the application.
UENT$DEL	None	Specifies the string *DELETED*.
VSESLABL	Label	The description of the session that appears on the user's Main Menu. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
VSES$TPX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a session.

CA TPX User Session Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACB Mask	UENTACB	The virtual terminal name (full name or masked value) used for this session.
ACCESS=PASS	UENTTNA	Indicates whether the user has PASS access to this session.
ACL Password	UENTPASS	The user password used in the startup ACL program.
ACL Userid	UENTUID	The user ID used in the startup ACL program.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Applid or Tier level	UENTAPPL	The VTAM APPLID (or network name) of the application or the TPXTIERn Tier level identifier for sub-menuing..
Invisible	UENTOPTI	Indicates whether the application is not displayed on the Main Menu until the user initiates the session.
KeepACB	UENTOPTK	Indicates whether the virtual terminal allocated for this session is reserved for the session after the session has ended.
Label	VSESLABL	The description of the session that appears on the user's Main Menu. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
Menu Order	UENTROW	The position of the session in the Menu.
Modent name	UENTMODE	The name of the logon mode table entry that CA TPX uses for this session.
Output Option	UENTOPND	Indicates what CA TPX does to inform the user that output has arrived on this session when the user is in another session.
OV/OS/390 ACI	UENTOVAC	Indicates whether this is an OfficeVision/OS/390 session.
Parm 1 through Parm 8	UENTUPB1 through UENTUPB8	The ACL program parameters for this session. ACL programs refer to these parameters with variables P1 through P8. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
SessionData	UENTDATA	Up to 60 characters of data that is passed to the application when the session is initiated.
SessionID	UENTUSER	The session ID assigned to the application.
Sesskey	UENTPJMP	The number of the PF key that the user can press to directly switch to this session. (The value does not contain the characters PF).
Start at signon	UENTSTRT	Indicates whether this session is initiated when the user signs on to CA TPX.
Startup ACL	UENTSCRP	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user initiates this session.
Termination ACL	UENTSCRT	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user inactivates this session.
Tier Member Key	UENTHLID	The value of the Owner Key in the sub-menu that owns this session. This session is a member of that owner.
Tier Owner Key	UENTHLNM	A unique value assigned to this sub-menu owning session.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Timeout minutes	UENTTOUT	The number of minutes the session can be idle before CA TPX inactivates the session.

CA TPX Profile Session Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
PENTACB	ACB Mask	The virtual terminal name (full name or masked value) used for this session.
PENTTNA	ACCESS=PASS	Indicates whether the user has PASS access to this session.
PENTAPPL	Applid or Tier level	The VTAM APPLID (or network name) of the application or the TPXTIERn Tier level identifier for sub-menuing..
PENTDATA	SessionData	Up to 60 characters of data that is passed to the application when the session is initiated.
PENTHLID	Tier Member Key	The value of the Owner Key in the sub-menu that owns this session. This session is a member of that owner.
PENTHLNM	Tier Owner Key	A unique value assigned to this sub-menu owning session.
PENTMODE	Modent name	The name of the logon mode table entry that CA TPX uses for this session.
PENTOPND	Output Option	Indicates what CA TPX does to inform the user that output has arrived on this session when the user is in another session.
PENTOPTI	Invisible	Indicates whether the application is not displayed on the Main Menu until the user initiates the session.
PENTOPTK	KeepACB	Indicates whether the virtual terminal allocated for this session is reserved for the session after the session has ended.
PENTOVAC	OV/OS/390 ACI	Indicates whether this is an OfficeVision/OS/390 session.
PENTPASS	ACL Password	The user password used in the startup ACL program.
PENTPJMP	Sesskey	The number of the PF key that the user can press to directly switch to this session. (The value does not contain the characters PF).
PENTROW	Profile Menu Order	The position of the session on the menu.
PENTSCRP	Startup ACL	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user initiates this session.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
PENTSCRT	Termination ACL	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user inactivates this session.
PENTSTRT	Start at signon	Indicates whether this session is initiated when the user signs on to CA TPX.
PENTTOUT	Timeout minutes	The number of minutes the session can be idle before CA TPX inactivates the session.
PENTUID	ACL Userid	The user ID used in the startup ACL program.
PENTUPB1 through PENTUPB8	Parm 1 through Parm 8	The ACL program parameters for this session. ACL programs refer to these parameters with variables P1 through P8. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
PENTUSER	SessionID	The session ID assigned to the application.
WSESLABL	Label	The description of the session that appears on the user's Main Menu. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
WSES$TPX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a CA TPX session.

CA TPX Profile Session Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACB Mask	PENTACB	The virtual terminal name (full name or masked value) used for this session.
ACCESS=PASS	PENTTNA	Indicates whether the user has PASS access to this session.
ACL Password	PENTPASS	The user password used in the startup ACL program.
ACL Userid	PENTUID	The user ID used in the startup ACL program.
Applid or Tier level	PENTAPPL	The VTAM APPLID (or network name) of the application or the TPXTIERn Tier level identifier for sub-menuing.
Invisible	PENTOPTI	Indicates whether the application is not displayed on the Main Menu until the user initiates the session.
KeepACB	PENTOPTK	Indicates whether the virtual terminal allocated for this session is reserved for the session after the session has ended.
Label	WSESLABL	The description of the session that appears on the user's Main Menu. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Modent Name	PENTMODE	The name of the logon mode table entry that CA TPX uses for this session.
Output Option	PENTOPND	Indicates what CA TPX does to inform the user that output has arrived on this session when the user is in another session.
OV/OS/390 ACI	PENTOVAC	Indicates whether this is an OfficeVision/OS/390 session.
Parm 1 through Parm 8	PENTUPB1 through PENTUPB8	The ACL program parameters for this session. ACL programs refer to these parameters with variables P1 through P8. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces.
Profile Menu Order	PENTROW	The position of the session in the Menu.
SessionData	PENTDATA	Up to 60 characters of data that is passed to the application when the session is initiated.
SessionID	PENTUSER	The session ID assigned to the application.
Sesskey	PENTPJMP	The number of the PF key that the user can press to directly switch to this session. (The value does not contain the characters PF).
Start at signon	PENTSTRT	Indicates whether this session is initiated when the user signs on.
Startup ACL	PENTSCRP	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user initiates this session.
Termination ACL	PENTSCRT	The name of the ACL program that is automatically executed when the user inactivates this session.
Tier Member Key	PENTHLID	The value of the Owner Key in the sub-menu that owns this session. This session is a member of that owner.
Tier Owner Key	PENTHLNM	A unique value assigned to this sub-menu owning session.
Timeout minutes	PENTTOUT	The number of minutes the session can be idle before CA TPX inactivates the session.

CA TPX Mail Locator Variables

The following variables can be used for extracting and reporting. These variables specify information about mail locators.

Mail locators create an association between a mail message text and the users who have that message in their mailbox. The mail locator contains information about the message and indicates the location of the message text. The message text exists once, but has a mail locator for each user's mailbox that contains the message.

See the *User Guide* and the online help within the Mail facility for information on the mail facility fields and their use.

Variable Name	Field Description
MLOCTO	The user ID of the recipient of the message.
MLOCFROM	The user ID of the sender of the message
MLOCDATE	The date that the message was sent, in the format mm/dd/yy.
MLOCDATF	The date that the message was sent, in the format dd/mm/yy.
MLOCDATL	The date that the message was sent, in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
MLOCDATQ	The date that the message was sent, in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
MLOCTIME	The time that the message was sent.
MLOCEXPD	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format mm/dd/yy.
MLOCEXPF	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format dd/mm/yy.
MLOCEXPL	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
MLOCEXPQ	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
MLOCRETP	The number of days until the message expires (from the day it was sent).
MLOCACK	Indicates that an acknowledgment message will be send to the sender when the message is opened.
MLOCHBAK	Indicates that an acknowledgment message for the message has been sent, indicating that it has been opened.
MLOCISAK	Indicates that this message is an acknowledgment message. If this variable is set to Y, the variable MLOCTO for this message indicates the sender of the original message.

Variable Name	Field Description
MLOCTARG	Specifies the user name and ID (if user ID suppression is not active) of the sender of the message. This variable is valid only if MLOCISAK is set to Y.
MLOCREAD	Indicates that the message has been opened by the recipient.
MLOCSEND	Indicates that the message has been sent to the recipient.
MLOCBRKN	Indicates that the message was sent with the breakin option activated.
MLOCSTOR	Indicates that the message has been stored in the recipient's mailbox.
MLOCOSCD	Indicates that only the sender of this message can delete it.

Note: Date variables that are in U.S. format (mm/dd/yy) will appear in European format (dd/mm/yy) if the European Dates field is set in the System Options Table (SMRT).

CA TPX Mail Message Variables

The following variables can be used for extracting and reporting. These variables correspond to information specified in the Mail facility.

See the *User Guide* and the online help within the Mail facility for information on the mail facility fields and their use.

Variable Name	Description
MMSGID	The unique ID of the message.
MMSGFROM	The user ID of the message sender.
MMSG$FRM	The user name of the message sender.
MMSGDATE	The date that the message was sent, in the format mm/dd/yy.
MMSGDATF	The date that the message was sent, in the format dd/mm/yy.
MMSGDATL	The date that the message was sent, in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
MMSGDATQ	The date that the message was sent, in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
MMSGTIME	The time that the message was sent.
MMSGEXPD	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format mm/dd/yy.
MMSGEXPF	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format dd/mm/yy.

Variable Name	Description
MMSGEXPL	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format mm/dd/yyyy.
MMSGEXPQ	The date and time that the message expires. The date is in the format dd/mm/yyyy.
MMSGRETP	The number of days until the message expires (from the day it was sent).
MMSG#USE	The usage count of the message. This corresponds to the number of mail locators that currently exist for the message.
MMSGSYID	The system ID of the message sender.
MMSGTARG	The ID of the message target. It can be a user ID, userlist, terminal ID, application ID, session ID, active application ID, or an active session ID.
MMSGT$TAR	The type of target formatted as a string: "user," "userlist," "terminal," "appl," "actappl," "sess," "actsess," or "group."
MMSGACK	Indicates that an acknowledgment message will be sent to the sender when the recipient opens this message.
MMSGSEND	Indicates that the sender specified that the message be send to the recipient.
MMSGBRKN	Indicates that the message was sent with the breakin option activated.
MMSGSTOR	Indicates that the sender specified that the message be stored in the recipient's mailbox.
MMSGOSCD	Indicates that only the sender can delete this message.
MMSGO2M	Indicates that this message can be send through the OPR2MBX interface.
MMSGSUBJ	The subject of the message.
MMSGNEXT	The next record of the message.
MMSGTEXT	The text of the message.

Note: Date variables that are in U.S. format (mm/dd/yy) will appear in European format (dd/mm/yy) if the European Dates field is set in the System Options Table (SMRT).

CA TPX User List Variables

The following variables can be used for extracting and reporting. These variables correspond to information specified in the Mail facility. They provide information about user lists.

See the *User Guide* and the online help within the Mail facility for information on the mail facility fields and their use.

Variable Name	Description
MLSTOWN	The owner of the list.
MLSTID	The ID of the list.
MLSTITLE	The title of the list (a string).
MLSTPUBL	Indicates that this is a public list.
MLSTVISI	Indicates that other users can browse the contents of the list.
MLSTTTAR	The type of entries in the list, formatted as a string: "user," "userlist," "terminal," "appl," "actappl," "sess," "actsess," or "group."
MLSTLIST	The contents of the list, including the optional comments for each entry in the list. rrule 2 3%

CA TPX Application Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
ACTACL	Start ACLPGM	The default session activation ACL program used to activate sessions to this application.
ACTAUT	Auto restart	Tells CA TPX whether to automatically reconnect to the application when the user's virtual terminal session with the application ends.
ACTBCPS	Start ACL prior to CLSDST PASS	If you specify Y and have specified that the application issues CLSDST PASS, the ACLPGM will be allowed to communicate with the application before the PASS.
ACTBMSG	Inform user of CD protocol error	Indicates whether CA TPX notifies a user sending protocol violating data from a non-SNA terminal that the data has been ignored. Specify Y if you've specified Y for Enforce CD protocol and want the user to know when data is ignored.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
ACTBRKT	Enforce CD protocol	Specify Y to ignore data received from non-SNA terminals that violates protocol. Specify N if you don't want this data ignored.
ACTCLEAR	Sends first screen	Indicates whether the terminal user should wait for the application to send the first screen at session start time. Specifying Y indicates that the application is going to send the first screen.
ACTCOMP	Outbound compression	Indicates whether outbound compression is performed on this application. If you specify Y, CA TPX will do 3270 data stream compression on all data this application sends to the terminal.
ACTCPS	Issues CLSDST PASS	Indicates whether the application may issue a CLSDST PASS to another VTAM applid after the initial session to this application is established. Specifying Y allows CA TPX to recognize that the aspects of CLSDST PASS processing are normal and not error situations.
ACTCUSER	OPENGATE Control User	Specifies the user ID of the user who controls this application for OPENGATE processing.
ACTETEC	End-to-End option	Tells CA TPX when it should return the SNA response to the application when the application sends data. Options are: ALL—wait for response from the terminal on every RU. NONE—don't wait for the response from the physical terminal. BB—wait for response from the terminal on any RU with Begin Bracket. DR—wait for response from the terminal on any RU carrying the request for Definite Response.
ACTEXT	Extended data stream	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table indicating extended data stream support.
ACTGR	Generic Resource	Specifies whether the application is actually a generic resource name for a pool of applications. Setting this will cause CA TPX to take the APPLID from the network name control vector rather than the plu name field of the bind.
ACTINQ	Inquire on application status	Tells CA TPX whether to issue the VTAM INQUIRE APPLSTAT macro for this application.
ACTKEY	Session Key	Identifies a single PFkey that lets the user go directly to the application session.
ACTLABEL	Label	The up to 32 characters of description that appears on the CA TPX menu for this application.
ACTLMOD	Pass Ticket prof name	Specifies the name to be supplied to the external security system during Pass Ticket generation for TSO and VM systems.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
ACTMASKX	Masking done for security	Indicates whether masking has been established for security reasons. Specify Y to prevent session transfers if masking was specified in the application definition. Specify N to allow session transfers.
ACTMDL	Model sensitive	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table with specific terminal and model definitions. These applications require that the virtual terminal model types match the physical terminal model.
ACTMDT	Inbound compression	Indicates whether inbound compression is performed on this application. Specify Y to have CA TPX optimize inbound data.
ACTMODET	Mode entry override	Specifies the name of a particular logon mode table entry that CA TPX must use for this application. Include this value only for applications that require the use of a specific logon mode table entry name.
ACTMSK1	Mask entry name	Specifies the name of the virtual terminal mask that controls which virtual terminal CA TPX selects for the application session. You specify these masks on the Masking Rules Table.
ACTNAME	Application-ID	This is the APPLID name of the application that is being defined to CA TPX.
ACTNVIEW	Disallow VIEWing on this appl	Specifies whether CA TPX prevents users from using any of the View facility features.
ACTOPT8	Ignore appl output for timeout	Indicates whether application output is disregarded when updating fields used for timeout checking.
ACTPTIX	Generate Pass Ticket	Indicates that a pass ticket is to be generated for this application during session initiation.
ACTQTIX	Gen Qualified Pass Ticket	Indicates that a Pass Ticket will be generated based on ACF2 or TOP SECRET qualified profiles
ACTRDBUF	Readbuf Technique	Indicates whether CA TPX reads the terminal controller buffer contents when the user switches out of the application session.
ACTSAVE	Keep virtual terminal	Specifies whether the virtual terminal should be maintained when the application session ends. Certain applications require the virtual terminal to be maintained and reserved for that session for security reasons
ACTSCRN	Screen even if readbuf technique	Indicates that a virtual screen image is maintained even though Y was specified in the Readbuf Technique field.
ACTSESS	Sessionid	The name identifying the session on the CA TPX menu unless it's overridden at the profile or user level.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
ACTSGNL	Signal session switch	Used to inform network management and measurement products such as Net Alert when the user switches from one virtual terminal session to another. Specify a one- to eight-character identifier that will be used as the signal.
ACTSTRIP	Outbound stripping	Indicates whether outbound stripping is performed on this application. If you specify Y, CA TPX strips extended attribute bytes that are not supported by a physical terminal.
ACTSTUB	Substring	Used with applications that use CLSDST PASS. Specify a substring of characters from the application's minor APPL statements if those statements do not begin with the same characters as the major APPL statement. This substring must uniquely identify the application.
ACTSWOUT	Suspend background application	Used for applications that automatically update the application screen. If you specify Y and the user switches out of the session, CA TPX will inform the application that automatic updating of the screen should be suspended until the user returns to the application session.
ACTTACL	Termination ACLPGM	Specifies the default session termination ACL program used when sessions to this application are terminated.
ACTTOUT	Timeout Minutes	The number of minutes of inactivity that can pass before CA TPX automatically terminates a session with this application.
ACTTYPE	Type (SHR,GRP,UNQ, TPX)	Describes the application's virtual terminal requirements.
ACTUMAX	Maximum sessions	Specifies the maximum number of virtual terminal sessions that can be active in CA TPX at one time for this application.
ACTUVAR	USERVAR application	Indicates whether the application uses a VTAM USERVAR definition in lieu of the Extended Recovery Facility.
ACTXRF	XRF application	Specifies whether the application uses the Extended Recovery Facility.

CA TPX Application Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Application-ID	ACTNAME	This is the APPLID name of the application that is being defined to CA TPX.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Auto restart	ACTAUT	Tells CA TPX whether to automatically reconnect to the application when the user's virtual terminal session with the application ends.
Disallow VIEWing on this appl	ACTNVIEW	Specifies whether CA TPX prevents users from using any of the View facility features.
End-to-End option	ACTETEC	Tells CA TPX when it should return the SNA response to the application when the application sends data. Options are: ALL—wait for response from the terminal on every RU. NONE—don't wait for the response from the physical terminal. BB—wait for response from the terminal on any RU with Begin Bracket. DR—wait for response from the terminal on any RU carrying the request for Definite Response.
Enforce CD protocol	ACTBRKT	Specify Y to ignore data received from non-SNA terminals that violates protocol. Specify N if you don't want this data ignored.
Extended data stream	ACTEXT	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table indicating extended data stream support.
Gen Qualified Pass Ticket	ACTQTIX	Indicates that a Pass Ticket will be generated based on ACF2 or TOP SECRET qualified profiles
Generate Pass Ticket	ACTPTIX	Indicates that a pass ticket is to be generated for this application during session initiation.
Generic Resource	ACTGR	Specifies whether the application is actually a generic resource name for a pool of applications. Setting this will cause CA TPX to take the APPLID from the network name control vector rather than the plu name field of the bind.
Ignore appl output for timeout	ACTOPT8	Indicates whether application output is disregarded when updating fields used for timeout checking.
Inbound compression	ACTMDT	Indicates whether inbound compression is performed on this application. Specify Y to have CA TPX optimize inbound data.
Inform user of CD protocol error	ACTBMSG	Indicates whether CA TPX notifies a user sending protocol violating data from a non-SNA terminal that the data has been ignored. Specify Y if you've specified Y for Enforce CD protocol and want the user to know when data is ignored.
Inquire on application status	ACTINQ	Tells CA TPX whether to issue the VTAM INQUIRE APPLSTAT macro for this application.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Issues CLSDST PASS	ACTCPS	Indicates whether the application may issue a CLSDST PASS to another VTAM applid after the initial session to this application is established. Specifying Y allows CA TPX to recognize that the aspects of CLSDST PASS processing are normal and not error situations.
Keep virtual terminal	ACTSAVE	Specifies whether the virtual terminal should be maintained when the application session ends. Certain applications require the virtual terminal to be maintained and reserved for that session for security reasons
Label	ACTLABEL	The up to 32 characters of description that appears on the CA TPX menu for this application.
Mask entry name	ACTMSK1	Specifies the name of the virtual terminal mask that controls which virtual terminal CA TPX selects for the application session. You specify these masks on the Masking Rules Table.
Masking done for security	ACTMASKX	Indicates whether masking has been established for security reasons. Specify Y to prevent session transfers if masking was specified in the application definition. Specify N to allow session transfers.
Maximum sessions	ACTUMAX	Specifies the maximum number of virtual terminal sessions that can be active in CA TPX at one time for this application.
Mode entry override	ACTMODET	Specifies the name of a particular logon mode table entry that CA TPX must use for this application. Include this value only for applications that require the use of a specific logon mode table entry name.
Model sensitive	ACTMDL	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table with specific terminal and model definitions. These applications require that the virtual terminal model types match the physical terminal model.
Outbound compression	ACTCOMP	Indicates whether outbound compression is performed on this application. If you specify Y, CA TPX will do 3270 data stream compression on all data this application sends to the terminal.
Outbound stripping	ACTSTRIP	Indicates whether outbound stripping is performed on this application. If you specify Y, CA TPX strips extended attribute bytes that are not supported by a physical terminal.
OPENGATE Control User	ACTCUSER	Specifies the user ID of the user who controls this application for OPENGATE processing.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Pass Ticket prof name	ACTLMOD	Specifies the name to be supplied to the external security system during Pass Ticket generation for TSO and VM systems.
Readbuf Technique	ACTRDBUF	Indicates whether CA TPX reads the terminal controller buffer contents when the user switches out of the application session.
Screen even if readbuf technique	ACTSCRN	Indicates that a virtual screen image is maintained even though Y was specified in the Readbuf Technique field.
Sends first screen	ACTCLEAR	Indicates whether the terminal user should wait for the application to send the first screen at session start time. Specifying Y indicates that the application is going to send the first screen.
Session Key	ACTKEY	Identifies a single PFkey that lets the user go directly to the application session.
Sessionid	ACTSESS	The name identifying the session on the CA TPX menu unless it's overridden at the profile or user level.
Signal session switch	ACTSGNL	Used to inform network management and measurement products such as Net Alert when the user switches from one virtual terminal session to another. Specify a one- to eight-character identifier that will be used as the signal.
Start ACL prior to CLSDST PASS	ACTBCPS	If you specify Y and have specified that the application issues CLSDST PASS, the ACLPGM will be allowed to communicate with the application before the PASS.
Start ACLPGM	ACTACL	The default session activation ACL program used to activate sessions to this application
Substring	ACTSTUB	Used with applications that use CLSDST PASS. Specify a substring of characters from the application's minor APPL statements if those statements do not begin with the same characters as the major APPL statement. This substring must uniquely identify the application.
Suspend background application	ACTSWOUT	Used for applications that automatically update the application screen. If you specify Y and the user switches out of the session, CA TPX will inform the application that automatic updating of the screen should be suspended until the user returns to the application session.
Termination ACLPGM	ACTTACL	Specifies the default session termination ACL program used when sessions to this application are terminated.
Timeout Minutes	ACTTOUT	The number of minutes of inactivity that can pass before CA TPX automatically terminates a session with this application.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Type (SHR,GRP,UNQ,TPX)	ACTTYPE	Describes the application's virtual terminal requirements.
USERVAR application	ACTUVAR	Indicates whether the application uses a VTAM USERVAR definition in lieu of the Extended Recovery Facility.
XRF application	ACTXRF	Specifies whether the application uses the Extended Recovery Facility.
Auto restart	ACTAUT	Tells CA TPX whether to automatically reconnect to the application when the user's virtual terminal session with the application ends.
Disallow VIEWing on this appl	ACTNVIEW	Specifies whether CA TPX prevents users from using any of the View facility features.
End-to-End option	ACTETEC	Tells CA TPX when it should return the SNA response to the application when the application sends data. Options are: ALL—wait for response from the terminal on every RU. NONE—don't wait for the response from the physical terminal. BB—wait for response from the terminal on any RU with Begin Bracket. DR—wait for response from the terminal on any RU carrying the request for Definite Response.
Enforce CD protocol	ACTBRKT	Specify Y to ignore data received from non-SNA terminals that violates protocol. Specify N if you don't want this data ignored.
Extended datastream	ACTEXT	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table indicating extended data stream support.
Gen Qualified Pass Ticket	ACTQTIX	Indicates that a Pass Ticket will be generated based on ACF2 or TOP SECRET qualified profiles
Generate Pass Ticket	ACTPTIX	Indicates that a pass ticket is to be generated for this application during session initiation.
Generic Resource	ACTGR	Specifies whether the application is actually a generic resource name for a pool of applications. Setting this will cause CA TPX to take the APPLID from the network name control vector rather than the plu name field of the bind.
Ignore appl output for timeout	ACTOPT8	Indicates whether application output is disregarded when updating fields used for timeout checking.
Inbound compression	ACTMDT	Indicates whether inbound compression is performed on this application. Specify Y to have CA TPX optimize inbound data.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Inform user of CD protocol error	ACTBMSG	Indicates whether CA TPX notifies a user sending protocol violating data from a non-SNA terminal that the data has been ignored. Specify Y if you've specified Y for Enforce CD protocol and want the user to know when data is ignored.
Inquire on application status	ACTINQ	Tells CA TPX whether to issue the VTAM INQUIRE APPLSTAT macro for this application.
Issues CLSDST PASS	ACTCPS	Indicates whether the application may issue a CLSDST PASS to another VTAM applid after the initial session to this application is established. Specifying Y allows CA TPX to recognize that the aspects of CLSDST PASS processing are normal and not error situations.
Keep virtual terminal	ACTSAVE	Specifies whether the virtual terminal should be maintained when the application session ends. Certain applications require the virtual terminal to be maintained and reserved for that session for security reasons
Label	ACTLABEL	The up to 32 characters of description that appears on the CA TPX menu for this application.
Mask entry name	ACTMSK1	Specifies the name of the virtual terminal mask that controls which virtual terminal CA TPX selects for the application session. You specify these masks on the Masking Rules Table.
Masking done for security	ACTMASKX	Indicates whether masking has been established for security reasons. Specify Y to prevent session transfers if masking was specified in the application definition. Specify N to allow session transfers.
Maximum sessions	ACTUMAX	Specifies the maximum number of virtual terminal sessions that can be active in CA TPX at one time for this application.
Mode entry override	ACTMODET	Specifies the name of a particular logon mode table entry that CA TPX must use for this application. Include this value only for applications that require the use of a specific logon mode table entry name.
Model sensitive	ACTMDL	Specifies whether the application has a terminal table with specific terminal and model definitions. These applications require that the virtual terminal model types match the physical terminal model.
Outbound compression	ACTCOMP	Indicates whether outbound compression is performed on this application. If you specify Y CA TPX will do 3270 data stream compression on all data this application sends to the terminal.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Outbound stripping	ACTSTRIP	Indicates whether outbound stripping is performed on this application. If you specify Y CA TPX strips extended attribute bytes that are not supported by a physical terminal.
OPENGATE Control User	ACTCUSER	Specifies the user ID of the user who controls this application for OPENGATE processing.
Pass Ticket prof name	ACTLMOD	Specifies the name to be supplied to the external security system during Pass Ticket generation for TSO and VM systems.
Readbuf Technique	ACTRDBUF	Indicates whether CA TPX reads the terminal controller buffer contents when the user switches out of the application session.
Screen even if readbuf technique	ACTSCRN	Indicates that a virtual screen image is maintained even though Y was specified in the Readbuf Technique field.
Sends first screen	ACTCLEAR	Indicates whether the terminal user should wait for the application to send the first screen at session start time. Specifying Y indicates that the application is going to send the first screen.
Session Key	ACTKEY	Identifies a single PFkey that lets the user go directly to the application session.
Sessionid	ACTSESS	The name identifying the session on the CA TPX menu unless it's overridden at the profile or user level.
Signal session switch	ACTSGNL	Used to inform network management and measurement products such as Net Alert when the user switches from one virtual terminal session to another. Specify a one- to eight-character identifier that will be used as the signal.
Start ACL prior to CLSDST PASS	ACTBCPS	If you specify Y and have specified that the application issues CLSDST PASS, the ACLPGM will be allowed to communicate with the application before the PASS.
Start ACLPGM	ACTACL	The default session activation ACL program used to activate sessions to this application
Substring	ACTSTUB	Used with applications that use CLSDST PASS. Specify a substring of characters from the application's minor APPL statements if those statements do not begin with the same characters as the major APPL statement. This substring must uniquely identify the application.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Suspend background application	ACTSWOUT	Used for applications that automatically update the application screen. If you specify Y and the user switches out of the session, CA TPX will inform the application that automatic updating of the screen should be suspended until the user returns to the application session.
Termination ACLPGM	ACTTACL	Specifies the default session termination ACL program used when sessions to this application are terminated.
Timeout Minutes	ACTTOUT	The number of minutes of inactivity that can pass before CA TPX automatically terminates a session with this application.
Type (SHR,GRP,UNQ,TPX)	ACTTYPE	Describes the application's virtual terminal requirements.
USERVAR application	ACTUVAR	Indicates whether the application uses a VTAM USERVAR definition in lieu of the Extended Recovery Facility.
XRF application	ACTXRF	Specifies whether the application uses the Extended Recovery Facility.

CA STX User Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XUACIDSN	ACIDSN	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member.
XUACIFM	Filemode	The file mode of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XUACIFN	Filename	The file name of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XUACIFT	Filetype	The file type of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XUACIPWD	Link Password	The password for the virtual minidisk containing the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XUACIVAD	Link Virtual Address	The virtual minidisk address of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XUAUTH	Authorization	The user's authorization class. The possible values are A, B, C, or D.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XUCASE	Upper Case Conversion	Indicates whether or not input characters are automatically converted to upper case.
XUCOPY	Spool Copies	The number of copies produced when output is spooled to a printer.
XUDISP	Disposition	The disposition status for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set. Values can be OLD, NEW, SHR, or MOD.
XUDSN	Dataset Name	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XUEMUDES	Emulation Spool Dest	The destination of output if spooling is used during full-screen emulation. Values can be either F or P. F specifies an MVS data set. P specifies a printer using SYSOUT.
XUHEAD1	Header1	The first line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XUHEAD2	Header2	The second line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XUHEAD3	Header3	The third line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XULOGAPL	Startup application name	The X.25 application that is automatically activated when a user signs on to CA STX. This value must be identical to the application's name in the Application Definition Table (NPT).
XUMODE	Screen Presentation Mode	The initial setting for the screen mode. The user can change the mode in an X.25 application session, but this is the value set when the user signs on to CA STX. Possible values are: R—indicates continuous roll mode. This is the default option. W—indicates wrap-around mode. P—indicates page-at-a-time mode. A— indicates automatic refresh mode.
XUMUJRNL	Emulation Journalling	Indicates whether or not the user can save screens in the session journal when using full-screen emulation. Possible values are Y or N.
XUOAUTO	Autopage mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the automatic refresh screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XUOPAGE	Page mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the page-at-a-time screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XUOWRAP	Wrap mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the wrap-around screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XUPCOLS	Screen Presentation Width	The line length of the simulated terminal. Possible values are 80 and 132.
XUPFCB	Printer FCB	The forms control buffer image that JES should set to guide printing of the sysout data set when spooling output to a printer.
XUPRINTR	Printer	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter.
XUPRNTCL	Spool Class	The output class to which spooled output is routed. Possible values are a letter from A to Z or a number from 0 to 9.
XUPSWD	Password	The user's password. It can be up to 8 characters long. When CA STX security is specified in the System Options Table (STXT), the password the user enters at signon is checked against this one. Otherwise, it is the responsibility of the security system or one of the security exits to check the password the user enters.
XUSOROLL	Roll Mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can specify the continuous-roll screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XUSPLSZ	Journal Allocation Blocks	The number of 3160-byte blocks to be allocated to a user's journal spill file. The default is 500. A value of 0 specifies no spill file, but the user has access to the portion of the journal that is maintained in memory. The number of line blocks that are kept in memory is specified with the Performance Parameters in the System Options Table (STXT).
XUSPOLUN	Unit	The unit for the data set allocated when spooling output to a data set.
XUSPRNDS	Allow Spool to Dataset	Indicates whether or not the user can spool output to a data set.
XUTERMT	Emulated Terminal Type	The type of terminal emulated for X.25 applications. Possible values are TTY for a standard teletype device or AJ for an AJ model 33 terminal.
XUTMOUT	Timeout Interval	The interval in minutes after which an inactive user is disconnected from an X.25 session. The default is 15 minutes. If 0 is specified, CA STX does not disconnect inactive users, although the remote application may clear the virtual circuit.
XUTTOTT	Timeout Terminal	Indicates whether or not the timeout interval applies to the terminal session in addition to the application session.
XU$STX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a CA STX session.

CA STX User Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACIDSN	XUACIDSN	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member.
Allow Spool to Dataset	XUSPRNDS	Indicates whether or not the user can spool output to a data set.
Authorization	XUAUTH	The user's authorization class. The possible values are A, B, C, or D.
Autopage mode Allowed	XUOAUTO	Indicates whether or not the user can use the automatic refresh screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Dataset Name	XUDSN	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Disposition	XUDISP	The disposition status for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set. Values can be OLD, NEW, SHR, or MOD.
Emulated Terminal Type	XUTERMT	The type of terminal emulated for X.25 applications. Possible values are TTY for a standard teletype device or AJ for an AJ model 33 terminal.
Emulation Journalling	XUMUJRNL	Indicates whether or not the user can save screens in the session journal when using full-screen emulation. Possible values are Y or N.
Emulation Spool Dest	XUEMUDES	The destination of output if spooling is used during full-screen emulation. Values can be either F or P. F specifies an MVS data set. P specifies a printer using SYSOUT.
Filemode	XUACIFM	The file mode of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Filename	XUACIFN	The file name of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Filetype	XUACIFT	The file type of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Header1	XUHEAD1	The first line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Header2	XUHEAD2	The second line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Header3	XUHEAD3	The third line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Journal Allocation Blocks	XUSPLSZ	The number of 3160-byte blocks to be allocated to a user's journal spill file. The default is 500. A value of 0 specifies no spill file, but the user has access to the portion of the journal that is maintained in memory. The number of line blocks that are kept in memory is specified with the Performance Parameters in the System Options Table (STXT).
Link Password	XUACIPWD	The password for the virtual minidisk containing the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Link Virtual Address	XUACIVAD	The virtual minidisk address of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Page mode Allowed	XUOPAGE	Indicates whether or not the user can use the page-at-a-time screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Password	XUPSWD	The user's password. It can be up to 8 characters long. When CA STX security is specified in the System Options Table (STXT), the password the user enters at signon is checked against this one. Otherwise, it is the responsibility of the security system or one of the security exits to check the password the user enters.
Printer	XUPRINTR	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter.
Printer FCB	XUPFCB	The forms control buffer image that JES should set to guide printing of the sysout data set when spooling output to a printer.
Roll Mode Allowed	XUSOROLL	Indicates whether or not the user can specify the continuous-roll screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Screen Presentation Mode	XUMODE	The initial setting for the screen mode. The user can change the mode in an X.25 application session, but this is the value set when the user signs on to CA STX. Possible values are: R—indicates continuous roll mode. This is the default option. W—indicates wrap-around mode. P—indicates page-at-a-time mode. A—indicates automatic refresh mode.
Screen Presentation Width	XUPCOLS	The line length of the simulated terminal. Possible values are 80 and 132.
Spool Class	XUPRNTCL	The output class to which spooled output is routed. Possible values are a letter from A to Z or a number from 0 to 9.
Spool Copies	XUCOPY	The number of copies produced when output is spooled to a printer.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Startup application name	XULOGAPL	The X.25 application that is automatically activated when a user signs on to CA STX. This value must be identical to the application's name in the Application Definition Table (NPT).
Timeout Interval	XUTMOUT	The interval in minutes after which an inactive user is disconnected from an X.25 session. The default is 15 minutes. If 0 is specified, CA STX does not disconnect inactive users, although the remote application may clear the virtual circuit.
Timeout Terminal	XUTTOTT	Indicates whether or not the timeout interval applies to the terminal session in addition to the application session.
Unit	XUSPOLUN	The unit for the data set allocated when spooling output to a data set.
Upper Case Conversion	XUCASE	Indicates whether or not input characters are automatically converted to upper case.
Wrap mode Allowed	XUOWRAP	Indicates whether or not the user can use the wrap-around screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.

CA STX Profile Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPACIDSN	ACIDSN	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member.
XPACIFM	Filemode	The file mode of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XPACIFN	Filename	The file name of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XPACIFT	Filetype	The file type of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XPACIPWD	Link Password	The password for the virtual minidisk containing the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XPACIVAD	Link Virtual Address	The virtual minidisk address of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
XPAUTH	Authorization	The user's authorization class. The possible values are A, B, C, or D.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPCASE	Upper Case Conversion	Indicates whether or not input characters are automatically converted to upper case.
XPCOPY	Spool Copies	The number of copies produced when output is spooled to a printer.
XPDISP	Disposition	The disposition status for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set. Values can be OLD, NEW, SHR, or MOD.
XPDSN	Dataset Name	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XPEMUDES	Emulation Spool Dest	The destination of output if spooling is used during full-screen emulation. Values can be either F or P. F specifies an MVS data set. P specifies a printer using SYSOUT.
XPHEAD1	Header1	The first line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XPHEAD2	Header2	The second line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XPHEAD3	Header3	The third line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
XPLOGAPL	Startup application name	The X.25 application that is automatically activated when a user signs on to CA STX. This value must be identical to the application's name in the Application Definition Table (NPT).
XPMODE	Screen Presentation Mode	The initial setting for the screen mode. The user can change the mode in an X.25 application session, but this is the value set when the user signs on to CA STX. Possible values are: R—indicates continuous roll mode. This is the default option. W—indicates wrap-around mode. P—indicates page-at-a-time mode. A—indicates automatic refresh mode.
XPMUJRNL	Emulation Journalling	Indicates whether or not the user can save screens in the session journal when using full-screen emulation. Possible values are Y or N.
XPOAUTO	Autopage mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the automatic refresh screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XPOPAGE	Page mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the page-at-a-time screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPOWRAP	Wrap mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can use the wrap-around screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XPPCOLS	Screen Presentation Width	The line length of the simulated terminal. Possible values are 80 and 132.
XPPFCB	Printer FCB	The forms control buffer image that JES should set to guide printing of the sysout data set when spooling output to a printer.
XPPRINTR	Printer	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter.
XPPRNTCL	Spool Class	The output class to which spooled output is routed. Possible values are a letter from A to Z or a number from 0 to 9.
XPPSWD	Password	The user's password. It can be up to 8 characters long. When CA STX security is specified in the System Options Table (STXT), the password the user enters at signon is checked against this one. Otherwise, it is the responsibility of the security system or one of the security exits to check the password the user enters.
XPSOROLL	Roll Mode Allowed	Indicates whether or not the user can specify the continuous-roll screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
XPSPLSZ	Journal Allocation Blocks	The number of 3160-byte blocks to be allocated to a user's journal spill file. The default is 500. A value of 0 specifies no spill file, but the user has access to the portion of the journal that is maintained in memory. The number of line blocks that are kept in memory is specified with the Performance Parameters in the System Options Table (STXT).
XPSPOLUN	Unit	The unit for the data set allocated when spooling output to a data set.
XPSPRNDS	Allow Spool to Dataset	Indicates whether or not the user can spool output to a data set.
XPTERMT	Emulated Terminal Type	The type of terminal emulated for X.25 applications. Possible values are TTY for a standard teletype device or AJ for an AJ model 33 terminal.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPTMOUT	Timeout Interval	The interval in minutes after which an inactive user is disconnected from an X.25 session. The default is 15 minutes. If 0 is specified, CA STX does not disconnect inactive users, although the remote application may clear the virtual circuit.
XPTTOTT	Timeout Terminal	Indicates whether or not the timeout interval applies to the terminal session in addition to the application session.
XP$STX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a CA STX session.

CA STX Profile Variables (by Field Name)

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
ACIDSN	XPACIDSN	The default data set name used by all ACI INCLUDE commands that only specify a member.
Allow Spool to Dataset	XPSPRNDS	Indicates whether or not the user can spool output to a data set.
Authorization	XPAUTH	The user's authorization class. The possible values are A, B, C, or D.
Autopage mode Allowed	XPOAUTO	Indicates whether or not the user can use the automatic refresh screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Dataset Name	XPDSN	The name of data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Disposition	XPDISP	The disposition status for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set. Values can be OLD, NEW, SHR, or MOD.
Emulated Terminal Type	XPTERMT	The type of terminal emulated for X.25 applications. Possible values are TTY for a standard teletype device or AJ for an AJ model 33 terminal.
Emulation Journalling	XPMUJRNL	Indicates whether or not the user can save screens in the session journal when using full-screen emulation. Possible values are Y or N.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Emulation Spool Dest	XPEMUDES	The destination of output if spooling is used during full-screen emulation. Values can be either F or P. F specifies an MVS data set. P specifies a printer using SYSOUT.
Filemode	XPACIFM	The file mode of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Filename	XPACIFN	The file name of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Filetype	XPACIFT	The file type of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Header1	XPHEAD1	The first line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Header2	XPHEAD2	The second line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Header3	XPHEAD3	The third line of data to be used as a header for the data set allocated when output is spooled to a data set.
Journal Allocation Blocks	XPSPLSZ	The number of 3160-byte blocks to be allocated to a user's journal spill file. The default is 500. A value of 0 specifies no spill file, but the user has access to the portion of the journal that is maintained in memory. The number of line blocks that are kept in memory is specified with the Performance Parameters in the System Options Table (STXT).
Link Password	XPACIPWD	The password for the virtual minidisk containing the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Link Virtual Address	XPACIVAD	The virtual minidisk address of the default file used by the ACI INCLUDE command.
Page mode Allowed	XPOPAGE	Indicates whether or not the user can use the page-at-a-time screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Password	XPPSWD	The user's password. It can be up to 8 characters long. When CA STX security is specified in the System Options Table (STXT), the password the user enters at signon is checked against this one. Otherwise, it is the responsibility of the security system or one of the security exits to check the password the user enters.
Printer	XPPRINTR	The name of the printer used when spooling output to a printer. This value corresponds to the value given in a JCL DEST parameter.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Printer FCB	XPPFCB	The forms control buffer image that JES should set to guide printing of the sysout data set when spooling output to a printer.
Roll Mode Allowed	XPSOROLL	Indicates whether or not the user can specify the continuous-roll screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.
Screen Presentation Mode	XPMODE	The initial setting for the screen mode. The user can change the mode in an X.25 application session, but this is the value set when the user signs on to CA STX. Possible values are: R—indicates continuous roll mode. This is the default option. W—indicates wrap-around mode. P—indicates page-at-a-time mode. A—indicates automatic refresh mode.
Screen Presentation Width	XPPCOLS	The line length of the simulated terminal. Possible values are 80 and 132.
Spool Class	XPPRNTCL	The output class to which spooled output is routed. Possible values are a letter from A to Z or a number from 0 to 9.
Spool Copies	XPCOPY	The number of copies produced when output is spooled to a printer.
Startup application name	XPLOGAPL	The X.25 application that is automatically activated when a user signs on to CA STX. This value must be identical to the application's name in the Application Definition Table (NPT).
Timeout Interval	XPTMOUT	The interval in minutes after which an inactive user is disconnected from an X.25 session. The default is 15 minutes. If 0 is specified, CA STX does not disconnect inactive users, although the remote application may clear the virtual circuit.
Timeout Terminal	XPTTOTT	Indicates whether or not the timeout interval applies to the terminal session in addition to the application session.
Unit	XPSPOLUN	The unit for the data set allocated when spooling output to a data set.
Upper Case Conversion	XPCASE	Indicates whether or not input characters are automatically converted to upper case.

Field Name in Online Administration	Variable Name	Field Description
Wrap mode Allowed	XPOWRAP	Indicates whether or not the user can use the wrap-around screen presentation mode. Possible values are Y or N.

CA STX User Session Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XAPXACI	ACI Program	The ACI program that is automatically executed upon connection to the application. This parameter overrides the ACI program specified in the Emulation Options of the Application Definition Table (NPT).
XAPXP01 through XAPXP16	&&P1 through &&P16	The ACI program parameters for this session. ACI programs refer to these parameters with variables &&P1 through &&P16. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces or commas. The strings can contain a maximum of 64 characters.
XAPX$SES	None	The application name.
XAPX$MEN#	None	The position of the session ID in the CA STX Menu.
XAPX$STX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a CA STX session. This variable can have a value of Y or N.

CA STX Profile Session Variables (by Variable Name)

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPPXACI	ACI Program	The ACI program that is automatically executed upon connection to the application. This parameter overrides the ACI program specified in the Emulation Options of the Application Definition Table (NPT).
XPPXP01 through XPPXP16	&&P1 through &&P16	The ACI program parameters for this session. ACI programs refer to these parameters with variables &&P1 through &&P16. Use single quotes if the value contains spaces or commas. The strings can contain a maximum of 64 characters.

Variable Name	Field Name in Online Administration	Field Description
XPPX$SES	None	The application name.
XPPX$MEN#	None	The position of the session ID in the CA STX Menu.
XPPX$STX	None	Indicates whether or not the session is a CA STX session. This variable can have a value of Y or N.

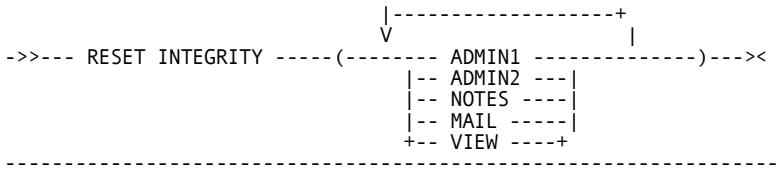
Appendix C: Batch Command Summary

This section contains the following topics:

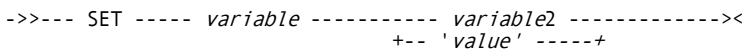
Special Command Statements

The following are the syntax diagrams for special command statements that are not used explicitly for updating, extracting, or reporting.

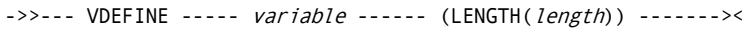
RESET INTEGRITY



SET



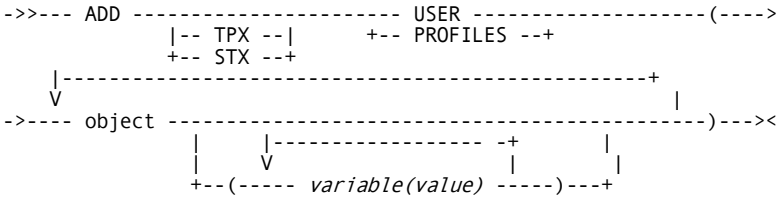
VDEFINE



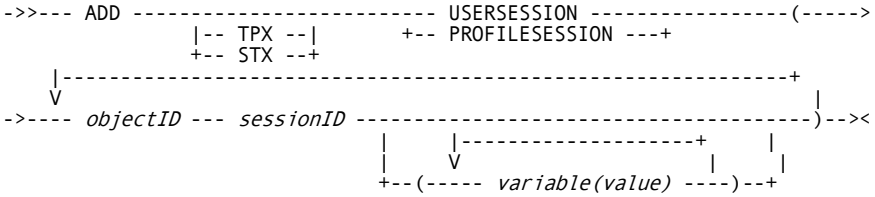
ADD Statements

The following are the syntax diagrams for ADD statements that do not use an extract file.

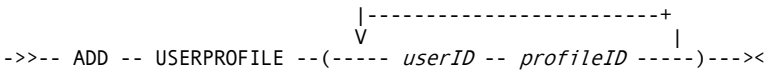
Add Users and Profiles



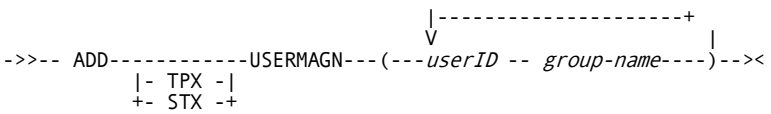
Add Sessions to Users and Profiles



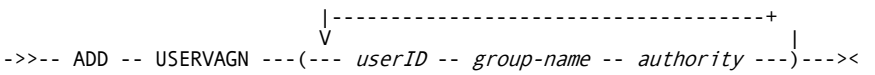
Add Profile Sessions



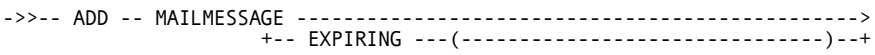
Add Administrative Authority

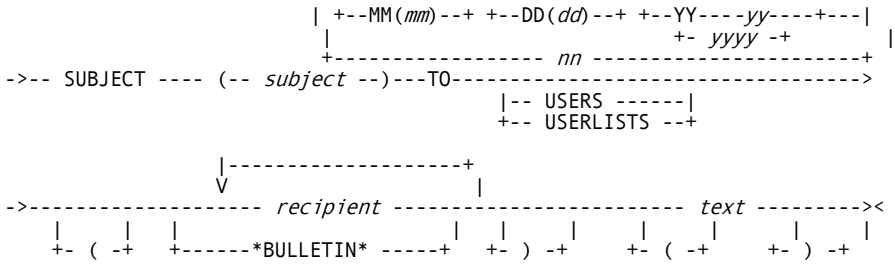


Add View Facility Authority

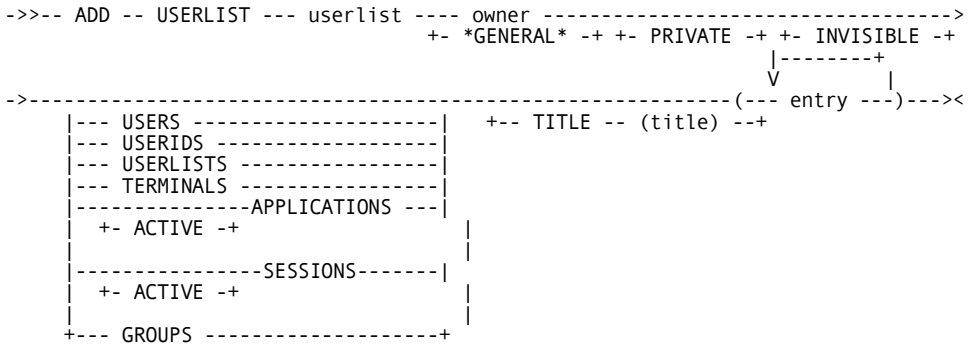


Add Mail Messages

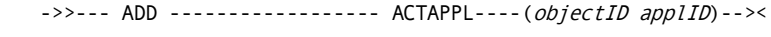




Add User Lists



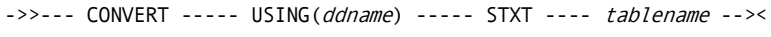
Add Applications



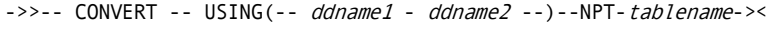
CONVERT Statements

The following are the syntax diagrams for CONVERT statements.

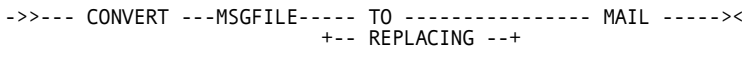
Convert STXTs



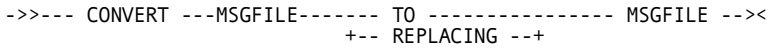
Convert NPTs



Convert MSGFILEs



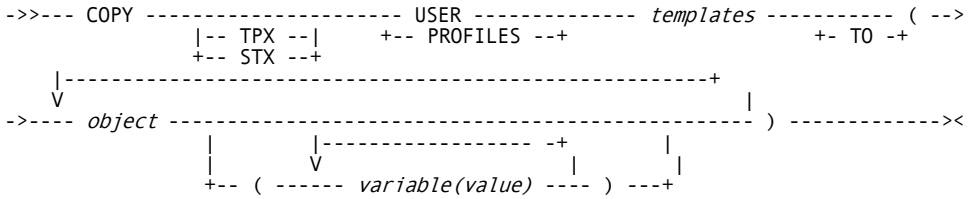
Convert MAIL Files



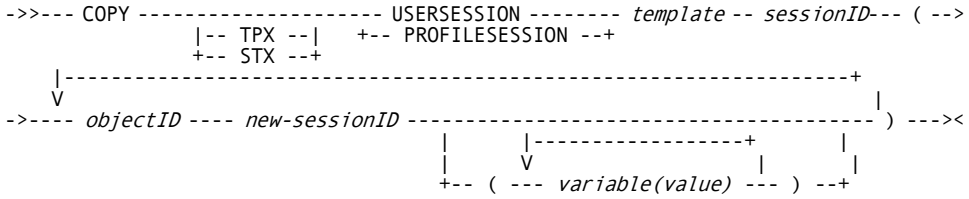
COPY Statements

The following are the syntax diagrams for COPY statements.

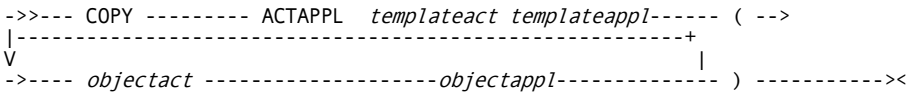
Copy Users and Profiles



Copy User and Profile Sessions



Copy Applications

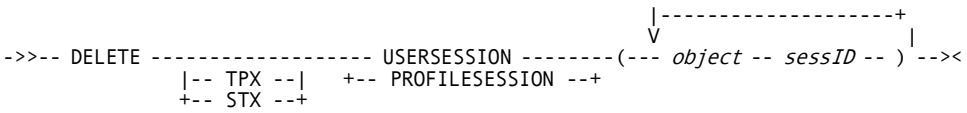


DELETE Statements

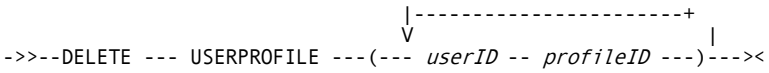
The following are syntax diagrams for DELETE statements that do not use an extract file.

Delete Users and Profiles

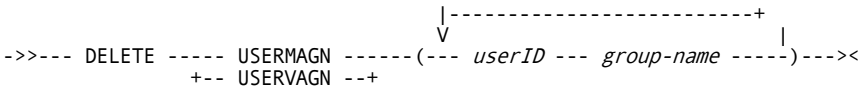
Delete Sessions from Users and Profiles



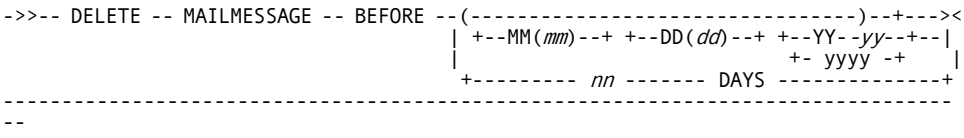
Delete Profiles from a User



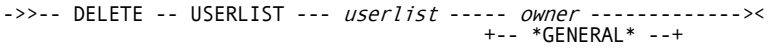
Delete Administrative Authority from a User



Delete Mail Messages



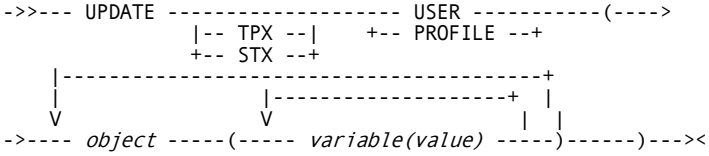
Delete User Lists



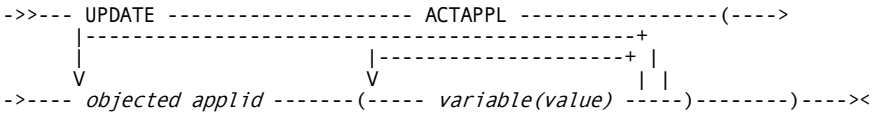
UPDATE Statements

The following are the syntax diagrams for UPDATE statements that do not use extract files.

Update Users and Profiles

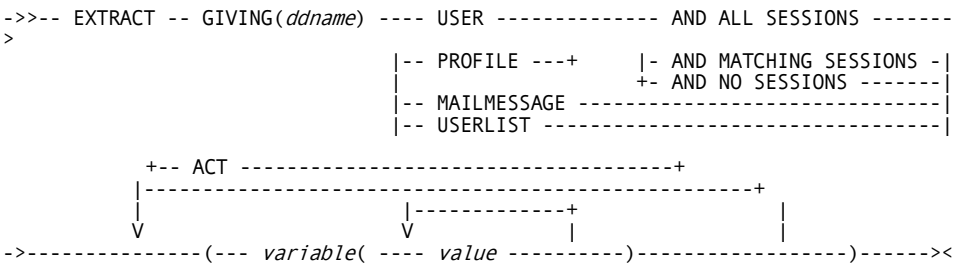


Update User and Profile Sessions



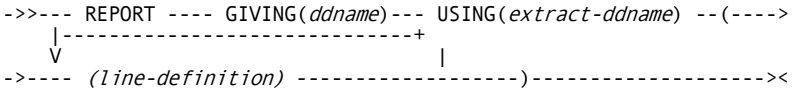
EXTRACT Statement

The following is the syntax diagram for an EXTRACT statement that creates an extract file for reporting or updating.

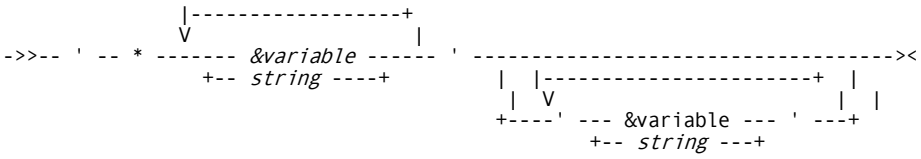


REPORT Statement

The following are the syntax diagrams for the REPORT statement and the line definition that is used in the REPORT statement.



Line Definition in the Report Statement



ADD Statement (Using an Extract File)

The following are the syntax diagrams for the ADD statement that uses an extract file.

Add Profiles or Authority

```
->>-- ADD --------------- USERPROFILE --------USING(ddname) ---->
                      |-- USERMAGN ----|
                      +-- USERVAGN ----+
->---------- (object) ----------------------------------------><
         |                                          |
         +---(-- group-name ----- authority -----)---+
```

Add User Lists

```
->>-- ADD -- USERLIST --- userlist --- owner ---------------------------------->
                                    +-*GENERAL* -+ +- PRIVATE -+ +- INVISIBLE -+
->------------------------------ USING (ddname) ------------------------------><
     +-- title - (title) -+
```

DELETE Statement (Using an Extract File)

The following are the syntax diagrams for the DELETE statements that use an extract file.

Delete Users, Profiles, and Sessions

```
->>-- DELETE-------------------- USER ---------------- USING(ddname) ---><
               |-- TPX --|  |-- PROFILE ----------|
               +-- STX --+  |-- USERSESSION ------|
                            +-- PROFILESESSION ---+
```

Delete User Profiles and Authorization

```
                                                                |----------+
                                                                V          |
->>--- DELETE ----- USERPROFILE --------USING(ddname) ---(--- (object) ---)----><
                |-- USERMAGN -----|
                |-- USERVAGN -----+
```

Delete Applications

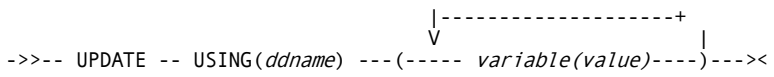
```
->>--- DELETE --- ACTAPPL ---- USING --- (ddname) ---><
```

Delete Mail Locators

```
->>--- DELETE --- MAILMESSAGE ------ USING ----- (ddname) --->
```

UPDATE Statement (Using an Extract File)

The following is the syntax diagram for the UPDATE statement that uses an extract file.



Appendix D: Converting MSGFILE to MAIL File

This section contains the following topics:

Convert MSGFILEs and MAIL Files (see page 163)

Convert MSGFILEs and MAIL Files

Batch facility commands can be used to convert MSGFILEs to MAIL files that can be used by CA TPX. The MAIL file is a VSAM file that is used by the Mail facility.

The batch commands can be used to convert a MSGFILE into a MAIL file and to convert a MAIL file into a MSGFILE.

Convert Information from a MSGFILE

The CONVERT command will convert information from a MSGFILE into a MAIL file.

```
->>--- CONVERT ---MSGFILE------- TO -------------- MSGFILE ---><
                              +-- REPLACING --+
```

Operand Explanations

The CONVERT statement for MSGFILEs has the following operands:

TO

Indicates that any information already in the MAIL file will not be changed.

REPLACING

Indicates that any information in the MSGFILE that matches information in the MAIL file will replace that in the MAIL file.

Example

An administrator wants to convert the MSGFILE into a VSAM MAIL file. The MAIL file is new, so the administrator is unconcerned about information in the MAIL file. The administrator includes the following statement in a batch job:

```
CONVERT MSGFILE TO MAIL
```

The file is converted. The MAIL file now includes the information that was in the MSGFILE.

Convert Information from a MAIL File

The CONVERT command will convert information from a MAIL into a MSGFILE.

```
->>--- CONVERT ---MAIL------- TO ---------------- MSGFILE --->< 
                          +-- REPLACING --+
```

Operand Explanations

The CONVERT statement for MAIL files has the following operands:

TO

Indicates that any information already in the MSGFILE file will not be changed.

REPLACING

Indicates that any information in the MAIL file that matches information in the MSGFILE will replace that in the MSGFILE.

Example

An administrator wants to convert the contents of a MAIL file so it can be used with an earlier version of TPX. The administrator wants to make sure that the information in the MAIL file overwrites matching information in the MSGFILE. The administrator includes the following statement in a batch job:

```
CONVERT MAIL REPLACING MSGFILE
```

The file is converted. The MSGFILE now includes the information that was in the MAIL file.

Appendix E: Extract File Layout

This section contains the following topics:

Overview

This appendix contains a list of the records that will be written to an extract file. You will need to refer to this appendix if you plan to use a report generator.

The file layout shown here is for a user record with a session record. In your extract file, there may be more than one session record for each user record.

If the extract file contains a profile record, the layout is the same as the user record, except the field names begin with PIDX instead of UIDX. In addition, any user fields that refer to profiles or groups are not included in a profile record.

Note: The field positions given specify the relative position of the field in the file.

Extract File Layout

```
Field
offset  Field
in hex  name

                XAPXV PREFIX=XAPX,TYPE=CSECT,CODE=U
000000 XAPXX  CSECT
       *
       * VSAM HEADER PORTION
       *
       *
000000 XAPXVSMH1 DS 0D
000000 XAPXVSMRD DC A(XAPXVSMHL+XAPXXLEN+0)
```

```
                                                    RDW
000005 XAPXVSMK0 DC CL1'U'  SIGNIFICANT TYPE
000006 XAPXVSMK1 DC CL8  '  1ST PART OF KEY
00000E XAPXVSMK2 DC CL8' '  2ND PART OF KEY
000016 XAPXVSMLU DC CL8' '  USERID OF LAST UPDATER
00001E XAPXVSMDU DC CL8' '  DATE OF LAST UPDATE
000026 XAPXVSMTU DC CL8' '  TIME OF LAST UPDATE
00002E         DS     XL3
000031 XAPXVSMNR DC A(0)    NEXT RECORD POINTER
000035 XAPXVSMUT DC AL1(XAPXVSMAD)
                                UPDATE INDICATOR FOR THE RECORD
       XAPXVSMUP EQU X'80   RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED
       XAPXVSMAP EQU X'40   RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED
       XAPXVSMDE EQU X'20   RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED
       *           IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING
       *           READ, THE PRIMARY USE OF THIS SEGMENT IS NOT ACTIVE.
       XAPXVSMS1 EQU X'04   SEGMENT IS NOT USED FOR PRIMARY USE
       *           IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING
       *           WRITTEN, THE SEGMENT WILL NOT BE WRITTEN TO THE FILE.
       XAPXVSMD1 EQU X'02   SEGMENT IS UNUSED
000036 XAPXVSMV1 DC AL1(0)  THE VERSION ID OF THE FIRST SEGMENT
000037 XAPXVSM#1 DC AL2(4+XAPXXLEN)
                            LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT IF MULTI-SEGMENT
000038 XAPXVSM$1   DS OF     DATA OF FIRST SEGMENT
       *           XAPXVSMH1
       *                    LENGTH OF HEADER
       *
000038 XAPXXID   DC  CL4'APX' EYECATCHER
00003C XAPXMEN#  DC  A(0)     ORDER OF APPL IN APPL MENU
000040 XAPXNPT   DC  CL8' '   NPT NAME
000048 XAPXACI   DC  CL8' '   ACI NAME
000050 XAPX0FCB  DC  F'0'
000054 XAPXFLAG  DC  XL1'00'  FLAGS
       XAPXVSYN  EQU X'80'    ON SAYS WE'RE PART OF A VSAM RECORD
       XAPXNPRF  EQU X'40'    NPRF BIT AS IN TPX
       XAPXDEL   EQU X'20'    *DELETED* FLAG AS IN TPX
000055 XAPXDSP   DC  XL1'00'  DISPLAY FLAG (NOT USED)
000056 XAPXDES   DC  XL32'00' DESCRIPTION (NOT USED)
000066 XAPXFCBA  DC  XL1'00'
       XAPXFP01  EQU X'80'
                              USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P1
       XAPXFP02  EQU X'40'
                              USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P2
       XAPXFP03  EQU X'20'
                              USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P3
       XAPXFP04  EQU X'10'
                              USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P4
       XAPXFP05  EQU X'08'
                              USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P5
```

```
       XAPXFP06  EQU X'04'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P6
       XAPXFP07  EQU X'02'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P7
       XAPXFP08  EQU X'01'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P8
000067 XAPXFCBB  DC XL1'00'
       XAPXFP09  EQU X'80'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P9
       XAPXFP10  EQU X'40'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P10
       XAPXFP11  EQU X'20'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P11
       XAPXFP12  EQU X'10'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P12
       XAPXFP13  EQU X'08'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P13
       XAPXFP14  EQU X'04'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P14
       XAPXFP15  EQU X'02'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P15
       XAPXFP16  EQU X'01'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE ACI PARM &&P16
000068 XAPXFCBC  DC XL1'00'
       XAPXFACI  EQU X'80'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE LOGON ACI SCRIPT NAME
       XAPXFP10  EQU X'40'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE MENU ORDER
       XAPXFP11  EQU X'20'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE NPT NAME
       XAPXFP12  EQU X'10'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE DISPLAYABLE FLAG
       XAPXFP13  EQU X'08'
                                 USER MAY CHANGE DESCRIPTION
000069 XAPXFCBD  DC  XL1'00'  NOT USED AT PRESENT
00006A XAPXFCBE  DC  XL1'00'  NOT USED AT PRESENT
       XAPXFCB#  EQU *-XAPXFCBA
00006B           DC  XL1'00'  RESERVED
00006C           DC  XL16'00' RESERVED
00007C XAPXL01   DC  AL1(0)
00007D XAPXL02   DC  AL1(0)
00007E XAPXL03   DC  AL1(0)
00007F XAPXL04   DC  AL1(0)
000080 XAPXL05   DC  AL1(0)
000081 XAPXL06   DC  AL1(0)
000082 XAPXL07   DC  AL1(0)
000083 XAPXL08   DC  AL1(0)
000084 XAPXL09   DC  AL1(0)
000085 XAPXL10   DC  AL1(0)
```

```
000086 XAPXL11   DC  AL1(0)
000087 XAPXL12   DC  AL1(0)
000088 XAPXL13   DC  AL1(0)
000089 XAPXL14   DC  AL1(0)
00008A XAPXL15   DC  AL1(0)
00008B XAPXL16   DC  AL1(0)
00008C XAPXP01   DC  AL64'00'
00008D XAPXP02   DC  AL64'00'
00008E XAPXP03   DC  AL64'00'
00008F XAPXP04   DC  AL64'00'
000090 XAPXP05   DC  AL64'00'
000091 XAPXP06   DC  AL64'00'
000092 XAPXP07   DC  AL64'00'
000093 XAPXP08   DC  AL64'00'
000094 XAPXP09   DC  AL64'00'
000095 XAPXP10   DC  AL64'00'
000096 XAPXP11   DC  AL64'00'
000097 XAPXP12   DC  AL64'00'
000098 XAPXP13   DC  AL64'00'
000099 XAPXP14   DC  AL64'00'
00009A XAPXP15   DC  AL64'00'
00009B XAPXP16   DC  AL64'00'
                 ORG XAPXFLAG
                 DC  AL1(XAPXNPRF)
000000 VINDEX   DSECT
000000 VUSRRDW   DS  F'0'     Length of VSAM record
000004 VUSRRTYP  DS  CL1      PROFILE/USER RECORD
000005 VUSRKNME  DS  CL8      USER-NAME & START OF KEY
00000D VUSR$BLK  DS  CL8      THE REST OF KEY IS BLANK
000015 VUSRLUPD  DS  CL8      USERID OF LAST UPDATER
00001D VUSRDUPD  DS  CL8      DATE OF LAST UPDATE
000025 VUSRTUPD  DS  CL8      TIME OF LAST UPDATE
00002D           DS  3C       UNUSE D
000030 VUSRNXTR  DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       VUSRHDR#  EQU *-VINDEX INFORMATION.
                 *
                 *First segment begins here.
                 *
000034 VUSRUPDT  DS  XL1      UPDATE IND. BYTE
       VIDXUPDT  EQU X'80'     RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED
       VIDXADD   EQU X'40'     RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED
       VIDXDEL   EQU X'20'     RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED
       VIDXCOMN  EQU X'04'     NOT A CA-TPX USER. THE CA-TPX SEGMENT
       *                       EXISTS ONLY TO CARRY COMMON INFORMATION.
       *         EQU X'01'     RESERVED FOR VSAMPROF/MERGEPRG
000035 VUSRVER1  DC  X'01'     THE VERSION ID OF THE FIRST SEGMENT
       *                        *00 FOR 2.0 AND 3.0
       *                        *01 FOR 3.5 (HAS VIEW TABLE AT END)
000036 VUSRLEN1  DS  H'0'      LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT IF MULTI-SEGMENT
```

```
000038           DS  0F
       VUSRHLEN  EQU *-VINDEX   LENGTH OF HEADER AREA
                 UINDX PREFIX=UIDX,DSECT=NO
       VUSR      DS  0F
000038 UIDXID    DS  CL4       CONSTANT 'UIDX' OR 'PROF'
00003C UIDXNEXT  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000040 UIDXNAME  DS  CL8       NAME OF USER
000048 UIDXPRT   DS  CL8       DEFAULT PRINTER FOR SOFTCOPY
000050           DS  CL16      NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000060 UIDXOWN   DS  CL8       OWNER SYSTEM
000068 UIDXPASS  DS  CL8       USER'S PASSWORD (CA-TPX SECURITY ONLY)
000070 UIDXPAS1  DS  CL8       NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000078 UIDXPAS2  DS  CL8       NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000080 UIDXPAS3  DS  CL8       NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000088           DS  CL8       NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000090 UIDXACBN  DS  CL8       ACBNAME RESERVED FOR USER
000098 UIDXGRP   DS  CL8       GROUP NAME USER BELONGS TO
0000A0 UIDXWCHR  DS  X         WINDOW COMMAND CHARACTER
0000A1 UIDXVLVL  DS  X         CA-TPX VIEW SECURITY LEVEL
0000A2           DS  XL2       NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       *
0000A4 UIDXUCB@  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000A8 UIDXTERM  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000AC UIDXAPPL  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       *
0000B0 UIDXTOU1  DS  F         USER TIMEOUT VALUE #1
0000B4 UIDXTOU2  DS  F         USER TIMEOUT VALUE #2
       *
0000B8 UIDXCMDP  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000BC UIDXOPTB  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       *
0000C0 UIDXSMAX  DS  F         MAX SESSIONS FOR USER
0000C4 UIDXSCNT  DS  F         COUNT OF ACTIVE SESSIONS
       *
0000C8 UIDXMSGT  DS  F         TIME USER LAST CHECKED MESSAGES
0000CC UIDXUSER  DS  F         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000D0 UIDXSMCB  DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000D4 UIDXPTR   DS  A         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       *
0000D8 UIDXCTR   DS  H         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
0000DA UIDXLANG  DS  H         LANGUAGE CODE
0000DC UIDXPATM  DS  H         COUNT OF ATTEMPTS AT ENTERING CORRECT PSWD
0000DE UIDXAINT  DS  H         ATTN-ATTN INTER VAL
0000E0 UIDXLENG  DS  H         SIGNIFICANT LENGTH FOR EXTENDED PROFILES
0000E2           DS  XL2
0000E4 UIDXLNG2  DS  H         LANGUAGE AT KANJI TERMINAL
       *
0000E6 UIDXVBRB  DS  C         BACKGROUND VERTICAL BOARDER FOR WINDOWS
0000E7 UIDXHBRB  DS  C         BACKGROUND HORIZONTAL BOARDER FOR WINDOWS
```

```
       *
0000E8 UIDXCHAR  DS  CL3' '    ESCAPE CHARACTER STRING
       *
0000EB UIDXPRSV  DS  X         RESERVED BYTE FOR CMD/PRIVILEDGE LEVELS
0000EC UIDXOCLS  DS  X         RESERVED BYTE FOR TPXOPER CMD AUTH CHECKING
0000ED UIDXUPDC  DS  X         RESERVED BYTE FOR USER UPDATE CLASS
       *
0000EE UIDXSTAT  DS  X         STATUS OF THIS ENTRY
       UIDXDYN   EQU X'01'     RESERVED FOR DYNAMIC ALLOCATION
       UIDXDEL   EQU X'02'     DYNAMICALLY DELETED
       UIDXACSS  EQU X'04'     ACCESS=SINGLE
       UIDXNTRF  EQU X'08'     USER CAN'T TRANSFER SESSIONS.
       UIDXATRF  EQU X'10'     USER CAN TRANSFER SESSIONS / INCMP. KILLED
       UIDXTNA   EQU X'40'     ACCESS=PASS
       UIDXMENU  EQU X'20'     USER RECONNECTS IN MENU
       UIDXHTRF  EQU X'80'     USER CAN TRANSFER SESSIONS / INCMP. HELD
       *
0000EF UIDXSCTY  DS  X         SECURITY BY USER
0000F0 UIDXJKEY  DS  AL1       JUMP KEY AID
0000F1 UIDXESCK  DS  AL1       COMMAND KEY AID
0000F2 UIDXMKEY  DS  AL1       MENU KEY AID
0000F3 UIDXPKEY  DS  AL1       PRINT KEY AID
       *
0000F4 UIDXOPT0  DS  X
       UIDXAMNU  EQU X'80'     USER IS CURRENTLY AT THEIR MENU
       UIDXMAIL  EQU X'40'     GET MAIL FIRST OPTION
       UIDXBRS1  EQU X'20'     AUTOSCROLL - USED BY SCREEN AND EZWINDOWS
       UIDXPROP  EQU X'10'     PROPAGATE 1ST ACB SELECTED FOR THIS USER
       UIDXWBRK  EQU X'08'     WINDOW BREAKIN OPTION
       UIDXUINF  EQU X'04'     INDICATES USER INFOR. BUILT IN MERGE PROCESS
       UIDXDND1  EQU X'02'     DO NOT DISTURB, SET BY USER
       UIDXDND2  EQU X'01'     RESERVED
       *
0000F5 UIDXTOP1  DC  AL1(0)
       *
0000F6 UIDXTOP2  DC  AL1(0)
       *
0000F7 UIDXKOPT  DS  X         TERM=K/F
       UIDXKOK   EQU X'01'     TERM=K
       UIDXKOF   EQU X'03'     TERM=F (IMPLIES K)
       UIDXAFF   EQU X'04'     USER GOT HERE DUE TO AFFINITY
       UIDXRELR  EQU X'10'     RELREQ ON
       UIDXNREL  EQU X'20'     RELREQ OFF
       UIDXMSGW  EQU X'80'     USER HAS MESSAGE WAITING
       *
0000F8 UIDXTRAC  DS  X         NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       *
0000F9 UIDXOPT1  DS  X         USER SELECTABLE OPTIONS
       UIDXOPTI  EQU X'01'     USER WANTS ONLY ACTIVE SESSIONS IN MENU
```

```
       UIDXOPTV  EQU X'02'     USER WANTS TO OVERRIDE OPT=I ON SESSIONS
       UIDXCADM  EQU X'08'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA-TPX USER ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXCSYS  EQU X'10'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA-TPX SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXCOPR  EQU X'20'     CLASSIFIED AS A TPXOPER ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXCMST  EQU X'40'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA-TPX MASTER ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXSTIC  EQU X'80'     UADS BUILT THROUGH ADMINISTRATION
       *
0000FA UIDXOPT2  DS  X         USER SELECTABLE OPTIONS
       UIDXPPRP  EQU X'01'     PREVIOUSLY PROPAGATED ACB (SIGNON PROCESSING)
       UIDXTIMO  EQU X'02'     USER HAS BEEN TIMED-OUT
       UIDXPTO   EQU X'04'     SCREEN UPDATE PENDING FOR TIMED-OUT USER
       UIDXSUSP  EQU X'10'     USER SHOULD BE SUSPENDED FROM SIGNON
       UIDXTPXP  EQU X'20'     USING CA-TPX SECURITY...NEED NEW PASSWORD
       UIDXVSAM  EQU X'40'     RESERVED
       UIDXRMOV  EQU X'80'     RESERVED
       *
0000FB UIDXOPT3  DS  X         MISCELLANEOUS FLAGS
       UIDXCNVP  EQU X'80'     DIALOG IN PROCESS FOR USER
       *
       *Next three flags must be same as CA-TPX counterparts above
       *
       UIDXCMSX  EQU X'40'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA STX MASTER ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXCSYX  EQU X'10'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA STX SYSTEM ADMINISTRATOR
       UIDXCADX  EQU X'08'     CLASSIFIED AS A CA STX USER ADMINISTRATOR
       *
0000FC UIDXWMOD  DS  X'00'     WINDOWS MODE KEY
0000FD UIDXVBRF  DS  C         FOREGROUND VERTICAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
0000FE UIDXHBRF  DS  C         FOREGROUND HORIZONTAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
0000FF UIDXWOPT  DS  X'00'     WINDOW OPTIONS
       UIDXWRKB  EQU X'80'     WINDOW TASK WILL RESTORE KEYBOARD
       *
       UIDXDNV   EQU X'01'     DO NOT VIEW THIS USER
000100 UIDXALGN  DS  0D        REQUIRED FOR ALIGNMENT
       UIDXLEN   EQU *-UIDXID    LENGTH OF ONE ENTRY
000100 VUSRDACC  DS  CL8       DATE RECORD LAST ACCESSED
000108 VUSRPHN#  DS  CL12      USERS PHONE #
000114 VUSRLOC   DS  CL20      USERS LOCATION
000128 VUSRRNME  DS  CL25      USERS REAL NAME
000144 VUSROFCB  DS  F
000148 VUSRFCB1  DS  XL1
000149 VUSRFCB2  DS  XL1
00014A VUSRFCB3  DS  XL1
00014B VUSRFCB4  DS  XL1
00014C VUSRFCB5  DS  XL1
00014D VUSRFCB6  DS  XL1
00014E VUSRFCB7  DS  XL1
00014F VUSRFCB8  DS  XL1
       * MAP OF VUSRFCB1:
       VUPDSIGN  EQU X'80'     RESERVED
```

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          VUPDSADD  EQU X'40'     USER MAY ADD SESSIONS IN ADMIN
          VUPDPKEY  EQU X'20'     PRINTER KEY
          VUPDACB   EQU X'10'     ACB=
          VUPDTOU2  EQU X'08'     TIMEOUT INTERVAL #2
          VUPDTOP2  EQU X'04'     TIMEOUT OPTION #2
          VUPDMAIL  EQU X'02'     GET MAIL FIRST
          VUPDPRT2  EQU X'01'     PRINTER 2 (USER PPS)
          * MAP OF VUSRFCB2:
          VUPDXFER  EQU X'80'     TRANSFER =
          VUPDPRT   EQU X'40'     PRINTER ID
          VUPDSTAT  EQU X'20'     LOGON=
          VUPDJKEY  EQU X'10'     JUMP KEY
          VUPDESCK  EQU X'08'     COMMAND KEY
          VUPDMKEY  EQU X'04'     MENU KEY
          VUPDCHAR  EQU X'02'     PREFIX CHAR
          VUPDKOPT  EQU X'01'     TERM=
          * MAP OF VUSRFCB3:
          VUPDTOU1  EQU X'80'     TIMEOUT INTERVAL
          VUPDTOP1  EQU X'40'     TIMEOUT OPTION
          VUPDSCTY  EQU X'20'     SECURITY OPTION
          VUPDSMAX  EQU X'10'     MAX SESSIONS
          VUPDPRSV  EQU X'08'     PRIVILEGED COMMANDS ALLOWED
          VUPDLANG  EQU X'01'     LANGUAGE
          * MAP OF VUSRFCB4:
          VUPDPASS  EQU X'20'     PASSWORD
          VUPDOWNR  EQU X'10'     AFFINITY SYSTEM
          VUPDOCLS  EQU X'08'     TPXOPER AUTH CLASS
          VUPDUCLS  EQU X'04'     USER UPDATE CLASS
          VUPDGRPN  EQU X'02'     GROUP USER BELONGS TO
          VUPDACC   EQU X'01'     ACCESS=
          * MAP OF VUSRFCB5:
          VUPDLNG2  EQU X'80'     DBCS LANGUAGE
          VUPDVBRF  EQU X'40'     FOREGROUND VERTICAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
          VUPDHBRF  EQU X'20'     FOREGROUND HORIZONTAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
          VUPDDND1  EQU X'08'     DO NOT DISTURB
          VUPDPROP  EQU X'04'     PROPAGATE ACB
          VUPDVBRB  EQU X'02'     BACKGROUND VERTICAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
          VUPDHBRB  EQU X'01'     BACKGROUND VERTICAL BORDER FOR WINDOWS
          * MAP OF VUSRFCB6:
          VUPDWMOD  EQU X'80'     WINDOW MODE-KEY
          VUPDWOPT  EQU X'40'     WINDOW MODE-OPTION BYTE
          VUPDWCHR  EQU X'20'     WINDOW COMMAND CHARACTER
          VUPDVLVL  EQU X'10'     CA-TPX VIEW AUTHORITY LEVEL
          VUSRNLEN  EQU *-VINDEX
000150 VUSRPRFL  DS  XL2        LENGTH OF PROFILE LIST FOLLOWED BY THE
                                 LIST OF PROFILE NAMES
000152 VUSRGRPL  DS  XL2        LENGTH OF GROUP LIST FOLLOWED BY THE
                                 LIST OF GROUP NAMES
000154 VUSRVAGL  DS  XL2        LENGTH OF VIEW AUTHORIZATIONG GROUPS AND LEVELS
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                              FOLLOWED BY LIST OF GROUP NAMES
       VUSRDLEN  EQU *-VUSR    MINIMUM DATA LENGTH OF THE FIRST SEGMENT
       VUSRVLEN  EQU *-VINDEX  MINIMUM LENGTH OF THE FIRST SEGMENT
000156 VUSRUPD2  DS  AL1(0)    THE FLAG BYTE OF THE SECOND SEGMENT
000000 VUVER2    DC  X'00'         The Version Id of the second Segment
000001 VULEN2    DC  AL2(VUSR#2)    Length of second Segment
000003 VUEYE2    DC  CL4'STXU'     Eyecatcher of second Segment
                 XU  PREFIX=XU,TYPE=N .
000007 XU        DS  0X
000007 XULOGAPL  DS  CL8    AUTOLOG APPL NAME
00000F XUCOMMON  DS  0X
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * COMMON SB FIELDS FOR IN CORE SB AND VSAM SB RECORD          *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
00000F XUTMOUT   DC  AL4(0)   TIMEOUT VALUE, MINUTES
000013 XUPSWD    DC  CL8' '   PSWD OF USER AT TERMINAL
00001B XUSPLSZ   DC  XL3'00'  SPILLSZ FROM UADS
       *P.CORES1 DC  XL1'00'  RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE
00001E XUFLAG0   DC  XL1'00'  SOME MORE FLAGS
       XUVSYN    EQU X'80'    ON SAYS WE'RE PART OF VSAM RECORD
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * FLAGS                                                        *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
00001F XUMSCFLG  DC  X'00' MISCELLANEOUS FLAGS
       XUSPRNLY  EQU X'80' SPOOL TO PRINTER ONLY
       XUSPRNDS  EQU X'40' SPOOL TO PRINTER AND DATASET ALLOWED
       XUTPXSEC  EQU X'20' REMEMBER WE ARE USING TPX SECURITY
       XUNPVJR   EQU X'10' NEW PSWD VERIFY JUST REQUESTED (CONV01)
       XUSPUOK   EQU X'08' AT LOGON, SECURITY PACKAGE SAID USER OK
       XUNOPROF  EQU X'04' AT LOGON, NO USER PROFILE FOUND
       XULU1SDT  EQU X'01' SDT HAS BEEN SENT TO LU1 TERMINAL
000020 XUAUTH    DC  XL1'00' USER AUTHORIZATION CODE
       XUAUPRIV  EQU X'80' CLASS A - PRIVILEGED - FULL + ADMINISTRATIVE
       XUAUFULL  EQU X'40' CLASS B - FULL - ALL BUT ADMISITRATIVE
       XUAULIM   EQU X'20' CLASS C - LIMITED - X.25 PLUS SELECTION MENU
       XUAUBARE  EQU X'10' CLASS D - BARE BONES - X.25 SESSION ONLY
       XUAUGEN   EQU X'40' CLASS B - GENERAL CLASS - ALL BUT ADMIN
       XUAURES   EQU X'10' CLASS D - RESTRICTED - X.25 SESSION ONLY
000021 XUTERMT   DC  CL1' ' TERMINAL TYPE (A = AJ,T = TTY)
000022 XUSOPT    DC  XL1'00' SCREEN MODE OPTIONS FOR THIS USER
       XUSOALL   EQU X'F0' ALL MODES ALLOWED
       XUSOROLL  EQU X'80' ROLL MODE ALLOWED
       XUSOWRAP  EQU X'40' WRAP MODE ALLOWED
       XUSOPAGE  EQU X'20' PAGE MODE ALLOWED
       XUSOAUTO  EQU X'10' AUTO MODE ALLOWED
000023 XUMODE    DC  CL1' ' PAGE MODE : ROLL/PAGE A TIME
       XUMDROLL  EQU C'R'  ROLL MODE
       XUMDPAGE  EQU C'P'  PAGE MODE
       XUMDAUTO  EQU C'A'  AUTO-PAGE MODE
```

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       XUMDWRAP  EQU C'W'  WRAP MODE
000024 XUCASE    DC  CL1' ' UPPER / LOWER CASE LETTERS
000025 XUTTOTF   DC  X'00' TIMEOPT FLAG.
       XUTTOTT   EQU X'80' TERM TIMEOUT SPECIFIED ON TIMEOPT
000026 XUMUFLAG  DC  X'00' EMULATION FLAG
       XUMUISON  EQU X'80' EMULATION IS ON
       XUMUHELP  EQU X'40' EMULATION HELP IS IN PROGRESS
       XUMUDSN   EQU X'20' ROUTE EMULATION PRINT TO DATASET
       XUMUJRNL  EQU X'10' JOURNAL ALLOWED FOR EMULATOR SESSIONS
       XUMUDBCS  EQU X'08' TERMINAL SUPPORTS SO/SI CREATION
       XUMUXHLT  EQU X'04' TERMINAL SUPPORTS EXTENDED HIGHLIGHTING
       XUMUXCLR  EQU X'02' TERMINAL SUPPORTS EXTENDED COLOR
       XUMUNPT   EQU X'01' USE NPT FOR TERMINAL SETUP
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * COMMON SPOOL INFORMATION
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
000027 XUHEAD1   DC  CL50' ' OUTPUT HEADER LINE 1
000059 XUHEAD2   DC  CL50' ' OUTPUT HEADER LINE 2
00008B XUHEAD3   DC  CL50' ' OUTPUT HEADER LINE 3
0000BD XUEMUDES  DC  XL1'00' EMULATION OUTPUT DESTINATION
0000BE XUOUTDES  DC  XL1'00' SPOOL OUTPUT DESTINATION
0000BF XUPRNTCL  DC  CL1' '  PRINTER CLASS FOR SPOOL REQUESTS
0000C0 XUPCOLS   DC  XL3'00' COLS IN PRINTED OUTPUT
0000C4 XUCOPY    DC  XL1'00' NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE SENT IN SPOOLING
0000C5 XUCORES2  DC  XL1'00' RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE
0000C6 XUCORES3  DC  XL1'00' RESERVED FOR FUTURE USE
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * VM SPOOL INFORMATION                                         *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
0000C6 XUSVMHLD  DC  XL1'00' VM SPOOL HOLD FLAG
0000C7 XUSVMUSR  DC  CL8' '  VM SPOOL VM USERID
0000CF XUSVMDIS  DC  CL8' '  VM SPOOL DISTCODE
0000D7 XUSVMDES  DC  CL8' '  VM SPOOL DESTCODE
0000DF XUSVMFOR  DC  CL8' '  VM SPOOL FORMS ID
0000E7 XUSVMTAG  DC  CL24' ' VM SPOOL TAG DATA
0000FF XUSVMSID  DC  CL24' ' VM SPOOL ID
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       *  OS/390 SPOOL INFORMATION                                       *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
000107 XUNODEID  DC  CL8' ' PRINTER DEST FOR SPOOLER REQUESTS
00011F XUPRNTID  DC  CL8' ' PRINTER DEST FOR SPOOLER REQUESTS
000127 XUPLOTID  DC  CL8' ' PRINTER DEST FOR PLOTTER REQUESTS
00012F XUSPFCB   DC  CL4' ' FORMS CONTROL BUFFER FOR SPOOLING
000133 XUDSN     DC  CL44' ' SPOOLER DATASET
00015F XUSPOLUN  DC  CL8' ' SPOOL FILE UNIT NAME
000167 XUSPOLUL  DC  XL1'00' SPOOL FILE UNIT NAME LENGTH
000168 XUDISP    DC  CL3' ' SPOOLER DSN DISP
00016B XUVOL     DC  CL6' ' SPOOLER DSN VOL
000171 XUPLOTCL  DC  CL1' ' PRINTER CLASS FOR PLOTTER REQUESTS
```

```
000172 XUPCOPY   DC  XL1'00' NUMBER OF COPIES TO BE SENT IN PLOTTING
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * VM ACI INFORMATION                                               *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
000173 XUACIFN   DC  CL8' '           ACIPATH FILENAME
00017B XUACIFT   DC  CL8' '           ACIPATH FILETYPE
000183 XUACIFM   DC  CL2' '           ACIPATH FILEMODE
000185 XUACIUSR  DC  CL8' '           ACIPATH USERID
00018D XUACIVAD  DC  CL4' '           ACIPATH VIRTUAL ADDR
000191 XUACIPWD  DC  CL8' '           ACIPATH USERID PASSWORD
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       *  OS/390 ACI INFORMATION                                           *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
000199 XUACIDSL  DC  AL2(0) LENGTH OF SBACIDSN
00019B XUACIDSN  DC  CL44' '         USER ACIDSN
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * RESERVED FIELDS                                                  *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
0001C7 XUCORES4  DC  AL4(0)
0001CB XUCORES5  DC  AL4(0)
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       * END OF COMMON SB FIELDS FOR IN CORE SB AND VSAM SB RECORD        *
       * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
       XUCOMLEN  EQU *-XUCOMMON
       ******************************************
       * USER SELF-UPDATE-CLASS/SET-BY-ADMIN BITS *
       ******************************************
0001CF XUSROFCB  DS  AL4
0001D3 XUSRFCB0  DC  XL1'00'
       XUPDPSWD  EQU X'80'
                          USER MAY CHANGE HIS PASSWORD (FOR SECURE=STX)
       XUPDAUTH  EQU X'40'
                          USER MAY CHANGE HIS AUTH CLASS
       XUPDLGAP  EQU X'20'
                          USER MAY CHANGE STARTUP APPLNAME (LOGAPPL)
       XUPDTIMO  EQU X'10'
                          USER MAY CHANGE HIS TIMEOUT OPTION
       XUPDTIMI  EQU X'08'
                          USER MAY CHANGE HIS TIMEOUT INTERVAL
       XUPDUPC   EQU X'04'
                          USER MAY TURN UPPERCASE CONVERSION ON/OFF
       XUPDCOLS  EQU X'02'
                          USER MAY CHANGE PRESENTATION WIDTH (COLS=)
       XUPDPMOD  EQU X'01'
                          USER MAY CHANGE TTY PRESENTATION MODE (R,P,A,W)
0001D4 XUSRFCB1  DC  XL1'00'
       XUPDRV1   EQU X'80' RESERVED
       XUPDTERM  EQU X'40'
                          USER MAY CHANGE EMULATED TERMINAL TYPE
```

```
         XUPDSPSZ  EQU X'20'
                               USER MAY CHANGE NO OF JOURNAL ALLOCATION BLOCKS
         XUPDACID  EQU X'10'
                               USER MAY CHANGE ACIDSN
         XUPDSADD  EQU X'08'
                               USER MAY ADD SESSIONS IN SELF-MAINT
          *                    THIS FIELD HAS SAME FUNCTION AS VUPDSADD IN TPX
         XUPDAPFN  EQU X'04'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACI FILENAME
         XUPDAPFT  EQU X'02'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACI FILETYPE
         XUPDAPFM  EQU X'01'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACI FILEMODE
0001D5 XUSRFCB2  DC  XL1'00'
         XUPDAPLU  EQU X'80'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACIPATH LINK USERID
         XUPDAPLV  EQU X'40'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACIPATH LINK VIRTUAL ADDRESS
         XUPDAPLP  EQU X'20'
                               USER MAY CHANGE VM ACIPATH LINK PASSWORD
         XUPDEMUJ  EQU X'10'
                               USER MAY TURN HISEMU JOURNALING CAPABILTIY ON/OFF
         XUPDESD   EQU X'08' USER MAY CHANGE EMULATION SPOOL DESTINATION
         XUPDSHD1  EQU X'04'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS HEADER1 FOR SPOOL BANNER
         XUPDSHD2  EQU X'02'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS HEADER2 FOR SPOOL BANNER
         XUPDSHD3  EQU X'01'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS HEADER3 FOR SPOOL BANNER
0001D6 XUSRFCB3  DC  XL1'00'
         XUPDMJSD  EQU X'80'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS JOURNAL SPOOL DEST (OS/390)
         XUPDMVOL  EQU X'40'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-FILE VOLUME (OS/390)
         XUPDMDSN  EQU X'20'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-FILE DSN (OS/390)
         XUPDMDSP  EQU X'10'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-FILE DISP (OS/390)
         XUPDMUNT  EQU X'08'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-FILE UNITNAME (OS/390)
         XUPDSCLS  EQU X'04'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-PRINTER CLASS
         XUPDSCOP  EQU X'02'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-PRINTER NO OF COPIES
         XUPDMPRT  EQU X'01'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL PRINTER ID (OS/390)
0001D7 XUSRFCB4  DC  XL1'00'
         XUPDMFCB  EQU X'80'
                               USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL-TO-PRINTER FCB (OS/390)
```

```
        XUPDVUID  EQU X'40'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL USERID (VM)
        XUPDVFRM  EQU X'20'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL FORMS (VM)
        XUPDVDC   EQU X'10' USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL DESTCODE (VM)
        XUPDVTAG  EQU X'08'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL TAG (VM)
        XUPDVHOL  EQU X'04'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL HOLD OPTION (VM)
        XUPDVDIS  EQU X'02'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOL DISTCODE (VM)
        XUPDVSID  EQU X'01'
                            USER MAY CHANGE HIS SPOOLID (VM)
0001D8 XUSRFCB5  DC  XL1'00'
        XUPDPLC   EQU X'80' FCB BIT FOR MSPS PLOTTER CLASS
        XUPDPLI   EQU X'40' FCB BIT FOR MSPS PLOTTER ID
        XUPDPL#   EQU X'20' FCB BIT FOR MSPS PLOTTER # OF COPIES
        XUPDROLL  EQU X'10'
                            FCB BIT FOR ROLL PRESENTATION MODE
        XUPDPAGE  EQU X'08'
                            FCB BIT FOR PAGE PRESENTATION MODE
        XUPDAPAG  EQU X'04'
                            FCB BIT FOR AUTOPAGE PRESENTATION MODE
        XUPDWRAP  EQU X'02'
                            FCB BIT FOR WRAP PRESENTATION MODE
        XUPDRPAW  EQU XUPDROLL+XUPDPAGE+XUPDAPAG+XUPDWRAP
0001D9 XUSRFCB6  DC  XL1'00'   NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001DA XUSRFCB7  DC  XL1'00'   NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001DB XUSRFCB8  DC  XL1'00'   NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001DC XUSRFCB9  DC  XL1'00'   NOT USED AT PRESENT
        XUSRFCB#  EQU *-XUSRFCB0
        XULENGTH  EQU *-XU
        XU#2      EQU *-XUUPD2
                  COPY VENTRY
000000 VENTRY     DSECT
000000 VSESRDW    DC  F'0'
000004 VSESRTYP   DS  CL1      PROFILE/USER SESSION RECORD
000005 VUSESNME   DS  CL8      USER-NAME & START OF KEY
00000D VSESNAME   DS  CL8' '   SESSID IS THE REST OF THE KEY
000015 VSESLUPD   DS  CL8      USERID OF LAST UPDATER
00001D VSESDUPD   DS  CL8      DATE LAST UPDATED
000025 VSESTUPD   DS  CL8      TIME LAST UPDATED
000030 VSESNXTR   DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000034 VSESUPDC   DS  XL1      UPDATE IND. BYTE
        VSESUPDT  EQU X'80'    RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED
        VSESADD   EQU X'40'    RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED
        VSESDELT  EQU X'20'    RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED
000038            DS  0F
        VSESHLEN  EQU *-VENTRY  LENGTH OF HEADER AREA
```

```
000038 VSES      DS  0F
000038 VSESID    DS  CL4      CONSTANT '&PRF.'
00003C VSESNEXT  DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000040 VSESAPPL  DS  CL8      APPLID OF APPLICATION
000048 UENTUSER  DS  CL8      USERS NAME FOR SESSION (SESSION-ID)
000050 UENTACB   DS  CL8      RESERVED ACBNAME (OR BLANK)
000058 UENTMODE  DS  CL8      SPECIFIC MODETABLE ENTRY NAME FOR REQSESS
000060 UENTSCRP  DS  CL8      INITIALIZATION SCRIPT NAME
000068 UENTSCRT  DS  CL8      TERMINATION SCRIPT NAME
000070 UENTUID   DS  CL8      &USERID OVERRIDE FOR THIS SESSION
000078 UENTPASS  DS  CL8      &PSWD OVERRIDE FOR THIS SESSION
       *
000080 UENTDATA  DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
       UENTDAT#  EQU 60       LENGTH OF SIGNON DATA
000084 UENTLAB   DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000088 UENTUPB   DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
00008C UENTSB    DS  A        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
000090 UENTTOUT  DS  F        SESSION TIMEOUT VALUE
000094 UENTUFLD  DS  F        USER FIELD
       *
000098 UENTLENG  DS  H        SIGNIFICANT LENGTH AT WRITE TIME
       *
00009A UENTTOPT  DS  C        NO MEANING IN VSAM OR EXTRACT FILES
00009B UENTSLCT  DS  C        FUNCTION SELECTION CHARACTER (A,I,V,ETC..)
       *
00009C UENTROW   DS  XL1      ROW OF SESSION IN /W SCREEN
00009D UENTPJMP  DS  XL1      JUMP KEY FOR THIS SESSION
00009E UENTPRIO  DS  XL1      PRIORITY OF THE APPLICATION SESSION
       *
00009F UENTSTAT  DS  XL1      STATUS OF THIS ENTRY
       UENTDEL   EQU X'01'    DYNAMICALLY DELETED
       UENTSTRT  EQU X'02'    START=YES SPECIFIED
       UENTTNA   EQU X'04'    TERMINAL NETWORK ACCESS - CLSDST,PASS SESSION
       UENTDYN   EQU X'08'    &PRF. DYNAMICALLY DEFINED
       UENTNACL  EQU X'10'    SKIP ACLPGM THIS TIME
       UENTTMEO  EQU X'20'    THIS SESSION HAS TIMED-OUT
       UENTPRFU  EQU X'40'    SKIP ACLPGM THIS TIME
       UENTAUTH  EQU X'80'    SESSION NOT AUTH. FOR ACTIVATION (DLS)
0000A0 UENTOPT   DS  X        SESSION OPTIONS
       UENTOPTK  EQU X'01'    KEEPACB FOR THIS SESSION
       UENTOPTI  EQU X'02'    INVISIBLE IN THE MENU UNLESS ACTIVE
       UENTSIGN  EQU X'04'    USER MUST ENTER SIGNATURE TO GET ON
       UENTNPRF  EQU X'08'    SESSION WAS NOT DEFINED IN A PROFILE
       UENTNCMP  EQU X'10'    DON'T COMPRESS THIS SESSION
       UENTVSAM  EQU X'20'    THIS UENTRY IMBEDDED IN A VSAM RECORD
       UENTSTIC  EQU X'40'    SESSION WAS BUILT THROUGH ADMIN FUNCTION
       UENTBRS1  EQU X'80'    RESERVED, BUT DEFINED IN CVPC
       *
0000A1 UENTFLG1  DS  X
```

```
       UENTRING  EQU X'80'    OUTPUT PENDING OPTION - RING ALARM
       UENTSWCH  EQU X'40'    OUTPUT PENDING OPTION - SWITCH TO THIS SESS
       UENTSMSG  EQU X'20'    OUTPUT PENDING OPTION - SEND MESSAGE
       UENTACTP  EQU X'10'    BUILT FROM ACT/PROF - USED AT SIGNON
       UENTAINV  EQU X'08'    SESSION ALWAYS INVISIBLE, EVEN ACTIVE
       UENTOVAC  EQU X'04'    OV/OS/390 ACI SESSION
       UENTBRS7  EQU X'02'
       UENTBRS8  EQU X'01'
0000A2 UENTUFLG  DS  X         USER AVAILABLE FLAG BYTE
       UENTUFL1  EQU X'80'     PROTECT FIELDS DESIGNATED ON MENU
0000A4 UENTCRS1  DS  F
0000A8           DS  0D       DOUBLEWORD ROUNDUP
       UENTLEN   EQU *-UENTID  LENGTH OF ONE ENTRY
0000A8 VSESLBLN  DS  CL8
0000B0 VSESLABL  DS  CL32
0000D0 VSESUDAT  DS  CL60
00010C VSESPRM1  DS  CL1
00010D VSESPM1D  DS  CL27
000128 VSESPRM2  DS  CL1
000129 VSESPM2D  DS  CL27
000144 VSESPRM3  DS  CL1
000145 VSESPM3D  DS  CL27
000160 VSESPRM4  DS  CL1
000161 VSESPM4D  DS  CL27
00017C VSESPRM5  DS  CL1
00017D VSESPM5D  DS  CL27
000198 VSESPRM6  DS  CL1
000199 VSESPM6D  DS  CL27
0001B4 VSESPRM7  DS  CL1
0001B5 VSESPM7D  DS  CL27
0001D0 VSESPRM8  DS  CL1
0001D1 VSESPM8D  DS  CL27
0001EC VSESOFCB  DS  F
0001F0 VSESFCB1  DS  XL1
0001F1 VSESFCB2  DS  XL1
0001F2 VSESFCB3  DS  XL1
0001F3 VSESFCB4  DS  XL1
0001F4 VSESFCB5  DS  XL1      NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001F5 VSESFCB6  DS  XL1      NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001F6 VSESFCB7  DS  XL1      NOT USED AT PRESENT
0001F7 VSESFCB8  DS  XL1      NOT USED AT PRESENT
       * MAP OF VSESFCB1:
       VUPESIGN  EQU X'80'
       VUPEROW   EQU X'40'
       VUPENCMP EQU  X'20'
       VUPEOPND EQU  X'10'
       VUPEOVAC EQU  X'08'
       * MAP OF VSESFCB2:
       VUPEKACB EQU  X'80'
```

```
         VUPESCRP EQU  X'40'
         VUPESCRT EQU  X'20'
         VUPEDATA EQU  X'10'
         VUPEPJMP EQU  X'08'
         VUPESTRT EQU  X'04'
         VUPETOUT EQU  X'02'
         VUPEACB  EQU  X'01'
         * MAP OF VSESFCB3:
         VUPEMODE EQU  X'80'
         VUPEAPPL EQU  X'40'
         VUPEPRIO EQU  X'20'
         VUPETUID EQU  X'10'
         VUPEPASS EQU  X'08'
         VUPELAB  EQU  X'04'
         VUPEINV  EQU  X'02'
         VUPEACC  EQU  X'01'
         * MAP OF VSESFCB4:
         VUPEPRM1 EQU  X'80'
         VUPEPRM2 EQU  X'40'
         VUPEPRM3 EQU  X'20'
         VUPEPRM4 EQU  X'10'
         VUPEPRM5 EQU  X'08'
         VUPEPRM6 EQU  X'04'
         VUPEPRM7 EQU  X'02'
         VUPEPRM8 EQU  X'01'
         VSESVLEN EQU  *-VENTRY
         ************************************************************************
         MLST DSECT
         ************************************************************************
         Maillist record
000000 MLSTVSMH1 DS   0D
000000 MLSTVSMRD DC   A(MLSTVSMHL+MLSTVDLEN+0)      RDW
000004 MLSTVSMK0 DC   CL1'L'     SIGNIFICANT TYPE
000005 MLSTVSMK1 DC   CL8' '     1ST PART OF KEY
000006 MLSTVSMK2 DC   CL8' '     2ND PART OF KEY
000015 MLSTVSMLU DC   CL8' '     USERID OF LAST UPDATER
00001D MLSTVSMDU DC   CL8' '     DATE OF LAST UPDATE
000025 MLSTVSMTU DC   CL8' '     TIME OF LAST UPDATE
00002D MLSTVSM$S DC   C' '       Selector flag
00002E DS    XL2
000030 MLSTVSMNR DC   A(0)       NEXT RECORD POINTER
000034 MLSTVSMUI DC   AL1(MLSTVSMAD) UPDATE INDICATOR FOR THE RECORD
         MLSTVSMUP EQU  X'80'      RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED
         MLSTVSMAD EQU  X'40'      RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED
         MLSTVSMDE EQU  X'20'      RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED
         MLSTVSMNS EQU  X'08'      Do not stamp this record
         * IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING READ, THE PRIMARY
           USE OF THIS SEGMENT IS NOT ACTIVE. E.G. SEE VINDEX.
         LSTVSMS1 EQU  X'04'      SEGMENT IS UNUSED FOR PRIMARY USE
```

```
       * IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING WRITTEN, THE
         SEGMENT WILL NOT BE WRITTEN TO THE FILE.
       LSTVSMD1 EQU  X'02'      SEGMENT IS UNUSED
       LSTVSMRR EQU  X'01'      REAL USER SESSION RECORD (USED BY MERGE/ADMIN)
000035 LSTVSMV1 DC   AL1(0)     THE VERSION ID OF THE FIRST SEGMENT
000036 LSTVSM#1 DC   AL2(4+MLSTVDLEN)
                                LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT IF MULTI-SEGMENT
000038 LSTVSM$1 DS   0F        Data of first segment
       LSTVSMHL EQU  *-MLSTVSMH1 LENGTH OF HEADER
       LSTOWN  EQU   MLSTVSMK1,8,C'C'
       LSTID   EQU   MLSTVSMK2,8,C'C'
       LST$SEL EQU   MLSTVSM$S,1,C'C'
000038 LSTEYE  DC    CL4'MLST'      EYECATCHER
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
00003C LSTFLAG DC    AL1(MLSTPUBL+MLSTVISI)
       LSTPUBL EQU   128    If on, this maillist has public use
       LSTVISI EQU   64     If on, this maillist is visible
       LSTBRWSE EQU  1      If on, this maillist is being browsed.  All
                      variables are read-only
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
00003D LSTTTAR DC    AL1(MLSTUSER)
                          What kind of targets are found in this list?
       ........................................................................
        CA-TPX mail target types        Len Description
       ........................................................................
       LSTUSER EQU   1                    8 *Userids
       LSTLIST EQU   2                   16 *Maillistids
       LSTTERM EQU   3                    8 *Terminalids
       LSTGRP  EQU   4                    8 *Administrative groupids
       LSTAPPL EQU   5                    8 *Applids
       LSTACTA EQU   6                    8 *ActiveApplids
       LSTSESS EQU   7                    8 *MenuSessionids
       LSTACTS EQU   8                    8 *ActiveMenuSessionids
       LSTNAME EQU   9                   25 *UserNames
       LSTMSOU EQU   10                  16 *Userids
       LSTBULL EQU   11                     *Bulletin
       LSTANB  EQU   12                     *Application news bulletin
       LSTCOMP DC    X'00'  What kind of compression used?
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
        The label that follows begins a series of variable length fields.
        Each field is delimited by a null (X'00'). The first field is the
        title of the maillist. All other fields are the entries of the list
        The last entry is followed by an extra null.
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
00003F LSTITLE DC    X'000000'
       LSTVDLEN EQU  *-MLSTEYE
       LSTVLEN EQU   *-MLSTV
       ************************************************************************
       LOCV    DSECT                                                  01-VMAIL
```

```
       ************************************************************************
        Mail locator record                                              4.0
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000000 LOCVSMH1 DS   0D                                                  02-XVSAM
000000 LOCVSMRD DC   A(MLOCVSMHL+MLOCVDLEN+0)     RDW                    02-XVSAM
000004 LOCVSMK0 DC   CL1'X'      SIGNIFICANT TYPE                        02-XVSAM
000005 LOCVSMK1 DC   CL8' '     1ST PART OF KEY                          02-XVSAM
00000D LOCVSMK2 DC   CL8' '      2ND PART OF KEY                         02-XVSAM
000015 LOCVSMLU DC   CL8' '     USERID OF LAST UPDATER                   02-XVSAM
00001D LOCVSMDU DC   CL8' '     DATE OF LAST UPDATE                      02-XVSAM
000025 LOCVSMTU DC   CL8' '     TIME OF LAST UPDATE                      02-XVSAM
00002D LOCVSM$S DC   C' '       Selector flag                        4.0 02-XVSAM
00002E DS    XL2                                                      02-XVSAM
000030 LOCVSMNR DC   A(0)        NEXT RECORD POINTER                     02-XVSAM
000034 LOCVSMUI DC   AL1(MLOCVSMAD+MLOCVSMNS)                           X02-XVSAM
                           UPDATE INDICATOR FOR THE RECORD       4.0
       LOCVSMUP EQU  X'80'    RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED                   02-XVSAM
       LOCVSMAD EQU  X'40'    RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED                     02-XVSAM
       LOCVSMDE EQU  X'20'    RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED                   02-XVSAM
       LOCVSMNS EQU  X'08'    Do not stamp this record              4.0 02-XVSAM
        IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING READ, THE PRIMARY
        USE OF THIS SEGMENT IS NOT ACTIVE. E.G. SEE VINDEX.
       LOCVSMS1 EQU  X'04'    SEGMENT IS UNUSED FOR PRIMARY USE         02-XVSAM
        IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING WRITTEN, THE
        SEGMENT WILL NOT BE WRITTEN TO THE FILE.
       LOCVSMD1 EQU  X'02'    SEGMENT IS UNUSED                         02-XVSAM
       LOCVSMRR EQU  X'01'   REAL USER SESSION RECORD (USED BY MERGE/ADMIN) 02-XVSAM
000035 LOCVSMV1 DC   AL1(0)      THE VERSION ID OF THE FIRST SEGMENT     02-XVSAM
000036 LOCVSM#1 DC   AL2(4+MLOCVDLEN)                                   X02-XVSAM
                            LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT IF MULTI-SEGMENT
000038 LOCVSM$1 DS   0F       Data of first segment                      02-XVSAM
       LOCVSMHL EQU  *-MLOCVSMH1 LENGTH OF HEADER                       02-XVSAM
       LOCTO   EQU   MLOCVSMK1,8,C'C'                                   01-VMAIL
       LOCFROM EQU   MLOCVSMLU,8,C'C'                                   01-VMAIL
       LOCDATE EQU   MLOCVSMDU,8,C'C'                                   01-VMAIL
       LOCTIME EQU   MLOCVSMTU,8,C'C'                                   01-VMAIL
       LOC$SEL EQU   MLOCVSM$S,1,C'C'                                   01-VMAIL
000038 LOCEYE  DC    CL4'MLOC'     EYECATCHER                           01-VMAIL
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
00003C LOCEXPD DC    XL4'00'              *Expiration date in STCK form   01-VMAIL
                                               but only left word saved. This
                                               field is NOT adjusted for local
                                               time using CVTTZ.
000040 LOCTXID DC     CL17' '               *Key of text record
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000051 LOCFLAG DC    AL1(0)                                              02-VMAIL
       LOCACK  EQU   128    If on, this message is to be acknowledged.   02-VMAIL
       LOCREAD EQU   64     If on, this message has been seen by recipient. 02-VMAIL
       LOCWIP  EQU   32     If on, this message has been stored as       02-VMAIL
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         "in progress".
       LOCOSCD EQU   16    If on, "Only sender can delete".                02-VMAIL
       LOCHBAK EQU   8     If on, this message has been acknowledged.      02-VMAIL
       LOCBRKN EQU   4     If on, this message was also sent breakin       02-VMAIL
       LOCSTOR EQU   2     If on, this message is to be stored             02-VMAIL
       LOCSEND EQU   1     If on, this message was also sent               02-VMAIL
000052 LOCFLAG2 DC   AL1(0)                                                02-VMAIL
       LOCO2M  EQU   128   If on, this message came from OPR2MBX interface  02-VMAIL
       LOCISAK EQU   64    If on, this locator is an acknowledgment.       02-VMAIL
       LOCOFRM EQU   32    If on, this message came from OPR2MBX interface  02-VMAIL
                     and OFROM was used.
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
         The label that follows begins a series of variable length fields.
         Each field is delimited by a null (X'00'). The first field is
         the Id of the target. It is used only in acknowledgements.
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000053 LOCTARG DC    X'00'                                                 01-VMAIL
       LOCVDLEN EQU  *-MLOCEYE                                            01-VMAIL
       LOCVLEN EQU   *-MLOCV                                              01-VMAIL
       ************************************************************************
       MSGV    DSECT                                                      01-VMAIL
       ************************************************************************
         Mail message record                                             4.0
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000000 MSGVSMH1 DS   0D                                                   02-XVSAM
000000 MSGVSMRD DC   A(MMSGVSMHL+MMSGVDLEN+0)     RDW                     02-XVSAM
000004 MSGVSMK0 DC   CL1'S'      SIGNIFICANT TYPE                         02-XVSAM
000005 MSGVSMK1 DC   CL8' '     1ST PART OF KEY                           02-XVSAM
00000D MSGVSMK2 DC   CL8' '      2ND PART OF KEY                          02-XVSAM
000015 MSGVSMLU DC   CL8' '     USERID OF LAST UPDATER                    02-XVSAM
00001D MSGVSMDU DC   CL8' '     DATE OF LAST UPDATE                       02-XVSAM
000025 MSGVSMTU DC   CL8' '     TIME OF LAST UPDATE                       02-XVSAM
00002D MSGVSM$S DC   C' '       Selector flag                          4.0 02-XVSAM
00002E DS    XL2                                                        02-XVSAM
000030 MSGVSMNR DC   A(0)        NEXT RECORD POINTER                       02-XVSAM
000034 MSGVSMUI DC   AL1(MMSGVSMAD+MMSGVSMNS)                            X02-XVSAM
                           UPDATE INDICATOR FOR THE RECORD       4.0
       MSGVSMUP EQU  X'80'    RECORD HAS BEEN UPDATED                    02-XVSAM
       MSGVSMAD EQU  X'40'    RECORD HAS BEEN ADDED                      02-XVSAM
       MSGVSMDE EQU  X'20'    RECORD HAS BEEN DELETED                    02-XVSAM
       MSGVSMNS EQU  X'08'    Do not stamp this record                4.0 02-XVSAM
        IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING READ, THE PRIMARY
  USE OF THIS SEGMENT IS NOT ACTIVE. E.G. SEE VINDEX.
       MSGVSMS1 EQU  X'04'    SEGMENT IS UNUSED FOR PRIMARY USE          02-XVSAM
        IF THIS FLAG IS ON AT THE TIME THE RECORD IS BEING WRITTEN, THE
        SEGMENT WILL NOT BE WRITTEN TO THE FILE.
       MSGVSMD1 EQU  X'02'    SEGMENT IS UNUSED                          02-XVSAM
       MSGVSMRR EQU  X'01'   REAL USER SESSION RECORD (USED BY MERGE/ADMIN)  02-XVSAM
000035 MSGVSMV1 DC   AL1(0)      THE VERSION ID OF THE FIRST SEGMENT       02-XVSAM
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000036 MSGVSM#1 DC   AL2(4+MMSGVDLEN)                                  X02-XVSAM
                          LENGTH OF FIRST SEGMENT IF MULTI-SEGMENT
000038 MSGVSM$1 DS   0F       Data of first segment                     02-XVSAM
       MSGVSMHL EQU  *-MMSGVSMH1 LENGTH OF HEADER                      02-XVSAM
       MSGFROM EQU   MMSGVSMLU,8                                       01-VMAIL
       MSGDATE EQU   MMSGVSMDU,8                                       01-VMAIL
       MSGTIME EQU   MMSGVSMTU,8                                       01-VMAIL
       MSG#LAST EQU  MMSGVSM$S+1,2                                     01-VMAIL
000038 MSGEYE  DC    CL4'MMSG'     EYECATCHER                          01-VMAIL
       ---------------------------------------------------------------------
00003C MSGEXPD DC    XL4'00'              *Expiration date in STCK form  01-VMAIL
                                       but only left word saved. This
                                       field is NOT adjusted for local
                                       time using CVTTZ.
000040 MSGNODE DC    CL8' '                *Node of sender              01-VMAIL
000048 MSGSYID DC    CL4' '                *Systemid of sender          01-VMAIL
00004C MSG#USE DC    F'0'                  *Use count                   01-VMAIL
000050 MSGNEXT DC    CL17' '               *Key of next record          01-VMAIL
000061 MSGTTAR DC    AL1(MMSGUSER)                                      01-VMAIL
                                      What kind of target is MMSGTARG?
       ....................................................................
        CA-TPX mail target types        Len Description               4.0
       ....................................................................
       MSGUSER EQU   1                    8 *Userids                    02-VMAIL
       MSGLIST EQU   2                   16 *Maillistids                02-VMAIL
       MSGTERM EQU   3                    8 *Terminalids                02-VMAIL
       MSGGRP  EQU   4                    8 *Administrative groupids    02-VMAIL
       MSGAPPL EQU   5                    8 *Applids                    02-VMAIL
       MSGACTA EQU   6                    8 *ActiveApplids              02-VMAIL
       MSGSESS EQU   7                    8 *MenuSessionids             02-VMAIL
       MSGACTS EQU   8                    8 *ActiveMenuSessionids       02-VMAIL
       MSGNAME EQU   9                   25 *UserNames                  02-VMAIL
       MSGMSOU EQU   10                  16 *Userids                    02-VMAIL
       MSGBULL EQU   11                     *Bulletin                   02-VMAIL
       MSGANB  EQU   12                   *Application news bulletin    02-VMAIL
       ---------------------------------------------------------------------
000062 MSGFLAG DC    AL1(0)                                             02-VMAIL
       MSGACK  EQU   128    If on, this message is to be acknowledged.  02-VMAIL
       MSGREAD EQU   64     If on, this message has been seen by recipient. 02-VMAIL
       MSGWIP  EQU   32     If on, this message has been stored as      02-VMAIL
                              "in progress".
       MSGOSCD EQU   16     If on, "Only sender can delete".            02-VMAIL
       MSGHBAK EQU   8      If on, this message has been acknowledged.  02-VMAIL
       MSGBRKN EQU   4      If on, this message was also sent breakin   02-VMAIL
       MSGSTOR EQU   2      If on, this message is to be stored         02-VMAIL
       MSGSEND EQU   1      If on, this message was also sent           02-VMAIL
000063 MSGFLAG2 DC   AL1(0)                                             02-VMAIL
       MSGO2M  EQU   128    If on, this message came from OPR2MBX interface 02-VMAIL
       MSGISAK EQU   64     If on, this locator is an acknowledgment.   02-VMAIL
```

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       MSGOFRM EQU  32    If on, this message came from OPR2MBX interface  02-VMAIL
                            and OFROM was used.
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000064 MSGCOMP DC   X'00'  What kind of compression used?                  01-VMAIL
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
        The label that follows begins a series of variable length fields.
        Each field is delimited by a null (X'00'). The first field is
        the Id of the target. The second field (MMSG$FRM) is the real name
        of the sender. The third field (MMSGSUBJ) is subject of
        the message. All other fields (MMSGTEXT) are the lines of the
        message. The last line is followed by an extra null.
       ------------------------------------------------------------------------
000065 MSGTARG DC   X'0000000000'                                          01-VMAIL
       MSGVDLEN EQU  *-MMSGEYE                                             01-VMAIL
       MSGVLEN EQU  *-MMSGV                                                01-VMAIL
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